



*VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT
OF AGRICULTURE AND
CONSUMER SERVICES*

OFFICE OF FARMLAND PRESERVATION

ANNUAL REPORT

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the primary accomplishments of the Office of Farmland Preservation (OFP) for the period of December 1, 2014 - December 1, 2015.

Significant accomplishments for OFP during this reporting period include the following:

- Continued to work with key agriculture, conservation, and government partners to refine the allocation process for state matching funds to local purchase of development rights (PDR) programs;
- Allocated \$1.02 million in new state matching funds to six local PDR programs;
- Worked with local PDR programs to permanently preserve 1,532 acres of working farm and forest lands in four localities. OFP provided \$812,101 of the \$1.62 million in total purchase price and transaction costs paid for these easements;
- Delivered seven workshops/presentations to a wide variety of audiences. Topics included PDR programs, farmland preservation tools and techniques, conservation easements, use value assessment, farmland loss data, the Virginia Farm Link program, and the Virginia Century Farm program;
- Continued to oversee the Virginia Farm Link database. During the reporting period, 53 active farm owners received 396 individual requests from 124 active farm seekers interested in discussing various transition options;
- Allocated up to \$15,000 to Virginia Cooperative Extension (VCE) in December 2014 to reimburse VCE for two workshops designed to help farm families and their service providers transition farms and farming operations to the next generation; and
- Continued collaboration with Virginia Farm Bureau on the development of the Certified Farm Seekers Program. During the reporting period, four farm seekers were certified and another 44 farm seekers submitted applications for the program.

OVERVIEW

Section 3.2-202 of the Code of Virginia requires the Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (VDACS) to submit a written report on the operation of the Office of Farmland Preservation (OFP) to the chairmen of the House Committee on Agriculture, Chesapeake and Natural Resources and the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Conservation and Natural Resources by December 1 of each year.

The following are the specific powers and duties of OFP as established in § 3.2-201 of the Code of Virginia:

- “1. To develop, in cooperation with the Department of Business Assistance, the Virginia Farm Bureau Federation, the American Farmland Trust, the Virginia Land Conservation Foundation, the Virginia Outdoors Foundation, the Virginia Association of Counties, and the Virginia Cooperative Extension: (i) model policies and practices that may be used as a guide to establish local purchase of development rights programs; (ii) criteria for the certification of local purchase of development rights programs as eligible to receive grants, loans or other funds from public sources; and (iii) methods and sources of revenue for allocating funds to localities to purchase agricultural conservation easements;
2. To create programs to educate the public about the importance of farmland preservation to the quality of life in the Commonwealth;
3. To provide technical, professional, and other assistance to farmers on matters related to farmland preservation;
4. To provide technical, professional, and other assistance to local governments interested in developing additional farmland preservation policies and programs. Such policies and programs shall include (i) use value assessment and taxation pursuant to §§ 58.1-3230 and 58.1-3231; (ii) transfer of development rights pursuant to Article 7.1 (§ 15.2-2316.1 et seq.) of Chapter 22 of Title 15.2; (iii) agricultural and forestal districts pursuant to Chapter 43 (§ 15.2-4300 et seq.) of Title 15.2; and (iv) establishment of local lease of development rights; and
5. To administer the Virginia Farm Link program established pursuant to § 3.2-202.”

In addition, § 3.2-201 was expanded in 2008 to include the following additional language regarding the allocation of state matching funds to local purchase of development rights (PDR) programs:

“State grants shall be distributed to local purchase of development rights programs under policies, procedures, and guidelines developed by the Office of Farmland Preservation. In general, for each \$1 in grant moneys awarded by the Office, the applicable local purchase of development rights program of the county or city shall be required to provide a \$1 match. However, as part of these policies, procedures, and guidelines developed by the Office, the Office shall include incentives that recognize and encourage counties and cities participating in use value taxation pursuant to Article 4 (§ 58.1-3229 et seq.) of Chapter 32 of Title 58.1.”

In establishing OFP, the General Assembly created a program to address two challenges that threaten the future viability of Virginia's agriculture industry sector. The first of these challenges is the aging farm population and the difficulty young farmers face when entering the profession. The average principal farm operator in Virginia is 59.5 years of age.

The second challenge relates to the loss of farm and forest lands to developed uses in Virginia. Early in Virginia's history, most of the state was covered by land devoted to farming and forestry. By 1960, only 13.5 million of Virginia's approximately 25 million acres remained as farmland. In 2012, the total was 8.3 million acres, a decrease of 5.1 million acres of Virginia's land in farms in only 52 years.

According to the Farmland Information Center, a public/private partnership between the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service and American Farmland Trust, Virginia lost an estimated 59,100 acres of agricultural land to developed uses between 2002 and 2007. That loss of agricultural land slowed to an estimated 39,600 acres between 2007 and 2012. Overall between 1982 and 2012, Virginia lost an estimated 497,300 acres of agricultural land to developed uses. These data are from the 2012 National Resources Inventory conducted by USDA. A similar trend occurred as related to other rural lands as well. When looking at agricultural land, forestland, and other rural lands combined, Virginia lost an estimated 254,900 acres directly to developed uses between 2002 and 2007, an estimated 116,100 acres directly to developed uses between 2007 and 2012, and an estimated 1,351,000 acres directly to developed uses between 1982 and 2012.

The 2012 Census of Agriculture conducted every five years by USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service also captures the change in land used for farming during the same time period, though these data do not illustrate whether farmland was converted to developed uses, left fallow, managed for conservation, or used for other purposes. These data report that between 1997 and 2002, there was a 128,796 acre decline in "land in farms" in Virginia. This decline significantly increased between 2002 and 2007, with a 520,904 acre decline in "land in farms" during this five-year period. However, these data also indicate a significant increase between 2007 and 2012, with an additional 198,519 acres added to the amount of "land in farms".

While the two data sets track different information, and while the 2012 Census of Agriculture actually shows an increase in land in farms for the period between 2007 and 2012, taken together, they illustrate an increasing amount of farmland no longer available for agricultural use in Virginia over time. In many parts of the state, this loss of available farmland increases the competition for the land that remains. The result is an increase in land values, which threatens the economic viability of farms by making it harder to generate the income needed to pay for the land from farm income. This loss also results in increased fragmentation of the remaining farm and forest land. This fragmentation places additional pressure on farmers and foresters who now face a public that is increasingly divorced from production agriculture.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The following are the accomplishments of the office during December 1, 2014 – December 1, 2015:

ADMINISTERING PDR MATCHING FUNDS

Since its establishment in 2007, OFP staff has worked with local governments, farm and conservation organizations, and other interested parties to establish local purchase of development rights (PDR) programs. PDR programs compensate landowners that permanently preserve their land by voluntarily placing a perpetual conservation easement on the property. The 2007 budget amendment provided OFP with \$4.25 million in state matching funds for the 2006-2008 biennium, which OFP allocated in February 2008. An additional \$5.45 million has been allocated since that time. Twenty-two local PDR programs exist to date in Virginia, 10 of which have some level of current local funding available (see Appendix 1).

OFP worked with key stakeholders to develop a two-part certification process for these funds. The first part was a certification of the amount of local matching funds that the locality had available for its PDR program. The second part was an application to certify the elements of the local PDR program based on *A Model Purchase of Development Rights (PDR) Program for Virginia* developed by the State Farmland Preservation Task Force in 2005.

During the fiscal year (FY) 2015 state matching funds grant round, OFP allocated \$1.02 million in new funding. An additional \$563,773 in re-appropriated funds was also available as part of this grant round. Localities had until November 14, 2014, to submit their fiscal and program certification forms. Six localities met the fiscal and certification deadline for FY 2015 funding. These six localities certified that they had a total of approximately \$18.61 million in non-state funding (\$6,360,832 in FY 2015 and \$12,250,385 from previous years) available to match state funds. The allocations for FY 2015 were awarded to localities in January 2015 (see Appendix 2).

Localities have up to two years from the execution of the Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA) between the locality and VDACS to go to closing on approved agricultural conservation easements. Similar to the past few years, OFP gave localities with remaining FY 2013 funding until May 30, 2015, to go to closing and to record an approved agricultural conservation easement. For any locality that did not meet this extended deadline, the FY 2013 funds remaining were reprogrammed back to the Virginia Farmland Preservation Fund and will be reallocated as part of the FY 2016 allocation process.

A total of \$210,715 of the original \$1.33 million in FY 2013 funding was reprogrammed from Rappahannock and Spotsylvania counties. Rappahannock County also returned FY 2014 funding totaling \$11,000. A total of \$221,715 has been returned to be reprogrammed (see Appendix 3).

During the reporting period, \$812,101 in state matching funds from the Virginia Farmland Preservation Fund administered by OFP was used in part to permanently protect 1,532 acres (seven easements) in partnership with four local PDR programs. The total purchase price and transaction cost paid for these easements was \$1.62 million. A total of \$7.82 million in state matching funds from the Virginia Farmland Preservation Fund administered by OFP was used in

part to permanently protect 9,670 acres (68 easements) in partnership with 15 local PDR programs (see Appendix 4).

VDACS is currently in the process of allocating the \$1.75 million available in FY 2016 state matching funds and an additional \$221,715 in reprogrammed funding to local PDR programs. Six localities with more than \$17.16 million available in local matching funds (\$3.90 million for FY 2016 and \$13.26 million from previous years) submitted their fiscal and program certification applications by the October 30, 2015, deadline.

In response to the increased funding for FY 2016 and the declining number of localities applying for the state matching PDR funds, OFP staff convened a working group on May 27, 2015, to discuss ideas for increasing local participation in the state-matching PDR grant program. As a result of these discussions, OFP implemented several policy changes for the FY 2016 allocation round. The implemented recommendations include the following changes:

- 1) Localities that receive state-matching PDR funds will have until December 31 of the first year of each IGA to notify VDACS if they do not plan to: i) spend down at least 50 percent of their allocated state-matching funding or ii) submit a completed claim for reimbursement within the timeframe stipulated in the IGA. In the event that a locality does not spend down its allocated funds or submit a completed claim for reimbursement and does not notify the VDACS Commissioner in writing by December 31 of the first year of the IGA, that locality may be ineligible to apply for the next state-matching PDR allocation round.
- 2) Twenty-five percent of the annual PDR funding allocation will be held in a separate fund accessible only to certified localities with use-value taxation. The remaining 75 percent of the funding will be accessible to all eligible localities. This will be implemented as a pilot program for FY 2016. Results of the pilot program will be evaluated prior to the FY 2017 allocation round to determine if further adjustments are needed.
- 3) OFP staff will develop an information booklet to provide examples of current methodologies used by existing local PDR programs. Such methodologies may include local program funding strategies, easement stewardship methodologies, easement terms, appraisal practices, PDR application ranking criteria, program outreach strategies, and program management strategies.

PROVIDING TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND EDUCATION ON FARMLAND PRESERVATION

Since the establishment of OFP in January 2007, staff has been consistently asked to provide technical assistance to local and state governments, agricultural and conservation organizations, individual landowners and farmers, and others interested in learning more about farmland preservation in Virginia.

The following are efforts by OFP to provide technical assistance and outreach on farmland preservation issues from December 1, 2014 - December 1, 2015:

Workshop/Presentations: OFP delivered seven workshops/presentations to a wide variety of audiences. Topics included PDR programs, farmland preservation tools and techniques, conservation easements, use value assessment, farmland loss data, the Virginia Farm Link program and the Century Farm program (see Appendix 5).

Website: OFP continued to provide updated information on its website at www.vdacs.virginia.gov/preservation. The website provides information on the office as well as the issues and challenges related to the loss of Virginia’s working farm and forest lands. It also includes links to the websites, program ordinances, easement templates and other materials for many of the 22 local PDR programs and two local transfer of development rights programs currently established.

Display: The OFP display was used at the following events: Environment Virginia (Lexington, March 31 – April 2, 2015); Valley Conservation Council annual meeting (Luray, September 13, 2015); Virginia Association of Counties annual meeting (Warm Springs, November 8-10, 2015); and the Virginia Farm Bureau Convention (Norfolk, November 29 – December 1, 2015). OFP staff was on hand to provide additional information and to answer any questions.

Landowner phone calls/e-mails: The OFP coordinator talked with numerous landowners and farmers interested in understanding the range of options for permanently protecting their land. OFP also fielded numerous calls and e-mails from farm owners and farm seekers interested in the Virginia Farm Link program and the Virginia Century Farm program.

VIRGINIA FARM LINK PROGRAM

OFP is charged with administering the Virginia Farm Link program. Pursuant to § 3.2-202 of the Code of Virginia, the purpose of the Virginia Farm Link program is to do the following:

“ . . .provide assistance to retiring farmers and individuals seeking to become active farmers in the transition of farm businesses and properties from retiring farmers to active farmers. Such assistance shall include, but not be limited to, (i) assistance in the preparation of business plans for the transition of business interests; (ii) assistance in the facilitation of transfers of existing properties and agricultural operations to interested buyers; (iii) information on innovative farming methods and techniques; and (iv) research assistance on agricultural, financial, marketing, and other matters.”

To date, the primary effort to implement the Virginia Farm Link program has been the establishment of the Virginia Farm Link database. Released by VDACS in May 2008, this database attempts to bring together farm owners and farm seekers to discuss possible farm transition arrangements. As of November 23, 2015, the database has 29 “active farm owners” and 290 “active farm seekers” currently registered. From December 1, 2014 – December 1, 2015, 53 active farm owners received 396 individual requests from 124 active farm seekers interested in discussing various transition options. The database is located at www.vafarmlink.org.

In collaboration with Virginia Farm Bureau’s Young Farmers group, OFP developed a proposal for a Farm Seeker Certification program as part of a sub-award funding opportunity tied to the larger Virginia Beginning Farmer and Rancher Coalition Project (BFRCP) led by Virginia Tech. The Certified Farm Seeker (CFS) program was designed to provide individuals seeking farming opportunities with the tools necessary to successfully demonstrate their farming commitment and vision to interested landowners. This program was officially unveiled at the Virginia Farm Bureau Young Farmers Summer Expo in 2012. The CFS program uses five curriculum modules (whole farm planning introduction, business, land acquisition and tenure, marketing, and on-farm experience) developed by BFRCP and helps farm seekers develop a farm business plan and

résumé as well as demonstrate on-farm experience. The program was designed to help all levels of beginning and experienced young farmers who are looking to farm or to expand their farm. The original grant from BFRCP ended in August 2013, and OFP and Virginia Farm Bureau agreed to extend the project through August 2015. A new grant from the BFRCP provided funding to extend the CFS program through the end of 2016 and enabled the hiring of a full-time CFS coordinator. The CFS Coordinator works closely with OFP and Virginia Farm Bureau staff to recruit new CFS applicants and help them complete the program in a timely manner. The Coordinator also works closely with farmland owners in the Virginia Farm Link database to connect them with Certified Farm Seekers within their region. OFP staff also worked with a consultant to significantly update the Virginia Farm Link website. The revisions are currently in the testing phase and are expected to be completed by the end of 2015. Improvements to the Farm Link website will include:

- 1) An interactive map that shows the locations of farm owners and Certified Farm Seekers throughout Virginia;
- 2) Enhanced user interfaces for the public, site administrators, farm owners, and farm seekers;
- 3) Expanded functionality of user profiles for farm seekers and farm owners;
- 4) A search function for farm owners to find farm seekers on the website. In order to encourage CFS applicants to become certified, only Certified Farm Seekers will be searchable by land owners on the database; and
- 5) Revisions to database formatting to make it easier to administer, export data, and run reports among other revisions.

From December 1, 2014 – December 1, 2015, four participants were certified as Certified Farm Seekers and an additional 44 farm seekers applied to participate in the program. A total of 16 participants have been certified, and an additional 130 farm seekers have applied to participate in the program.

Once farm seekers are certified, there are incentives available to better assist them in their discussion with interested farm owners. Certified Farm Seekers (CFS) are the only farm seekers visible to the public on the Farm Link database and program website. This visibility allows Certified Farm Seekers to be contacted by farm owners. Additionally, Certified Farm Seekers are eligible for partial reimbursement for fees paid to service providers related to the farming operation. The program will provide up to 75 percent of the reimbursable costs, up to a maximum of \$500 per certified farm seeker. To date, one certified farm seeker has received reimbursement for \$500 towards the closing costs to purchase a farm in 2014.

The Office of Farmland Preservation also continued to allocate funding for farm transition workshops designed to help farm families and their service providers transition farms and farming operations to the next generation. OFP allocated up to \$15,000 to the Virginia Cooperative Extension to reimburse the costs associated with two farm and forestland transition workshops held between January 2015 and December 2015. A total of \$143,522.65 has been allocated overall for 35 workshops delivered since December 2008 (see Appendix 6).

VIRGINIA AGRICULTURE LICENSE PLATES

Chapter 653 of the 2004 Acts of Assembly established a new revenue-generating license plate for supporters of Virginia agriculture. As established in § 46.2-749.102 of the Code of Virginia, the annual fee for the Virginia agriculture plate is \$25 in addition to the prescribed fee for state

license plates. For each \$25 fee collected in excess of 1,000 registrations, \$15 is credited to a special nonreverting fund known as the Virginia Agricultural Vitality Program Fund, established within the Department of Accounts. The revenue generated by this fee is paid annually to OFP and to date has been used to fund projects related to the Virginia Farm Link program. OFP has received a total of \$356,790 from the Virginia agriculture license plate since 2006.

VIRGINIA CENTURY FARM PROGRAM

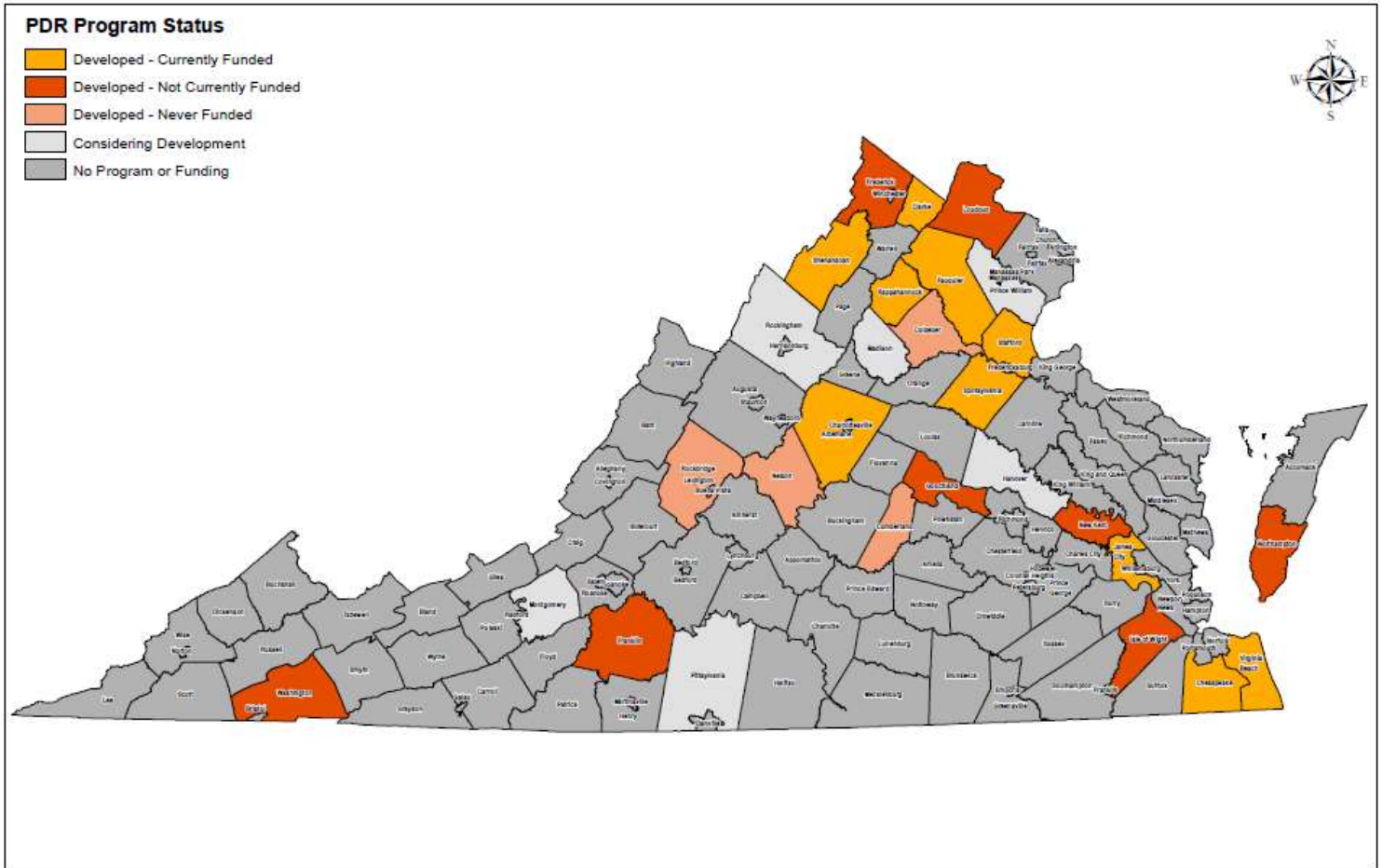
In October 2010, the Office of Farmland Preservation was assigned the administration of the Virginia Century Farm Program. Pursuant to § 3.2-105 of the Code of Virginia:

“The Commissioner shall establish a century farm program to honor farm families in the Commonwealth whose property has been in the same family for 100 years or more. In order to be eligible for recognition under the program, a farm shall: (i) have been owned by the same family for at least 100 consecutive years; (ii) be lived on, or actually farmed by, a descendent of the original owners; and (iii) gross more than \$2,500 annually from the sale of farm products. At the discretion of the Commissioner, a farm that does not gross more than \$2,500 annually but is being used for a bona fide silvicultural purpose may be recognized under the program.”

OFP staff has certified a total of 189 new Century Farms since October 2010. OFP also completed a searchable database for all Century Farms in 2013. There are now 1,332 certified Century Farms since the beginning of the program in 1997.

APPENDIX 1

STATUS OF LOCAL PURCHASE OF DEVELOPMENT RIGHTS (PDR) PROGRAMS



APPENDIX 2

FY 2015 ALLOCATIONS FOR LOCAL PDR PROGRAMS

<u>Locality</u>	<u>Local Funds Available (Oct 2014)</u>	<u>Previous State Funds Remaining (Oct 2014)</u>	<u>FY 2015 State Funds Awarded</u>
Albemarle County	\$640,759.00	\$736,954.60	\$286,983.46
Clarke County	\$15,000.00	\$268,901.00	\$146,778.54
Fauquier County	\$646,711.00	\$748,839.00	\$286,983.46
Stafford County	\$584,009.00	\$146,401.00	\$286,983.46
James City County	\$0.00	\$744,551.67	\$286,983.46
Virginia Beach City	\$4,474,353.00	\$9,604,738.00	\$286,983.46
TOTAL	\$6,360,832.00	\$12,250,385.27	\$1,581,695.84

APPENDIX 3

REPROGRAMMED FUNDING FOR LOCAL PDR PROGRAMS

<u>Locality</u>	<u>Returned/Lost FY 2013 Funds</u>	<u>Returned FY 2014 Funds</u>	<u>Returned FY 2015 Funds</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Rappahannock County	\$50,000.00	\$11,000	\$0	\$61,000.00
Spotsylvania County	\$160,715.64	\$0	\$0	\$160,715.64
Totals	\$210,715.64	\$11,000.00	\$0.00	\$221,715.64

APPENDIX 4

ACRES PROTECTED WITH STATE PDR MATCHING FUNDS

AS OF NOVEMBER 23, 2015

<u>Locality</u>	<u>Easements</u>	<u>Acres Protected</u>	<u>*Local Funding</u>	<u>*State PDR Funding</u>	<u>*Other Funding</u>
Albemarle County	9	1,664.39	\$1,687,790.00	\$1,128,131.40	—
City of Chesapeake	1	64.01	\$505,534.58	\$110,952.46	—
Clarke County	25	2,019.52	\$816,139.26	\$816,136.29	\$2,590,025.00
Fauquier County	7	2,233.41	\$1,659,151.59	\$1,328,532.41	\$100,000.00
Frederick County	1	89.75	\$5,000.00	\$130,027.00	\$260,000.00
Goochland County	1	500.93	\$155,623.50	\$155,623.50	—
Isle of Wight County	3	585.4	\$1,794,862.79	\$1,547,744.21	—
James City County	3	385.2	\$1,397,388.36	\$616,381.49	—
Northampton County	3	637.25	\$139,578.10	\$139,578.10	\$1,376,000.00
Rappahannock County	2	343.23	\$157,431.00	\$156,666.00	—
Shenandoah County	2	308.87	\$100,000.00	\$100,000.00	\$525,000.00
Spotsylvania County	2	115.7	\$93,072.65	\$93,072.65	\$147,500.00
Stafford County	4	303.1	\$820,945.65	\$814,233.35	—
City of Virginia Beach	4	258.17	\$915,068.34	\$642,911.66	—
Washington County	1	161.24	\$41,000.00	\$41,000.00	\$190,426.00
TOTAL	68	9,670.17	\$10,288,585.82	\$7,820,990.52	\$5,188,951.00

* Includes easement purchase price and in some cases incidentals such as surveys, title insurance, appraisals, reasonable legal fees, etc.

APPENDIX 5

OFFICE OF FARMLAND PRESERVATION PRESENTATIONS

DECEMBER 1, 2014 – DECEMBER 1, 2015

- Presented information on the state matching Purchase of Development Rights (PDR) program at the Virginia Agritourism Annual Conference in Staunton (March 10, 2015)
- Presented on a panel discussing the Virginia Farm Link and Certified Farm Seekers programs as part of a land conservation workshop in Nottoway County (March 13, 2015)
- Presented information on the Virginia Farm Link and Certified Farm Seekers programs at the annual meeting of Virginia SCORE chapters in Richmond (March 26, 2015)
- Presented information on the Virginia Farm Link and Certified Farm Seekers programs at the annual Small Grains Field Day in Williamsburg (May 19, 2015)
- Presented information as part of a live (and recorded) online webinar hosted by the Virginia Beginning Farmer and Rancher Coalition on the Virginia Farm Link and Certified Farm Seekers programs (August 17, 2015)
- Managed a display table and provided information on the Virginia Century Farm and Virginia Farm Link program at the annual meeting of the Valley Conservation Council in Luray (September 13, 2015).
- Presented information on the Virginia Farm Link and Certified Farm Seeker programs at a farmland leasing workshop hosted by the Piedmont Environmental Council in Charlottesville (November 4, 2015)

APPENDIX 6

FARM AND FOREST LAND TRANSITION WORKSHOPS 2008-2015

	Year	Location	Workshop Type	Length
35	2015	Culpeper & Warrenton	Farmland transition	Multiple days
34	2015	Natural Bridge, Rockbridge County	Forestland transition	Multiple days
33	2014	Staunton (city of)	Farmland transition	Single day
32	2014	Farmville (town of)	Forestland transition	Multiple days
31	2014	South Boston (town of)	Farmland transition	Multiple days
30	2014	Lee County	Farmland transition	Multiple days
29	2013	Petersburg	Farmland transition	Multiple days
28	2013	Wakefield (town of)	Farmland transition	Multiple days
27	2013	Galax (city of)	Farmland transition	Multiple days
26	2012	Abingdon (town of)	Farmland transition	Multiple days
25	2012	Orange County	Farmland transition	Multiple days
24	2012	Powhatan County	Farmland transition	Multiple days
23	2012	Staunton (city of)	Forestland transition	Multiple days
22	2012	Buckingham County	Farmland transition	Multiple days
21	2011	Surry County	Farmland transition	Multiple days
20	2011	Smithfield (town of)	Farmland transition	Multiple days
19	2011	Wakefield (town of)	Farmland transition	Multiple days
18	2011	Ivor (town of)	Farmland transition	Multiple days
17	2011	Warsaw (town of)	Farmland transition	Multiple days
16	2011	Buckingham County	Farmland transition	Multiple days
15	2011	Fluvanna County	Forestland transition	Multiple days
14	2010	Charlottesville (city of)	Farmland transition	Single day
13	2010	Wytheville (town of)	Farmland transition	Single day
12	2010	Botetourt County	Farmland transition	Multiple days
11	2010	Warrenton (town of)	Forestland transition	Multiple days
10	2010	Highland County	Farmland transition	Multiple days
9	2010	Petersburg (city of)	Farmland transition	Multiple days
8	2009	Charlottesville (city of)	Forestland transition	Multiple days
7	2009	Galax (city of)	Farmland transition	Multiple days
6	2009	Wythe County	Farmland transition	Multiple days
5	2009	Charlottesville (city of)	Farmland transition	Multiple days
4	2009	Franklin County & Botetourt County	Farmland transition	Multiple days
3	2008	Charlottesville (city of)	Farmland transition	Single day
2	2008	Gordonsville (town of)	Farmland transition	Single day
1	2008	Augusta County & Frederick County	Farmland transition	Multiple days