

Food For Thought . . .

Facts about Farmers, Food & Agriculture in New York State

The Pride of New York

In the Empire State, High Standards Mean Quality

New York State farmers operate under a comprehensive set of regulations intended to ensure that the food we eat is the freshest and highest quality possible. It is produced with sound environmental principles and respect for each farm's workers.

New York is not like other states and no nation is like the United States when it comes to the standards by which our food is produced. In the increasingly global economy, this makes it harder for farmers to compete against nations such as China that cut corners to increase global food sales and push American products out of the market.

The standards that our farmers meet apply to all facets of New York agriculture, from integrated pest management in the fields to bacterial levels in milk to the wages and protections for hired workers on New York farms.

However, when you talk to our farmers, the refrain is similar throughout the state: "We don't want to lower our standards. We just think consumers should know that they're getting a better product here in New York. Other states and especially other nations should have to meet our standards because the consumer deserves the best."

That's what we do in New York agriculture—We produce the best. In fact it's true what the marketing campaign for Pride of New York says: You can taste the pride in every bite. So next time you're shopping, think New York first. You'll get the best and help give our economy a little bit of a boost because New York farmers support hundreds of thousands of jobs statewide.





NEW YORK STATE SENATE Agriculture Committee

Who's Feeding Us?

Our Increased Dependence on Foreign Food

Despite the growing media and pop culture interest in buying local produce and community supported agriculture, the truth is that over the past 10 years more and more of the food eaten in the United States had to travel overseas or across borders well before it found its way to our breakfast, lunch and dinner tables.

In fact, **the importation of nuts, grains, fruits and vegetables spiked from about \$11.4 billion in 1998 to more than \$26.2 billion in 2007, while meat imports doubled from about \$2.7 billion to \$5.4 billion**, according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Dairy imports have also doubled, not counting the rise in milk protein concentrates and caseinates that are unregulated for safety or quality by the FDA and used to make diet shakes, protein bars and even the Nation's most popular cheese flavored corn chips.

These imports are coming to America, in large part, as low cost alternatives to domestically produced agriculture for processors, driving down the prices paid to farmers.

This rise is not a matter of our tastes changing and the popularity of imported goods such as olive oils and specialty ethnic cheeses, which does account for some of the increase. **The bulk of these imports are used to make the fruit juices we give our children, the burgers we get at the drive-thru, and the vegetables we put on our dinner tables.**

Small percentages of imports make the difference for a farmer on the edge. In the dairy industry a 2 percent surplus can mean everything for a dairy farmer, when that surplus from imported products drops the price from a breakeven price of about \$18 per hundredweight to just \$12 or \$13. And these imports matter to the consumer as well. The price we pay at the grocery store has not gone down to coincide with this rise in imports, while the standards by which it was produced remain in question.

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What is

MELAMINE?

Melamine is an organic compound used to make fire-retardant plastics, but it is perhaps best known as the toxic additive found in imported Chinese wheat gluten in 2007 that was used for pet food that caused serious illness and death in the animals which had eaten it.

A year later it made some 300,000 people ill in China, when it was used in baby formula and milk. **In both cases, this toxic substance was used to show falsely high levels of protein to boost profits.** When consumed or absorbed through the skin it is believed to be a carcinogen, and potentially cause reproductive damage, kidney stones and even renal failure leading to death.



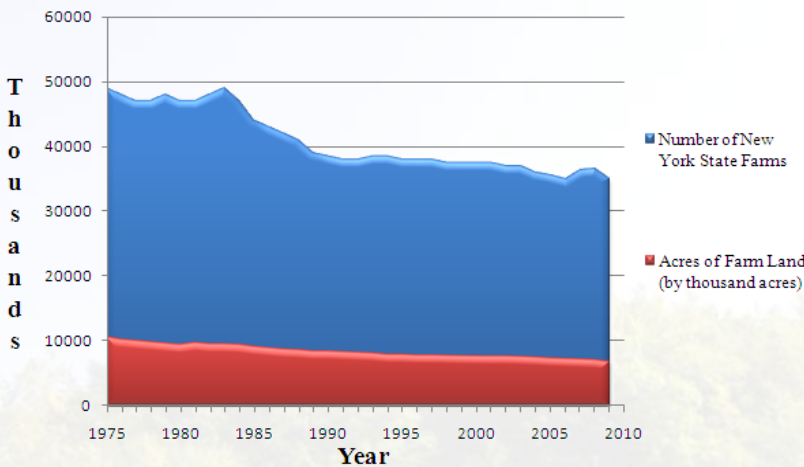
A few of the leading exporters of food to the United States: New Zealand, Mexico, China and Argentina



NEW YORK STATE SENATE Agriculture Committee

More Facts About Agriculture in New York

Declining New York State Farms



Source: USDA-NASS

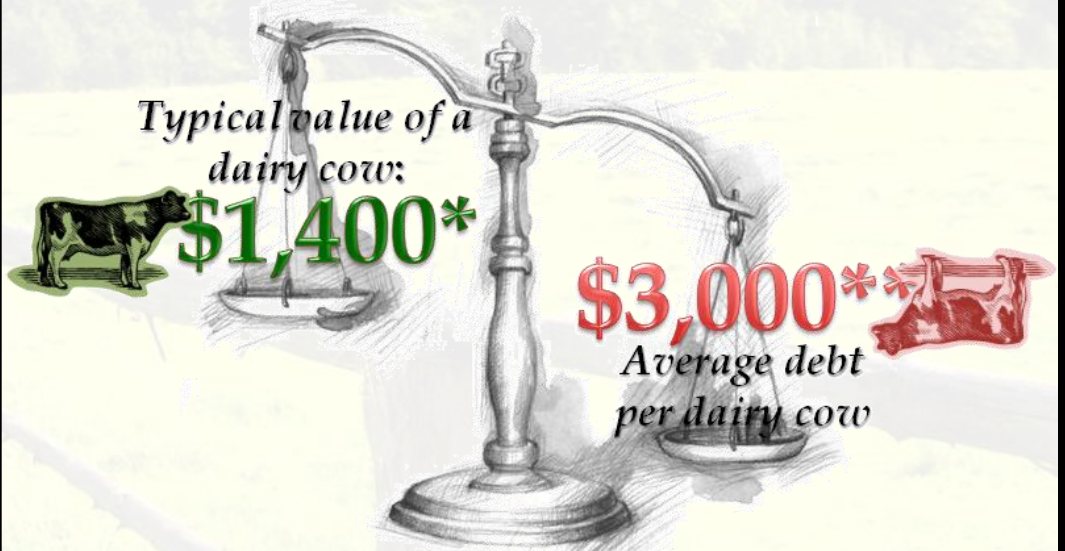
New York State Farm Workers

- Farm workers in New York earn 56 percent more than the national average compared to a farm's cost of production.
- Many farm workers are provided housing, which is inspected annually and required to meet stringent codes.
- According to the USDA, the average wage for farm workers in New York is \$10-\$12/hour.
- New York has enacted provisions ensuring farm workers are paid at least minimum wage and are given water and proper facilities while working in the fields.

UPSIDE DOWN IN DEBT

According to the USDA, the average cow is worth just \$1,400. Meanwhile, the typical debt per cow ranges from \$2,600 to \$4,000. For the average farm with 110 milking cows, that adds up to \$330,000 in debt with just \$154,000 in equity.

So even if they wanted to get out of the business, for most dairy farmers, selling the family farm and retiring is not an option.



*According to USDA monthly statistics for January 2010

**According to Cornell University/NY Farm Viability Institute/Farm Credit East statistics



NEW YORK STATE SENATE

Agriculture Committee

And Now A Word from Our Farmers



In response to a request for stories from New York farmers and agriculture supporters, hundreds of email's poured in to Senate Agriculture Committee Chair Darrel J. Aubertine sharing their stories.

This overwhelming response included many short notes of support for the committee's efforts to protect, preserve and grow our state's agricultural industries.

Some sent detailed personal stories about what it means to be a farmer, how difficult it is to make a living in agriculture, the pride they have in their work, and how some proposed changes would impact the industry. Included in this edition of Food for Thought are a few selections and excerpts that get at the current hot button issues facing agriculture and the need to stand up for New York's farmers. Go to www.aubertine.nysenate.gov where more of these stories can be found.

Teeple Farms Inc., Wolcott, NY

We are apple growers in upstate NY. Our family farm has been in business for over three generations.

The apple industry in NY needs approximately 8000 workers to harvest the apple crop. During the same time period (apple harvest) other area businesses (Mott's for apple processing, cold storages for storing apples, apple packing lines) also need a large number of employees. There aren't enough people available to fill the needs of the industry. We have to attract migrant workers to come to our area. They come to our area because we treat them well with good free housing and pay them well. While they are here working with us, they know the season is short (8 weeks) and they want to make as much money as they can, so they work as many hours as we let them.

We typically start picking apples around 7:00 to 7:30 in the morning depending on when the sun comes up and the trees dry off, to 5:30 at night, giving us time to move the picked fruit to cold storage. The harvest of our apple crop must happen during a very specific time, or the fruit will not keep in storage. Most weeks, we lose a day or two to weather conditions, so the work plan for our farm is to work six days a week and take Sunday off. There may be weeks when we have lost too many days due to weather conditions, and have to work Sundays. The workers and owners don't like to work Sundays, but we understand the need to harvest the crop. I have briefly described our harvest schedule to show what our needs are and what our workers really want.

The apple business is very competitive. The NY apple growers must compete with not only other states, but apple growing areas around the world. If we in NY are forced to pay overtime wages, we will be competitively disadvantaged with the other apple growing areas. New York will begin to lose this very important industry.



John Teeple



NEW YORK STATE SENATE Agriculture Committee

Black Horse Farms, Cossackie, NY



Photo courtesy of www.blackhorsefarms.com

My family and I operate a produce farm in Greene County, New York, 20 miles south of Albany. This year we will grow 800 to 1000 acres of fresh vegetables for local markets.

We hire 20 H2A Migrant workers to from Mexico who are approved by several federal agencies including Homeland Security with visas and passports. We pay for their transportation from their home country and back again. We provide them with transportation while at our farm. All farm workers in New York State must have a work contract with the farmer. The State of New York Labor Department, Health Department and Agriculture,

along with Federal government set guidelines to which we must adhere.

We ask our men to work six days, with one day of rest. Our men have always chosen the number of hours that they wish to work. We cover them with NYS Workers Compensation, paid by the employer which covers on the farm injuries. We take them to a migrant clinic in the next county where they receive health care for other ailments and they only need to pay a \$10.00 fee. This is a much better plan then most farmers are able to provide for their own families. Last year the men earned \$9.70 per hour with no deductions. Many of our workers earn \$23,000 tax free for a 9 month season, free housing, free transportation to and from their home country and free transportation to and from the work place. Each year we advertise locally and are delighted if a local worker applies. This has only happen two times the last few years. Each time, the applicant was hired.

Our workers have told us that they also work on farms in their home country when they return for three months. They receive a very low wage and are glad to come back to the states in order to provide their families with a home and decent life.

The proponents of this bill, especially from the big cities, do not realize what will happen if this bill passes. Unfortunately, people have no idea of the workings of a farm operation. They do not realize that when a crop is ready it must be picked or else it will be unacceptable to the public. Animals on farms require feeding and care 365 days a year. Farmers are very conscientious and must use flexible hours to perform their job.

Most of the farms in our state are family farms. Unlike California and Hawaii we are not owned by large corporations such as Dole and Del-Monte. Most New York State farmers work side by side with their workers.



Photo: www.blackhorsefarms.com

The last few years "the Eat Local" theme has encouraged more New Yorkers to purchase fresh farm products. If we are forced to comply with more rules costing even more money we will not be able to produce crops economically. Other nearby states will be able to produce the food products, due to a better business climate, and thus, we will see the end of the New York farmer. Fields will be uncared for, large corporations will buy up the land for other pursuits. Thus, the result will be the end of the family farm and local produce, milk, fruit, eggs, meat and chickens. New York will lose its largest industry.

"The Pride of New York" will now be known as "The Shame of New York."

Lloyd Zimmerman



NEW YORK STATE SENATE Agriculture Committee

Bilow Farms, Malone, NY

I bought my farm in Malone, NY from my father in 1988, along with my wife Trudy. I first started out with two employees and milking only 80 cows. Over the past 22 years I slowly expanded my farm one barn at a time. Today I am milking 1600 cows and have 22 employees. One of the main reasons I decided to expand my farm is so my employees could have a better way of life. Some of my employees have been on my farm for 18 years. I am proud to say my son and nephew are currently starting the process of moving my farm from 3rd generation to 4th generation.

As stated earlier, some of my employees have been with me for 18 years. I feel the reason for this is they are well taken care of with a very good wage, 80 percent of health insurance costs paid for and a retirement plan. However, imposing overtime will be devastating to my employees and myself. With the overtime law I will be unable to give my employees everything, which is the incentive for them to stay with me. This could cause my employees to leave my farm and pursue other jobs where insurance and retirement is available, leaving me shorthanded.

Dairy farming is an extremely tough industry to be in right now. The price I have to sell my milk at does not meet the cost of what I pay to produce my milk. Most people do not realize the federal government sets the price of milk. If I had a guaranteed milk price of \$20 or more per hundred, I feel, I would be able to effectively use the overtime law. However, the price currently fluctuates so much making it is hard to plan ahead and know if I will have the money to pay my employees overtime.

By enforcing farmers to pay overtime, you will put many farmers out of business-and it will happen. This in turn will cause the importation of milk and food from other states and countries. I hope we will not have to resort to importing foods from other states, let alone other countries. It is always easy to impose new laws on farmers when there is food to eat. But what happens when there is no food left because the farmers can no longer afford to farm?

Vincent Bilow



Emmi & Sons, Baldwinsville, NY

I am a third generation fruit and vegetable farmer in Onondaga County and I also have farmland in Oswego County.

Our farm, Emmi & Sons Inc. was started by my grandfather during World War II. He incorporated in 1961. My grandfather immigrated to the United States after World War I and worked as a ditch digger and in the Solvay steel mill for several years until he was able to purchase farmland in the Liverpool/North Syracuse area. My grandfather, father and uncle farmed approximately 80 acres of land and ran a successful farm stand on Buckley Rd, in Liverpool.

I worked on our farm as a child until I left for the

"I can only hope that our legislators will make the right decisions to make our state competitive and save our rural communities that depend on our farms"—

Anthony Emmi, Emmi & Sons

Army. Working our family farm was the single most significant learning experience I have had in my life. I graduated from West Point in 1985 and served in the Army until 1992. My service included a combat tour as a company commander in the 82nd Airborne Division during the first Gulf War. I returned to the farm in 1992 to work with my father. I currently serve on Onondaga County's Farm Service Agency committee, and serve as Treasurer of the New York State Berry Grower's Association.

continued pg. 10



NEW YORK STATE SENATE Agriculture Committee

Ormond Farm, Kennedy, NY

I grew up in a family with a small general store and restaurant supporting the summer vacationers to the Chautauqua County area. We worked all summer to have what we needed to get by when the tourists went home after Labor Day and before they started coming back Memorial Day of the next year. Funny how things change, the more they stay the same.

Fifteen years ago I married into a Dairy Farm. I don't include the word family because the Dairy farm comes first and family comes with the farm. Not only did I gain in-laws and extended family with my marriage but also a couple hundred Holsteins and their extended families. It is a life that I wouldn't trade because I've been to the other side...going from my roots in a small family grocery business, to the airline industry, hotel industry and national advertising before landing flat footed milking cows. We now have 3 children who may not always feel the same way about the farm that I do but they have a deep respect for all that is done on a daily basis.

My previous job in advertising allowed me the opportunity of attending industry meetings & seminars. I was involved heavily in the marketing of clients and what the customers want from them or at least what the advertiser thought his/her customer wants. As I began attending farm meetings with my future husband, I was like a sponge and very astounded at how similar the undertones of the meetings were. I had never thought of farming as a business, just a way of life, but I learned it is both and that brought about intrigue on my part. On a daily basis, the farmer is providing people with a product that keeps them alive as well as providing much care to the animals, in a dairy situation, that provide the product in the first place. Just how important are all of my past careers? Certainly not life or death. Farming became much more admirable to me as I

became more involved. After much thought, we decided that the world of farming was where we wanted to focus our lives and began to plan for a future on the farm. Not always easy, but every industry has hurdles, right?

Right, except that other businesses can make up for their expenses to produce their product. It bewilders me that farmers, of any type, can't do this. It just isn't possible to 'name your price' because your product won't last for you to hold on until you get the price you need. It also bewilders me that the average person can't see this even though I was one of those people several years ago. While working in the store I saw produce spoil and dairy products pulled from the shelves when the expiration date passed, but it never fully clicked until I became a part of the industry. The general public is excused, they really have no need to know every detail about every product they purchase...be it food or the latest electronic device, but our representatives in government need to know.

Farm life is a constant challenge, I am not only referring to getting up in the middle of the night to check on the cow that is due to have her calf, hoping it is a heifer that will be milking aside her mother some day; or the hope that your employee will show up to milk the cows at six so that you can get out to the field to start on crops if it isn't raining or the dew isn't too heavy.

continued page 11

"Businesses can make up for their expenses to produce their product. It bewilders me that farmers, of any type, can't do this. It just isn't possible to 'name your price' because your product won't last for you to hold on until you get the price you need"

—Robin Ormond,
Ormond Farms





NEW YORK STATE SENATE Agriculture Committee

Stick & Stone Farm, Ulysses, NY

I am a certified organic vegetable farmer in Tompkins County. I have been farming since 1996, when I started a small 2 acre market garden on rented property. Since then I have been part of and witnessed an exploding movement for both local and organic food. My first year of growing, I grossed about \$8,000 in total sales. Last year, despite a challenging growing season, we grossed a total of \$170,000.

My wife and I now grow 25 acres of vegetables and manage 60 acres of farm land, employing 6 full time workers during the growing season and 2-3 workers year round. In many ways, our farm has become a model farm for small scale local agriculture. I serve on the advisory board to the Cornell organic vegetable research program; we have participated in three research studies. I am a committee member for our town's Ag Land Protection Committee. Our farm has been routinely written about in the local papers and books; we have been thanked by countless people for doing the work we do. We are constantly being asked for advice from other beginning and aspiring farmers. It is uplifting work and it is exciting to be part of a growing movement of small farms producing good food for our communities.

During this local foods boom, I have witnessed an increasing amount of interest both from governmental organizations, and non-profit organizations to try to help make farms like ours possible. Some try to make local foods more accessible, others try to research better ways to farm at our scale, while others seek to preserve farmland. All of this work is helping. Small farms are growing in number, both in our county and in the state. Local food is slowly becoming one of the few positive stories in our economic recession.

This bill would have a devastating effect to our farm and many other small farms like ours. Despite the growth of the local foods movement, the fact of the matter is that the production of food remains a marginally profitable business at best.

Despite our \$170,000 in gross sales, our income last year for a family of three was less than \$10,000.



Photos on pages 8 & 9 Courtesy of Stick and Stone Farm on Facebook
www.facebook.com/pages/Ithaca-NY/Stick-and-Stone-Farm/11875302371

Up until last year our family was on Medicaid. Last year I lost my health insurance because our farm's depreciation was too great. My wife, who recently had our second child in January, will soon join me in the ranks of uninsured. I have never had a single year in which I have paid myself as well as we pay our employees. Providing our employees unemployment and overtime would directly be taken out of our family's \$10,000/year income. We simply would not be able to continue to operate with seasonal employees, and would have to drastically reduce our scale of farming.

We farm out of a labor of love. Both my wife and I are college educated, and could be making more money employed somewhere else, working far fewer hours. Likewise the vast majority of our current and former employees also work here primarily out of desire rather than a simple need



NEW YORK STATE SENATE Agriculture Committee

Stick & Stone Farm, Ulysses, NY (continued)

for employment. We have rarely advertised employment at our farm. Each year, dozens of people come to ask for work, thirsting to learn where their food comes from and how to grow it. Some have offered to work for free. Some have experience, but most do not. A few have gone on to start farms of their own. Most too are college educated, or have had a skilled trades background, and could easily find work somewhere else earning more money. We are upfront about our hourly wage (between \$8.00 - \$12.00) and that we are exempt from unemployment. Yet few have shied away from working here.

I believe that the supporters of this bill have their hearts in the right place and I can genuinely sympathize with them. Indeed, I consider myself fairly progressive politically, and generally tend to support workers rights.

When I read the comments in support of this bill, however, I feel that the supporters of this bill are uneducated about the financial difficulties farmers face in simply trying to make a modest income like mine. Raw food prices have consistently lagged behind the rate of inflation and for many commodities have remained flat. The general result is a gradual lowering of the farmers' income. I like to think that the supporters of this bill, well intentioned though they are, must not realize that farmers are farm workers themselves, working side by side their employees in the soil, the muck in all kinds of weather. Eighty hour work weeks or longer are routine for the farmer during the height of the season. The farmers' wages are often as low as other

farm workers, if not lower. Perhaps they do not know that larger farms whose payroll is larger than \$20,000 per quarter already have to cover unemployment insurance, and that the lowering of the limit would ONLY affect

small scale farms. Providing unemployment insurance for employees who will only be working during the harvest season will be untenable for our farm, and many other farms like ours.

I find it cruelly ironic that this bill is being introduced in the middle of an extreme farm crisis. Last year, the price of dairy was almost half of what it costs the farmer to produce the milk. Farmers were getting paid the same price they were 30 years ago for their milk. I would hope that the supporters of this bill see the value in what we do on our farm. There is a reason why farms have been exempt from unemployment insurance and overtime pay. This exemption is fairly consistent throughout the country.



Farms do not produce enough profit to provide such benefits. This is the result of a society that pays so little for its food. We have recognized this throughout our government, which is why farms are given other exemptions, such as property and sales tax exemptions. I would love to pay our farm workers a higher wage, just as I would love to make more for what we do. I look forward to the day when farmers and farm workers alike are paid wages worthy of their skill, commitment and care for their work. Until that day comes, forcing the obligations of unemployment and overtime pay onto the farmer will only make for fewer farmers and farm workers.

Chaw Chang





NEW YORK STATE SENATE Agriculture Committee

Emmi & Sons, Baldwinsville, NY (continued from page 6)

Over the years, we expanded the farm. We also operate two farm markets and an ice cream stand. We moved our main operation to Baldwinsville in 1995. We purchased more farmland in 2005 and currently have 300 acres in production. Labor was never really an issue until the late 1990s, when we had some issues with immigration and lost about \$120,000 in 1997 and \$70,000, including our bell pepper crops. We are still struggling to overcome those losses. Labor became increasingly hard to find. I have several US citizens that work on the farm as equipment operators, retail workers, drivers, managers, mechanics and office workers. However, I have had none work as hand harvest laborers no matter how much I offered for pay.

Fruit and vegetable prices paid to farmers have been stagnant for several years, and our inputs have increased dramatically. Over time with the increases in the minimum wage and overburdening regulations I was forced to hire fewer and fewer employees to try and survive. In 2008, I went with the H2A program during our early strawberry and blueberry seasons. In 2009 I went the whole season with the H2A program. We are trying to do the right thing but the H2A program is too cumbersome and expensive. The higher wages make us very uncompetitive with our neighboring states and Canada. For 2010 I will continue with the H2A program simply because I cannot find a local workforce for harvest and I have no other options. At one time we hired and housed, on average, 80 migrant workers. We also had on average 30 US citizens employed. In 2009 we hired 36 migrant workers and 20 US citizens. For 2010 we will hire even less employees and reduce or convert even more acreage.

The Farm worker omnibus bill coupled with the H2A program would be a devastating blow to this farm. We have always had free housing for our migrant workers along with a 1/2 day or full rest on Sundays for all employees that desired it. Over the years I have found most employees want the work because we lose a great deal of days to bad weather

which reduces their income. Also, all employees are welcome to any of the crops we raise for their own use greatly reducing the money they have to spend while they are here. I have several employees that have put their children through school, bought their own land, or improved or bought a new house in their own country all due to the job they have here. My migrant farm workers earn more in one hour than they can earn all week in a similar job in Mexico.

Last year I asked several employees how they would feel if I only had 40 to 50 hours of work for them next season. None would return because they felt their paychecks would be cut nearly in half. Many said they would seek employment in other states or simply not return. Unable to find a large enough US citizen crew to accomplish hand harvesting I will be left with no choice but to farm row crops such as soybeans, corn and processing vegetables all harvested by machine and requiring very little labor. Three years ago I dropped 40 acres of fresh market vegetables and began growing processing beans. I can only hope that complete conversion to these lower value crops per acre would be enough to pay the mortgages. Unfortunately, this is the decision that I and many farmers I spoke with at the New York State Fruit and Vegetable Expo in Syracuse this week are looking at.

Our payroll runs in excess of 70% of our gross sales. This is unsustainable. I can only hope that our legislators will make the right decisions to make our state competitive and save our rural communities that depend on our farms. There are numerous laws and regulations to protect our migrant workers. Enforce those laws when there is injustice. I pride myself on caring for those who work for me. Without our farm employees we would not have farms. I know that the proposed farm worker bill would in fact do more harm than good to farm workers and farms in New York State.

Anthony Emmi





NEW YORK STATE SENATE Agriculture Committee

Ormond Farm, Kennedy, NY (continued from page 7)

Or maybe the cows, heifers or even calves busted out in the middle of the night and ran across the neighbor's yard, now he is mad at you and the guy you get to roll his yard will still charge you for it just like he charges that CEO in town to have his yard rolled on a regular basis for the sake of appearance not necessity. Every detail on the farm has to be justified. There is no room for foolish spending. That is the difference between surviving in the industry or calling the auctioneer.

Yes, government officials: Farm life is hard but the hardest parts are not the animals or Mother Nature, those are, in an ironic way, expected. The hardest parts are when you blindly make a law without realizing its full reach. Sometimes, I am in awe at how I can project a year down the road how a law will affect the general public but you cannot see beyond the signature on the paper. It is heartbreaking and frustrating to think that the people who are supposed to represent you seem to want to destroy you. And the long term question is, as I see it, where will we get our food when the farmers in our country are out of business and our food supply is limited? Do farmers want special treatment? No, I really don't believe that, but we live and survive on exceptional terms. I firmly believe that if more farmers ran this country, we would be in a lot better shape because they have learned from hardships of everyday life and know how to survive with what they earn not what they expect to be given to them.

I am not suggesting you walk a day in a pair of barn boots because you simply won't "get it" unless it's yours, but I am suggesting that you open your mind, pick a farmer, any farmer and have a heart to heart with him or her...you will walk away feeling differently about agriculture than when you started the conversation. Just like I did over 15 years ago and I've never looked back.

Robin Ormond

New York Farmers Care

Despite all the struggles facing agriculture in New York State, farmers throughout the state still reached out to lend a helping hand to neighbors in need.

New York's farmers, through the New York Farm Bureau, donated some 3.65 million pounds of food to food banks within the state.

That was enough food to again win top national honors from the American Farm Bureau Federation. An impressive accomplishment when you consider the scale of New York agriculture compared to states such as California, the nation's number one producer.

The New York Farm Bureau along with the New York State Restaurant Association, New York State Catholic

Charities, and the New York State Dietetic Association joined together to support legislation sponsored by Senate Agriculture Chair Sen. Darrel J. Aubertine to expand protections for restaurants, farms and other food producers making good faith food donations to charitable organizations.



Michelle Gabel / The Post-Standard (11/25/2009)

The Food Bank of Central New York, which provides about 7.8 million meals a year, saw its demand rise by 12 percent between 2008 and 2009. This is a trend across the state with rising unemployment in the economic downturn.

www.syracuse.com



NEW YORK STATE SENATE Agriculture Committee

Sen. Darrel J. Aubertine, Chair



Get more familiar with Agriculture: Visit A County Fair this Year!

Afton Fair (Chenango Co)

July 21 – 25 in Afton
(607) 639-1525
www.theaftonfair.com

Allegany County Fair

July 19 - 24 in Angelica
(585) 466-7670
www.alleganycountyfair.org

Altamont Fair

Aug 17 - 22 in Altamont
(518) 861-6671
www.altamontfair.com

Boonville-Oneida County Fair

July 26 - Aug 1 in Boonville
(315) 942-2251
www.boonvillefair.com

Broome County Fair

July 27 - Aug 1 in Whitney Point
(607) 692-4149

Cattaraugus County Fair

Aug 2 - 8 in Little Valley
(716) 938-9146
www.cattarauguscofair.com

Cayuga County Fair

July 8 - 11 in Weedsport
(315) 255-6154
www.cayugacountyfair.org

Chautauqua County Fair

July 26 - Aug 1 in Dunkirk
(716) 366-4752
www.chautauquacountyfair.org

Chemung County Fair

Aug 3 - 8 in Horseheads
(607) 734-1217
www.chemungcountyfair.com

Chenango County Fair

Aug 10 - 15 in Norwich
(607) 334-9198
www.chenangocountyfair.homestead.com

Clinton County Fair

July 20 - 25 in Morrisonville
(518) 561-7998
www.clintoncountyfair.com

Columbia County Fair

Sept 1 - 6 in Chatham
(518) 392-2121
www.columbiafair.com

Delaware County Fair

Aug 16 - 21 in Walton
(607) 865-4763
www.delawarecountyfair.org

Dutchess County Fair

Aug 24 - 29 in Rhinebeck
(845) 876-4000
www.dutchessfair.com

Erie County Fair

Aug 11 - 22 in Hamburg
(716) 649-3900
www.ecfair.org

Essex County Fair

Aug 11 - 15 in Westport
(518) 962-8650
www.essexcountyfair.org

Fonda Fair

Aug 31 - Sept 6 in Fonda
(518) 853-3313
www.fondafair.com

Franklin County Fair

Aug 7 - 15 in Malone
(518) 483-0720
www.frcofair.com

Genesee County Fair

July 20 - 24 in Batavia
(585) 344-2424
www.gcfair.com

Goshen Historic Track

July 1 - 5 in Goshen
(845) 294-5333
www.goshenhistorictack.com

Gouverneur and St. Lawrence County Fair

Aug 2 - 8 in Gouverneur
(315) 287-3010
www.gouverneurfair.net

Hemlock Fair

July 20 - 24 in Hemlock
(585) 367-3370
www.hemlockfair.org

Herkimer County Fair

Aug 17 - 22 in Frankfort
(315) 895-7464
www.herkimercountyfair.org

Jefferson County Fair

July 13 - 18 in Watertown
(315) 782-8612
www.jeffcofair.org

Lewis County Fair

July 20 - 24 in Lowville
(315) 376-8333
www.lewiscountyfair.org

Livingston County Fair

Aug 3 - 7 in Caledonia
(585) 538-2168
www.livingstoncountyfair.org

Long Island Fair

Sept 30 - Oct 3 in Old Bethpage
(516) 572-8406
www.LIFair.org

Madison County Fair

July 8 - 11 in Brookfield
(315) 899-5867
www.madisoncounty-fair.com

Monroe County Fair

July 14 - 18 in Henrietta
(585) 334-4000
www.mcfair.com

NYC Science & Engineering Fair

March 7 & 23 in New York City
(212) 652-2015
www.collegenow.cuny.edu

Ontario County Fair

July 27 - 31 in Canandaigua
(585) 747-9698
<http://www.ontariocountyfair.org>

Orange County Fair

July 21 - Aug 1 in Middletown
(845) 343-4826
www.orangecountyfair.com

Oswego County Fair

July 1 - 5 in Sandy Creek
(315) 387-3834
www.oswegocountyfair.com

Otsego County Fair

Aug 3 - 8 in Morris
(607) 263-5289
www.otsegocountyfair.org

Saratoga County Fair

July 20 - 25 in Ballston Spa
(518) 885-9701
www.saratogacountyfair.org

Schaghticoke Fair (Rensselaer County)

Sept 1 - 6 in Schaghticoke
(518) 753-4411
www.schaghticokefair.com

Schoharie County Sunshine Fair

July 30 - Aug 7 in Cobleskill
(518) 234-2123
www.sunshinefair.org

Seneca County Fair

July 19 - 24 in Waterloo
(315) 568-9501

Steuben County Fair

Aug 17 - 22 in Bath
(607) 776-4801
www.steubencountyfair.org

Tioga County Fair

July 6 - 10 in Owego
(607) 687-1111
<http://www.tiogacountyfairny.com>

Trumansburg Fair Association (Tompkins Co)

Aug 24 - 30 in Trumansburg
(607) 387-6504

Ulster County Fair

Aug 3 - 8 in New Paltz
(845) 255-1380
www.ulstercountyfair.com

Washington County Fair

Aug 23 - 29 in Greenwich
(518) 692-2464
www.washingtoncountyfair.com

Wayne County Fair

Aug 9 - 14 in Palmyra
(315) 597-5372
www.waynecountyfair.org

Wyoming County Fair

Aug 14 - 21 in Pike
(585) 493-5626
www.wyomingcountyfair.org

Yates County Fair

July 13 - 17 in Penn Yan
(315) 536-3830
www.yatescountyfair.org

To Join the Fight to Protect New York State's Farms go to:

www.nysenate.gov/committee/agriculture