



## States' Biofuels Statutes

### STATE OF COLORADO

*This project was undertaken in partnership with the USDA Office of the Chief Economist, The Office of Energy Policy and New Uses. For information on the full project, visit [States' Biofuels Statutory Citations](#). These statutes are placed in reverse chronological order using the date of the most recent amendment to the statute. Many biofuels laws were enacted as amendments to previously passed laws.*

*Current through the 2013 Legislative Session of the Colorado General Assembly.*

#### **§ 8-20-201. Definitions**

As used in this part 2, unless the context otherwise requires:

- (1) “Alternative fuel” means a motor fuel that combines petroleum-based fuel products with renewable fuels.
- (1.1) “Antiknock index” or “AKI” means the arithmetic average of the research octane number (RON) and motor octane number (MON):  $AKI = (RON+MON)/2$ . This value is called by a variety of names in addition to antiknock index including: Octane rating, posted octane, and  $(R+M)/2$  octane.
- (1.2) “ASTM” means ASTM international, formerly known as the American society for testing and materials.
- (1.3) “British thermal unit” or “BTU” means a scientific unit of measurement equal to the quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit at approximately sixty degrees Fahrenheit.
- (1.5) “Department” means the department of labor and employment, division of oil and public safety.
- (1.7) “DOT” means the United States department of transportation.
- (2) “Fuel products” means all gasoline, aviation gasoline, aviation turbine fuel, diesel, jet fuel, fuel oil, biodiesel, biodiesel blends, kerosene, all alcohol blended fuels, liquefied petroleum gas, gas or gaseous compounds, natural gas, including compressed natural gas and liquefied natural gas, and all other volatile, flammable, or combustible liquids, produced, compounded, and offered for sale or used for the purpose of generating heat, light, or power in internal combustion engines or fuel cells, for cleaning, or for any other similar usage.

(2.3)(a) “Gallon equivalent” means either a gallon diesel equivalent or a gallon gasoline equivalent.

(b) Deleted by Laws 1997, H.B.97-1162, § 1, eff. March 28, 1997.

(2.5)(a) “Gallon diesel equivalent” means an amount of a motor fuel that contains an average lower heating value of one hundred twenty-eight thousand BTUs (British thermal units), but in no case contains a lower heating value of less than one hundred twenty-four thousand BTUs.

(b) Deleted by Laws 1997, H.B.97-1162, § 1, eff. March 28, 1997.

(2.7)(a) “Gallon gasoline equivalent” means an amount of a motor fuel that contains an average lower heating value of one hundred fourteen thousand BTUs (British thermal units), but in no case contains a lower heating value of less than one hundred ten thousand BTUs.

(b) Deleted by Laws 1997, H.B.97-1162, § 1, eff. March 28, 1997.

(3) “Gross gallons” as applied to fuel and petroleum products means units of two hundred thirty-one cubic inches measured at storage or metered temperature.

(3.5) “Hg” means the element mercury.

(4) “Lubricants” means petroleum products used for the purpose of reducing friction between moving surfaces.

(4.5)(a) “Motor fuel” means any liquid or gas used as fuel to generate power in engines or motors.

(b) Deleted by Laws 1997, H.B.97-1162, § 1, eff. March 28, 1997.

(5) “Net gallons” as applied to fuel and petroleum products means units of two hundred thirty-one cubic inches measured at standard temperature.

(5.3) “NFPA” means the national fire protection association.

(5.5) “NIST” means the national institute of standards and technology.

(6) “Person” means an individual, trust or estate, partnership, association, joint stock company or corporation, and any receiver appointed by law.

(7) “Proved” as applied to measuring devices means the act of having verified the accuracy of meters used to measure fuel and petroleum products.

(8) “Prover” as applied to determination of meter accuracy means a calibrated volumetric receiver or a mechanical positive displacement device.

(8.5) “Renewable fuel” means a motor vehicle fuel that is produced from plant or animal products or wastes, as opposed to fossil fuel sources.

(9) “Standard temperature” as applied to fuel and petroleum products means sixty degrees Fahrenheit.

(10) “Temperature compensation” as applied to liquid measure of fuel and petroleum products means adjustment of gallons measured at storage or metered temperature to the standard temperature.

**Credits:** Amended by Laws 1993, H.B.93-1114, § 2, eff. July 1, 1993; Laws 1997, H.B.97-1162, § 1, eff. March 28, 1997; Laws 2001, Ch. 296, § 5, eff. June 5, 2001; Laws 2005, Ch. 298, § 1, eff. Aug. 8, 2005; Laws 2007, Ch. 394, § 2, eff. June 1, 2007; Laws 2013, Ch. 225, § 3, eff. Jan. 1, 2014.