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States' Right-To-Farm Statutes:

New York



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States' Right-To-Farm Statutes: New York

[N.Y. Agric. & Mkts. §§ 300 to 310](#)

Current through 2022 released Chapters 1-18

§ 300. Declaration of legislative findings and intent

It is hereby found and declared that many of the agricultural lands in New York state are in jeopardy of being lost for any agricultural purposes. When nonagricultural development extends into farm areas, competition for limited land resources results. Ordinances inhibiting farming tend to follow, farm taxes rise, and hopes for speculative gains discourage investments in farm improvements, often leading to the idling or conversion of potentially productive agricultural land.

The socio-economic vitality of agriculture in this state is essential to the economic stability and growth of many local communities and the state as a whole. It is, therefore, the declared policy of the state to conserve, protect and encourage the development and improvement of its agricultural land for production of food and other agricultural products. It is also the declared policy of the state to conserve and protect agricultural lands as valued natural and ecological resources which provide needed open spaces for clean air sheds, as well as for aesthetic purposes.

The constitution of the state of New York directs the legislature to provide for the protection of agricultural lands. It is the purpose of this article to provide a locally-initiated mechanism for the protection and enhancement of New York state's agricultural land as a viable segment of the local and state economies and as an economic and environmental resource of major importance.

§ 301. Definitions

When used in this article:

1. "Agricultural assessment value" means the value per acre assigned to land for assessment purposes determined pursuant to the capitalized value of production procedure prescribed by section three hundred four-a of this article.
2. "Crops, livestock and livestock products" shall include but not be limited to the following:



- a. Field crops, including corn, wheat, oats, rye, barley, hay, potatoes and dry beans.
- b. Fruits, including apples, peaches, grapes, cherries and berries.
- c. Vegetables, including tomatoes, snap beans, cabbage, carrots, beets and onions.
- d. Horticultural specialties, including nursery stock, ornamental shrubs, ornamental trees and flowers.
- e. Livestock and livestock products, including cattle, sheep, hogs, goats, horses, poultry, ratites, such as ostriches, emus, rheas and kiwis, farmed deer, farmed buffalo, fur bearing animals, wool bearing animals, such as alpacas and llamas, milk, eggs and furs.
- f. Maple sap.
- g. Christmas trees derived from a managed Christmas tree operation whether dug for transplanting or cut from the stump.
- h. Aquaculture products, including fish, fish products, water plants and shellfish.
- i. Woody biomass, which means short rotation woody crops raised for bioenergy, and shall not include farm woodland.
- j. Apiary products, including honey, beeswax, royal jelly, bee pollen, propolis, package bees, nucs and queens. For the purposes of this paragraph, “nucs” shall mean small honey bee colonies created from larger colonies including the nuc box, which is a smaller version of a beehive, designed to hold up to five frames from an existing colony.
- k. Actively managed log-grown woodland mushrooms.
- l. Industrial hemp as defined in section five hundred five of this chapter.

3. “Farm woodland” means land used for the production of woodland products intended for sale, including but not limited to logs, lumber, posts and firewood. Farm woodland shall not include land used to produce Christmas trees or land used for the processing or retail merchandising of woodland products.

4. “Land used in agricultural production” means not less than seven acres of land used as a single operation in the preceding two years for the production for sale of crops, livestock or livestock products of an average



gross sales value of ten thousand dollars or more; or, not less than seven acres of land used in the preceding two years to support a commercial horse boarding operation or a commercial equine operation with annual gross receipts of ten thousand dollars or more. Land used in agricultural production shall not include land or portions thereof used for processing or retail merchandising of such crops, livestock or livestock products. Land used in agricultural production shall also include:

a. Rented land which otherwise satisfies the requirements for eligibility for an agricultural assessment.

a-1. Land used by a not-for-profit institution for the purposes of agricultural research that is intended to improve the quality or quantity of crops, livestock or livestock products. Such land shall qualify for an agricultural assessment upon application made pursuant to paragraph (a) of subdivision one of section three hundred five of this article, except that no minimum gross sales value shall be required.

b. Land of not less than seven acres used as a single operation for the production for sale of crops, livestock or livestock products, exclusive of woodland products, which does not independently satisfy the gross sales value requirement, where such land was used in such production for the preceding two years and currently is being so used under a written rental arrangement of five or more years in conjunction with land which is eligible for an agricultural assessment.

c. Land used in support of a farm operation or land used in agricultural production, constituting a portion of a parcel, as identified on the assessment roll, which also contains land qualified for an agricultural assessment. Such land shall include land used for agricultural amusements which are produced from crops grown or produced on the farm, provided that such crops are harvested and marketed in the same manner as other crops produced on such farm. Such agricultural amusements shall include, but not be limited to, so-called “corn mazes” or “hay bale mazes”.

d. Farm woodland which is part of land which is qualified for an agricultural assessment, provided, however, that such farm woodland attributable to any separately described and assessed parcel shall not exceed fifty acres.

e. Land set aside through participation in a federal conservation program pursuant to title one of the federal food security act of nineteen hundred eighty-five or any subsequent federal programs established for the purposes of replenishing highly erodible land



which has been depleted by continuous tilling or reducing national surpluses of agricultural commodities and such land shall qualify for agricultural assessment upon application made pursuant to paragraph a of subdivision one of section three hundred five of this article, except that no minimum gross sales value shall be required.

f. Land of not less than seven acres used as a single operation in the preceding two years for the production for sale of crops, livestock or livestock products of an average gross sales value of ten thousand dollars or more, or land of less than seven acres used as a single operation in the preceding two years for the production for sale of crops, livestock or livestock products of an average gross sales value of fifty thousand dollars or more.

g. Land under a structure within which crops, livestock or livestock products are produced, provided that the sales of such crops, livestock or livestock products meet the gross sales requirements of paragraph f of this subdivision.

h. Land that is owned or rented by a farm operation in its first or second year of agricultural production, or, in the case of a commercial horse boarding operation in its first or second year of operation, that consists of (1) not less than seven acres used as a single operation for the production for sale of crops, livestock or livestock products of an annual gross sales value of ten thousand dollars or more; or (2) less than seven acres used as a single operation for the production for sale of crops, livestock or livestock products of an annual gross sales value of fifty thousand dollars or more; or (3) land situated under a structure within which crops, livestock or livestock products are produced, provided that such crops, livestock or livestock products have an annual gross sales value of (i) ten thousand dollars or more, if the farm operation uses seven or more acres in agricultural production, or (ii) fifty thousand dollars or more, if the farm operation uses less than seven acres in agricultural production; or (4) not less than seven acres used as a single operation to support a commercial horse boarding operation with annual gross receipts of ten thousand dollars or more.

i. Land of not less than seven acres used as a single operation for the production for sale of orchard or vineyard crops when such land is used solely for the purpose of planting a new orchard or vineyard and when such land is also owned or rented by a newly established farm operation in its first, second, third or fourth year of agricultural production.

j. Land of not less than seven acres used as a single operation for the production and sale of Christmas trees when such land is used



solely for the purpose of planting Christmas trees that will be made available for sale, whether dug for transplanting or cut from the stump and when such land is owned or rented by a newly established farm operation in its first, second, third, fourth or fifth year of agricultural production.

k. Land used to support an apiary products operation which is owned by the operation and consists of (i) not less than seven acres nor more than ten acres used as a single operation in the preceding two years for the production for sale of crops, livestock or livestock products of an average gross sales value of ten thousand dollars or more or (ii) less than seven acres used as a single operation in the preceding two years for the production for sale of crops, livestock or livestock products of an average gross sales value of fifty thousand dollars or more. The land used to support an apiary products operation shall include, but not be limited to, the land under a structure within which apiary products are produced, harvested and stored for sale; and a buffer area maintained by the operation between the operation and adjacent landowners. Notwithstanding any other provision of this subdivision, rented land associated with an apiary products operation is not eligible for an agricultural assessment based on this paragraph.

l. Land that is owned or rented by a farm operation in its first or second year of agricultural production or in the case of a commercial equine operation, in its first or second year of operation, that consists of not less than seven acres and stabling at least ten horses, regardless of ownership, that receives ten thousand dollars or more in gross receipts annually from fees generated through the provision of commercial equine activities including, but not limited to riding lessons, trail riding activities or training of horses or through the production for sale of crops, livestock, and livestock products, or through both the provision of such commercial equine activities and such production. Under no circumstances shall this subdivision be construed to include operations whose primary on site function is horse racing.

m. Land used in silvopasturing shall be limited to up to ten fenced acres per large livestock, including cattle, horses and camelids, and up to five fenced acres per small livestock, such as sheep, hogs, goats and poultry. For the purposes of this subdivision, “silvopasturing” shall mean the intentional combination of trees, forages and livestock managed as a single integrated practice for the collective benefit of each, including the planting of appropriate grasses and legume forages among trees for sound grazing and livestock husbandry.



- n. Land of not less than seven acres used as a single operation for the production for sale of hops when such land is used solely for the purpose of planting a new hopyard and when such land is also owned or rented by a newly established farm operation in its first, second, third or fourth year of agricultural production.
5. “Oil, gas or wind exploration, development or extraction activities” means the installation and use of fixtures and equipment which are necessary for the exploration, development or extraction of oil, natural gas or wind energy, including access roads, drilling apparatus, pumping facilities, pipelines, and wind turbines.
6. “Unique and irreplaceable agricultural land” means land which is uniquely suited for the production of high value crops, including, but not limited to fruits, vegetables and horticultural specialties.
7. “Viable agricultural land” means land highly suitable for a farm operation as defined in this section.
8. “Conversion” means an outward or affirmative act changing the use of agricultural land and shall not mean the nonuse or idling of such land.
9. “Gross sales” means the proceeds from the sale of:
- a. Crops, livestock and livestock products produced on land used in agricultural production provided, however, that whenever a crop is processed before sale, the proceeds shall be based upon the market value of such crop in its unprocessed state;
 - b. Woodland products from farm woodland eligible to receive an agricultural assessment, not to exceed two thousand dollars annually;
 - c. Honey, royal jelly, bee pollen, propolis and beeswax produced by bees in hives located on land used in agricultural production in conjunction with the same or an otherwise qualified farm operation;
 - d. Maple syrup processed from maple sap produced on land used in agricultural production in conjunction with the same or an otherwise qualified farm operation;
 - e. Or payments received by reason of land set aside pursuant to paragraph e of subdivision four of this section;



f. Or payments received by thoroughbred breeders pursuant to section two hundred fifty-four of the racing, pari-mutuel wagering and breeding law; and

g. Compost, mulch or other organic biomass crops as defined in subdivision sixteen of this section produced on land used in agricultural production, not to exceed five thousand dollars annually.

10. [Redesignated]

11. “Farm operation” means the land and on-farm buildings, equipment, manure processing and handling facilities, and practices which contribute to the production, preparation and marketing of crops, livestock and livestock products as a commercial enterprise, including a “commercial horse boarding operation” as defined in subdivision thirteen of this section, a “timber operation” as defined in subdivision fourteen of this section, “compost, mulch or other biomass crops” as defined in subdivision seventeen of this section and “commercial equine operation” as defined in subdivision eighteen of this section. Such farm operation may consist of one or more parcels of owned or rented land, which parcels may be contiguous or noncontiguous to each other.

12. “Agricultural data statement” means an identification of farm operations within an agricultural district located within five hundred feet of the boundary of property upon which an action requiring municipal review and approval by the planning board, zoning board of appeals, town board, or village board of trustees pursuant to article sixteen of the town law or article seven of the village law is proposed, as provided in section three hundred five-b of this article.

13. “Commercial horse boarding operation” means an agricultural enterprise, consisting of at least seven acres and boarding at least ten horses, regardless of ownership, that receives ten thousand dollars or more in gross receipts annually from fees generated either through the boarding of horses or through the production for sale of crops, livestock, and livestock products, or through both such boarding and such production. Under no circumstances shall this subdivision be construed to include operations whose primary on site function is horse racing. Notwithstanding any other provision of this subdivision, a commercial horse boarding operation that is proposed or in its first or second year of operation may qualify as a farm operation if it is an agricultural enterprise, consisting of at least seven acres, and boarding at least ten horses, regardless of ownership, by the end of the first year of operation.

14. “Timber operation” means the on-farm production, management, harvesting, processing and marketing of timber grown on the farm operation into woodland products, including but not limited to logs,



lumber, posts and firewood, provided that such farm operation consists of at least seven acres and produces for sale crops, livestock or livestock products of an annual gross sales value of ten thousand dollars or more and that the annual gross sales value of such processed woodland products does not exceed the annual gross sales value of such crops, livestock or livestock products.

15. “Agricultural tourism” means activities, including the production of maple sap and pure maple products made therefrom, conducted by a farmer on-farm for the enjoyment and/or education of the public, which primarily promote the sale, marketing, production, harvesting or use of the products of the farm and enhance the public’s understanding and awareness of farming and farm life.

16. “Apiary products operation” means an agricultural enterprise, consisting of land owned by the operation, upon which bee hives are located and maintained for the purpose of producing, harvesting and storing apiary products for sale.

17. “Compost, mulch or other organic biomass crops” means the on-farm processing, mixing, handling or marketing of organic matter that is grown or produced by such farm operation to rid such farm operation of its excess agricultural waste; and the on-farm processing, mixing or handling of off-farm generated organic matter that is transported to such farm operation and is necessary to facilitate the composting of such farm operation’s agricultural waste. This shall also include the on-farm processing, mixing or handling of off-farm generated organic matter for use only on that farm operation. Such organic matter shall include, but not be limited to, manure, hay, leaves, yard waste, silage, organic farm waste, vegetation, wood biomass or by-products of agricultural products that have been processed on such farm operation. The resulting products shall be converted into compost, mulch or other organic biomass crops that can be used as fertilizers, soil enhancers or supplements, or bedding materials. For purposes of this section, “compost” shall be processed by the aerobic, thermophilic decomposition of solid organic constituents of solid waste to produce a stable, humus-like material.

18. “Commercial equine operation” means an agricultural enterprise, consisting of at least seven acres and stabling at least ten horses, regardless of ownership, that receives ten thousand dollars or more in gross receipts annually from fees generated through the provision of commercial equine activities including, but not limited to riding lessons, trail riding activities or training of horses or through the production for sale of crops, livestock, and livestock products, or through both the provision of such commercial equine activities and such production. Under no circumstances shall this subdivision be construed to include operations whose primary on site function is horse racing. Notwithstanding any other provision of this subdivision, an agricultural enterprise that is proposed or in its first or second year of operation may qualify as a commercial equine operation if it consists of



at least seven acres and stables at least ten horses, regardless of ownership, by the end of the first year of operation.

§ 302. County agricultural and farmland protection board

1. (a) A county legislative body may establish a county agricultural and farmland protection board which shall consist of eleven members, at least four of whom shall be active farmers. At least one member of such board shall represent agribusiness and one member may represent an organization dedicated to agricultural land preservation. These six members of the board shall reside within the county which the respective board serves. The members of the board shall also include the chairperson of the county soil and water conservation district's board of directors or an employee of the county soil and water conservation district designated by the chairperson, a member of the county legislative body, a county cooperative extension agent, the county planning director and the county director of real property tax services. The chairperson shall be chosen by majority vote. Such board shall be established in the event no such board exists at the time of receipt by the county legislative body of a petition for the creation or review of an agricultural district pursuant to section three hundred three of this article, or at the time of receipt by the county of a notice of intent filing pursuant to subdivision four of section three hundred five of this article. The members of such board shall be appointed by the chairperson of the county legislative body, who shall solicit nominations from farm membership organizations except for the chairperson of the county soil and water conservation district's board of directors or his or her designee, the county planning director and director of real property tax services, who shall serve ex officio. The members shall serve without salary, but the county legislative body may entitle each such member to reimbursement for actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of official duties.

(b) After the board has been established, the chairperson of the county legislative body shall appoint to it two qualified persons for terms of two years each, two qualified persons for terms of three years each and two qualified persons for a term of four years. Thereafter, the appointment of each member shall be for a term of four years. Appointment of a member of the county legislative body shall be for a term coterminous with the member's term of office. Appointment of the county planning director and county director of real property tax services shall be coterminous with their tenure in such office. The appointment of the chairperson of the county soil and water conservation district's board of directors shall be for a term coterminous with his or her designation as chairperson of the county soil and water conservation district's



board of directors. Any member of the board may be reappointed for a succeeding term on such board without limitations as to the number of terms the member may serve.

(c) The county agricultural and farmland protection board shall advise the county legislative body and work with the county planning board in relation to the proposed establishment, modification, continuation or termination of any agricultural district. The board shall render expert advice relating to the desirability of such action, including advice as to the nature of farming and farm resources within any proposed or established area and the relation of farming in such area to the county as a whole. The board may review notice of intent filings pursuant to subdivision four of section three hundred five of this article and make findings and recommendations pursuant to that section as to the effect and reasonableness of proposed actions involving the advance of public funds or acquisitions of farmland in agricultural districts by governmental entities. The board shall also assess and approve county agricultural and farmland protection plans.

(d) A county agricultural and farmland protection board may request the commissioner of agriculture and markets to review any state agency rules and regulations which the board identifies as affecting the agricultural activities within an existing or proposed agricultural district. Upon receipt of any such request, the commissioner of agriculture and markets shall, if the necessary funds are available, submit in writing to the board (i) notice of changes in such rules and regulations which he or she deems necessary, (ii) a copy of correspondence with another agency if such rules and regulations are outside his or her jurisdiction, including such rules and regulations being reviewed, and his or her recommendations for modification, or (iii) his or her reasons for determining that existing rules and regulations be continued without modification.

(e) The county agricultural and farmland protection board shall notify the commissioner and the commissioner of the department of environmental conservation of any attempts to propose the siting of solid waste management facilities upon farmland within an agricultural district.

(f) [Redesignated]

2. Upon the request of one or more owners of land used in agricultural production the board may review the land classification for such land established by the department of agriculture and markets, consulting with the district soil and water conservation office, and the county



cooperative extension service office. After such review, the board may recommend revisions to the classification of specific land areas based on local soil, land and climatic conditions to the department of agriculture and markets.

§ 303. Agricultural districts; creation

1. Any owner or owners of land may submit a proposal to the county legislative body for the creation of an agricultural district within such county, provided that such owner or owners own at least two hundred fifty acres of the land proposed to be included in the district. Such proposal shall be submitted in such manner and form as may be prescribed by the commissioner, shall include a description of the proposed district, including a map delineating the exterior boundaries of the district which shall conform to tax parcel boundaries, and the tax map identification numbers for every parcel in the proposed district. The proposal shall include a review period of eight years.

2. Upon the receipt of such a proposal, the county legislative body:

a. shall thereupon provide notice of such proposal by publishing a notice in a newspaper having general circulation within the proposed district and by posting a notice on the home page of the county's website; posting such notice in five conspicuous places within the proposed district; and providing such notice in writing by first class mail to those municipalities whose territory encompasses the proposed district. The notice shall contain the following information:

(1) a statement that a proposal for an agricultural district has been filed with the county legislative body pursuant to this article;

(2) a statement that the proposal will be on file open to public inspection in the county clerk's office;

(3) a statement that any county landowner or municipality whose territory encompasses the proposed district may propose a modification of the proposed district in such form and manner as may be prescribed by the commissioner;

(4) a statement that the proposed modification must be filed with the county clerk and the clerk of the county legislature within thirty days of the publication and posting and mailing of such notice; and

(5) a statement that at the termination of the thirty day period, the proposal and proposed modifications will be submitted to the county agricultural and farmland



protection board and that thereafter a public hearing will be held on the proposal, proposed modifications, and recommendations of the county agricultural and farmland protection board;

b. shall receive any proposals for modifications of such proposal which may be submitted by proponents of the district, any county landowners or municipalities within thirty days of the publication and posting and mailing of such notice;

c. shall, upon the termination of such thirty day period, refer such proposal and proposed modifications to the county agricultural and farmland protection board, which shall, after consultation with the county planning board, within forty-five days report to the county legislative body its recommendations concerning the proposal and proposed modifications; and

d. shall hold a public hearing in the following manner:

(1) The hearing shall be held at a place within the proposed district or otherwise readily accessible to the proposed district;

(2) The notice shall contain the following information:

(a) a statement of the time, date and place of the public hearing;

(b) a description of the proposed district, any proposed additions and any recommendations of the county agricultural and farmland protection board; and

(c) a statement that the public hearing will be held concerning:

(i) the original proposal;

(ii) any written amendments proposed during the thirty day review period; and

(iii) any recommendations proposed by the county agricultural and farmland protection board;

(3) The notice shall be published in a newspaper having a general circulation within the proposed district and posted on the home page of the county's website and shall be given in writing by first class mail to those municipalities whose



territory encompasses the proposed district and any proposed modifications, owners of real property within such a proposed district or any proposed modifications who are listed on the most recent assessment roll, the commissioner and the advisory council on agriculture.

3. The following factors shall be considered by the county agricultural and farmland protection board and identified as issues for comment at the public hearing:

- a. the viability of active farming within the proposed district and in areas adjacent thereto;
- b. the presence of any viable farm lands within the proposed district and adjacent thereto that are not now in active farming;
- c. the nature and extent of land uses other than active farming within the proposed district and adjacent thereto;
- d. county developmental patterns and needs; and
- e. any other matters which the county legislative body deems to be relevant.

In judging viability, any relevant agricultural viability maps prepared by the commissioner shall be considered, as well as soil, climate, topography, other natural factors, markets for farm products, the extent and nature of farm improvements, the present status of farming, anticipated trends in agricultural economic conditions and technology, and such other factors as may be relevant.

4. The county legislative body, after receiving the report and recommendations, including any recommendations of the county planning board, of the county agricultural and farmland protection board and after such public hearing, may adopt as a plan the proposal or any modification of the proposal it deems appropriate or may act to reject the proposal.

5. All plans that are adopted shall include: (a) a review period of eight years; (b) only whole tax parcels in the proposed district; and (c) to the extent feasible, include adjacent viable farm lands, and exclude, to the extent feasible, nonviable farm land and non-farm land.

6. Upon the adoption of a plan, the county legislative body shall submit it to the commissioner. Adopted plans shall be submitted within one year after receipt of a complete proposal as described in subdivision one of



this section. The commissioner may, upon application by the county legislative body and for good cause shown, extend the period for submission once for up to six additional months.

7. The commissioner shall have sixty days after receipt of the plan within which to certify to the county legislative body whether the plan is eligible for districting, whether the area to be districted consists predominantly of viable agricultural land, and whether the plan of the proposed district is feasible, and will serve the public interest by assisting in maintaining a viable agricultural industry within the district and the state. The commissioner shall submit a copy of such plan to the advisory council on agriculture.

8. If the commissioner certifies the plan of the proposed district pursuant to subdivision seven of this section, the district shall be created immediately upon certification.

9. Upon the creation of an agricultural district, the description thereof, which shall include tax map identification numbers for all parcels within the district, plus a map delineating the exterior boundaries of the district in relation to tax parcel boundaries, shall be filed by the county legislative body with the county clerk, the county director of real property tax services, and the commissioner. The commissioner, on petition of the county legislative body, may, for good cause shown, approve the correction of any errors in materials filed pursuant to a district creation at any time subsequent to the creation of any agricultural district.

§ 303-a. Agricultural districts; review

1. The county legislative body shall review any district created under section three hundred three of this article eight years after the date of its creation and at the end of every eight year period thereafter.

2. In conducting a district review the county legislative body shall:

a. provide notice of such district review by publishing a notice in a newspaper having general circulation within the district and by posting a notice on the home page of the county's website; posting such notice in at least five conspicuous places within the district; and providing such notice in writing by first class mail to those municipalities whose territory encompasses the district. The notice shall identify the municipalities in which the district is found and the district's total area; indicate that a map of the district will be on file and open to public inspection in the office of the county clerk and such other places as the legislative body deems appropriate; and notify municipalities and land owners within the district that they may propose a



modification of the district by filing such proposal with the clerk of the county legislature within thirty days of the publication and posting and mailing of such notice;

b. direct the county agricultural and farmland protection board to prepare a report within forty-five days concerning the following:

(1) the nature and status of farming and farm resources within such district, including the total number of acres of land and the total number of acres of land in farm operations in the district;

(2) the extent to which the district has achieved its original objectives;

(3) the extent to which county and local comprehensive plans, policies and objectives are consistent with and support the district;

(4) the degree of coordination between local laws, ordinances, rules and regulations that apply to farm operations in such district and their influence on farming; and

(5) recommendations to continue, terminate or modify such district.

c. hold a public hearing in the following manner:

(1) the hearing shall be held at a place within the district or otherwise readily accessible to the proposed district;

(2) a notice of public hearing shall be published in a newspaper having a general circulation within the district and posted on the home page of the county's website and shall be given in writing by first class mail to those municipalities whose territories encompass the district and any proposed modifications to the district; to persons, as listed on the most recent assessment roll, whose land is the subject of a proposed modification; and to the commissioner;

(3) the notice of hearing shall contain the following information:

(a) a statement of the time, date and place of the public hearing; and



(b) a description of the district, any proposed modifications and any recommendations of the county agricultural and farmland protection board.

3. a. The county legislative body, after receiving the report and recommendation of the county agricultural and farmland protection board, and after public hearing, shall make a finding whether the district should be continued, terminated or modified. If the county legislative body finds that the district should be terminated, it may do so at the end of such eight year period by filing a notice of termination with the county clerk and the commissioner.

b. The county legislative body may adopt any modification of the district review plan it deems appropriate.

c. If the county legislative body finds that the district should be continued or modified, it shall submit the district review plan to the commissioner. The district review plan shall include a description of the district, including a map delineating the exterior boundaries of the district which shall conform to tax parcel boundaries; the tax map identification numbers for every parcel in the district; a copy of the report of the county agricultural and farmland protection board required by paragraph b of subdivision two of this section; and a copy of the testimony given at the public hearing required by paragraph c of subdivision two of this section or a copy of the minutes of such hearing.

4. The county legislative body shall complete the review process described in this section by either terminating, continuing, or modifying the district on or before the district's anniversary date. The commissioner may, upon application by the county legislative body and for good cause shown, extend the period for a district review once for up to six additional months. If the county legislative body does not act, or if a modification of a district is rejected by the county legislative body, the district shall continue as originally constituted, unless the commissioner, after consultation with the advisory council on agriculture, terminates such district, by filing a notice thereof with the county clerk, because the area in the district is no longer predominantly viable agricultural land.

5. Plan review, certification, correction of any errors and filing shall be conducted in the same manner prescribed for district creation in section three hundred three of this article.

§ 303-b. Agricultural districts; inclusion of viable agricultural land



1. The legislative body of any county containing a certified agricultural district shall designate an annual thirty-day period within which a land owner may submit to such body a request for inclusion of land which is predominantly viable agricultural land within a certified agricultural district prior to the county established review period. Such request shall identify the agricultural district into which the land is proposed to be included, describe such land, and include the tax map identification number and relevant portion of the tax map for each parcel of land to be included.

2. Upon the termination of such thirty-day period, if any requests are submitted, the county legislative body shall:

a. refer such request or requests to the county agricultural and farmland protection board, which shall, within thirty days report to the county legislative body its recommendations as to whether the land to be included in the agricultural district consists predominantly of “viable agricultural land” as defined in subdivision seven of section three hundred one of this article and the inclusion of such land would serve the public interest by assisting in maintaining a viable agricultural industry within the district; and

b. publish a notice of public hearing in accordance with subdivision three of this section.

3. The county legislative body shall hold a public hearing upon giving notice in the following manner:

a. The notice of public hearing shall contain a statement that one or more requests for inclusion of predominantly viable agricultural land within a certified agricultural district have been filed with the county legislative body pursuant to this section; identify the land, generally, proposed to be included; indicate the time, date and place of the public hearing, which shall occur after receipt of the report of the county agricultural and farmland protection board; and include a statement that the hearing shall be held to consider the request or requests and recommendations of the county agricultural and farmland protection board.

b. The notice shall be published in a newspaper having a general circulation within the county and shall be given in writing directly to those municipalities whose territory encompasses the lands which are proposed to be included in an agricultural district and to the commissioner.



4. After the public hearing, the county legislative body shall adopt or reject the inclusion of the land requested to be included within an existing certified agricultural district. Such action shall be taken no later than one hundred twenty days from the termination of the thirty day period described in subdivision one of this section. Any land to be added shall consist of whole tax parcels only. Upon the adoption of a resolution to include predominantly viable agricultural land, in whole or in part, within an existing certified agricultural district, the county legislative body shall submit the resolution, together with the report of the county agricultural and farmland protection board and the tax map identification numbers and tax maps for each parcel of land to be included in an agricultural district to the commissioner.

5. Within thirty days after receipt of a resolution to include land within a district, the commissioner shall certify to the county legislative body whether the inclusion of predominantly viable agricultural land as proposed is feasible and shall serve the public interest by assisting in maintaining a viable agricultural industry within the district or districts.

6. If the commissioner certifies that the proposed inclusion of predominantly viable agricultural land within a district is feasible and in the public interest, the land shall become part of the district immediately upon such certification.

§ 303-c. Consolidation of agricultural districts

Existing agricultural districts may be consolidated with an existing district undergoing review pursuant to and in the same manner prescribed for district review in section three hundred three-a of this article. The notice of public hearing required by subdivision two of section three hundred three-a of this article shall be given in writing by first class mail to those municipalities whose territories encompass the districts proposed to be consolidated; and to all persons, as listed on the most recent assessment roll, whose land is the subject of a proposed consolidation. In addition to the information required by subdivision two of section three hundred three-a of this article, the notice of hearing shall identify the district into which the existing district or districts will be consolidated and the new anniversary date for the consolidated district.

§ 304-a. Agricultural assessment values

1. Agricultural assessment values shall be calculated and certified annually in accordance with the provisions of this section.

2. a. The commissioner of agriculture and markets shall establish and maintain an agricultural land classification system based upon soil productivity and capability. The agricultural land classification system shall distinguish between mineral and organic soils. There



shall be ten primary groups of mineral soils and such other subgroups as the commissioner determines necessary to represent high-lime and low-lime content. There shall be four groups of organic soils.

b. The land classification system shall be promulgated by rule by the commissioner following a review of comments and recommendations of the advisory council on agriculture and after a public hearing. In making any revisions to the land classification system the commissioner may, in his or her discretion, conduct a public hearing. The commissioner shall foster participation by county agricultural and farmland protection boards, district soil and water conservation committees, and the cooperative extension service and consult with other state agencies, appropriate federal agencies, municipalities, the New York state college of agriculture and life sciences at Cornell university and farm organizations.

c. The commissioner shall certify to the commissioner of taxation and finance the soil list developed in accordance with the land classification system and any revisions thereto.

d. The commissioner shall prepare such materials as may be needed for the utilization of the land classification system and provide assistance to landowners and local officials in its use.

3. a. The commissioner of taxation and finance shall annually calculate a single agricultural assessment value for each of the mineral and organic soil groups which shall be applied uniformly throughout the state. A base agricultural assessment value shall be separately calculated for mineral and organic soil groups in accordance with the procedure set forth in subdivision four of this section and shall be assigned as the agricultural assessment value of the highest grade mineral and organic soil group.

b. The agricultural assessment values for the remaining mineral soil groups shall be the product of the base agricultural assessment value and a percentage, derived from the productivity measurements determined for each soil and related soil group in conjunction with the land classification system, as follows:

Mineral Soil Group	Percentage of Base Agricultural Assessment Value
1A	100
1B	89



2A	89
2B	79
3A	79
3B	68
4A	68
4B	58
5A	58
5B	47
6A	47
6B	37
7	37
8	26
9	16
10	5

c. The agricultural assessment values for the remaining organic soil groups shall be the product of the base agricultural assessment value and a percentage, as follows:

Organic Soil Group	Percentage of Base Agricultural Assessment Value
A	100
B	65
C	55
D	35

d. The agricultural assessment value for organic soil group A shall be two times the base agricultural assessment value calculated for mineral soil group 1A.

e. The agricultural assessment value for farm woodland shall be the same as that calculated for mineral soil group seven.

f. Where trees or vines used for the production of fruit are located on land used in agricultural production, the value of such trees and vines, and the value of all posts, wires and trellises used for the production of fruit, shall be considered to be part of the agricultural assessment value of such land.

g. The agricultural assessment value for land and waters used in aquacultural enterprises shall be the same as that calculated for mineral soil group 1A.

4. a. The base agricultural assessment value shall be the average capitalized value of production per acre for the eight year period ending in the second year preceding the year for which the



agricultural assessment values are certified. The capitalized value of production per acre shall be calculated by dividing the product of the value of production per acre and the percentage of net profit by a capitalization rate of ten percent, representing an assumed investment return rate of eight percent and an assumed real property tax rate of two percent.

b. The value of production per acre shall be the value of production divided by the number of acres harvested in New York state.

c. The percentage of net profit shall be adjusted net farm income divided by realized gross farm income.

(i) Adjusted net farm income shall be the sum of net farm income, taxes on farm real estate and the amount of mortgage interest debt attributable to farmland, less a management charge of one percent of realized gross farm income plus seven percent of adjusted production expenses.

(ii) The amount of mortgage interest debt attributable to farmland shall be the product of the interest on mortgage debt and the percentage of farm real estate value attributable to land.

(iii) The percentage of farm real estate value attributable to land shall be the difference between farm real estate value and farm structure value divided by farm real estate value.

(iv) Adjusted production expenses shall be production expenses, less the sum of the taxes on farm real estate and the interest on mortgage debt.

d. The following data, required for calculations pursuant to this subdivision, shall be as published by the United States department of agriculture for all farming in New York state:

(i) Farm real estate value shall be the total value of farmland and buildings, including improvements.

(ii) Farm structure value shall be the total value of farm buildings, including improvements.

(iii) Interest on mortgage debt shall be the total interest paid on farm real estate debt.



(iv) Net farm income shall be realized gross income less production expenses, as adjusted for change in inventory.

(v) Production expenses shall be the total cost of production.

(vi) Realized gross income shall be the total of cash receipts from farm marketings, government payments, nonmoney income and other farm income.

(vii) Taxes on farm real estate shall be the total real property taxes on farmland and buildings, including improvements.

(viii) Number of acres harvested including all reported crops.

(ix) Value of production shall be the total estimated value of all reported crops.

e. In the event that the data required for calculation pursuant to this subdivision is not published by the United States department of agriculture or is incomplete, such required data shall be obtained from the New York state department of agriculture and markets.

f. Upon completion of each annual calculation of agricultural assessment values, the commissioner of taxation and finance shall publish an annual report, which shall include a schedule of values, citations to data sources and presentation of all calculations.

The commissioner of taxation and finance shall thereupon certify the schedule of agricultural assessment values and shall transmit a schedule of such certified values to each assessor. Beginning in the year two thousand six and every five years thereafter, the commissioner of taxation and finance shall transmit copies of such annual reports for the five years previous to such transmittal, to the governor and legislature, the advisory council on agriculture, and other appropriate state agencies and interested parties.

g. Notwithstanding any other provision of this section to the contrary, in no event shall the change in the base agricultural assessment value for any given year exceed two percent of the base agricultural assessment value of the preceding year.

5. a. In carrying out their responsibilities under this section, the commissioner of taxation and finance and the commissioner shall keep the advisory council on agriculture fully apprised on matters relating to its duties and responsibilities.



b. In doing so, the commissioner of taxation and finance and the commissioner shall provide, in a timely manner, any materials needed by the advisory council on agriculture to carry out its responsibilities under this section.

§ 304-b. Agricultural district data reporting

1. The commissioner shall file a written report with the governor and the legislature on January first, two thousand eight and biennially thereafter, covering each prior period of two years, concerning the status of the agricultural districts program. Such report shall include, but not be limited to, the total number of agricultural districts, the total number of acres in agricultural districts, a list of the counties that have established county agricultural and farmland protection plans, and a summary of the agricultural protection grants program.

2. Between report due dates, the commissioner shall maintain the necessary records and data required to satisfy such report requirements and to satisfy information requests received from the governor and the legislature between such report due dates.

§ 305. Agricultural districts; effects

1. Agricultural assessments.

a. Any owner of land used in agricultural production within an agricultural district shall be eligible for an agricultural assessment pursuant to this section. If an applicant rents land from another for use in conjunction with the applicant's land for the production for sale of crops, livestock or livestock products, the gross sales value of such products produced on such rented land shall be added to the gross sales value of such products produced on the land of the applicant for purposes of determining eligibility for an agricultural assessment on the land of the applicant. Such assessment shall be granted only upon an annual application by the owner of such land on a form prescribed by the commissioner of taxation and finance; provided, however, that after the initial grant of agricultural assessment the annual application shall be on a form prescribed by the commissioner of taxation and finance and shall consist of only a certification by the landowner that the landowner continues to meet the eligibility requirements for receiving an agricultural assessment and seeks an agricultural assessment for the same acreage that initially received an agricultural assessment. The landowner shall maintain records documenting such eligibility which shall be provided to the assessor upon request. The



landowner must apply for agricultural assessment for any change in acreage, whether land is added or removed, after the initial grant of agricultural assessment. Any new owner of the land who wishes to receive an agricultural assessment shall make an initial application for such assessment. Such applications shall be on a form prescribed by the commissioner of taxation and finance. The applicant shall furnish to the assessor such information as the commissioner of taxation and finance shall require, including classification information prepared for the applicant's land or water bodies used in agricultural production by the soil and water conservation district office within the county, and information demonstrating the eligibility for agricultural assessment of any land used in conjunction with rented land as specified in paragraph b of subdivision four of section three hundred one of this article. Such application shall be filed with the assessor of the assessing unit on or before the appropriate taxable status date; provided, however, that (i) in the year of a revaluation or update of assessments, as those terms are defined in section one hundred two of the real property tax law, the application may be filed with the assessor no later than the thirtieth day prior to the day by which the tentative assessment roll is required to be filed by law; or (ii) an application for such an assessment may be filed with the assessor of the assessing unit after the appropriate taxable status date but not later than the last date on which a petition with respect to complaints of assessment may be filed, where failure to file a timely application resulted from: (a) a death of the applicant's spouse, child, parent, brother or sister, (b) an illness of the applicant or of the applicant's spouse, child, parent, brother or sister, which actually prevents the applicant from filing on a timely basis, as certified by a licensed physician, or (c) the occurrence of a natural disaster, including, but not limited to, a flood, or the destruction of such applicant's residence, barn or other farm building by wind, fire or flood. If the assessor is satisfied that the applicant is entitled to an agricultural assessment, the assessor shall approve the application and the land shall be assessed pursuant to this section. Not less than ten days prior to the date for hearing complaints in relation to assessments, the assessor shall mail to each applicant, who has included with the application at least one self-addressed, pre-paid envelope, a notice of the approval or denial of the application. Such notice shall be on a form prescribed by the commissioner of taxation and finance which shall indicate the manner in which the total assessed value is apportioned among the various portions of the property subject to agricultural assessment and those other portions of the property not eligible for agricultural assessment as determined for the tentative assessment roll and the latest final assessment roll. Failure to mail any such notice or failure of the owner to receive the same shall not prevent the levy, collection and enforcement of the payment of the taxes on such real property.



b. That portion of the value of land utilized for agricultural production within an agricultural district which represents an excess above the agricultural assessment as determined in accordance with this subdivision shall not be subject to real property taxation. Such excess amount if any shall be entered on the assessment roll in the manner prescribed by the commissioner of taxation and finance.

c. (i) The assessor shall utilize the agricultural assessment values per acre certified pursuant to section three hundred four-a of this article in determining the amount of the assessment of lands eligible for agricultural assessments by multiplying those values by the number of acres of land utilized for agricultural production and adjusting such result by application of the latest state equalization rate or a special equalization rate as may be established and certified by the commissioner of taxation and finance for the purpose of computing the agricultural assessment pursuant to this paragraph. This resulting amount shall be the agricultural assessment for such lands.

(ii) Where the latest state equalization rate exceeds one hundred, or where a special equalization rate which would otherwise be established for the purposes of this section would exceed one hundred, a special equalization rate of one hundred shall be established and certified by the commissioner for the purpose of this section.

(iii) Where a special equalization rate has been established and certified by the commissioner for the purposes of this paragraph, the assessor is directed and authorized to recompute the agricultural assessment on the assessment roll by applying such special equalization rate instead of the latest state equalization rate, and to make the appropriate corrections on the assessment roll, subject to the provisions of title two of article twelve of the real property tax law.

d. (i) If land within an agricultural district which received an agricultural assessment is converted parcels, as described on the assessment roll which include land so converted shall be subject to payments equalling five times the taxes saved in the last year in which the land benefited from an agricultural assessment, plus interest of six percent per year compounded annually for each year in which an agricultural assessment was granted, not exceeding five years. The amount of taxes saved for the last year in which the land benefited from an agricultural



assessment shall be determined by applying the applicable tax rates to the excess amount of assessed valuation of such land over its agricultural assessment as set forth on the last assessment roll which indicates such an excess. If only a portion of a parcel as described on the assessment roll is converted, the assessor shall apportion the assessment and agricultural assessment attributable to the converted portion, as determined for the last assessment roll for which the assessment of such portion exceeded its agricultural assessment. The difference between the apportioned assessment and the apportioned agricultural assessment shall be the amount upon which payments shall be determined. Payments shall be added by or on behalf of each taxing jurisdiction to the taxes levied on the assessment roll prepared on the basis of the first taxable status date on which the assessor considers the land to have been converted; provided, however, that no payments shall be imposed if the last assessment roll upon which the property benefited from an agricultural assessment, was more than five years prior to the year for which the assessment roll upon which payments would otherwise be levied is prepared.

(ii) Whenever a conversion occurs, the owner shall notify the assessor within ninety days of the date such conversion is commenced. If the landowner fails to make such notification within the ninety day period, the assessing unit, by majority vote of the governing body, may impose a penalty on behalf of the assessing unit of up to two times the total payments owed, but not to exceed a maximum total penalty of one thousand dollars in addition to any payments owed.

(iii) (a) An assessor who determines that there is liability for payments and any penalties assessed pursuant to subparagraph (ii) of this paragraph shall notify the landowner by mail of such liability at least ten days prior to the date for hearing complaints in relation to assessments. Such notice shall indicate the property to which payments apply and describe how the payments shall be determined. Failure to provide such notice shall not affect the levy, collection or enforcement or payment of payments.

(b) Liability for payments shall be subject to administrative and judicial review as provided by law for review of assessments.



(iv) If such land or any portion thereof is converted to a use other than for agricultural production by virtue of oil, gas or wind exploration, development, or extraction activity or by virtue of a taking by eminent domain or other involuntary proceeding other than a tax sale, the land or portion so converted shall not be subject to payments. If the land so converted constitutes only a portion of a parcel described on the assessment roll, the assessor shall apportion the assessment, and adjust the agricultural assessment attributable to the portion of the parcel not subject to such conversion by subtracting the proportionate part of the agricultural assessment attributable to the portion so converted. Provided further that land within an agricultural district and eligible for an agricultural assessment shall not be considered to have been converted to a use other than for agricultural production solely due to the conveyance of oil, gas or wind rights associated with that land.

(v) An assessor who imposes any such payments shall annually, and within forty-five days following the date on which the final assessment roll is required to be filed, report such payments to the commissioner of taxation and finance on a form prescribed by the commissioner.

(vi) The assessing unit, by majority vote of the governing body, may impose a minimum payment amount, not to exceed five hundred dollars.

(vii) The purchase of land in fee by the city of New York for watershed protection purposes or the conveyance of a conservation easement by the city of New York to the department of environmental conservation which prohibits future use of the land for agricultural purposes shall not be a conversion of parcels and no payment shall be due under this section.

e. Notwithstanding any inconsistent general, special or local law to the contrary, if a natural disaster, act of God, or continued adverse weather conditions shall destroy the agricultural production and such fact is certified by the cooperative extension service and, as a result, such production does not produce an average gross sales value of ten thousand dollars or more, the owner may nevertheless qualify for an agricultural assessment provided the owner shall substantiate in such manner as prescribed by the commissioner of taxation and finance that the agricultural production initiated on such land would have produced an average gross sales value of ten thousand dollars or



more but for the natural disaster, act of God or continued adverse weather conditions.

2. *Repealed by L. 1997, c. 357, § 9.*

3. Policy of state agencies. It shall be the policy of all state agencies to encourage the maintenance of viable farming in agricultural districts and their administrative regulations and procedures shall be modified to this end insofar as is consistent with the promotion of public health and safety and with the provisions of any federal statutes, standards, criteria, rules, regulations, or policies, and any other requirements of federal agencies, including provisions applicable only to obtaining federal grants, loans, or other funding.

4. Limitation on the exercise of eminent domain and other public acquisitions, and on the advance of public funds.

a. Any agency of the state, any public benefit corporation or any local government which intends to acquire land or any interest therein, provided that the acquisition from any one actively operated farm within the district would be in excess of one acre or that the total acquisition within the district would be in excess of ten acres, or which intends to construct, or advance a grant, loan, interest subsidy or other funds within a district to construct, dwellings, commercial or industrial facilities, or water or sewer facilities to serve non-farm structures, shall use all practicable means in undertaking such action to realize the policy and goals set forth in this article, and shall act and choose alternatives which, consistent with social, economic and other essential considerations, to the maximum extent practicable, minimize or avoid adverse impacts on agriculture in order to sustain a viable farm enterprise or enterprises within the district. The adverse agricultural impacts to be minimized or avoided shall include impacts revealed in the notice of intent process described in this subdivision.

b. The agency, corporation or government proposing the action shall also, at least sixty-five days prior to such acquisition, construction or advance of public funds, file a notice of intent with the commissioner and the county agricultural and farmland protection board. Such notice shall include a detailed agricultural impact statement setting forth the following:

- (i) a detailed description of the proposed action and its agricultural setting;
- (ii) the agricultural impact of the proposed action including short-term and long-term effects;



(iii) any adverse agricultural effects which cannot be avoided should the proposed action be implemented;

(iv) alternatives to the proposed action;

(v) any irreversible and irretrievable commitments of agricultural resources which would be involved in the proposed action should it be implemented;

(vi) mitigation measures proposed to minimize the adverse impact of the proposed action on the continuing viability of a farm enterprise or enterprises within the district;

(vii) any aspects of the proposed action which would encourage non-farm development, where applicable and appropriate; and

(viii) such other information as the commissioner may require.

The commissioner shall promptly determine whether the notice is complete or incomplete. If the commissioner does not issue such determination within thirty days, the notice shall be deemed complete. If the notice is determined to be incomplete, the commissioner shall notify the party proposing the action in writing of the reasons for that determination. Any new submission shall commence a new period for department review for purposes of determining completeness.

c. The provisions of paragraph b of this subdivision shall not apply and shall be deemed waived by the owner of the land to be acquired where such owner signs a document to such effect and provides a copy to the commissioner.

d. Upon notice from the commissioner that he or she has accepted a notice as complete, the county agricultural and farmland protection board may, within thirty days, review the proposed action and its effects on farm operations and agricultural resources within the district, and report its findings and recommendations to the commissioner and to the party proposing the action in the case of actions proposed by a state agency or public benefit corporation, and additionally to the county legislature in the case of actions proposed by local government agencies.

e. Upon receipt and acceptance of a notice, the commissioner shall thereupon forward a copy of such notice to the commissioner of environmental conservation and the advisory council on agriculture. The commissioner, in consultation with the commissioner of environmental conservation and the advisory council on agriculture, within forty-five days of the acceptance of a notice, shall review the proposed action and make an initial determination whether such action would have an unreasonably adverse effect on the continuing viability of a farm enterprise or enterprises within the district, or state environmental plans, policies and objectives.



If the commissioner so determines, he or she may (i) issue an order within the forty-five day period directing the state agency, public benefit corporation or local government not to take such action for an additional period of sixty days immediately following such forty-five day period; and (ii) review the proposed action to determine whether any reasonable and practicable alternative or alternatives exist which would minimize or avoid the adverse impact on agriculture in order to sustain a viable farm enterprise or enterprises within the district.

The commissioner may hold a public hearing concerning such proposed action at a place within the district or otherwise easily accessible to the district upon notice in a newspaper having a general circulation within the district and posted on the home page of the department's website, and individual notice, in writing by first class mail, to the municipalities whose territories encompass the district, the commissioner of environmental conservation, the advisory council on agriculture and the state agency, public benefit corporation or local government proposing to take such action. On or before the conclusion of such additional sixty day period, the commissioner shall report his or her findings to the agency, corporation or government proposing to take such action, to any public agency having the power of review of or approval of such action, and, in a manner conducive to the wide dissemination of such findings, to the public. If the commissioner concludes that a reasonable and practicable alternative or alternatives exist which would minimize or avoid the adverse impact of the proposed action, he or she shall propose that such alternative or alternatives be accepted. If the agency, corporation or government proposing the action accepts the commissioner's proposal, then the requirements of the notice of intent filing shall be deemed fulfilled. If the agency, corporation or government rejects the commissioner's proposal, then it shall provide the commissioner with reasons for rejecting such proposal and a detailed comparison between its proposed action and the commissioner's alternative or alternatives.

f. At least ten days before commencing an action which has been the subject of a notice of intent filing, the agency, corporation or government shall certify to the commissioner that it has made an explicit finding that the requirements of this subdivision have been met, and that consistent with social, economic and other essential considerations, to the maximum extent practicable, adverse agricultural impacts revealed in the notice of intent process will be minimized or avoided. Such certification shall set forth the reasons in support of the finding.



g. The commissioner may request the attorney general to bring an action to enjoin any such agency, corporation or government from violating any of the provisions of this subdivision.

h. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, no solid waste management facility shall be sited on land in agricultural production which is located within an agricultural district, or land in agricultural production that qualifies for and is receiving an agricultural assessment pursuant to section three hundred six of this article. Nothing contained herein, however, shall be deemed to prohibit siting when:

(i) The owner of such land has entered into a written agreement which shall indicate his consent for site consideration; or

(ii) The applicant for a permit has made a commitment in the permit application to fund a farm land protection conservation easement within a reasonable proximity to the proposed project in an amount not less than the dollar value of any such farm land purchased for the project; or

(iii) The commissioner in concurrence with the commissioner of environmental conservation has determined that any such agricultural land to be taken, constitutes less than five percent of the project site.

For purposes of this paragraph, “solid waste management facility” shall have the same meaning as provided in title seven of article twenty-seven of the environmental conservation law, but shall not include solid waste transfer stations or land upon which sewage sludge is applied, and determinations regarding agricultural district boundaries and agricultural assessments will be based on those in effect as of the date an initial determination is made, pursuant to article eight of the environmental conservation law, as to whether an environmental impact statement needs to be prepared for the proposed project.

i. This subdivision shall not apply to any emergency project which is immediately necessary for the protection of life or property or to any project or proceeding to which the department is or has been a statutory party.

j. The commissioner may bring an action to enforce any mitigation measures proposed by a public benefit corporation or a local government, and accepted by the commissioner, pursuant to a notice of intent filing, to minimize or avoid adverse agricultural impacts from the proposed action.



5. Limitation on power to impose benefit assessments, special ad valorem levies or other rates or fees in certain improvement districts or benefit areas. Within improvement districts or areas deemed benefited by municipal improvements including, but not limited to, improvements for sewer, water, lighting, non-farm drainage, solid waste disposal, including those solid waste management facilities established pursuant to section two hundred twenty-six-b of the county law, or other landfill operations, no benefit assessments, special ad valorem levies or other rates or fees charged for such improvements may be imposed on land used primarily for agricultural production within an agricultural district on any basis, except a lot not exceeding one-half acre surrounding any dwelling or non-farm structure located on said land, nor on any farm structure located in an agricultural district unless such structure benefits directly from the service of such improvement district or benefited area; provided, however, that if such benefit assessments, ad valorem levies or other rates or fees were imposed prior to the formation of the agricultural district, then such benefit assessments, ad valorem levies or other rates or fees shall continue to be imposed on such land or farm structure.

6. Use of assessment for certain purposes. The governing body of a fire, fire protection, or ambulance district for which a benefit assessment or a special ad valorem levy is made, may adopt a resolution to provide that the assessment determined pursuant to subdivision one of this section for such property shall be used for the benefit assessment or special ad valorem levy of such fire, fire protection, or ambulance district.

7. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, that portion of the value of land which is used solely for the purpose of replanting or crop expansion as part of an orchard, vineyard, or hopyard shall be exempt from real property taxation for a period of six successive years following the date of such replanting or crop expansion beginning on the first eligible taxable status date following such replanting or expansion provided the following conditions are met:

a. the land used for crop expansion or replanting must be a part of an existing orchard, vineyard, or hopyard which is located on land used in agricultural production within an agricultural district or such land must be part of an existing orchard, vineyard, or hopyard which is eligible for an agricultural assessment pursuant to this section or section three hundred six of this article where the owner of such land has filed an annual application for an agricultural assessment;

b. the land eligible for such real property tax exemption shall not in any one year exceed twenty percent of the total acreage of such orchard, vineyard, or hopyard which is located on land used in



agricultural production within an agricultural district or twenty percent of the total acreage of such orchard, vineyard, or hopyard eligible for an agricultural assessment pursuant to this section and section three hundred six of this article where the owner of such land has filed an annual application for an agricultural assessment;

c. the land eligible for such real property tax exemption must be maintained as land used in agricultural production as part of such orchard, vineyard, or hopyard for each year such exemption is granted; and

d. when the land used for the purpose of replanting or crop expansion as part of an orchard, vineyard, or hopyard is located within an area which has been declared by the governor to be a disaster emergency in a year in which such tax exemption is sought and in a year in which such land meets all other eligibility requirements for such tax exemption set forth in this subdivision, the maximum twenty percent total acreage restriction set forth in paragraph b of this subdivision may be exceeded for such year and for any remaining successive years, provided, however, that the land eligible for such real property tax exemption shall not exceed the total acreage damaged or destroyed by such disaster in such year or the total acreage which remains damaged or destroyed in any remaining successive year. The total acreage for which such exemption is sought pursuant to this paragraph shall be subject to verification by the commissioner or his designee.

In administering this subdivision, the portion of the value of land eligible for such real property tax exemption shall be determined based on the average per acre assessment of all agricultural land of the specific tax parcel as reported in a form approved by the commissioner of taxation and finance.

§ 305-a. Coordination of local planning and land use decision-making with agricultural districts program

1. Policy of local governments.

a. Local governments, when exercising their powers to enact and administer comprehensive plans and local laws, ordinances, rules or regulations, shall exercise these powers in such manner as may realize the policy and goals set forth in this article, and shall not unreasonably restrict or regulate farm operations within agricultural districts in contravention of the purposes of this article unless it can be shown that the public health or safety is threatened.



b. Upon the request of any municipality, farm owner or operator, or a person or entity performing agricultural practices on behalf of a farm owner or operator, the commissioner shall render an opinion to the appropriate local government officials, as to whether farm operations would be unreasonably restricted or regulated by proposed changes in local land use regulations, ordinances or local laws pertaining to agricultural practices and to the appropriate local land use enforcement officials administering local land use regulations, ordinances, or local laws or reviewing a permit pertaining to agricultural practices.

c. The commissioner, upon his or her own initiative or upon the receipt of a complaint from a person within an agricultural district, may bring an action to enforce the provisions of this subdivision.

§ 305-b. Agricultural data statement

1. Submission, evaluation. Any application for a special use permit, site plan approval, use variance, or subdivision approval requiring municipal review and approval by a planning board, zoning board of appeals, town board, or village board of trustees pursuant to article sixteen of the town law or article seven of the village law, that would occur on property within an agricultural district containing a farm operation or on property with boundaries within five hundred feet of a farm operation located in an agricultural district, shall include an agricultural data statement. The planning board, zoning board of appeals, town board, or village board of trustees shall evaluate and consider the agricultural data statement in its review of the possible impacts of the proposed project upon the functioning of farm operations within such agricultural district. The information required by an agricultural data statement may be included as part of any other application form required by local law, ordinance or regulation.

2. Notice provision. Upon the receipt of such application by the planning board, zoning board of appeals, town board, or village board of trustees, the clerk of such board shall mail written notice of such application to the owners of land as identified by the applicant in the agricultural data statement. The notice shall include a description of the proposed project and its location, and may be sent in conjunction with any other notice required by state or local law, ordinance, rule or regulation for the project. The cost of mailing the notice shall be borne by the applicant.

3. Content. An agricultural data statement shall include the following information: the name and address of the applicant; a description of the proposed project and its location; the name and address of any owner of land within the agricultural district, which land contains farm operations and is located within five hundred feet of the boundary of the property



upon which the project is proposed; and a tax map or other map showing the site of the proposed project relative to the location of farm operations identified in the agricultural data statement.

§ 305-c. Review of proposed rules and regulations of state agencies affecting the agricultural industry

Upon request of the state advisory council on agriculture, or upon his or her own initiative, the commissioner may review and comment upon a proposed rule or regulation by another state agency which may have an adverse impact on agriculture and farm operations in this state, and file such comment with the proposing agency and the administrative regulations review commission. Each comment shall be in sufficient detail to advise the proposing agency of the adverse impact on agriculture and farm operations and the recommended modifications. The commissioner shall prepare a status report of any actions taken in accordance with this section and include it in the department's annual report.

§ 306. Agricultural lands outside of districts; agricultural assessments

1. Any owner of land used in agricultural production outside of an agricultural district shall be eligible for an agricultural assessment as provided herein. If an applicant rents land from another for use in conjunction with the applicant's land for the production for sale of crops, livestock or livestock products, the gross sales value of such products on such rented land shall be added to the gross sales value of such products produced on the land of the applicant for purposes of determining eligibility for an agricultural assessment on the land of the applicant.

Such assessment shall be granted pursuant to paragraphs a, b and f of subdivision one of section three hundred five of this article as if such land were in an agricultural district, provided the landowner annually submits to the assessor an application for an agricultural assessment on or before the taxable status date. In the year of a revaluation or update of assessments, as those terms are defined in section one hundred two of the real property tax law, the application may be filed with the assessor no later than the thirtieth day prior to the day by which the tentative assessment roll is required to be filed by law. Nothing therein shall be construed to limit an applicant's discretion to withhold from such application any land, or portion thereof, contained within a single operation.

2. a.

(i) If land which received an agricultural assessment pursuant to this section is converted at any time within



eight years from the time an agricultural assessment was last received, such conversion shall subject the land so converted to payments in compensation for the prior benefits of agricultural assessments. The amount of the payments shall be equal to five times the taxes saved in the last year in which land benefited from an agricultural assessment, plus interest of six percent per year compounded annually for each year in which an agricultural assessment was granted, not exceeding five years.

(ii) The amount of taxes saved for the last year in which the land benefited from an agricultural assessment shall be determined by applying the applicable tax rates to the amount of assessed valuation of such land in excess of the agricultural assessment of such land as set forth on the last assessment roll which indicates such an excess. If only a portion of such land as described on the assessment roll is converted, the assessor shall apportion the assessment and agricultural assessment attributable to the converted portion, as determined for the last assessment roll on which the assessment of such portion exceeded its agricultural assessment. The difference between the apportioned assessment and the apportioned agricultural assessment shall be the amount upon which payments shall be determined. Payments shall be levied in the same manner as other taxes, by or on behalf of each taxing jurisdiction on the assessment roll prepared on the basis of the first taxable status date on which the assessor considers the land to have been converted; provided, however, that no payments shall be imposed if the last assessment roll upon which the property benefited from an agricultural assessment, was more than eight years prior to the year for which the assessment roll upon which payments would otherwise be levied is prepared.

(iii) Whenever a conversion occurs, the owner shall notify the assessor within ninety days of the date such conversion is commenced. If the landowner fails to make such notification within the ninety day period, the assessing unit, by majority vote of the governing body, may impose a penalty on behalf of the assessing unit of up to two times the total payments owed, but not to exceed a maximum total penalty of one thousand dollars in addition to any payments owed.

- b. (i) An assessor who determines that there is liability for payments and any penalties pursuant to subparagraph (ii) of this paragraph shall notify the landowner of such liability at least ten days prior to the day for hearing of complaints in relation to assessments. Such notice shall specify the area subject to



payments and shall describe how such payments shall be determined. Failure to provide such notice shall not affect the levy, collection, or enforcement of payments.

(ii) Liability for payments shall be subject to administrative and judicial review as provided by law for the review of assessments.

(iii) An assessor who imposes any such payments shall annually, and within forty-five days following the date on which the final assessment roll is required to be filed, report such payments to the commissioner of taxation and finance on a form prescribed by the commissioner.

(iv) The assessing unit, by majority vote of the government body, may impose a minimum payment amount, not to exceed five hundred dollars.

c. If such land or any portion thereof is converted by virtue of oil, gas or wind exploration, development, or extraction activity or by virtue of a taking by eminent domain or other involuntary proceeding other than a tax sale, the land or portion so converted shall not be subject to payments. If land so converted constitutes only a portion of a parcel described on the assessment roll, the assessor shall apportion the assessment, and adjust the agricultural assessment attributable to the portion of the parcel not subject to such conversion by subtracting the proportionate part of the agricultural assessment attributable to the portion so converted. Provided further that land outside an agricultural district and eligible for an agricultural assessment pursuant to this section shall not be considered to have been converted to a use other than for agricultural production solely due to the conveyance of oil, gas or wind rights associated with that land.

d. The purchase of land in fee by the city of New York for watershed protection purposes or the conveyance of a conservation easement by the city of New York to the department of environmental conservation which prohibits future use of the land for agricultural purposes shall not be a conversion of parcels and no payment for the prior benefits of agricultural assessments shall be due under this section.

3. Upon the inclusion of such agricultural lands in an agricultural district formed pursuant to section three hundred three, the provisions of section three hundred five shall be controlling.

4. A payment levied pursuant to subparagraph (i) of paragraph a of subdivision two of this section shall be a lien on the entire parcel



containing the converted land, notwithstanding that less than the entire parcel was converted.

5. Use of assessment for certain purposes. The governing body of a water, lighting, sewer, sanitation, fire, fire protection, or ambulance district for whose benefit a special assessment or a special ad valorem levy is imposed, may adopt a resolution to provide that the assessments determined pursuant to subdivision one of this section for property within the district shall be used for the special assessment or special ad valorem levy of such special district.

§ 307. Promulgation of rules and regulations

The commissioner of taxation and finance and the commissioner are each empowered to promulgate such rules and regulations and to prescribe such forms as each shall deem necessary to effectuate the purposes of this article. Where a document or any other paper or information is required, by such rules and regulations, or by any provision of this article, to be filed with, or by, a county clerk or any other local official, such clerk or other local official may file such document, paper, or information as he or she deems proper, but shall also file or record it in any manner directed by the commissioner of taxation and finance, by rule or regulation. In promulgating such a rule or regulation, such commissioner shall consider, among any other relevant factors, the need for security of land titles, the requirement that purchasers of land know of all potential tax and penalty liabilities, and the desirability that the searching of titles not be further complicated by the establishment of new sets of record books.

§ 308. Right to farm

1.
 - a. The commissioner shall, in consultation with the state advisory council on agriculture, issue opinions upon request from any person as to whether particular agricultural practices are sound.
 - b. Sound agricultural practices refer to those practices necessary for the on-farm production, preparation and marketing of agricultural commodities. Examples of activities which entail practices the commissioner may consider include, but are not limited to, operation of farm equipment; proper use of agricultural chemicals and other crop protection methods; direct sale to consumers of agricultural commodities or foods containing agricultural commodities produced on-farm; agricultural tourism; “timber operation,” as defined in subdivision fourteen of section three hundred one of this article and construction and use of farm structures. The commissioner



shall consult appropriate state agencies and any guidelines recommended by the advisory council on agriculture. The commissioner may consult as appropriate, the New York state college of agriculture and life sciences and the U.S.D.A. natural resources conservation service, and provide such information, after the issuance of a formal opinion, to the municipality in which the agricultural practice being evaluated is located. The commissioner shall also consider whether the agricultural practices are conducted by a farm owner or operator as part of his or her participation in the AEM program as set forth in article eleven-A of this chapter. Such practices shall be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.

2. Upon the issuance of an opinion pursuant to this section, the commissioner shall publish a notice in a newspaper having a general circulation in the area surrounding the practice and notice shall be given in writing to the owner of the property on which the practice is conducted and any adjoining property owners. The opinion of the commissioner shall be final, unless within thirty days after publication of the notice a person affected thereby institutes a proceeding to review the opinion in the manner provided by article seventy-eight of the civil practice law and rules.

3. Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, on any land in an agricultural district created pursuant to section three hundred three or land used in agricultural production subject to an agricultural assessment pursuant to section three hundred six of this article, an agricultural practice shall not constitute a private nuisance, when an action is brought by a person, provided such agricultural practice constitutes a sound agricultural practice pursuant to an opinion issued upon request by the commissioner. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit an aggrieved party from recovering damages for personal injury or wrongful death.

4. The commissioner, in consultation with the state advisory council on agriculture, shall issue an opinion within thirty days upon request from any person as to whether particular land uses are agricultural in nature. Such land use decisions shall be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.

5. The commissioner shall develop and make available to prospective grantors and purchasers of real property located partially or wholly within any agricultural district in this state and to the general public, practical information related to the right to farm as set forth in this article including, but not limited to right to farm disclosure requirements established pursuant to section three hundred ten of this article and section three hundred thirty-three-c of the real property law.

§ 308-a. Fees and expenses in certain private nuisance actions



1. Definitions. For purposes of this section:

a. “Action” means any civil action brought by a person in which a private nuisance is alleged to be due to an agricultural practice on any land in an agricultural district or subject to agricultural assessments pursuant to section three hundred three or three hundred six of this article, respectively.

b. “Fees and other expenses” means the reasonable expenses of expert witnesses, the reasonable cost of any study, analysis, consultation with experts, and like expenses, and reasonable attorney fees, including fees for work performed by law students or paralegals under the supervision of an attorney, incurred in connection with the defense of any cause of action for private nuisance which is alleged as part of a civil action brought by a person.

c. “Final judgment” means a judgment that is final and not appealable, and settlement.

d. “Prevailing party” means a defendant in a civil action brought by a person, in which a private nuisance is alleged to be due to an agricultural practice, where the defendant prevails in whole or in substantial part on the private nuisance cause of action.

2. Fees and other expenses in certain private nuisance actions.

a. When awarded. In addition to costs, disbursements and additional allowances awarded pursuant to sections eight thousand two hundred one through eight thousand two hundred four and eight thousand three hundred one through eight thousand three hundred three-a of the civil practice law and rules, and except as otherwise specifically provided by statute, a court shall award to a prevailing party, other than the plaintiff, fees and other expenses incurred by such party in connection with the defense of any cause of action for private nuisance alleged to be due to an agricultural practice, provided such agricultural practice constitutes a sound agricultural practice pursuant to an opinion issued by the commissioner under section three hundred eight of this article, prior to the start of any trial of the action or settlement of such action, unless the court finds that the position of the plaintiff was substantially justified or that special circumstances make an award unjust. Fees shall be determined pursuant to prevailing market rates for the kind and quality of the services furnished, except that fees and expenses may not be awarded to a party for any portion of the litigation in which the party has unreasonably protracted the proceedings.



b. Application for fees. A party seeking an award of fees and other expenses shall, within thirty days of final judgment in the action, submit to the court an application which sets forth (i) the facts supporting the claim that the party is a prevailing party and is eligible to receive an award under this section, (ii) the amount sought, and (iii) an itemized statement from every attorney or expert witness for which fees or expenses are sought stating the actual time expended and the rate at which such fees and other expenses are claimed.

3. Interest. If the plaintiff appeals an award made pursuant to this section and the award is affirmed in whole or in part, interest shall be paid on the amount of the award. Such interest shall run from the date of the award through the day before the date of the affirmance.

4. Applicability.

a. Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to alter or modify the provisions of the civil practice law and rules where applicable to actions other than actions as defined by this section.

b. Nothing contained in this section shall affect or preclude the right of any party to recover fees or other expenses authorized by common law or by any other statute, law or rule.

§ 309. Advisory council on agricultural

1. There shall be established within the department the advisory council on agriculture, to advise and make recommendations to the state agencies on state government plans, policies and programs affecting agriculture, as outlined below, and in such areas as its experience and studies may indicate to be appropriate. The department of agriculture and markets shall provide necessary secretariat and support services to the council.

2. The advisory council on agriculture shall consist of eleven members appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate, selected for their experience and expertise related to areas of council responsibility. At least five members of the council shall be operators of a commercial farm enterprise and at least two members shall be representatives of local governments. The balance of the council shall be comprised of representatives of business or institutions related to agriculture. Members shall be appointed for a term of three years and may serve until their successors are chosen provided, however, that of the members first appointed, three shall serve for a term of one year, three shall serve for a term of two years, and three shall serve for a term of three years. Members shall serve without salary but



shall be entitled to reimbursement of their ordinary and necessary travel expenses. The members of the council shall elect a chairman.

3. The duties and responsibilities of the advisory council on agriculture as they pertain to agricultural districts shall include, but not be limited to, providing timely advice, comments and recommendations to the commissioner in regard to:

- a. the establishment of agricultural districts;
- b. the eight year review of agricultural districts; and
- c. the establishment of and any revision to the land classification system used in connection with the determination of agricultural assessment values.

The commissioner may delegate to the council such additional duties and responsibilities as he deems necessary.

4. The duties and responsibilities of the advisory council on agriculture shall include, but not be limited to, providing timely advice, comments and recommendations to the commissioner of taxation and finance in regard to the establishment of agricultural assessment values.

5. The advisory council on agriculture shall advise the commissioner and other state agency heads on state government plans, policies and programs affecting farming and the agricultural industry of this state. Concerned state agencies shall be encouraged to establish a working relationship with the council and shall fully cooperate with the council in any requests it shall make.

6. The advisory council on agriculture may ask other individuals to attend its meetings or work with it on an occasional or regular basis provided, however, that it shall invite participation by the chairman of the state soil and water conservation committee and the dean of the New York state college of agriculture and life sciences at Cornell university. The advisory council on agriculture shall set the time and place of its meetings, and shall hold at least one meeting per year.

7. The advisory council on agriculture shall file a written report to the governor and the legislature by April first each year concerning its activities during the previous year and its program expectations for the succeeding year.

8. The advisory council on agriculture shall advise the commissioner in regards to whether particular land uses are agricultural in nature.



9.
 - a. The advisory council on agriculture shall advise the commissioner in establishing procedures for making annual awards recognizing New York farms, agricultural and food businesses, and institutions that are successful in producing, processing, marketing, and/or promoting New York farm and food products. The commissioner shall coordinate with the commissioner of economic development to determine which department shall make awards in categories that may be similar to those listed in subdivision eighteen-c of section one hundred of the economic development law. These awards shall be given in recognition of exceptional performance and support for New York agriculture by persons, firms and organizations that are principally located within the state of New York and engaged in the operation of New York state farms, businesses and institutions.
 - b. The council may annually nominate and forward such nominations for awards to the commissioner for his or her consideration in the following categories:
 - (i) innovative and unique farm products developed for food, beverages, or horticulture;
 - (ii) agri-tourism;
 - (iii) foods or beverages processed or manufactured from New York farm products;
 - (iv) retail food stores;
 - (v) restaurants and other food service businesses; and
 - (vi) education, health care and residential institutions including, but not limited to, food service in schools, colleges, hospitals, nursing homes, day care and senior centers.
 - c. The council may also recommend to the commissioner nominations for awards given pursuant to subdivision eighteen-c of section one hundred of the economic development law.
 - d. The commissioner may designate award winners from these nominees at his or her discretion. Current members of the advisory board and their businesses are not eligible as nominees.

10. *[Renumbered] as 8 by L. 1999, c. 290, § 3 eff. July 20, 1999.*



§ 309-a. Young farmer advisory board on agriculture

1. There shall be established within the department the young farmer advisory board on agriculture, to advise and make recommendations to the state agencies on state government plans, policies and programs affecting agriculture, as outlined below, and in such areas as its experience and studies may indicate to be appropriate. The department shall provide necessary secretariat and support services to the board.

2. The young farmer advisory board on agriculture shall consist of twenty members, ten to be appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate and assembly, selected for their experience and expertise related to areas of board responsibility. The board shall be comprised of diverse members of the agriculture industry as follows:

(a) Of the twenty members appointed to the board:

- (1) one shall be from the department;
- (2) one shall be from the empire state development corporation
- (3) one shall be an officer of the Future Farmers of America (FFA);
- (4) one shall be an urban farmer;
- (5) one shall be from the New York Farm Bureau; and
- (6) fifteen shall be from the general public appointed as follows: five to be appointed by the temporary president of the senate, five to be appointed by the speaker of the assembly, and five to be appointed by the governor.

(b) Each member shall:

- (1) be interested in the preservation and development of agriculture and preservation of the agricultural way of life in New York;
- (2) be under the age of forty-five years old at the beginning of the member's term;
- (3) derive at least fifty percent of the member's personal income from farming or agricultural activities in the state;



(4) be a resident of the state; and

(5) be appointed for a term of three years and may serve until their successors are chosen; provided, however, that of the members first appointed, six shall serve for a term of one year, six shall serve for a term of two years and eight shall serve for a term of three years.

(c) Members shall serve without salary but shall be entitled to reimbursement of their ordinary and necessary travel expenses.

(d) The members of the board shall meet quarterly.

3. The duties and responsibilities of the young farmer advisory board on agriculture shall include, but not be limited to:

(a) annually electing from its members a chairperson, a vice chairperson, and a secretary of the advisory board at the advisory board's first meeting of the calendar year;

(b) communicating to the general public, the federal government, and the state government the importance of young and beginning farmers to agriculture in the state;

(c) identify issues relating to young and beginning farmers in the state and provide timely advice to the commissioner, the governor and the relevant state agencies, with regard to the promotion of agriculture as a career path and the economic development of young and aspiring farmers;

(d) produce an annual report and provide such report to the governor, the temporary president of the senate and the speaker of the assembly on or before the end of each calendar year. Such report shall identify and prioritize policy issues which affect young and aspiring farmers; and

(e) establish committees, as necessary, to develop projects relating to the aspects of life for young and beginning farmers in the state.

§ 310. Disclosure

1. When any purchase and sale contract is presented for the sale, purchase, or exchange of real property located partially or wholly within an agricultural district established pursuant to the provisions of this article, the prospective grantor shall present to the prospective grantee a disclosure notice which states the following:



“It is the policy of this state and this community to conserve, protect and encourage the development and improvement of agricultural land for the production of food, and other products, and also for its natural and ecological value. This disclosure notice is to inform prospective residents that the property they are about to acquire lies partially or wholly within an agricultural district and that farming activities occur within the district. Such farming activities may include, but not be limited to, activities that cause noise, dust and odors. Prospective residents are also informed that the location of property within an agricultural district may impact the ability to access water and/or sewer services for such property under certain circumstances. Prospective purchasers are urged to contact the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets to obtain additional information or clarification regarding their rights and obligations under article 25-AA of the Agriculture and Markets Law.”

1-a. Such disclosure notice shall be signed by the prospective grantor and grantee prior to the sale, purchase or exchange of such real property.

2. Receipt of such disclosure notice shall be recorded on a property transfer report form prescribed by the commissioner of taxation and finance as provided for in section three hundred thirty-three of the real property law.

