
A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO LAND USE.

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

1 SECTION 1. The legislature finds that the State possesses
2 a rich ranching history and cowboy culture preceding that of the
3 American west. In 1793, Captain James Vancouver presented
4 Kamehameha I with six cows and a bull. Kamehameha I placed a
5 kapu on the cattle to prevent them from being hunted or killed.
6 Over time, the herd flourished and turned feral, becoming a
7 nuisance to Native Hawaiians. Cattle would rampage through
8 villages and destroy crops, eat the thatch off the roofs of
9 houses, and occasionally hurt or kill people. In 1832,
10 Kamehameha III sent one of his chiefs to Alta California to
11 enlist cowboys who could teach his people how to work cattle.
12 The chief returned with three vaqueros who taught aspiring
13 Native Hawaiian cowboys to rope, slaughter, and breed cattle;
14 cure hides; construct fences and paddocks; and ride horses.
15 Native Hawaiians took quickly to the skills and techniques that
16 the vaqueros introduced. Native Hawaiian cowboys, known as
17 paniolo, honed these skills and techniques, creating a distinct



1 Hawaiian cowboy culture. Paniolo crafted their saddles and gear
2 in a style unique to them; created their own genre of music
3 accompanied by the guitar and ukulele; and also developed a
4 singular Hawaiian style of open-tuning for the guitar called
5 kihoalu, or slack key.

6 The legislature further finds that in 1908, three paniolo,
7 Ikua Purdy, Archie Kaaua, and Jack Low traveled to Cheyenne,
8 Wyoming, to compete in the biggest rodeo at the time, Frontier
9 Days. In the world championship finals, Ikua Purdy won the
10 steer-roping contest in fifty-six seconds, Archie Kaaua placed
11 second, and Jack Low placed sixth. The paniolo shocked much of
12 the American public with their victory over many of America's
13 best cowboys. When the three paniolo returned to Hawaii, they
14 were hailed as heroes with poetry and hula being composed in
15 their honor.

16 Therefore, the purpose of this Act is to honor the State's
17 rich ranching and paniolo culture by authorizing rodeos and
18 rodeo activities on:

19 (1) Lands owned, managed, controlled, or leased by the
20 department of agriculture and biosecurity within
21 agricultural and non-agricultural parks;



8 SECTION 2. Chapter 171, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
9 amended by adding a new section to part II to be appropriately
10 designated and to read as follows:

11 "§171- Rodeo or rodeo activities. Rodeo or rodeo
12 activities, as defined in section 205- , shall be allowed to
13 be conducted on public lands owned, managed, controlled, or
14 leased by the department and on lands encumbered under the
15 authority of the board that are zoned for agricultural or
16 pastoral use."

17 SECTION 3. Chapter 205, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
18 amended by adding a new section to part I to be appropriately
19 designated and to read as follows:

20 "§205- Definitions. As used in this part, unless the
21 context requires otherwise:



1 "Rodeo or rodeo activities" means a structured, organized,
2 and permitted agricultural, equestrian, or cultural event that
3 includes but is not limited to:

4 (1) Activities that demonstrate, train, or competitively
5 apply livestock-handling and horsemanship skills
6 associated with ranching, cattle management, and
7 paniolo traditions, including:

8 (A) Competitive or demonstration events using
9 livestock- and equestrian-based competitions or
10 exhibitions that reflect customary ranching
11 practices, including team roping, breakaway
12 roping, calf or steer roping, and related timed
13 roping events;

14 (B) Riding events, including saddle bronc, bareback,
15 bull riding, ranch bronc riding, and related
16 livestock-mounted competitions;

17 (C) Saddle bronc riding, bareback riding, bull
18 riding, ranch bronc riding, and other mounted or
19 livestock-interaction events;

20 (D) Barrel racing, pole bending, mounted agility
21 competitions, and similar speed events; and





1 and safety stations; provided that the facilities
2 remain subordinate to, and supportive of, the
3 principal rodeo use; and
4 (C) Participation by vendors, cultural practitioners,
5 and agricultural organizations when incidental
6 and reasonably related to the rodeo or when
7 agricultural, ranching, or paniolo heritage is
8 promoted; and
9 (4) Any educational, cultural, ceremonial, or
10 community-based activity associated with the State's
11 paniolo history, ranching traditions, livestock
12 stewardship, and equestrian culture, including
13 demonstrations, exhibitions, cultural protocols,
14 community gatherings, or heritage programming
15 conducted as part of or in connection with rodeos."

16 SECTION 4. Section 166-2, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
17 amended by amending the definition of "agricultural activities"
18 to read as follows:

19 ""Agricultural activities" means the care and production of
20 livestock, livestock products, poultry, or poultry products, or
21 apiary, horticultural, or floricultural products, [or] the



1 planting, cultivating, and harvesting of crops or trees,
2 including tree farms~~[-, or the conducting of rodeos or rodeo~~
3 activities on land zoned for agricultural or pastoral use."

4 SECTION 5. Section 166E-2, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
5 amended by amending the definition of "agricultural activities"
6 to read as follows:

7 ""Agricultural activities" means the care and production of
8 livestock, livestock products, poultry, or poultry products, or
9 apiary, horticultural, or floricultural products~~[, or]~~; the
10 planting, cultivating, and harvesting of crops or trees~~[-, or]~~; or
11 the conducting of rodeos or rodeo activities, as defined in
12 section 205-, on land zoned for agricultural or pastoral
13 use."

14 SECTION 6. Section 205-2, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
15 amended by amending subsection (d) to read as follows:

16 "(d) Agricultural districts shall include:
17 (1) Activities or uses as characterized by the cultivation
18 of crops, crops for bioenergy, orchards, forage, and
19 forestry;
20 (2) Farming activities or uses related to animal husbandry
21 and game and fish propagation;





1 owner of the property and accessory to any of the
2 above activities, regardless of whether conducted on
3 the same premises as the agricultural activities to
4 which they are accessory, including farm dwellings as
5 defined in section 205-4.5(a)(4), employee housing,
6 farm buildings, mills, storage facilities, processing
7 facilities, photovoltaic, biogas, and other small-
8 scale renewable energy systems producing energy solely
9 for use in the agricultural activities of the fee or
10 leasehold owner of the property, agricultural-energy
11 facilities as defined in section 205-4.5(a)(17),
12 vehicle and equipment storage areas, and plantation
13 community subdivisions as defined in section 205-
14 4.5(a)(12);
15 (8) Wind machines and wind farms;
16 (9) Small-scale meteorological, air quality, noise, and
17 other scientific and environmental data collection and
18 monitoring facilities occupying less than one-half
19 acre of land; provided that these facilities shall not
20 be used as or equipped for use as living quarters or
21 dwellings;



1 (10) Agricultural parks;

2 (11) Agricultural tourism conducted on a working farm, or a

3 farming operation as defined in section 165-2, for the

4 enjoyment, education, or involvement of visitors;

5 provided that the agricultural tourism activity is

6 accessory and secondary to the principal agricultural

7 use and does not interfere with surrounding farm

8 operations; provided further that this paragraph shall

9 apply only to a county that has adopted ordinances

10 regulating agricultural tourism under section 205-5;

11 (12) Agricultural tourism activities, including overnight

12 accommodations of twenty-one days or less, for any one

13 stay within a county; provided that this paragraph

14 shall apply only to a county that includes at least

15 three islands and has adopted ordinances regulating

16 agricultural tourism activities pursuant to section

17 205-5; provided further that the agricultural tourism

18 activities coexist with a bona fide agricultural

19 activity. For the purposes of this paragraph, "bona

20 fide agricultural activity" means a farming operation

21 as defined in section 165-2;



- 1 (13) Open area recreational facilities;
- 2 (14) Geothermal resources exploration and geothermal
- 3 resources development, as defined under section 182-1;
- 4 (15) Agricultural-based commercial operations registered in
- 5 Hawaii, including:
 - 6 (A) A roadside stand that is not an enclosed
 - 7 structure, owned and operated by a producer for
 - 8 the display and sale of agricultural products
 - 9 grown in Hawaii and value-added products that
 - 10 were produced using agricultural products grown
 - 11 in Hawaii;
 - 12 (B) Retail activities in an enclosed structure owned
 - 13 and operated by a producer for the display and
 - 14 sale of agricultural products grown in Hawaii,
 - 15 value-added products that were produced using
 - 16 agricultural products grown in Hawaii, logo items
 - 17 related to the producer's agricultural
 - 18 operations, and other food items;
 - 19 (C) A retail food establishment owned and operated by
 - 20 a producer and permitted under chapter 11-50,
 - 21 Hawaii administrative rules, that prepares and



1 serves food at retail using products grown in
2 Hawaii and value-added products that were
3 produced using agricultural products grown in
4 Hawaii;

5 (D) A farmers' market, which is an outdoor market
6 limited to producers selling agricultural
7 products grown in Hawaii and value-added products
8 that were produced using agricultural products
9 grown in Hawaii; and

10 (E) A food hub, which is a facility that may contain
11 a commercial kitchen and provides for the
12 storage, processing, distribution, and sale of
13 agricultural products grown in Hawaii and value-
14 added products that were produced using
15 agricultural products grown in Hawaii.

16 The owner of an agricultural-based commercial
17 operation shall certify, upon request of an officer or
18 agent charged with enforcement of this chapter under
19 section 205-12, that the agricultural products
20 displayed or sold by the operation meet the
21 requirements of this paragraph;





1 activities by reason of topography, soils, and other related
2 characteristics."

3 SECTION 7. Section 205-4.5, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
4 amended by amending subsection (a) to read as follows:

5 "(a) Within the agricultural district, all lands with soil
6 classified by the land study bureau's detailed land
7 classification as overall (master) productivity rating class A
8 or B and for solar energy facilities, class B or C, shall be
9 restricted to the following permitted uses:

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



1 single-family farm dwellings permitted within
2 agricultural parks developed by the State, or where
3 agricultural activity provides income to the family
4 occupying the dwelling;

5 (5) Public institutions and buildings that are necessary
6 for agricultural practices;

7 (6) Public and private open area types of recreational
8 uses, including day camps, picnic grounds, parks,
9 [and] riding stables, and rodeos or rodeo activities,
10 as defined in section 205-, that occur on land
11 zoned for agricultural or pastoral use, but not
12 including dragstrips, airports, drive-in theaters,
13 golf courses, golf driving ranges, country clubs, and
14 overnight camps; provided that overnight camps in
15 operation before January 1, 1961, may be approved by
16 special permit;

17 (7) Public, private, and quasi-public utility lines and
18 roadways, transformer stations, communications
19 equipment buildings, solid waste transfer stations,
20 major water storage tanks, and appurtenant small
21 buildings such as booster pumping stations, but not



1 including offices or yards for equipment, material,
2 vehicle storage, repair or maintenance, treatment
3 plants, corporation yards, or other similar
4 structures;

5 (8) Retention, restoration, rehabilitation, or improvement
6 of buildings or sites of historic or scenic interest;

7 (9) Agricultural-based commercial operations as described
8 in section 205-2(d)(15);

9 (10) Buildings and uses, including mills, storage, and
10 processing facilities, maintenance facilities,
11 photovoltaic, biogas, and other small-scale renewable
12 energy systems producing energy solely for use in the
13 agricultural activities of the fee or leasehold owner
14 of the property, and vehicle and equipment storage
15 areas that are normally considered directly accessory
16 to the above-mentioned uses and are permitted under
17 section 205-2(d);

18 (11) Agricultural parks;

19 (12) Plantation community subdivisions, which as used in
20 this chapter means an established subdivision or
21 cluster of employee housing, community buildings, and



1 agricultural support buildings on land currently or
2 formerly owned, leased, or operated by a sugar or
3 pineapple plantation; provided that the existing
4 structures may be used or rehabilitated for use, and
5 new employee housing and agricultural support
6 buildings may be allowed on land within the
7 subdivision as follows:

8 (A) The employee housing is occupied by employees or
9 former employees of the plantation who have a
10 property interest in the land;

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

14 (C) The agricultural support buildings shall be
15 rented or leased to agricultural business
16 operators or agricultural support services;

17 (13) Agricultural tourism conducted on a working farm, or a
18 farming operation as defined in section 165-2, for the
19 enjoyment, education, or involvement of visitors;
20 provided that the agricultural tourism activity is
21 accessory and secondary to the principal agricultural



1 use and does not interfere with surrounding farm
2 operations; provided further that this paragraph shall
3 apply only to a county that has adopted ordinances
4 regulating agricultural tourism under section 205-5;

5 (14) Agricultural tourism activities, including overnight
6 accommodations of twenty-one days or less, for any one
7 stay within a county; provided that this paragraph
8 shall apply only to a county that includes at least
9 three islands and has adopted ordinances regulating
10 agricultural tourism activities pursuant to section
11 205-5; provided further that the agricultural tourism
12 activities coexist with a bona fide agricultural
13 activity. For the purposes of this paragraph, "bona
14 fide agricultural activity" means a farming operation
15 as defined in section 165-2;

16 (15) Wind energy facilities, including the appurtenances
17 associated with the production and transmission of
18 wind generated energy; provided that the wind energy
19 facilities and appurtenances are compatible with
20 agriculture uses and cause minimal adverse impact on
21 agricultural land;



1 (16) Biofuel processing facilities, including the
2 appurtenances associated with the production and
3 refining of biofuels that is normally considered
4 directly accessory and secondary to the growing of the
5 energy feedstock; provided that biofuel processing
6 facilities and appurtenances do not adversely impact
7 agricultural land and other agricultural uses in the
8 vicinity.

For the purposes of this paragraph:

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

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



(17) Agricultural-energy facilities, including appurtenances necessary for an agricultural-energy enterprise; provided that the primary activity of the agricultural-energy enterprise is agricultural activity. To be considered the primary activity of an agricultural-energy enterprise, the total acreage devoted to agricultural activity shall be [ne] not less than ninety per cent of the total acreage of the agricultural-energy enterprise. The agricultural-energy facility shall be limited to lands owned, leased, licensed, or operated by the entity conducting the agricultural activity.

13 As used in this paragraph:

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

20 "Agricultural-energy facility" means a facility
21 that generates, stores, or distributes renewable



1 energy as defined in section 269-91 or renewable fuel
2 including electrical or thermal energy or liquid or
3 gaseous fuels from products of agricultural activities
4 from agricultural lands located in the State.

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

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



1 paragraph shall be construed to permit the
2 construction of any new structure that is not deemed a
3 permitted use under this subsection;

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

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



1 on lands with soil classified by the land study
2 bureau's detailed land classification as overall
3 (master) productivity rating class A;

4 (21) Solar energy facilities on lands with soil classified
5 by the land study bureau's detailed land
6 classification as overall (master) productivity rating
7 B or C for which a special use permit is granted
8 pursuant to section 205-6; provided that:

9 (A) The area occupied by the solar energy facilities
10 is also made available for compatible
11 agricultural activities at a lease rate that is
12 at least fifty per cent below the fair market
13 rent for comparable properties;

14 (B) Proof of financial security to decommission the
15 facility is provided to the satisfaction of the
16 appropriate county planning commission before the
17 date of commencement of commercial generation;
18 and

19 (C) Solar energy facilities shall be decommissioned
20 at the owner's expense according to the following
21 requirements:



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 by the ground water sources or streams for which
2 hydroelectric facilities are considered; or
3
4 (24) Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary,
5 composting and co-composting operations; provided that
6 operations that process their own green waste and do
7 not require permits from the department of health
8 shall use the finished composting product only on the
9 operation's own premises to minimize the potential
spread of invasive species."

10 SECTION 8. Statutory material to be repealed is bracketed
11 and stricken. New statutory material is underscored.

12 SECTION 9. This Act shall take effect on July 1, 3000.



Report Title:

Department of Agriculture and Biosecurity; Department of Land and Natural Resources; Land Use; Rodeos; Rodeo Activities

Description:

Authorizes rodeos and rodeo activities on various lands that are zoned for agricultural or pastoral use. Effective 7/1/3000.
(HD1)

The summary description of legislation appearing on this page is for informational purposes only and is not legislation or evidence of legislative intent.

