

JAN 20 2023

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



1 starlight for other jurisdictions and set a global example on
2 how to adopt policies on sustainability. More recently, several
3 approaches to sustainability have emerged in the State,
4 including the Aloha+ Challenge, former Governor David Ige's
5 sustainable Hawaii initiative, and other initiatives inspired by
6 the Malama Honua Worldwide Voyage and Malama Hawaii.

7 In July 2014, the State launched the *Aloha+ Challenge: He*
8 *Nohona Aeolia, 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 Hawaii Green Growth public-private partners
12 across the State. The Aloha+ Challenge builds on the State'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, former
17 Governor Ige launched the sustainable Hawaii initiative in 2016,
18 which included 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 According to the updated Hawaii 2050 sustainability plan dated
8 June 2021, Act 151, Session Laws of Hawaii 2019, extended the
9 goal of doubling local food production from 2020 to 2030.

10 In May of 2014, Hokulea began a three-year voyage across
11 the world's oceans carrying the message of Malama Honua - to
12 care for the earth. Building on the legacy of the Polynesian
13 way finders, the Hokulea Worldwide Voyage inspired actions of
14 conservation across the Hawaiian islands and beyond, resulting
15 in the connection of a lei of aloha around the globe.

16 At the global level, the United Nations Sustainable
17 Development Goals, the World Conservation Congress Hawaii
18 Commitments of 2016, and the Paris Climate Agreement have been
19 adopted to guide global efforts. The Sustainable Development
20 Goals (SDGs), otherwise known as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable
21 Development, were born at the United Nations Conference on



1 Sustainable Development in Rio de Janeiro in 2012; came into
2 force in 2015; and are a universal call to action to end
3 poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that all people enjoy
4 peace and prosperity. The seventeen SDGs are interconnected and
5 work in the spirit of partnership and pragmatism to make the
6 right choices now to improve life, in a sustainable way, for
7 future generations. They provide a clear framework for action
8 to guide countries in accordance with their own priorities and
9 the environmental challenges of the world at large. They tackle
10 the root causes of poverty and unite us to make a positive
11 change for both people and planet.

12 Dealing with the threat of climate change impacts how the
13 State manages fragile natural resources, achievement of gender
14 equality and better health care to eradicate poverty and
15 fostering peace and inclusive societies will reduce inequalities
16 and help economies prosper. The SDGs are voluntary commitments
17 to make the world a better and more prosperous place.

18 In September 2016, over 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 World Conservation Congress Hawaii
3 Commitments to achieve the transformation required to promote a
4 "Culture of Conservation". The Hawaii Commitments consist of
5 seven identified challenges 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 SDGs to allow different global voices to come together and
18 find common ground in the spirit of partnership, collaboration,
19 and sustainability.

20 In 2018, then-Governor 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 SDGs. Additionally, four counties have expressed support for
3 the SDGs. The county of Maui in particular has adopted
4 Resolution No. 18-18, which states that the county "supports the
5 Hawaii state senate's efforts to enact legislation to attain the
6 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals".

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

20 Therefore, the purpose of this Act is to codify the State's
21 commitment to conservation, sustainability, and economic



1 development by including the seventeen United Nations SDGs and
2 indicators, with references to existing state sustainability
3 programs, in the Hawaii Revised Statutes.

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

7 "§226- Sustainable development goals. In pursuance of
8 the State's sustainability goals, and notwithstanding any law to
9 the contrary, all agencies shall, insofar as practicable, take
10 action to assist the State in achieving the following
11 sustainable development goals and indicators by 2030 unless
12 otherwise indicated in this section:

13 (1) Goal 1. No poverty. End poverty in all its forms
14 everywhere.

15 (A) Eradicate extreme poverty for all people in
16 Hawaii, currently established at a family of four
17 living on less than \$89 a day;

18 (B) Reduce, at least by half, the number of all
19 persons in the State living below the federal
20 poverty level;



- 1 (C) Implement appropriate social protection systems
2 and measures for all, including floors, and
3 achieve substantial social protections of the
4 poor and the vulnerable;
- 5 (D) Ensure that all people, 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 to safe, nutritious,
21 and sufficient food all year round to all people



- 1 in Hawaii, particularly the poor and people in
2 vulnerable situations, including infants;
- 3 (B) End all forms of malnutrition, including
4 achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed
5 targets on stunting and wasting in children under
6 five years of age, and address the nutritional
7 needs of adolescent teenagers, pregnant and
8 lactating individuals, and older persons;
- 9 (C) Double local food production by 2030 and double
10 the agricultural productivity and incomes of
11 small-scale food producers, in particular women,
12 native Hawaiians, family farmers, pastoralists,
13 and fishers, by actions including the secure and
14 equal access to land, other productive resources
15 and inputs, knowledge, financial services,
16 markets and opportunities for value addition and
17 non-farm employment;
- 18 (D) Increase seafood security throughout Hawaiian
19 waters through an improved understanding of
20 current capacity, active fishpond restoration,
21 restoration of nearshore fish populations, and



- 1 improvement in sustainable production,
2 distribution, and consumption practices;
- 3 (E) Ensure sustainable food production systems and
4 implement resilient agricultural practices that
5 increase productivity and production; help
6 maintain ecosystems; strengthen capacity for
7 adaptation to climate change, extreme weather,
8 drought, flooding and other disasters; and
9 progressively improve land and soil quality;
- 10 (F) By 2024, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds,
11 cultivated plants, and farmed and domesticated
12 animals and their related wild species, including
13 through soundly managed and diversified seed and
14 plant banks at the state and local levels, and
15 promote access to and fair and equitable sharing
16 of benefits arising from the utilization of
17 genetic resources and associated traditional
18 knowledge, as internationally agreed;
- 19 (G) Increase investment in rural infrastructure,
20 agricultural research and extension services,



- 1 technology development, and plant and livestock
2 gene banks; and
- 3 (H) Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning
4 of food commodity markets and their derivatives
5 and facilitate timely access to market
6 information, including on food reserves, in order
7 to help limit extreme food price volatility.
- 8 (3) Goal 3. Good health and well-being. Ensure healthy
9 lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.
- 10 (A) Ensure the state maternal mortality ratio of less
11 than ten per one hundred thousand live births;
- 12 (B) End preventable deaths of newborns and children
13 under five years of age, with all counties aiming
14 to ensure that the neonatal mortality rate is at
15 least as low as four per one thousand live births
16 and the under-five mortality rate is at least as
17 low as six per one thousand live births;
- 18 (C) End the epidemics of human immunodeficiency virus
19 (HIV), acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS),
20 tuberculosis, and neglected tropical diseases;
21 and combat hepatitis, mumps, rat lung worm



- 1 disease, dengue fever, water-borne diseases, and
2 other communicable diseases;
- 3 (D) Reduce by one-third premature mortality from non-
4 communicable diseases through prevention and
5 treatment and promote mental health and well-
6 being;
- 7 (E) Strengthen the prevention and treatment of
8 substance abuse, including narcotic drug and
9 alcohol abuse;
- 10 (F) Halve the number of fatalities and injuries from
11 road traffic accidents within the State;
- 12 (G) Ensure universal access to sexual and
13 reproductive health care services, including
14 family planning, information and education, and
15 the integration of reproductive health into state
16 programs;
- 17 (H) Achieve universal health coverage, including
18 financial risk protection; access to quality
19 essential health care services; and access to
20 safe, effective, quality, and affordable



- 1 essential medicines and vaccines for all people
- 2 in Hawaii;
- 3 (I) Substantially reduce the number of deaths and
- 4 illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air,
- 5 water, and soil pollution and contamination;
- 6 (J) Substantially reduce tobacco use within the
- 7 State;
- 8 (K) Substantially increase health financing and the
- 9 recruitment, development, training, and retention
- 10 of the health workforce in the State,
- 11 particularly in rural areas; and
- 12 (L) Strengthen the capacity of all counties for early
- 13 warning, risk reduction, and management of
- 14 national and global health risks.
- 15 (4) Goal 4. Quality education. Ensure inclusive and
- 16 equitable quality education and promote lifelong
- 17 learning opportunities for all.
- 18 (A) Ensure that all children complete and have access
- 19 to equitable and quality primary and secondary
- 20 education leading to relevant and effective
- 21 learning outcomes;



- 1 (B) Ensure that all children have access to quality
2 early childhood development, care, and pre-school
3 education to prepare them for primary education;
- 4 (C) Ensure equal access for all persons to affordable
5 and quality technical, vocational, and tertiary
6 education, including university;
- 7 (D) Substantially increase the number of people who
8 have relevant skills, including technical and
9 vocational skills, for employment and for
10 entrepreneurship, and develop young leaders for
11 careers in the conservation and natural resource
12 management fields in Hawaii through internships,
13 fellowships, training, and networking
14 opportunities;
- 15 (E) Engage and empower youth to connect with nature,
16 take action to support conservation, and work for
17 the planet, pursuant to the World Conservation
18 Congress Hawaii Commitments of 2016, and ensure
19 that all learners acquire the knowledge and
20 skills needed to promote sustainable development,
21 sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender



1 equality, promotion of a culture of peace and
2 non-violence, global citizenship, and
3 appreciation of cultural diversity and of
4 culture's contribution to sustainable
5 development;

6 (F) Advance environmental and cultural literacy via
7 broad-based partnerships for grassroots capacity
8 building;

9 (G) Eliminate gender disparities in education and
10 ensure equal access to all levels of education
11 and vocational training for the vulnerable,
12 including persons with disabilities, native
13 Hawaiians, and children in vulnerable situations;

14 (H) Substantially increase the literacy rate of all
15 persons in the State;

16 (I) Build and upgrade education facilities that are
17 child, disability, and gender sensitive and
18 provide safe, non-violent, inclusive, and
19 effective learning environments for all;

20 (J) Substantially expand the number of scholarships
21 available statewide for enrollment in higher



1 education, including vocational training,
2 information and communications technology, and
3 technical, engineering, and scientific programs;
4 and

5 (K) Substantially increase the supply of qualified
6 teachers.

7 (5) Goal 5. Gender equality. Achieve gender equality and
8 empower all individuals.

9 (A) End all forms of discrimination against all
10 individuals in Hawaii;

11 (B) Eliminate all forms of violence against all
12 individuals in the public and private spheres,
13 including trafficking and sexual and other types
14 of exploitation;

15 (C) Eliminate all harmful practices against
16 individuals, such as child and forced marriages
17 and female genital mutilation;

18 (D) Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work
19 through the provision of public services,
20 infrastructure, and social protection policies



- 1 and the promotion of shared responsibility within
2 the household and the family;
- 3 (E) Ensure each individual's full and effective
4 participation and equal opportunities for
5 leadership at all levels of decision-making in
6 political, economic, and public life; and
- 7 (F) Ensure universal access to sexual and
8 reproductive health and reproductive rights.
- 9 (6) Goal 6. Clean water and sanitation. Ensure
10 availability and sustainable management of water and
11 sanitation for all.
- 12 (A) Achieve universal and equitable access to safe
13 and affordable drinking water for all;
- 14 (B) Achieve access to adequate and equitable
15 sanitation and hygiene for all;
- 16 (C) Improve water quality by reducing pollution,
17 eliminating dumping and minimizing release of
18 hazardous chemicals and materials, reducing the
19 proportion of untreated wastewater, and
20 substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse
21 statewide;



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



- 1 (H) Support and strengthen the participation of local
- 2 communities in improving water and sanitation
- 3 management.

- 4 (7) Goal 7. Affordable and clean energy. Ensure access
- 5 to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern
- 6 energy for all.

- 7 (A) Ensure universal access to affordable, reliable,
- 8 and modern energy services;

- 9 (B) Achieve seventy per cent clean energy, with forty
- 10 per cent from renewable energy sources and thirty
- 11 per cent from efficiency, pursuant to the goals
- 12 of the Aloha+ Challenge;

- 13 (C) Achieve one hundred per cent renewable energy in
- 14 electricity by 2045, pursuant to the goals of the
- 15 sustainable Hawaii initiative;

- 16 (D) Enhance statewide cooperation to facilitate
- 17 access to clean energy research and technology,
- 18 including renewable energy, energy efficiency,
- 19 and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology,
- 20 and promote investment in energy infrastructure
- 21 and clean energy technology; and



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

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

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

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

14 (C) Promote development-oriented policies that
15 support productive activities, job creation in
16 high paying sectors, entrepreneurship,
17 creativity, and innovation, and encourage the
18 formalization and growth of green jobs and
19 enterprises, including through access to
20 financial services;



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



- 1 (I) Devise and implement policies to promote
- 2 sustainable tourism that creates jobs and
- 3 promotes local culture and products; and
- 4 (J) Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial
- 5 institutions to encourage and expand access to
- 6 banking, insurance, and financial services for
- 7 all.
- 8 (9) Goal 9. Industry, innovation, and infrastructure.
- 9 Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and
- 10 sustainable industrialization, and foster innovation.
- 11 (A) Develop quality, reliable, sustainable, and
- 12 resilient infrastructure to support economic
- 13 development and human well-being, with a focus on
- 14 affordable and equitable access for all;
- 15 (B) Promote inclusive and sustainable
- 16 industrialization and significantly raise
- 17 industry's share of employment and gross domestic
- 18 product;
- 19 (C) Increase the access of small-scale industrial and
- 20 other enterprises to financial services,



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



- 1 (A) Progressively achieve and sustain income growth
2 of the bottom forty per cent of the population at
3 a rate higher than the national average;
- 4 (B) Empower and promote the social, economic, and
5 political inclusion of all, irrespective of age,
6 sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin,
7 religion, or economic or other status;
- 8 (C) Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities
9 of outcome, including by eliminating
10 discriminatory laws, policies, and practices and
11 promoting appropriate legislation, policies, and
12 action in this regard;
- 13 (D) Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage, and
14 social protection policies, and progressively
15 achieve greater equality; and
- 16 (E) Facilitate orderly, safe, regular, and
17 responsible migration and mobility of people,
18 including through the implementation of planned
19 and well-managed migration policies.



- 1 (11) Goal 11. Sustainable cities and communities. Make
2 cities and communities inclusive, safe, resilient, and
3 sustainable.
- 4 (A) Ensure access for all to adequate, safe, and
5 affordable housing and basic services;
- 6 (B) Provide access to safe, affordable, accessible,
7 and sustainable transport systems for all, and
8 improving road safety, notably by expanding
9 public transport, with special attention to the
10 needs of those in vulnerable situations, all
11 individuals, children, persons with disabilities,
12 and older persons;
- 13 (C) Increase livability and resilience in the built
14 environment through planning and implementation
15 at the state and county levels, pursuant to the
16 goals of the Aloha+ Challenge;
- 17 (D) Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard
18 Hawaii's cultural and natural heritage by linking
19 spirituality, religion, culture, and conservation
20 to cultivate a culture of conservation, pursuant



- 1 to the World Conservation Congress Hawaii
2 Commitments of 2016;
- 3 (E) Significantly reduce the number of deaths and the
4 number of people affected and substantially
5 decrease the direct economic losses caused by
6 disasters with a focus on protecting the poor and
7 people in vulnerable situations;
- 8 (F) Reduce the adverse per capita environmental
9 impact of cities, including by giving heightened
10 attention to air quality and municipal and other
11 waste management in line with the goals of the
12 World Conservation Congress Hawaii Commitments of
13 2016;
- 14 (G) Provide universal access to safe, inclusive, and
15 accessible, green and public spaces, for all
16 individuals, children, older persons, and persons
17 with disabilities;
- 18 (H) Support positive economic, social, and
19 environmental links between urban and rural areas
20 by strengthening development planning consistent
21 with the goals of the sustainable Hawaii



1 initiative, Aloha+ Challenge, and World
2 Conservation Congress Hawaii Commitments of 2016;
3 and
4 (I) Substantially increase the number of cities and
5 towns adopting and implementing integrated
6 policies and plans toward inclusion, resource
7 efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate
8 change, resilience to disasters, and develop and
9 implement holistic disaster risk management at
10 all levels.
11 (12) Goal 12. Responsible consumption and production.
12 Ensure sustainable consumption and production
13 patterns.
14 (A) Achieve the sustainable management and efficient
15 use of natural resources;
16 (B) Reverse the trend of natural resource loss mauka
17 to makai by increasing freshwater security,
18 watershed protection, community-based marine
19 management, invasive species control, and
20 restoration of native species as established by
21 the goals of the Aloha+ Challenge;



- 1 (C) Conduct management-driven, comprehensive resource
2 baseline assessments around every island in
3 Hawaii;
- 4 (D) Increase food security by improving the cost
5 efficiency of food production, reducing food loss
6 in the distribution chain, decreasing the waste
7 of food, changing food consumption preferences,
8 and ensuring that water resources are managed
9 sustainably, pursuant to the World Conservation
10 Congress Hawaii Commitments of 2016;
- 11 (E) Reduce by fifty per cent the per capita statewide
12 food waste at the retail and consumer levels and
13 reduce food losses along production and supply
14 chains, including post-harvest losses;
- 15 (F) Achieve the environmentally sound management of
16 chemicals and all wastes throughout their life
17 cycle and significantly reduce their release to
18 air, water, and soil in order to minimize their
19 adverse impacts on human health and the
20 environment;



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

6 (H) Encourage companies to adopt sustainable
7 practices and to integrate sustainability
8 information into their reporting cycle;

9 (I) Promote sustainable public procurement practices;

10 (J) Ensure that all persons have the relevant
11 information and awareness for sustainable
12 development and lifestyles in harmony with
13 nature; and

14 (K) Develop and implement tools to monitor
15 sustainable development impacts for sustainable
16 tourism that creates jobs and promotes local
17 culture and products.

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

20 (A) Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to
21 climate-related hazards and natural disasters



1 statewide in line with the Paris Climate
2 Agreement and the World Conservation Congress
3 Hawaii Commitments of 2016;

4 (B) Integrate climate change measures into state
5 policies, strategies, and planning; and

6 (C) Improve education, raise awareness, and increase
7 human and institutional capacity on climate
8 change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction,
9 and early warning, pursuant to the goals of the
10 Aloha+ Challenge.

11 (14) Goal 14. Life below water. Conserve and sustainably
12 use the oceans, seas, and marine resources for
13 sustainable development.

14 (A) Prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution
15 of all kinds, in particular from land-based
16 activities, including plastics, marine debris,
17 and nutrient pollution;

18 (B) Sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal
19 ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts
20 and take action for their restoration through on-



1 the-ground efforts via public-private, community-
2 based partnerships in order to:
3 (i) Improve ocean-related enforcement by
4 enhancing state capacity to create more
5 effective and streamlined adjudication
6 processes;
7 (ii) Increase the amount of sufficiently and
8 effectively managed nearshore waters
9 throughout the State to allow for healthy
10 fisheries and habitats;
11 (iii) Increase the amount of communities that are
12 formally and actively managing marine
13 resources statewide;
14 (iv) Secure appropriate levels of support for
15 agencies for critical natural resource
16 initiatives, and devise and implement a
17 means by which to manage resources statewide
18 that enables increased funding to the State
19 for improved fisher data, stock assessments,
20 enforcement, and ocean user education; and



- 1 (v) Incorporate climate adaptation measures into
2 the majority of county planning and
3 permitting processes;
- 4 (C) Effectively manage thirty per cent of nearshore
5 ocean water, pursuant to the goals of the
6 sustainable Hawaii initiative, and remove or
7 prevent threat material, including sediment,
8 invasive species, and marine debris, from
9 entering nearshore marine habitats;
- 10 (D) By 2024, effectively regulate harvesting, end
11 overfishing, illegal, unreported, unregulated,
12 and destructive fishing practices; and implement
13 science-based management plans, in order to
14 restore fish stocks in the shortest time
15 feasible, at least to levels that can produce
16 maximum sustainable yield as determined by their
17 biological characteristics;
- 18 (E) By 2024, prohibit certain forms of fisheries
19 subsidies that contribute to overcapacity and
20 overfishing; eliminate subsidies that contribute



- 1 to illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing;
2 and refrain from introducing new such subsidies;
- 3 (F) Minimize and address the impacts of ocean
4 acidification, including through enhanced
5 scientific cooperation at all levels;
- 6 (G) Conserve at least thirty per cent of coastal and
7 marine areas, consistent with state, national,
8 and international law and based on the best
9 available scientific information;
- 10 (H) Increase scientific knowledge, develop research
11 capacity, and transfer marine technology to
12 improve ocean health and to enhance the
13 contribution of marine biodiversity; and
- 14 (I) Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers
15 to marine resources and markets.
- 16 (15) Goal 15. Life on land. Protect, restore, and promote
17 sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems; sustainably
18 manage forests; combat desertification; and halt and
19 reverse land degradation and biodiversity loss.



- 1 (F) Take urgent and significant action to reduce the
2 degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of
3 biodiversity, and protect and prevent the
4 extinction of threatened species, pursuant to the
5 World Conservation Congress Hawaii Commitments of
6 2016;
- 7 (G) Take urgent action to end poaching and
8 trafficking of protected species of flora and
9 fauna and address the demand and supply of
10 illegal wildlife products;
- 11 (H) Implement Hawaii's interagency biosecurity plan
12 by 2027, pursuant to the goals of the sustainable
13 Hawaii initiative;
- 14 (I) Integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into
15 state and local planning, development processes,
16 poverty reduction strategies, and accounts; and
- 17 (J) Mobilize significant resources from all sources
18 and at all levels to finance sustainable forest
19 management and provide adequate incentives to
20 advance conservation and reforestation.



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



- 1 (G) Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory, and
- 2 representative decision-making at all levels;
- 3 (H) Broaden and strengthen the participation of
- 4 citizens in the institutions of state and local
- 5 governance;
- 6 (I) Ensure public access to information and protect
- 7 fundamental freedoms; and
- 8 (J) Strengthen relevant state institutions to prevent
- 9 violence and combat terrorism and crime.
- 10 (17) Goal 17. Partnerships for the goals. Strengthen the
- 11 means of implementation.
- 12 (A) Encourage and promote effective public, public-
- 13 private, and civil society partnerships, building
- 14 on the experience and resourcing strategies of
- 15 partnerships;
- 16 (B) Mobilize additional financial resources from
- 17 multiple sources;
- 18 (C) Significantly increase investment in conservation
- 19 action from both public and private sector
- 20 sources, consistent with the World Conservation
- 21 Congress Hawaii Commitments of 2016;



- 1 (D) Enhance cooperation regarding access to science,
2 technology, and innovation; and enhance
3 knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms;
- 4 (E) Promote the development, transfer, dissemination,
5 and diffusion of environmentally sound
6 technologies;
- 7 (F) Strengthen domestic resource mobilization to
8 improve domestic capacity for tax and other
9 revenue collection;
- 10 (G) Enhance macroeconomic stability statewide,
11 including through policy coordination and policy
12 coherence;
- 13 (H) Enhance policy coherence for sustainable
14 development;
- 15 (I) Respect each agency's policy jurisdiction and
16 leadership to establish and implement policies
17 for poverty eradication and sustainable
18 development;
- 19 (J) Enhance capacity-building support to
20 significantly increase the availability of high-
21 quality, timely, and reliable data disaggregated

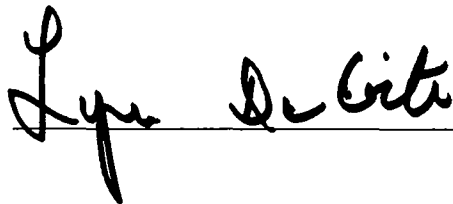


1 by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity,
2 migratory status, disability, geographic
3 location, and other relevant characteristics; and
4 (K) Build on existing initiatives to develop
5 measurements of progress on sustainable
6 development with regard to gross domestic
7 product."

8 SECTION 3. New statutory material is underscored.

9 SECTION 4. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

10

INTRODUCED BY: 

S.B. NO. 785

Report Title:

Sustainable Development Goals

Description:

Codifies sustainable development goals based on the United Nations' Global Goals and indicators.

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

