

JAN 25 2023

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# A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO THE PROTECTION OF TARO LANDS.

**BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF HAWAII:**

1           SECTION 1. The legislature finds that taro lands are  
2 essential as culturally important agricultural lands for  
3 Hawaii's future food security, representing the smallest portion  
4 of agricultural lands but the highest-yielding staple food crop  
5 acreage in the State. Commercial, subsistence, and  
6 education-based taro farms contribute substantially to Hawaii's  
7 cultural, social, and economic health and wellbeing, not to  
8 mention the role their presence plays in the advertising and  
9 tourist industry. The legislature also recognizes that Act 211,  
10 Session Laws of Hawaii 2008, as amended by Act 196, Session Laws  
11 of Hawaii 2010, established a taro security and purity task  
12 force that was responsible for developing guidelines, protocols,  
13 and recommendations for taro policy, among other duties. In its  
14 2010 and 2015 legislative reports, the task force recommended  
15 improved protections for taro growing lands, including loi kalo  
16 (wet fields and terraces), mala or maloo (dry fields and  
17 terraces), kuauna or paepae pohaku (stone walls), and auwai



1 (irrigation ditches). The task force found that these key  
2 structural elements for viable taro production represent the  
3 fastest dwindling subset of agricultural land as the lands are  
4 destroyed, severed, and built upon by private and public  
5 development because of gaps in land use, historic preservation,  
6 and planning laws, policies, and statutes. Current department  
7 of land and natural resources and department of agriculture  
8 class designations for intensive agricultural lands do not  
9 adequately recognize productive taro lands or protect them for  
10 future use. Existing policies do not encourage state or private  
11 landowners to maintain, protect, or rehabilitate ancient taro  
12 infrastructure and taro farmers find themselves increasingly  
13 challenged and blocked from maintaining auwai and water flows  
14 that feed their crops where such structures cross multiple  
15 properties.

16 The legislature recognizes that section 165-3, Hawaii  
17 Revised Statutes, which is part of the Hawaii Right to Farm Act,  
18 declares that the "preservation and promotion of farming is  
19 declared to be in the public purpose and deserving of public  
20 support". Further, pursuant to section 226-7(b)(17), Hawaii  
21 Revised Statutes, which is part of the Hawaii State Planning



1 Act, it is a state policy to "perpetuate, promote, and increase  
2 use of traditional Hawaiian farming systems", including the use  
3 of loko ia, mala, and irrigated loi, and growth of traditional  
4 Hawaiian crops, such as kalo, uala, and ulu.

5 The purpose of this Act is to improve protections for taro  
6 lands and ancient agricultural structures and systems to retain  
7 and support the opportunity for future use and productivity and  
8 to provide consistency across statutes to allow for that  
9 support.

10 SECTION 2. Section 165-2, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is  
11 amended by amending the definition of "farming operation" to  
12 read as follows:

13 ""Farming operation" means a commercial, subsistence, or  
14 education-based agricultural, silvicultural, or aquacultural  
15 facility or pursuit conducted, in whole or in part, including  
16 the care and production of livestock and livestock products,  
17 poultry and poultry products, apiary products, and plant and  
18 animal production for nonfood uses; the planting, cultivating,  
19 harvesting, and processing of crops; and the farming or ranching  
20 of any plant or animal species in a controlled salt, brackish,



1 or freshwater environment. "Farming operation" includes but  
2 shall not be limited to:

- 3 (1) Agricultural-based commercial, subsistence, or  
4 education-based operations as described in section  
5 [†]205-2(d)(15)[†];
- 6 (2) Noises, odors, dust, and fumes emanating from a  
7 commercial agricultural or an aquacultural facility or  
8 pursuit;
- 9 (3) Operation of machinery and irrigation pumps;
- 10 (4) Ground and aerial seeding and spraying;
- 11 (5) The application of chemical fertilizers, conditioners,  
12 insecticides, pesticides, and herbicides; and
- 13 (6) The employment and use of labor.

14 A farming operation that conducts processing operations or salt,  
15 brackish, or freshwater aquaculture operations on land that is  
16 zoned for industrial, commercial, or other nonagricultural use  
17 shall not, by reason of that zoning, fall beyond the scope of  
18 this definition; provided that those processing operations form  
19 an integral part of operations that otherwise meet the  
20 requirements of this definition."



1 SECTION 3. Section 171-1, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is  
2 amended by adding a new definition to be appropriately inserted  
3 and to read as follows:

4 ""Taro lands" means any currently undeveloped lands that  
5 were in wetland or dryland taro cultivation at any time prior to  
6 statehood."

7 SECTION 4. Section 171-10, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is  
8 amended to read as follows:

9 **"§171-10 Classes of lands.** The board of land and natural  
10 resources shall classify all public lands and in doing so be  
11 guided by the following classifications:

12 1. Intensive agricultural use

13 (A) First class--Lands highly productive of intensive  
14 crops such as sugarcane, pineapples, truck crops, and orchard  
15 crops.

16 (B) Second class--Lands having medium productivity for  
17 intensive crops.

18 (C) Third class--Lands having fair to marginal  
19 productivity for intensive crops.

20 (T) Fourth class--Taro lands. This class does not make a  
21 determination of productivity and recognizes the cultural,



1 social, economic, and food security value of preserving  
2 traditional taro lands for wetland and dryland cultivation.

3 2. Special livestock use

4 (A) First class--Lands highly suitable for special  
5 livestock uses such as swine, dairy, and poultry production. In  
6 making the determination, consideration shall be given to  
7 drainage, climate, topography, proximity to market, and  
8 transportation and compatibility to adjoining land use, among  
9 other considerations. "Dairy" as used for disposition purposes  
10 means a "dry lot" dairy without allowance for grazing.

11 (B) Second class--Lands suitable for special livestock  
12 uses, but inferior to those of first class.

13 3. Pasture use

14 (A) First class--Lands having a potentially high economic  
15 animal unit carrying capacity and capable of correspondingly  
16 high liveweight gains per acre per year, such as, less than five  
17 acres per animal unit per year and more than one hundred pounds  
18 live beef gains per animal unit per acre per year.

19 (B) Second class--Lands having a potentially medium  
20 economic animal unit carrying capacity and capable of moderate  
21 liveweight gains per acre per year, such as, five to twenty



1 acres per animal unit per year and twenty to one hundred pounds  
2 live beef gains per animal unit per acre per year.

3 (C) Third class--Lands having a relatively low animal unit  
4 carrying capacity and producing correspondingly low liveweight  
5 gains per acre per year, such as, more than twenty acres per  
6 animal unit per year and less than twenty pounds average live  
7 beef gains per animal unit per acre per year.

8 4. Commercial timber use

9 (A) First class--Lands of high suitability for growth of  
10 merchantable timber having mean annual growth potential under  
11 normal forest management practices with yields exceeding amounts  
12 such as one thousand board feet per acre, and with location and  
13 terrain presenting favorable logging, transportation, and  
14 marketing conditions.

15 (B) Second class--Lands of high suitability for growth of  
16 merchantable timber having mean annual growth potential under  
17 normal forest management practices with yields exceeding amounts  
18 such as one thousand board feet per acre, and with location and  
19 terrain presenting less favorable logging, transportation, and  
20 marketing conditions.



1 (C) Third class--Lands of medium suitability for growth of  
2 merchantable timber having mean annual growth potential in  
3 amounts such as five hundred to one thousand board feet per acre  
4 under normal forest management practices, and with location and  
5 terrain presenting favorable logging, transportation, and  
6 marketing conditions.

7 (D) Fourth class--Lands of medium suitability for growth  
8 of merchantable timber having mean annual growth potential in  
9 amounts such as five hundred to one thousand board feet per acre  
10 under normal forest management practices, and with location and  
11 terrain presenting less favorable logging, transportation, and  
12 marketing conditions.

13 (E) Fifth class--Lands of relatively low suitability for  
14 growth of merchantable timber having mean annual growth  
15 potential less than an amount such as five hundred board feet  
16 per acre, and with location and terrain presenting favorable  
17 logging, transportation, and marketing conditions.

18 (F) Sixth class--Lands of relatively low suitability for  
19 growth of merchantable timber having mean annual growth  
20 potential less than an amount such as five hundred board feet





1 per acre, and with location and terrain presenting less  
2 favorable logging, transportation, and marketing conditions.

3 5. Quarry use

4 Lands having sufficient quantity and quality of rock,  
5 gravel, and sand for purpose of commercial use.

6 6. Mining use

7 Lands bearing sufficient quantity and quality of mineral  
8 products for purpose of commercial mining and use.

9 7. Recreational use

10 Lands suitable for use and development as parks,  
11 playgrounds, historical sites, natural area, camp grounds,  
12 wildlife refuge, scenic sites, and other such uses.

13 8. Watershed use

14 Lands suitable for the use and development as watersheds or  
15 for the development of water, and requiring necessary  
16 restrictions on other uses.

17 9. Residential use

18 Lands suitable and economically feasible for residential  
19 development and use.

20 10. Commercial and industrial use



1           Lands suitable and economically feasible for commercial and  
2 industrial development and use.

3           11. Hotel, apartment, and motel use

4           Lands suitable and economically feasible for hotel,  
5 apartment, and motel development and use.

6           12. Resort use

7           Lands suitable and economically feasible for resort  
8 development and use.

9           13. Unclassified uses

10          Lands not otherwise classifiable under the foregoing  
11 sections."

12          SECTION 5. Section 205-3.5, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is  
13 amended by amending its title and subsection (a) to read as  
14 follows:

15          "~~§~~205-3.5~~§~~ **Reclassification of land contiguous to a**  
16 **rural or an agricultural district; approval conditions.** (a)

17 Any decision approving a petition for a boundary amendment  
18 pursuant to this chapter where lands in the petition area are  
19 contiguous or adjacent to lands in the agricultural district,  
20 shall include the following conditions in the decision granting  
21 approval:



- 1 (1) A prohibition on any action that would interfere with  
2 or restrain farming operations[+], including blockage,  
3 disturbance, or destruction of traditional auwai  
4 irrigation rights of water access and delivery that  
5 may cross property boundaries; provided the farming  
6 operations are conducted in a manner consistent with  
7 generally accepted agricultural and management  
8 practices on adjacent or contiguous lands in the  
9 agricultural district; and
- 10 (2) Notification to all prospective developers or  
11 purchasers of land or interest in land in the petition  
12 area and subsequent notification to lessees or tenants  
13 of the land, that farming operations and practices on  
14 adjacent or contiguous land in the agricultural  
15 district are protected under chapter 165, the Hawaii  
16 right to farm act, and that the notice shall be  
17 included in any disclosure required for the sale or  
18 transfer of real property or any interest in real  
19 property."



1 SECTION 6. Section 205-4.5, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is  
2 amended by amending subsections (a) through (c) to read as  
3 follows:

4 "(a) Within the agricultural district, all lands with soil  
5 classified by the land study bureau's detailed land  
6 classification as overall (master) productivity rating class A  
7 [~~or~~] B, or T, and for solar energy facilities, class B or C,  
8 shall be restricted to the following permitted uses:

- 9 (1) Cultivation of crops, including crops for bioenergy,  
10 flowers, vegetables, foliage, fruits, forage, and  
11 timber;
- 12 (2) Game and fish propagation;
- 13 (3) Raising of livestock, including poultry, bees, fish,  
14 or other animal or aquatic life that are propagated  
15 for economic or personal use;
- 16 (4) Farm dwellings, employee housing, farm buildings, or  
17 activities or uses related to farming and animal  
18 husbandry. "Farm dwelling", as used in this  
19 paragraph, means a single-family dwelling located on  
20 and accessory to a farm, including clusters of  
21 single-family farm dwellings permitted within



- 1 agricultural parks developed by the State, or where  
2 agricultural activity provides income to the family  
3 occupying the dwelling;
- 4 (5) Public institutions and buildings that are necessary  
5 for agricultural practices;
- 6 (6) Public and private open area types of recreational  
7 uses, including day camps, picnic grounds, parks, and  
8 riding stables, but not including dragstrips,  
9 airports, drive-in theaters, golf courses, golf  
10 driving ranges, country clubs, and overnight camps;
- 11 (7) Public, private, and quasi-public utility lines and  
12 roadways, transformer stations, communications  
13 equipment buildings, solid waste transfer stations,  
14 major water storage tanks, and appurtenant small  
15 buildings such as booster pumping stations, but not  
16 including offices or yards for equipment, material,  
17 vehicle storage, repair or maintenance, treatment  
18 plants, corporation yards, or other similar  
19 structures;
- 20 (8) Retention, restoration, rehabilitation, or improvement  
21 of buildings, and walls, terraces, auwai and



- 1           supporting structures for taro fields, or sites of  
2           historic or scenic interest;
- 3           (9) Agricultural-based commercial operations as described  
4           in section 205-2(d)(15);
- 5           (10) Buildings and uses, including mills, storage, and  
6           processing facilities, maintenance facilities,  
7           photovoltaic, biogas, and other small-scale renewable  
8           energy systems producing energy solely for use in the  
9           agricultural activities of the fee or leasehold owner  
10          of the property, and vehicle and equipment storage  
11          areas that are normally considered directly accessory  
12          to the above-mentioned uses and are permitted under  
13          section 205-2(d);
- 14          (11) Agricultural parks;
- 15          (12) Plantation community subdivisions, which as used in  
16          this chapter means an established subdivision or  
17          cluster of employee housing, community buildings, and  
18          agricultural support buildings on land currently or  
19          formerly owned, leased, or operated by a sugar or  
20          pineapple plantation; provided that the existing  
21          structures may be used or rehabilitated for use, and



1 new employee housing and agricultural support  
2 buildings may be allowed on land within the  
3 subdivision as follows:

4 (A) The employee housing is occupied by employees or  
5 former employees of the plantation who have a  
6 property interest in the land;

7 (B) The employee housing units not owned by their  
8 occupants shall be rented or leased at affordable  
9 rates for agricultural workers; or

10 (C) The agricultural support buildings shall be  
11 rented or leased to agricultural business  
12 operators or agricultural support services;

13 (13) Agricultural tourism conducted on a working farm, or a  
14 farming operation as defined in section 165-2, for the  
15 enjoyment, education, or involvement of visitors;  
16 provided that the agricultural tourism activity is  
17 accessory and secondary to the principal agricultural  
18 use and does not interfere with surrounding farm  
19 operations; and provided further that this paragraph  
20 shall apply only to a county that has adopted



- 1           ordinances regulating agricultural tourism under  
2           section 205-5;
- 3       (14) Agricultural tourism activities, including overnight  
4           accommodations of twenty-one days or less, for any one  
5           stay within a county; provided that this paragraph  
6           shall apply only to a county that includes at least  
7           three islands and has adopted ordinances regulating  
8           agricultural tourism activities pursuant to  
9           section 205-5; provided further that the agricultural  
10          tourism activities coexist with a bona fide  
11          agricultural activity. For the purposes of this  
12          paragraph, "bona fide agricultural activity" means a  
13          farming operation as defined in section 165-2;
- 14       (15) Wind energy facilities, including the appurtenances  
15           associated with the production and transmission of  
16           wind generated energy; provided that the wind energy  
17           facilities and appurtenances are compatible with  
18           agriculture uses and cause minimal adverse impact on  
19           agricultural land;
- 20       (16) Biofuel processing facilities, including the  
21           appurtenances associated with the production and





1 refining of biofuels that is normally considered  
2 directly accessory and secondary to the growing of the  
3 energy feedstock; provided that biofuel processing  
4 facilities and appurtenances do not adversely impact  
5 agricultural land and other agricultural uses in the  
6 vicinity.

7 For the purposes of this paragraph:

8 "Appurtenances" means operational infrastructure  
9 of the appropriate type and scale for economic  
10 commercial storage and distribution, and other similar  
11 handling of feedstock, fuels, and other products of  
12 biofuel processing facilities.

13 "Biofuel processing facility" means a facility  
14 that produces liquid or gaseous fuels from organic  
15 sources such as biomass crops, agricultural residues,  
16 and oil crops, including palm, canola, soybean, and  
17 waste cooking oils; grease; food wastes; and animal  
18 residues and wastes that can be used to generate  
19 energy;

20 (17) Agricultural-energy facilities, including  
21 appurtenances necessary for an agricultural-energy



1 enterprise; provided that the primary activity of the  
2 agricultural-energy enterprise is agricultural  
3 activity. To be considered the primary activity of an  
4 agricultural-energy enterprise, the total acreage  
5 devoted to agricultural activity shall be not less  
6 than ninety per cent of the total acreage of the  
7 agricultural-energy enterprise. The  
8 agricultural-energy facility shall be limited to lands  
9 owned, leased, licensed, or operated by the entity  
10 conducting the agricultural activity.

11 As used in this paragraph:

12 "Agricultural activity" means any activity  
13 described in paragraphs (1) to (3) of this subsection.

14 "Agricultural-energy enterprise" means an  
15 enterprise that integrally incorporates an  
16 agricultural activity with an agricultural-energy  
17 facility.

18 "Agricultural-energy facility" means a facility  
19 that generates, stores, or distributes renewable  
20 energy as defined in section 269-91 or renewable fuel  
21 including electrical or thermal energy or liquid or



1 gaseous fuels from products of agricultural activities  
2 from agricultural lands located in the State.

3 "Appurtenances" means operational infrastructure  
4 of the appropriate type and scale for the economic  
5 commercial generation, storage, distribution, and  
6 other similar handling of energy, including equipment,  
7 feedstock, fuels, and other products of  
8 agricultural-energy facilities;

9 (18) Construction and operation of wireless communication  
10 antennas, including small wireless facilities;  
11 provided that, for the purposes of this paragraph,  
12 "wireless communication antenna" means communications  
13 equipment that is either freestanding or placed upon  
14 or attached to an already existing structure and that  
15 transmits and receives electromagnetic radio signals  
16 used in the provision of all types of wireless  
17 communications services; provided further that "small  
18 wireless facilities" shall have the same meaning as in  
19 section 206N-2; provided further that nothing in this  
20 paragraph shall be construed to permit the



1 construction of any new structure that is not deemed a  
2 permitted use under this subsection;

3 (19) Agricultural education programs conducted on a farming  
4 operation as defined in section 165-2, for the  
5 education and participation of the general public;  
6 provided that the agricultural education programs are  
7 accessory and secondary to the principal agricultural  
8 use of the parcels or lots on which the agricultural  
9 education programs are to occur and do not interfere  
10 with surrounding farm operations. For the purposes of  
11 this paragraph, "agricultural education programs"  
12 means activities or events designed to promote  
13 knowledge and understanding of agricultural activities  
14 and practices conducted on a farming operation as  
15 defined in section 165-2;

16 (20) Solar energy facilities that do not occupy more than  
17 ten per cent of the acreage of the parcel, or twenty  
18 acres of land, whichever is lesser or for which a  
19 special use permit is granted pursuant to  
20 section 205-6; provided that this use shall not be  
21 permitted on lands with soil classified by the land



1 study bureau's detailed land classification as overall  
2 (master) productivity rating class A;  
3 (21) Solar energy facilities on lands with soil classified  
4 by the land study bureau's detailed land  
5 classification as overall (master) productivity rating  
6 B or C for which a special use permit is granted  
7 pursuant to section 205-6; provided that:  
8 (A) The area occupied by the solar energy facilities  
9 is also made available for compatible  
10 agricultural activities at a lease rate that is  
11 at least fifty per cent below the fair market  
12 rent for comparable properties;  
13 (B) Proof of financial security to decommission the  
14 facility is provided to the satisfaction of the  
15 appropriate county planning commission prior to  
16 date of commencement of commercial generation;  
17 and  
18 (C) Solar energy facilities shall be decommissioned  
19 at the owner's expense according to the following  
20 requirements:



1 (i) Removal of all equipment related to the  
2 solar energy facility within twelve months  
3 of the conclusion of operation or useful  
4 life; and

5 (ii) Restoration of the disturbed earth to  
6 substantially the same physical condition as  
7 existed prior to the development of the  
8 solar energy facility.

9 For the purposes of this paragraph, "agricultural  
10 activities" means the activities described in  
11 paragraphs (1) to (3);

12 (22) Geothermal resources exploration and geothermal  
13 resources development, as defined under section 182-1;

14 (23) Hydroelectric facilities, including the appurtenances  
15 associated with the production and transmission of  
16 hydroelectric energy, subject to section 205-2;  
17 provided that the hydroelectric facilities and their  
18 appurtenances:

19 (A) Shall consist of a small hydropower facility as  
20 defined by the United States Department of  
21 Energy, including:



- 1 (i) Impoundment facilities using a dam to store
- 2 water in a reservoir;
- 3 (ii) A diversion or run-of-river facility that
- 4 channels a portion of a river through a
- 5 canal or channel; and
- 6 (iii) Pumped storage facilities that store energy
- 7 by pumping water uphill to a reservoir at
- 8 higher elevation from a reservoir at a lower
- 9 elevation to be released to turn a turbine
- 10 to generate electricity;
- 11 (B) Comply with the state water code, chapter 174C;
- 12 (C) Shall, if over five hundred kilowatts in
- 13 hydroelectric generating capacity, have the
- 14 approval of the commission on water resource
- 15 management, including a new instream flow
- 16 standard established for any new hydroelectric
- 17 facility; and
- 18 (D) Do not impact or impede the use of agricultural
- 19 land or the availability of surface or ground
- 20 water for all uses on all parcels that are served



1 by the ground water sources or streams for which  
2 hydroelectric facilities are considered; or

3 (24) Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary,  
4 composting and co-composting operations; provided that  
5 operations that process their own green waste and do  
6 not require permits from the department of health  
7 shall use the finished composting product only on the  
8 operation's own premises to minimize the potential  
9 spread of invasive species.

10 (b) Uses not expressly permitted in subsection (a) shall  
11 be prohibited, except the uses permitted as provided in sections  
12 205-6 and 205-8, and construction of single-family dwellings on  
13 lots existing before June 4, 1976. Any other law to the  
14 contrary notwithstanding, no subdivision of land within the  
15 agricultural district with soil classified by the land study  
16 bureau's detailed land classification as overall (master)  
17 productivity rating class A [~~or~~], B, or T shall be approved by a  
18 county unless those A [~~and~~], B, or T lands within the  
19 subdivision are made subject to the restriction on uses as  
20 prescribed in this section and to the condition that the uses  
21 shall be primarily in pursuit of an agricultural activity.





1 Any deed, lease, agreement of sale, mortgage, or other  
2 instrument of conveyance covering any land within the  
3 agricultural subdivision shall expressly contain the restriction  
4 on uses and the condition, as prescribed in this section that  
5 these restrictions and conditions shall be encumbrances running  
6 with the land until such time that the land is reclassified to a  
7 land use district other than agricultural district. Taro lands  
8 with T designations shall not be reclassified.

9 If the foregoing requirement of encumbrances running with  
10 the land jeopardizes the owner or lessee in obtaining mortgage  
11 financing from any of the mortgage lending agencies set forth in  
12 the following paragraph, and the requirement is the sole reason  
13 for failure to obtain mortgage financing, then the requirement  
14 of encumbrances shall, insofar as such mortgage financing is  
15 jeopardized, be conditionally waived by the appropriate county  
16 enforcement officer; provided that the conditional waiver shall  
17 become effective only in the event that the property is  
18 subjected to foreclosure proceedings by the mortgage lender.

19 The mortgage lending agencies referred to in the preceding  
20 paragraph are the Federal Housing Administration, Federal  
21 National Mortgage Association, Department of Veterans Affairs,



1 Small Business Administration, United States Department of  
 2 Agriculture, Federal Land Bank of Berkeley, Federal Intermediate  
 3 Credit Bank of Berkeley, Berkeley Bank for Cooperatives, and any  
 4 other federal, state, or private mortgage lending agency  
 5 qualified to do business in Hawaii, and their respective  
 6 successors and assigns.

7 (c) Within the agricultural district, all lands with soil  
 8 classified by the land study bureau's detailed land  
 9 classification as overall (master) productivity rating class C,  
 10 D, E, T, or U shall be restricted to the uses permitted for  
 11 agricultural districts as set forth in section 205-5(b)."

12 SECTION 7. This Act does not affect rights and duties that  
 13 matured, penalties that were incurred, and proceedings that were  
 14 begun before its effective date.

15 SECTION 8. Statutory material to be repealed is bracketed  
 16 and stricken. New statutory material is underscored.

17 SECTION 9. This Act shall take effect on July 1, 2023.

18

INTRODUCED BY:                     *Wesley M. Miller*                      
 BY REQUEST



# S.B. NO. 1618

**Report Title:**

Taro Lands; Protection; Unique Land Use

**Description:**

Amends land use classifications to add taro lands to unique agricultural lands. Requires retention of supporting structures for taro fields. Adds growth and perpetuation of taro and crops native to Hawaii to agricultural planning policies.

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