

property from the agricultural district. Any person aggrieved by a decision of the Foundation regarding a determination of severe economic hardship is entitled to judicial review.

[(iii)] (V) Nothing in this section shall preclude the landowner from selling his property.

(8) At any time after [five years from the establishment of a district] THE PERIOD OF TIME STIPULATED IN THE DISTRICT AGREEMENT, a landowner may terminate his property as an agricultural district by notifying the Foundation one year in advance of his intention to do so.

(9) After the establishment of an agricultural district the county governing body or the Foundation may review the use of land within the district.

(10) The Foundation may approve alteration or abolition of a district only if:

(i) The use of land within the district has so changed as to cause land within the district to fail to meet the qualifications established under subsection (c) of this section;

(ii) The alteration or abolition of the district has been recommended by the county governing body; and

(iii) The alteration or abolition is approved by a majority of the Foundation board of trustees at-large, by the Secretary, and by the State Treasurer.  
2-510.

(1) ~~[(1)]~~ On or before June 30, the Foundation shall notify all landowners whose applications had been rejected during that fiscal year. The Foundation shall specify the reasons for that rejection.

[(2) A landowner whose application has been rejected for a reason other than insufficient Foundation funds may not reapply to sell an easement on the same land on the same terms until two years after the date of the original application.]

(2) A LANDOWNER WHO REJECTS AN OFFER FROM THE FOUNDATION TO PURCHASE AN EASEMENT ON THE SAME LAND DURING TWO CONSECUTIVE YEARS, FOR A REASON OTHER THAN INSUFFICIENT FOUNDATION FUNDS, MAY NOT REAPPLY TO SELL AN EASEMENT ON THE SAME LAND FOR THE FOLLOWING TWO CONSECUTIVE YEARS.

2-511.

(a) The maximum value of any easement to be purchased shall be the asking price or the difference between the fair market value of the land and the agricultural value of the land, whichever is lower.

(b) The fair market value of the land is the price as of the valuation date for the highest and best use of the property which a vendor, willing but not obligated to