
A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS.

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

1 SECTION 1. The legislature finds, as declared in the
2 Hawaii Commitments presented to the World Conservation Congress
3 in 2016, that "[w]e must undertake profound transformations in
4 how human societies live on Earth, with particular attention to
5 making our patterns of production and consumption more
6 sustainable. We must recognize that human health and well-being
7 depend on healthy ecosystems. We must recognize that every form
8 of life has value - regardless of its worth to humans." Hawaii
9 has been a leader in conservation efforts for decades, through
10 its commitment to environmental and sustainability policies. In
11 1974, the State enacted the state environmental policy,
12 chapter 344, Hawaii Revised Statutes, as a mechanism to set
13 environmental goals. While comprehensive, it lacked measurable
14 indicators and enforcement means. Hawaii's understanding of the
15 challenges facing the State's natural environment worldwide has
16 changed remarkably since the 1970s, and the laws enacted in
17 Hawaii in recent decades have served as a starlight for other



1 jurisdictions and set a global example on how to adopt policies
2 on sustainability. More recently, several approaches to
3 sustainability have emerged in Hawaii, including the Aloha+
4 Challenge, the governor's sustainable Hawaii initiative, and
5 other initiatives inspired by the Mālama Honua Worldwide Voyage
6 and Mālama Hawai'i.

7 In July 2014, the State launched the Aloha+ Challenge: He
8 Nohona 'Ae'ōia, A Culture of Sustainability, a statewide
9 commitment to sustainability, with the leadership of the
10 governor, four county mayors, office of Hawaiian affairs,
11 legislature, and Hawai'i Green Growth public-private partners
12 across the State. The Aloha+ Challenge builds on Hawaii's
13 history of systems thinking, Hawaiian culture and values, and
14 successful track record on sustainability to outline six
15 ambitious goals to be achieved by 2030:

16 (1) Clean energy: Achieve seventy per cent clean energy,
17 with forty per cent from renewables and thirty per
18 cent from efficiency;

19 (2) Local food: At least double local food production for
20 local consumption;



1 (3) Natural resource management: Reverse the trend of
2 natural resource loss mauka to makai by increasing
3 freshwater security, watershed protection, community-
4 based marine management, invasive species control, and
5 restoration of native species;

6 (4) Waste reduction: Reduce the solid waste stream prior
7 to disposal by seventy per cent through source
8 reduction, recycling, bioconversion, and landfill
9 diversion methods;

10 (5) Smart sustainable communities: Increase livability
11 and resilience in the built environment through
12 planning and implementation at the state and county
13 levels; and

14 (6) Green workforce and education: Increase local green
15 jobs and education to implement these goals.

16 To increase the efforts of the Aloha+ Challenge, the
17 governor launched the sustainable Hawaii initiative in 2016,
18 which includes five goals:

19 (1) Double local food production by 2020;

20 (2) Implement Hawaii's interagency biosecurity plan by
21 2027;



- 1 (3) Protect thirty per cent of the highest priority
2 watersheds by 2030;
- 3 (4) Manage thirty per cent of nearshore ocean waters by
4 2030; and
- 5 (5) Achieve one hundred per cent renewable energy in
6 electricity by 2045.

7 In May 2014, Hōkūle‘a began a three-year voyage across the
8 world's oceans carrying the message of Mālama Honua - to care
9 for the earth. Building on the legacy of the Polynesian
10 wayfinders, the Hōkūle‘a Worldwide Voyage inspired actions of
11 conservation across the Hawaiian islands and beyond, resulting
12 in the connection of a lei of aloha around the globe.

13 At the global level, the United Nations' sustainable
14 development goals, the Hawaii Commitments presented to the World
15 Conservation Congress in 2016, and the Paris Climate Agreement
16 have been adopted to guide global efforts. The sustainable
17 development goals, otherwise known as the 2030 Agenda for
18 Sustainable Development, were born at the United Nations
19 Conference on Sustainable Development in Rio de Janeiro in 2012,
20 came into effect in 2015, and are a universal call to action to
21 end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that all people



1 enjoy peace and prosperity. The seventeen sustainable
2 development goals are interconnected and work in the spirit of
3 partnership and pragmatism to make the right choices now to
4 improve life, in a sustainable way, for future generations. The
5 sustainable development goals provide a clear framework for
6 action to guide countries in accordance with their own
7 priorities and the environmental challenges of the world at
8 large. They tackle the root causes of poverty and unite
9 individuals to make a positive change for both people and
10 planet.

11 Dealing with the threat of climate change impacts how
12 people manage the world's fragile natural resources, achieving
13 gender equality and better health helps eradicate poverty, and
14 fostering peace and inclusive societies will reduce inequalities
15 and help economies prosper. The sustainable development goals
16 are voluntary commitments to make the world a better and more
17 prosperous place.

18 During September 2016, more than ten thousand leaders from
19 government, civil society, indigenous communities, faith and
20 spiritual traditions, the private sector, and academia gathered
21 in Hawaii for a meeting of the International Union for



1 Conservation of Nature World Conservation Congress. Delegates
2 to the Congress adopted the Hawaii Commitments to achieve the
3 transformation required to promote a "Culture of Conservation".
4 The Hawaii Commitments consist of seven identified challenges
5 and proposed solutions, including:

- 6 (1) Linking spirituality, religion, culture, and
7 conservation;
- 8 (2) Engaging and empowering youth;
- 9 (3) The challenge of sustaining the global food supply and
10 conserving nature;
- 11 (4) The challenge of preserving the health of the world
12 ocean;
- 13 (5) The challenge of ending wildlife trafficking;
- 14 (6) The challenge of engaging with the private sector; and
15 (7) The challenge of climate change.

16 The Hawaii Commitments build on the Paris Climate Agreement and
17 the sustainable development goals to allow different global
18 voices to come together and find common ground in the spirit of
19 partnership, collaboration, and sustainability.

20 In 2018, Governor David Ige issued Executive Order
21 No. 18-06, which directed all state agencies to implement



1 practices to assist the State in achieving the United Nations
2 sustainable development goals. Additionally, four counties have
3 expressed support for the sustainable development goals. In
4 particular, the county of Maui adopted Resolution No. 18-18,
5 "Supporting the Hawaii State Senate's efforts to enact
6 legislation to attain the United Nations Sustainable Development
7 Goals".

8 In order for Hawaii to continue to serve as a starlight for
9 the rest of the world in setting policies on sustainability and
10 to serve as a global leader on issues of conservation and
11 sustainability, it is essential that the State demonstrate its
12 full commitment to its own policies and goals as well as the
13 goals set on the international stage at United Nations
14 conferences and summits on sustainability. In particular, the
15 legislature has identified seven of the United Nations
16 sustainable development goals that are most immediately vital to
17 the State: good health and well-being; quality education;
18 decent work and economic growth; sustainable cities and
19 communities; responsible consumption and production; peace,
20 justice, and strong institutions; and formation of partnerships
21 for the sustainable development goals.



1 Therefore, the purpose of this Act is to codify the State's
2 commitment to conservation, sustainability, and economic
3 development by including the seventeen United Nations
4 sustainable development goals and indicators, with references to
5 existing state sustainability programs, in the Hawaii Revised
6 Statutes.

7 SECTION 2. Chapter 226, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
8 amended by adding a new section to be appropriately designated
9 and to read as follows:

10 "§226- Sustainable development goals. In pursuit of the
11 State's sustainability goals, and notwithstanding any law to the
12 contrary, all state agencies, to the extent practicable, shall
13 take action to assist the State in achieving the following
14 sustainable development goals and indicators by 2030 unless
15 otherwise indicated in this section:

16 (1) Goal 1. No poverty. End poverty in all its forms
17 statewide.

18 (A) Eradicate extreme poverty for all people in
19 Hawaii;

20 (B) Reduce by at least half the number of persons of
21 all ages living below the federal poverty level;



1 (C) Implement appropriate social protection systems
2 and measures for all, including floors, and
3 achieve substantial coverage for the poor and the
4 vulnerable;

5 (D) Ensure that all persons, in particular the poor
6 and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic
7 resources, as well as access to basic services,
8 ownership and control over property, inheritance,
9 natural resources, appropriate new technology,
10 and financial services, including microfinance;
11 and

12 (E) Build the resilience of the poor and those in
13 vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure
14 and vulnerability to climate-related extreme
15 events and other economic, social, and
16 environmental shocks and disasters.

17 (2) Goal 2. Zero hunger. End hunger, achieve food
18 security and improved nutrition, and promote
19 sustainable agriculture.

20 (A) End hunger and ensure access by all people in
21 Hawaii, in particular the poor and people in



1 vulnerable situations, including infants, to
2 safe, nutritious, and sufficient food all year
3 round;

4 (B) End all forms of malnutrition, including
5 achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed
6 targets on stunting and wasting in children under
7 five years' of age, and address the nutritional
8 needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating
9 women, and older persons;

10 (C) Double local food production by 2030, pursuant to
11 the goals of the sustainable Hawaii initiative
12 and Aloha+ Challenge, and double the agricultural
13 productivity and incomes of small-scale food
14 producers, in particular women, Native Hawaiians,
15 family farmers, pastoralists, and fishers,
16 including through secure and equal access to
17 land, other productive resources and inputs,
18 knowledge, financial services, markets, and
19 opportunities for value addition and non-farm
20 employment;



- 1 (D) Increase seafood security throughout the Hawaiian
2 islands through an improved understanding of
3 current capacity, active fishpond restoration,
4 restoration of nearshore fish populations, and
5 improvement in sustainable production,
6 distribution, and consumption practices;
- 7 (E) Ensure sustainable food production systems and
8 implement resilient agricultural practices that
9 increase productivity and production; help
10 maintain ecosystems; strengthen capacity for
11 adaptation to climate change, extreme weather,
12 drought, flooding, and other disasters; and
13 progressively improve land and soil quality;
- 14 (F) By 2030, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds,
15 cultivated plants, and farmed and domesticated
16 animals and their related wild species, including
17 through soundly managed and diversified seed and
18 plant banks at the state and local levels, and
19 promote access to and fair and equitable sharing
20 of benefits arising from the utilization of



1 genetic resources and associated traditional
2 knowledge, as internationally agreed;

3 (G) Increase investment in rural infrastructure,
4 agricultural research and extension services,
5 technology development, and plant and livestock
6 gene banks; and

7 (H) Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning
8 of food commodity markets and their derivatives
9 and facilitate timely access to market
10 information, including on food reserves, in order
11 to help limit extreme food price volatility.

12 (3) Goal 3. Good health and well-being. Ensure healthy
13 lives and promote well-being for all, at all ages.

14 (A) Ensure the state maternal mortality ratio of less
15 than ten per one hundred thousand live births;

16 (B) End preventable deaths of newborns and children
17 under five years of age, with all counties aiming
18 to ensure that the neonatal mortality rate is at
19 least as low as four per one thousand live births
20 and the under-five mortality rate is at least as
21 low as six per one thousand live births;



- 1 (C) End the epidemics of human immunodeficiency
2 virus, acquired immunodeficiency syndrome,
3 tuberculosis, and neglected tropical diseases;
4 and combat hepatitis, mumps, rat lung worm
5 disease, dengue fever, water-borne diseases, and
6 other communicable diseases;
- 7 (D) Reduce by one-third premature mortality from non-
8 communicable diseases through prevention and
9 treatment and promote mental health and well-
10 being;
- 11 (E) Strengthen the prevention and treatment of
12 substance abuse, including narcotic drug and
13 alcohol abuse;
- 14 (F) Halve the number of state deaths and injuries
15 from road traffic accidents;
- 16 (G) Ensure universal access to sexual and
17 reproductive health care services, including
18 family planning, information and education, and
19 the integration of reproductive health into state
20 programs;



- 1 (H) Achieve universal health coverage, including
2 financial risk protection; access to quality
3 essential health care services; and access to
4 safe, effective, quality, and affordable
5 essential medicines and vaccines for all people
6 in Hawaii;
- 7 (I) Substantially reduce the number of deaths and
8 illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air,
9 water, and soil pollution and contamination;
- 10 (J) Substantially reduce tobacco use among persons of
11 all ages;
- 12 (K) Substantially increase health financing and the
13 recruitment, development, training, and retention
14 of the health workforce in the State,
15 particularly in rural areas; and
- 16 (L) Strengthen the capacity of all counties for early
17 warning, risk reduction, and management of
18 national and global health risks.
- 19 (4) Goal 4. Quality education. Ensure inclusive and
20 equitable quality education and promote lifelong
21 learning opportunities for all.



- 1 (A) Ensure that all children complete and have access
2 to equitable and quality primary and secondary
3 education leading to relevant and effective
4 learning outcomes;
- 5 (B) Ensure that all children have access to quality
6 early childhood development, care, and pre-school
7 education to prepare them for primary education;
- 8 (C) Ensure equal access for all persons to affordable
9 and quality technical, vocational, and tertiary
10 education, including university;
- 11 (D) Substantially increase the number of youth and
12 adults who have relevant skills, including
13 technical and vocational skills, for employment
14 and for entrepreneurship, and develop young
15 leaders for careers in the conservation and
16 natural resource management fields in Hawaii
17 through internships, fellowships, training, and
18 networking opportunities;
- 19 (E) Engage and empower youth to connect with nature,
20 take action to support conservation, and work for
21 the planet, pursuant to the Hawaii Commitments



- 1 presented to the World Conservation Congress in
2 2016, and ensure that all learners acquire the
3 knowledge and skills needed to promote
4 sustainable development, sustainable lifestyles,
5 human rights, gender equality, promotion of a
6 culture of peace and non-violence, global
7 citizenship, and appreciation of cultural
8 diversity and of culture's contribution to
9 sustainable development;
- 10 (F) Advance environmental and cultural literacy via
11 broad-based partnerships for grassroots capacity
12 building;
- 13 (G) Eliminate gender disparities in education and
14 ensure equal access to all levels of education
15 and vocational training for the vulnerable,
16 including persons with disabilities, Native
17 Hawaiians, and children in vulnerable situations;
- 18 (H) Substantially increase the state literacy rate
19 for youths and adults;
- 20 (I) Build and upgrade education facilities that are
21 child, disability, and gender sensitive and



1 provide safe, non-violent, inclusive, and
2 effective learning environments for all;
3 (J) Substantially expand statewide the number of
4 scholarships available for enrollment in higher
5 education, including vocational training,
6 information and communications technology, and
7 technical, engineering, and scientific programs;
8 and

9 (K) Substantially increase the supply of qualified
10 teachers.

11 (5) Goal 5. Gender equality. Achieve gender equality and
12 empower all women and girls.

13 (A) End all forms of discrimination against all women
14 and girls in Hawaii;

15 (B) Eliminate all forms of violence against all women
16 and girls in the public and private spheres,
17 including trafficking and sexual and other types
18 of exploitation;

19 (C) Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child,
20 early, and forced marriage and female genital
21 mutilation;



- 1 (D) Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work
2 through the provision of public services,
3 infrastructure, and social protection policies
4 and the promotion of shared responsibility within
5 the household and the family;
- 6 (E) Ensure women's full and effective participation
7 and equal opportunities for leadership at all
8 levels of decision-making in political, economic,
9 and public life; and
- 10 (F) Ensure universal access to sexual and
11 reproductive health and reproductive rights.
- 12 (6) Goal 6. Clean water and sanitation. Ensure
13 availability and sustainable management of water and
14 sanitation for all.
- 15 (A) Achieve universal and equitable access to safe
16 and affordable drinking water for all;
- 17 (B) Achieve access to adequate and equitable
18 sanitation and hygiene for all;
- 19 (C) Improve water quality by reducing pollution,
20 eliminating dumping and minimizing release of
21 hazardous chemicals and materials, reducing the



- 1 proportion of untreated wastewater, and
2 substantially increasing recycling and safe re-
3 use statewide;
- 4 (D) Substantially increase water-use efficiency
5 across all sectors and ensure sustainable
6 withdrawals and supply of fresh water to address
7 water scarcity;
- 8 (E) Implement integrated water resources management
9 at all levels in line with the goals of the
10 sustainable Hawaii initiative, Aloha+ Challenge,
11 and Hawaii Commitments presented to the World
12 Conservation Congress in 2016;
- 13 (F) Protect thirty per cent of priority watersheds,
14 pursuant to the sustainable Hawaii initiative,
15 and restore water-related ecosystems, including
16 watersheds, mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers,
17 aquifers, and lakes;
- 18 (G) Expand statewide cooperation and capacity-
19 building support to the counties in water- and
20 sanitation-related activities and programs,
21 including water harvesting, desalination, water



- 1 efficiency, wastewater treatment, and recycling
2 and re-use technologies; and
3 (H) Support and strengthen the participation of local
4 communities in improving water and sanitation
5 management.
- 6 (7) Goal 7. Affordable and clean energy. Ensure access
7 to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern
8 energy for all.
- 9 (A) Ensure universal access to affordable, reliable,
10 and modern energy services;
- 11 (B) Achieve seventy per cent clean energy, with forty
12 per cent from renewable energy sources and thirty
13 per cent from efficiency, pursuant to the goals
14 of the Aloha+ Challenge;
- 15 (C) Achieve one hundred per cent renewable energy in
16 electricity by 2045, pursuant to the goals of the
17 Hawaii clean energy initiative;
- 18 (D) Enhance statewide cooperation to facilitate
19 access to clean energy research and technology,
20 including renewable energy, energy efficiency,
21 and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology,



1 and promote investment in energy infrastructure
2 and clean energy technology; and

3 (E) Expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for
4 supplying modern and sustainable energy services
5 for all.

6 (8) Goal 8. Decent work and economic growth. Promote
7 sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth;
8 full and productive employment; and work for all.

9 (A) Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance
10 with national circumstances and at least one per
11 cent gross domestic product growth per annum;

12 (B) Achieve higher levels of economic productivity
13 through diversification, technological upgrading,
14 and innovation, including through a focus on
15 high-value added and labor-intensive sectors;

16 (C) Promote development-oriented policies that
17 support productive activities, job creation in
18 high paying sectors, entrepreneurship,
19 creativity, and innovation, and encourage the
20 formalization and growth of green jobs and



- 1 enterprises, including through access to
2 financial services;
- 3 (D) Progressively improve state resource efficiency
4 in consumption and production and endeavor to
5 decouple economic growth from environmental
6 degradation in line with the goals of the Hawaii
7 Commitments presented to the World Conservation
8 Congress in 2016;
- 9 (E) Achieve full and productive employment for all
10 persons, including for young people and persons
11 with disabilities, and equal pay for work of
12 equal value;
- 13 (F) Substantially reduce the proportion of youth not
14 employed, assist them in obtaining an education,
15 or place them in a job or skill training program;
- 16 (G) Take immediate and effective measures to
17 eradicate forced labor, end modern slavery and
18 human trafficking, and secure the prohibition and
19 elimination of child labor;
- 20 (H) Protect labor rights and promote safe and secure
21 working environments for all workers, including



1 migrant workers, in particular women migrants,
2 and those in precarious employment;

3 (I) Devise and implement policies to promote
4 sustainable tourism that creates jobs and
5 promotes local culture and products; and

6 (J) Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial
7 institutions to encourage and expand access to
8 banking, insurance, and financial services for
9 all.

10 (9) Goal 9. Industry, innovation, and infrastructure.

11 Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and
12 sustainable industrialization, and foster innovation.

13 (A) Develop quality, reliable, sustainable, and
14 resilient infrastructure to support economic
15 development and human well-being, with a focus on
16 affordable and equitable access for all;

17 (B) Promote inclusive and sustainable
18 industrialization and significantly raise
19 industry's share of employment and gross domestic
20 product;



- 1 (C) Increase the access of small-scale industrial and
2 other enterprises to financial services,
3 including affordable credit, and their
4 integration into value chains and markets;
- 5 (D) Upgrade and develop infrastructure and retrofit
6 industries to make them sustainable, with
7 increased resource-use efficiency and greater
8 adoption of clean and environmentally sound
9 technologies and industrial processes;
- 10 (E) Enhance scientific research and upgrade the
11 technological capabilities of industrial sectors
12 statewide, including encouraging innovation and
13 substantially increasing the number of research
14 and development workers and public and private
15 research and development spending;
- 16 (F) Support local technology development, research,
17 and innovation, including by ensuring a conducive
18 policy environment for industrial diversification
19 and value addition to commodities; and



1 (G) Significantly increase access to information and
2 communications technology and strive to provide
3 universal and affordable access to the Internet.

4 (10) Goal 10. Reduced inequalities.

5 (A) Progressively achieve and sustain the income
6 growth of the bottom forty per cent of the
7 population at a rate higher than the national
8 average;

9 (B) Empower and promote the social, economic, and
10 political inclusion of all, irrespective of age,
11 sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin,
12 religion, or economic or other status;

13 (C) Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities
14 of outcome, including by eliminating
15 discriminatory laws, policies, and practices and
16 promoting appropriate legislation, policies, and
17 action in this regard;

18 (D) Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage, and
19 social protection policies, to progressively
20 achieve greater equality; and



1 (E) Facilitate orderly, safe, regular, and
2 responsible migration and mobility of people,
3 including through the implementation of planned
4 and well-managed migration policies.

5 (11) Goal 11. Sustainable cities and communities. Make
6 cities and communities inclusive, safe, resilient, and
7 sustainable.

8 (A) Ensure access for all to adequate, safe, and
9 affordable housing and basic services;

10 (B) Provide access to safe, affordable, accessible,
11 and sustainable transport systems for all, and
12 improve road safety, notably by expanding public
13 transport, with special attention to the needs of
14 those in vulnerable situations, women, children,
15 persons with disabilities, and older persons;

16 (C) Increase livability and resilience in the built
17 environment through planning and implementation
18 at the state and county levels, pursuant to the
19 goals of the Aloha+ Challenge;

20 (D) Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard
21 Hawaii's cultural and natural heritage by linking



1 spirituality, religion, culture, and conservation
2 to cultivate a culture of conservation, pursuant
3 to the Hawaii Commitments presented to the World
4 Conservation Congress in 2016;

5 (E) Significantly reduce the number of deaths
6 attributed to and the number of people affected
7 by natural disasters and substantially decrease
8 the direct economic losses caused by disasters,
9 with a focus on protecting the poor and people in
10 vulnerable situations;

11 (F) Reduce the adverse per capita environmental
12 impact of cities, including by paying special
13 attention to air quality and municipal and other
14 waste management in line with the goals of the
15 Hawaii Commitments presented to the World
16 Conservation Congress in 2016;

17 (G) Provide universal access to safe, inclusive, and
18 accessible green and public spaces, in particular
19 for women and children, older persons, and
20 persons with disabilities;

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1 (H) Support positive economic, social, and
2 environmental links between urban and rural areas
3 by strengthening development planning in line
4 with the goals of the sustainable Hawaii
5 initiative, Aloha+ Challenge, and Hawaii
6 Commitments presented to the World Conservation
7 Congress in 2016; and

8 (I) Substantially increase the number of cities and
9 towns adopting and implementing integrated
10 policies and plans toward inclusion, resource
11 efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate
12 change, resilience to disasters, and develop and
13 implement holistic disaster risk management at
14 all levels.

15 (12) Goal 12. Responsible consumption and production.
16 Ensure sustainable consumption and production
17 patterns.

18 (A) Achieve the sustainable management and efficient
19 use of natural resources;

20 (B) Reverse the trend of natural resource loss mauka
21 to makai by increasing freshwater security,



- 1 watershed protection, community-based marine
2 management, invasive species control, and
3 restoration of native species pursuant to the
4 goals of the Aloha+ Challenge;
- 5 (C) Conduct management-driven, comprehensive resource
6 baseline assessments around every island in
7 Hawaii;
- 8 (D) Increase food security by increasing the cost
9 effectiveness of food production, reducing food
10 loss in the distribution chain, decreasing the
11 waste of food, changing food consumption
12 preferences, and ensuring that water resources
13 are managed sustainably, pursuant to the Hawaii
14 Commitments presented to the World Conservation
15 Congress in 2016;
- 16 (E) Halve per capita statewide food waste at the
17 retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses
18 along production and supply chains, including
19 post-harvest losses;
- 20 (F) Achieve the environmentally sound management of
21 chemicals and all wastes throughout their life



1 cycle and significantly reduce their release to
2 air, water, and soil in order to minimize their
3 adverse impacts on human health and the
4 environment;

5 (G) Reduce the solid waste stream prior to disposal
6 by seventy per cent through source reduction,
7 recycling, bioconversion, and landfill diversion
8 methods, pursuant to the goals of the Aloha+
9 Challenge;

10 (H) Encourage companies to adopt sustainable
11 practices and to integrate sustainability
12 information into their reporting cycle;

13 (I) Promote sustainable public procurement practices;

14 (J) Ensure that the people of Hawaii have the
15 relevant information and awareness for
16 sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony
17 with nature; and

18 (K) Develop and implement tools to monitor
19 sustainable development impacts for sustainable
20 tourism that creates jobs and promotes local
21 culture and products.



1 (13) Goal 13. Climate action. Take urgent action to
2 combat climate change and its impacts.

3 (A) Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to
4 climate-related hazards and natural disasters
5 statewide in line with the Paris Climate
6 Agreement and the Hawaii Commitments presented to
7 the World Conservation Congress in 2016;

8 (B) Integrate climate change measures into state
9 policies, strategies, and planning; and

10 (C) Improve education, awareness-raising, and human
11 and institutional capacity on climate change
12 mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction, and
13 early warning, pursuant to the goals of the
14 Aloha+ Challenge.

15 (14) Goal 14. Life below water. Conserve and sustainably
16 use the oceans, seas, and marine resources for
17 sustainable development.

18 (A) Prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution
19 of all kinds, in particular from land-based
20 activities, including plastics, marine debris,
21 and nutrient pollution;



- 1 (B) Sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal
- 2 ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts
- 3 and take action for their restoration through on-
- 4 the-ground efforts via public-private, community-
- 5 based partnerships in order to:
- 6 (i) Improve ocean-related enforcement by
- 7 enhancing state capacity and creating more
- 8 effective, streamlined adjudication
- 9 processes;
- 10 (ii) Increase the amount of nearshore waters
- 11 throughout the State that are sufficiently
- 12 and effectively managed to allow for healthy
- 13 fisheries and habitats;
- 14 (iii) Increase areas where communities are
- 15 formally and actively managing marine
- 16 resources statewide;
- 17 (iv) Secure appropriate levels of support for
- 18 agencies for critical natural resource
- 19 initiatives and devise and implement a means
- 20 by which to manage resources statewide that
- 21 enables increased funding to the State for



- 1 improved fisher data, stock assessments,
2 enforcement, and ocean user education; and
3 (v) Incorporate climate adaptation measures into
4 the majority of county planning and
5 permitting processes;
- 6 (C) Effectively manage thirty per cent of nearshore
7 ocean water, pursuant to the goals of the
8 sustainable Hawaii initiative, and remove or
9 prevent threat material, including sediment,
10 invasive species, and marine debris, from
11 entering nearshore marine habitats;
- 12 (D) By 2030, effectively regulate harvesting; end
13 overfishing and illegal, unreported, unregulated,
14 and destructive fishing practices; and implement
15 science-based management plans, in order to
16 restore fish stocks in the shortest time
17 feasible, at least to levels that can produce
18 maximum sustainable yield as determined by their
19 biological characteristics;
- 20 (E) By 2030, prohibit certain forms of fisheries
21 subsidies that contribute to overcapacity and



1 overfishing; eliminate subsidies that contribute
2 to illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing;
3 and refrain from introducing new subsidies that
4 do so;

5 (F) Minimize and address the impacts of ocean
6 acidification, including through enhanced
7 scientific cooperation at all levels;

8 (G) Conserve at least thirty per cent of coastal and
9 marine areas, consistent with state, national,
10 and international law and based on the best
11 available scientific information;

12 (H) Increase scientific knowledge, develop research
13 capacity, and transfer marine technology to
14 improve ocean health and to enhance the
15 contribution of marine biodiversity; and

16 (I) Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers
17 to marine resources and markets.

18 (15) Goal 15. Life on land. Protect, restore, and promote
19 the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems;
20 sustainably manage forests; combat desertification;



1 and halt and reverse land degradation and biodiversity
2 loss.

3 (A) Ensure the conservation, restoration, and
4 sustainable use of terrestrial and inland
5 freshwater ecosystems and their uses;

6 (B) Promote the implementation of sustainable
7 management of all types of forests, halt
8 deforestation, restore degraded forests, and
9 substantially increase afforestation and
10 reforestation statewide;

11 (C) Combat desertification; restore degraded land and
12 soil, including land affected by desertification,
13 drought, and floods; and strive to achieve a land
14 degradation-neutral state;

15 (D) Ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems,
16 including their biodiversity, in order to enhance
17 their capacity to provide benefits that are
18 essential for sustainable development;

19 (E) Promote fair and equitable sharing of the
20 benefits arising from the utilization of genetic



1 resources and promote appropriate access to those
2 resources, as internationally agreed;

3 (F) Take urgent and significant action to reduce the
4 degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of
5 biodiversity, and protect and prevent the
6 extinction of threatened species, pursuant to the
7 Hawaii Commitments presented to the World
8 Conservation Congress in 2016;

9 (G) Take urgent action to end poaching and
10 trafficking of protected species of flora and
11 fauna and address the demand and supply of
12 illegal wildlife products;

13 (H) Implement Hawaii's interagency biosecurity plan
14 by 2027, pursuant to the goals of the sustainable
15 Hawaii initiative;

16 (I) Integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into
17 state and local planning, development processes,
18 poverty reduction strategies, and accounts; and

19 (J) Mobilize significant resources from all sources
20 and at all levels to finance sustainable forest



- 1 management and provide adequate incentives to
2 advance conservation and reforestation.
- 3 (16) Goal 16. Peace, justice, and strong institutions.
4 Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for
5 sustainable development, provide access to justice for
6 all, and build effective, accountable, and inclusive
7 institutions at all levels.
- 8 (A) Significantly reduce all forms of violence and
9 related death rates statewide;
- 10 (B) End abuse, exploitation, trafficking, and all
11 forms of violence against and torture of
12 individuals;
- 13 (C) Promote the rule of law at all levels and ensure
14 equal access to justice for all;
- 15 (D) Significantly reduce illicit financial and arms
16 flows, strengthen the recovery and return of
17 stolen assets, and combat all forms of organized
18 crime;
- 19 (E) Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in
20 all their forms;



1 (F) Develop effective, accountable, and transparent
2 institutions at all levels;

3 (G) Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory, and
4 representative decision-making at all levels;

5 (H) Broaden and strengthen the participation of
6 citizens in the institutions of state and local
7 governance;

8 (I) Ensure public access to information and protect
9 fundamental freedoms; and

10 (J) Strengthen relevant state institutions to prevent
11 violence and combat terrorism and crime.

12 (17) Goal 17. Partnerships for the goals. Strengthen the
13 means of implementation.

14 (A) Encourage and promote effective public, public-
15 private, and civil society partnerships, building
16 on the experience and resourcing strategies of
17 partnerships;

18 (B) Mobilize additional financial resources from
19 multiple sources;

20 (C) Significantly increase investment in conservation
21 action from both public and private sector



- 1 sources, pursuant to the Hawaii Commitments
2 presented to the World Conservation Congress in
3 2016;
- 4 (D) Enhance cooperation on and access to science,
5 technology, and innovation; and enhance
6 knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms;
- 7 (E) Promote the development, transfer, dissemination,
8 and diffusion of environmentally sound
9 technologies;
- 10 (F) Strengthen domestic resource mobilization to
11 improve domestic capacity for tax and other
12 revenue collection;
- 13 (G) Enhance statewide macroeconomic stability,
14 including through policy coordination and policy
15 coherence;
- 16 (H) Enhance policy coherence for sustainable
17 development;
- 18 (I) Respect each agency's policy space and leadership
19 to establish and implement policies for poverty
20 eradication and sustainable development;



1 (J) Enhance capacity-building support to increase
2 significantly the availability of high-quality,
3 timely, and reliable data disaggregated by
4 income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory
5 status, disability, geographic location, and
6 other relevant characteristics; and

7 (K) Build on existing initiatives to develop
8 measurements of progress on sustainable
9 development that complement gross domestic
10 product."

11 SECTION 3. New statutory material is underscored.

12 SECTION 4. This Act shall take effect on July 1, 2050.

Report Title:

Sustainable Development Goals; Hawaii State Planning Act

Description:

Codifies sustainable development goals based on the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals and indicators.
Effective 7/1/2050. (SD1)

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

