



## States' Biofuels Statutes

### STATE OF HAWAII

*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 Hawaii General Assembly.*

#### § 219-2. Definitions

As used in this chapter:

“Aquaculture” means the propagation, cultivation, or farming of aquatic plants and animals in controlled or selected environments for commercial purposes or authorized stock enhancement purposes.

“Aquaculture sustainable projects” means projects that improve the operation’s viability but are not directly tied to aquaculture production. Projects may include but are not limited to photovoltaic energy, hydroelectric power, wind power generation, methane generation, food safety, product traceability, biodiesel production, and ethanol production.

“Board” means the board of agriculture of the department of agriculture.

“Chairperson” means the chairperson of the board of agriculture.

“Cooperative” means a nonprofit association of [aquaculturists] organized under chapter 421.

“Department” means the department of agriculture.

“Qualified aquaculturist” means a person, or association of persons, actively engaged in aquaculture farming, aquacultural produce processing, or aquacultural product development activities.

**Credits:** Laws 1971, ch. 181, § 1; Laws 1977, ch. 212, § 2; Laws 1997, ch. 159, § 1; Laws 2001, ch. 55, § 8(1); Laws 2001, ch. 177, § 3; Laws 2008, ch. 209, § 2, eff. July 1, 2008.