



Generally Accepted Agricultural and Management Practices for Farm Markets

2026

Michigan Commission of Agriculture
& Rural Development
P.O. BOX 30017
Lansing, MI 48909



In the event of an agricultural pollution emergency such as a chemical or fertilizer spill, manure lagoon breach, etc., the Michigan Department of Agriculture & Rural Development and/or Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy should be contacted at the following emergency telephone numbers:

Michigan Department of Agriculture & Rural Development: 800-405-0101
Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy's Pollution Emergency Alert System: 800-292-4706

For non-emergency questions or concerns regarding the Michigan Right to Farm Act, or items concerning a farm operation, please contact the:

Michigan Department of Agriculture & Rural Development
Right to Farm Program
P.O. Box 30017
Lansing, Michigan 48909
517-284-5619
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Table of Contents

PREFACE.....	iii
INTRODUCTION	1
DEFINITIONS.....	2
PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF A FARM MARKET.....	3
Location.....	3
Buildings.....	3
Parking and Driveways	3
Vehicle Ingress and Egress	3
Signage	3
APPENDICES	4
REFERENCES	6
ADVISORY COMMITTEE	7

PREFACE

The Michigan legislature passed into law the Michigan Right to Farm Act (Act 93 of 1981, as amended) which requires the establishment of Generally Accepted Agricultural and Management Practices (GAAMPs). These practices are written to provide uniform, statewide standards and acceptable management practices based on sound science.

These practices can serve producers in the various sectors of the industry to compare or improve their own managerial routines. New scientific discoveries and changing economic conditions may require necessary revision of the practices.

The GAAMPs that have been developed are as follows:

- 1) 1988 Manure Management and Utilization
- 2) 1991 Pesticide Utilization and Pest Control
- 3) 1993 Nutrient Utilization
- 4) 1995 Care of Farm Animals
- 5) 1996 Cranberry Production
- 6) 2000 Site Selection and Odor Control for New and Expanding Livestock Facilities
- 7) 2003 Irrigation Water Use
- 8) 2010 Farm Markets

These practices were developed with industry, university, and multi-governmental agency input. As agricultural operations continue to change, new practices may be developed to address the concerns of the neighboring community. Agricultural producers who voluntarily follow these practices provide protection from public or private nuisance litigation under Michigan's Right to Farm Act.

The website for the GAAMPs is <http://www.michigan.gov/righttofarm>.

INTRODUCTION

As farmers look for ways to keep their businesses economically viable, many have chosen to shift their operations from a farmer-to-processor to a direct market business model. This includes selling raw and value-added products directly to the consumer through on-farm establishments, farmers markets, and other agricultural outlets. This allows farms to take advantage of consumer interest in agritourism, the “buy local” movement, and a desire for a connection with farmers and food production. These activities have far-reaching economic impacts. Many regions have capitalized on the growth of farm markets by developing regional farm markets and culinary trails, and tourism promotion based on authentic culinary experiences offered by local farm markets. Farm markets provide the opportunity for visitors to meet a farmer, learn about modern agricultural practices, and gain access to fresh, local, nutritious food. Finally, farm markets and the associated farm help maintain green space adding to the quality of life. Thriving farmland enhances the beauty of communities, retains residents, and attracts visitors. As farm operations engage in direct sales and on-farm activities, conflicts have arisen regarding the oversight of these businesses.

Michigan is a Right to Farm (RTF) state and the Michigan RTF Act defines a “farm operation” as meaning the operation and management of a farm or a condition or activity that occurs at any time as necessary on a farm in connection with the commercial production, harvesting, and storage of farm products. This definition includes, but is not limited to, marketing produce at roadside stands or farm markets. Farm markets offer farm related experiences and farm products through a variety of agritourism activities. The experience in turn promotes sale of more farm products and provides an added income stream to support the farm business, the farm family, and surrounding communities; and keeps farmland in production.

Although the Michigan RTF Act includes farm markets in the definition of farm operation, this definition does not define a farm market or describe specific marketing activities. These Generally Accepted Agricultural and Management Practices (GAAMPs) for Farm Markets were developed to provide guidance as to what constitutes an on-farm market and farm market activities.

DEFINITIONS

Affiliated – “Affiliated” means a farm under the same ownership or control (e.g., leased) as the farm and does not need to be on the same parcel of land.

Expanding Farm Market – An addition to an existing farm market that increases the square footage of the farm market.

Farm – A “farm” means the land, plants, animals, buildings, structures, including ponds used for agricultural or aquacultural activities, machinery, equipment, and other appurtenances used in the commercial production of farm products.

Farm Market – A farm market is a year-round or seasonal location where transactions and marketing activities between farm market operators and customers take place.

A farm market may be a physical structure such as a building or tent, or simply an area where a transaction between a customer and a farmer is made. The farm market does not have to be a physical structure. The farm market must be located on property owned or controlled (e.g., leased) by the producer of the products offered for sale on the market. Fresh products as well as processed products may be sold at the farm market. At least 50 percent of the farm products offered must be produced on and by the affiliated farm measured by retail floor space during peak production season, or 50 percent of the average gross sales for up to the previous five years or as outlined in a business plan. Processed products will be considered as produced on and by the farm if at least 50 percent of the product’s primary or namesake ingredient was produced on and by the farm, such as apples used in apple pie, maple sap in maple syrup, strawberries in strawberry jam, etc.

Farm Product – A “farm product” means those plants and animals useful to humans produced by agriculture and includes, but is not limited to forages and sod crops, grains and feed crops, field crops, dairy and dairy products, poultry and poultry products, Cervidae, livestock (including breeding and grazing), equine, fish and other aquacultural products, bees and bee products, berries, herbs, fruits, vegetables, flowers, seeds, grasses, nursery stock, trees and tree products, mushrooms and other similar products, or any other product which incorporates the use of food, feed, fiber, or fur as determined by the Michigan Commission of Agriculture & Rural Development.

Marketing – Promotional and educational activities at the farm market incidental to farm products with the intention of selling more farm products. These activities include, but are not limited to, farm tours (walking or motorized), demonstrations, cooking and other classes utilizing farm products, and farm-to-table dinners.

Processed – A farm product or commodity that has been converted into a product for direct sales. Processing may include, but is not limited to, packing, washing, cleaning, grading, sorting, pitting, pressing, fermenting, distilling, packaging, cutting, cooling,

storage, canning, drying, freezing, or otherwise preparing the product for sale.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF A FARM MARKET

Location

A new or expanding farm market that is greater than 120 square feet must meet a minimum setback of 165 feet from all non-farm residences.

New or expanding farm markets are not authorized under this GAAMP on platted lots within a subdivision created under the Michigan Land Division Act (Act 288 of 1967, MCL 560.101, *et seq.*) or preceding statutes and on condominium units within a condominium (sometimes referred to as “site-condos”) created under the Michigan Condominium Act (Act 59 of 1978, MCL 559.101, *et seq.*). However, farm markets are permitted in such areas if authorized by association rules or pursuant to a local ordinance designed for that purpose, unless prohibited by association rules.

A farm market should have a written site plan for potential Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD) review that preempts local government regulations.

Buildings

If the farm market is housed in a physical structure as defined and regulated by the Stille-Derossett-Hale Single State Construction Code Act (Act 230 of 1972), the structure must comply with the Stille-Derossett-Hale Single State Construction Code Act (Act 230 of 1972), including road right-of-way areas and ingress and egress points.

Parking and Driveways

Parking and driveway surfaces may be paved, vegetative, ground, gravel, or other unpaved material.

Vehicle Ingress and Egress

Any farm market and affiliated parking operating along a public road must obtain all appropriate ingress and egress permits.

Signage

A minimum of one roadside sign is allowed.

For further information concerning this GAAMP you may contact MDARD or Michigan State University Extension.

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Considerations for Farm Markets

Statement of Intent

Appendix A is explicitly intended as a reference for informational and educational purposes only. Information contained in Appendix A is not intended to be utilized by Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD) Right to Farm Program as part of any Generally Accepted Agricultural and Management Practices (GAAMPs) conformance determination process.

GAAMPs Conformance and Other Regulatory Permits

Depending on the nature and location of a GAAMPs conformant farm market operation, other local, state and/or federal regulations may still apply. It is the responsibility of the farm market owner or their representative acting on the owner's behalf to contact the appropriate regulatory authorities to determine if additional permits for compliance are required prior to beginning any activity or construction.

MDARD Right to Farm Program does not have authority to determine applicability of, or compliance with, any regulation other than conformance to the management practices described within the GAAMPs.

Non-Farm Product Sales, Processing and Miscellaneous Activities

Michigan Right to Farm Act provides nuisance protection for farms and farm operations in conformance with GAAMPs including the production of farm products and the marketing and sales of farm products at farm markets. This protection may not extend to sales of non-farm products (e.g., hats, t-shirts, jewelry, etc.), on-site processing of farm products (e.g., baking pies, brewing hard cider, etc.) or other on-farm activities (e.g., wedding or event barns, bed and breakfast/lodging, restaurants, glamping, etc.). A GAAMPs-conformant farm market operation may still be subject to other local, state and/or federal regulations (see "*GAAMPs Conformance and Other Regulatory Permits*" above).

Signage

Farm Markets GAAMPs allow for a minimum of one roadside sign; however, this sign (and any additional signs, if permitted) may be subject to other local ordinance requirements (e.g., setbacks, lighting, height, and size)

Agritourism

'Agritourism' currently has no legal definition or recognition in Michigan law. Activities commonly identified as, and/or associated with, agritourism may or may not comply with GAAMPs. These activities must be assessed on a case-by-case basis and may be subject

to additional local, state and/or federal regulations (see “*GAAMPs Conformance and Other Regulatory Permits*” above).

Resources

There are many professional resources available to assist farmers, government officials and others navigating Michigan’s Right to Farm Act and GAAMP-related issues. Resources include, but are not limited to, MDARD Right to Farm Program, Michigan State University Extension, Michigan Townships Association, Michigan Farm Bureau, and Michigan Agritourism Association.

REFERENCES

State of Michigan. *Report on Recommendations*. Report of the Michigan Agricultural Tourism Advisory Commission. Commission report of Governor Granholm. January 2007.

State of Michigan. *Agricultural Tourism Local Zoning Guidebook and Model Zoning Ordinance Provisions*. Report of the Michigan Agricultural Tourism Advisory Commission. Commission report of Governor Granholm. January 2007.

Michigan Commission of Agriculture & Rural Development. *Final Report to the Michigan Commission of Agriculture & Rural Development*. Report on the Michigan Farm Market Task Force. Task Force report to the Michigan Commission of Agriculture & Rural Development. September 2008.

State of Michigan. Michigan Department of Transportation. Directory of Offices by Region.

<https://www.michigan.gov/mdot/about/regions> (Accessed 7.26.2022).

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