

JAN 22 2021

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 Hawai'i 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." Hawai'i
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. Hawai'i'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 Hawai'i 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 Hawai'i, including the Aloha+
4 Challenge, the governor's sustainable Hawai'i 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 Hawai'i'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 Hawai'i initiative in 2016,
18 which includes five goals:

- 19 (1) Double local food production by 2020;
- 20 (2) Implement Hawai'i'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 Hawai‘i 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 Hawai'i for a meeting of the International Union for



1 Conservation of Nature World Conservation Congress. Delegates
2 to the Congress adopted the Hawai'i Commitments to achieve the
3 transformation required to promote a "Culture of Conservation".
4 The Hawai'i 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 Hawai'i 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 Hawai'i to continue to serve as a starlight for
9 the rest of the world in setting policies on sustainability and
10 to serve as 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 shall, to the extent practicable,
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 everywhere.

18 (A) Eradicate extreme poverty for all people in
19 Hawai'i, currently measured as a family of four
20 living on less than \$89 a day;



- 1 (2) Goal 2. Zero hunger. End hunger, achieve food
2 security and improved nutrition, and promote
3 sustainable agriculture.
- 4 (A) End hunger and ensure access by all people in
5 Hawaii, in particular the poor and people in
6 vulnerable situations, including infants, to
7 safe, nutritious, and sufficient food all year
8 round;
- 9 (B) End all forms of malnutrition, including
10 achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed
11 targets on stunting and wasting in children under
12 five years of age, and address the nutritional
13 needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating
14 women, and older persons;
- 15 (C) Double local food production by 2030, pursuant to
16 the goals of the sustainable Hawaii initiative
17 and Aloha+ Challenge, and double the agricultural
18 productivity and incomes of small-scale food
19 producers, in particular women, Native Hawaiians,
20 family farmers, pastoralists, and fishers,
21 including through secure and equal access to



1 land, other productive resources and inputs,
2 knowledge, financial services, markets, and
3 opportunities for value addition and non-farm
4 employment;

5 (D) Increase seafood security throughout the Hawaiian
6 islands through an improved understanding of
7 current capacity, active fishpond restoration,
8 restoration of nearshore fish populations, and
9 improvement in sustainable production,
10 distribution, and consumption practices;

11 (E) Ensure sustainable food production systems and
12 implement resilient agricultural practices that
13 increase productivity and production; help
14 maintain ecosystems; strengthen capacity for
15 adaptation to climate change, extreme weather,
16 drought, flooding, and other disasters; and
17 progressively improve land and soil quality;

18 (F) By 2030, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds,
19 cultivated plants, and farmed and domesticated
20 animals and their related wild species, including
21 through soundly managed and diversified seed and



1 plant banks at the state and local levels, and
2 promote access to and fair and equitable sharing
3 of benefits arising from the utilization of
4 genetic resources and associated traditional
5 knowledge, as internationally agreed;

6 (G) Increase investment in rural infrastructure,
7 agricultural research and extension services,
8 technology development, and plant and livestock
9 gene banks; and

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

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

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

19 (B) End preventable deaths of newborns and children
20 under five years of age, with all counties aiming
21 to ensure that the neonatal mortality rate is at



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



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



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



- 1 (E) Engage and empower youth to connect with nature,
2 take action to support conservation, and work for
3 the planet, pursuant to the Hawaii Commitments
4 presented to the World Conservation Congress in
5 2016, and ensure that all learners acquire the
6 knowledge and skills needed to promote
7 sustainable development, sustainable lifestyles,
8 human rights, gender equality, promotion of a
9 culture of peace and non-violence, global
10 citizenship, and appreciation of cultural
11 diversity and of culture's contribution to
12 sustainable development;
- 13 (F) Advance environmental and cultural literacy via
14 broad-based partnerships for grassroots capacity
15 building;
- 16 (G) Eliminate gender disparities in education and
17 ensure equal access to all levels of education
18 and vocational training for the vulnerable,
19 including persons with disabilities, Native
20 Hawaiians, and children in vulnerable situations;



- 1 (H) Substantially increase the state literacy rate
- 2 for youths and adults;
- 3 (I) Build and upgrade education facilities that are
- 4 child, disability, and gender sensitive and
- 5 provide safe, non-violent, inclusive, and
- 6 effective learning environments for all;
- 7 (J) Substantially expand statewide the number of
- 8 scholarships available for enrollment in higher
- 9 education, including vocational training,
- 10 information and communications technology, and
- 11 technical, engineering, and scientific programs;
- 12 and
- 13 (K) Substantially increase the supply of qualified
- 14 teachers.
- 15 (5) Goal 5. Gender equality. Achieve gender equality and
- 16 empower all women and girls.
- 17 (A) End all forms of discrimination against all women
- 18 and girls in Hawaii;
- 19 (B) Eliminate all forms of violence against all women
- 20 and girls in the public and private spheres,

- 1 including trafficking and sexual and other types
2 of exploitation;
- 3 (C) Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child,
4 early, and forced marriage and female genital
5 mutilation;
- 6 (D) Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work
7 through the provision of public services,
8 infrastructure, and social protection policies
9 and the promotion of shared responsibility within
10 the household and the family;
- 11 (E) Ensure women's full and effective participation
12 and equal opportunities for leadership at all
13 levels of decision-making in political, economic,
14 and public life; and
- 15 (F) Ensure universal access to sexual and
16 reproductive health and reproductive rights.
- 17 (6) Goal 6. Clean water and sanitation. Ensure
18 availability and sustainable management of water and
19 sanitation for all.
- 20 (A) Achieve universal and equitable access to safe
21 and affordable drinking water for all;



- 1 (B) Achieve access to adequate and equitable
2 sanitation and hygiene for all;
- 3 (C) Improve water quality by reducing pollution,
4 eliminating dumping and minimizing release of
5 hazardous chemicals and materials, reducing the
6 proportion of untreated wastewater, and
7 substantially increasing recycling and safe re-
8 use statewide;
- 9 (D) Substantially increase water-use efficiency
10 across all sectors and ensure sustainable
11 withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address
12 water scarcity;
- 13 (E) Implement integrated water resources management
14 at all levels in line with the goals of the
15 sustainable Hawaii initiative, Aloha+ Challenge,
16 and Hawaii Commitments presented to the World
17 Conservation Congress in 2016;
- 18 (F) Protect thirty per cent of priority watersheds,
19 pursuant to the sustainable Hawaii initiative,
20 and restore water-related ecosystems, including



1 watersheds, mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers,
2 aquifers, and lakes;

3 (G) Expand statewide cooperation and capacity-
4 building support to the counties in water- and
5 sanitation-related activities and programs,
6 including water harvesting, desalination, water
7 efficiency, wastewater treatment, and recycling
8 and re-use technologies; and

9 (H) Support and strengthen the participation of local
10 communities in improving water and sanitation
11 management.

12 (7) Goal 7. Affordable and clean energy. Ensure access
13 to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern
14 energy for all.

15 (A) Ensure universal access to affordable, reliable,
16 and modern energy services;

17 (B) Achieve seventy per cent clean energy, with forty
18 per cent from renewable energy sources and thirty
19 per cent from efficiency, pursuant to the goals
20 of the Aloha+ Challenge;



1 (C) Achieve one hundred per cent renewable energy in
2 electricity by 2045, pursuant to the goals of the
3 Hawaii clean energy initiative;

4 (D) Enhance statewide cooperation to facilitate
5 access to clean energy research and technology,
6 including renewable energy, energy efficiency,
7 and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology,
8 and promote investment in energy infrastructure
9 and clean energy technology; and

10 (E) Expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for
11 supplying modern and sustainable energy services
12 for all.

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

16 (A) Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance
17 with national circumstances and at least one per
18 cent gross domestic product growth per annum;

19 (B) Achieve higher levels of economic productivity
20 through diversification, technological upgrading,



- 1 and innovation, including through a focus on
2 high-value added and labor-intensive sectors;
- 3 (C) Promote development-oriented policies that
4 support productive activities, job creation in
5 high paying sectors, entrepreneurship,
6 creativity, and innovation, and encourage the
7 formalization and growth of green jobs and
8 enterprises, including through access to
9 financial services;
- 10 (D) Progressively improve state resource efficiency
11 in consumption and production and endeavor to
12 decouple economic growth from environmental
13 degradation in line with the goals of the Hawaii
14 Commitments presented to the World Conservation
15 Congress in 2016;
- 16 (E) Achieve full and productive employment for all
17 women and men, including for young people and
18 persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work
19 of equal value;



- 1 (F) Substantially reduce the proportion of youth not
2 employed, assist them in obtaining an education,
3 or place them in a job or skill training program;
- 4 (G) Take immediate and effective measures to
5 eradicate forced labor, end modern slavery and
6 human trafficking, and secure the prohibition and
7 elimination of child labor;
- 8 (H) Protect labor rights and promote safe and secure
9 working environments for all workers, including
10 migrant workers, in particular women migrants,
11 and those in precarious employment;
- 12 (I) Devise and implement policies to promote
13 sustainable tourism that creates jobs and
14 promotes local culture and products; and
- 15 (J) Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial
16 institutions to encourage and expand access to
17 banking, insurance, and financial services for
18 all.
- 19 (9) Goal 9. Industry, innovation, and infrastructure.
20 Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and
21 sustainable industrialization, and foster innovation.



- 1 (A) Develop quality, reliable, sustainable, and
2 resilient infrastructure to support economic
3 development and human well-being, with a focus on
4 affordable and equitable access for all;
- 5 (B) Promote inclusive and sustainable
6 industrialization and significantly raise
7 industry's share of employment and gross domestic
8 product;
- 9 (C) Increase the access of small-scale industrial and
10 other enterprises to financial services,
11 including affordable credit, and their
12 integration into value chains and markets;
- 13 (D) Upgrade and develop infrastructure and retrofit
14 industries to make them sustainable, with
15 increased resource-use efficiency and greater
16 adoption of clean and environmentally sound
17 technologies and industrial processes;
- 18 (E) Enhance scientific research and upgrade the
19 technological capabilities of industrial sectors
20 statewide, including encouraging innovation and
21 substantially increasing the number of research



- 1 and development workers and public and private
- 2 research and development spending;
- 3 (F) Support local technology development, research,
- 4 and innovation, including by ensuring a conducive
- 5 policy environment for industrial diversification
- 6 and value addition to commodities; and
- 7 (G) Significantly increase access to information and
- 8 communications technology and strive to provide
- 9 universal and affordable access to the Internet.
- 10 (10) Goal 10. Reduced inequalities.
- 11 (A) Progressively achieve and sustain the income
- 12 growth of the bottom forty per cent of the
- 13 population at a rate higher than the national
- 14 average;
- 15 (B) Empower and promote the social, economic, and
- 16 political inclusion of all, irrespective of age,
- 17 sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin,
- 18 religion, or economic or other status;
- 19 (C) Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities
- 20 of outcome, including by eliminating
- 21 discriminatory laws, policies, and practices and



1 promoting appropriate legislation, policies, and
2 action in this regard;

3 (D) Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage, and
4 social protection policies, to progressively
5 achieve greater equality; and

6 (E) Facilitate orderly, safe, regular, and
7 responsible migration and mobility of people,
8 including through the implementation of planned
9 and well-managed migration policies.

10 (11) Goal 11. Sustainable cities and communities. Make
11 cities and communities inclusive, safe, resilient, and
12 sustainable.

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

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



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- 1 (C) Increase livability and resilience in the built
2 environment through planning and implementation
3 at the state and county levels, pursuant to the
4 goals of the Aloha+ Challenge;
- 5 (D) Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard
6 Hawaii's cultural and natural heritage by linking
7 spirituality, religion, culture, and conservation
8 to cultivate a culture of conservation, pursuant
9 to the Hawaii Commitments presented to the World
10 Conservation Congress in 2016;
- 11 (E) Significantly reduce the number of deaths
12 attributed to and the number of people affected
13 by natural disasters and substantially decrease
14 the direct economic losses caused by disasters
15 with a focus on protecting the poor and people in
16 vulnerable situations;
- 17 (F) Reduce the adverse per capita environmental
18 impact of cities, including by paying special
19 attention to air quality and municipal and other
20 waste management in line with the goals of the



1 Hawaii Commitments presented to the World
2 Conservation Congress in 2016;
3 (G) Provide universal access to safe, inclusive, and
4 accessible green and public spaces, in particular
5 for women and children, older persons, and
6 persons with disabilities;
7 (H) Support positive economic, social, and
8 environmental links between urban and rural areas
9 by strengthening development planning in line
10 with the goals of the sustainable Hawaii
11 initiative, Aloha+ Challenge, and Hawaii
12 Commitments presented to the World Conservation
13 Congress in 2016; and
14 (I) Substantially increase the number of cities and
15 towns adopting and implementing integrated
16 policies and plans toward inclusion, resource
17 efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate
18 change, resilience to disasters, and develop and
19 implement holistic disaster risk management at
20 all levels.



- 1 (12) Goal 12. Responsible consumption and production.
2 Ensure sustainable consumption and production
3 patterns.
- 4 (A) Achieve the sustainable management and efficient
5 use of natural resources;
- 6 (B) Reverse the trend of natural resource loss mauka
7 to makai by increasing freshwater security,
8 watershed protection, community-based marine
9 management, invasive species control, and
10 restoration of native species pursuant to the
11 goals of the Aloha+ Challenge;
- 12 (C) Conduct management-driven, comprehensive resource
13 baseline assessments around every island in
14 Hawaii;
- 15 (D) Increase food security by increasing the cost
16 effectiveness of food production, reducing food
17 loss in the distribution chain, decreasing the
18 waste of food, changing food consumption
19 preferences, and ensuring that water resources
20 are managed sustainably, pursuant to the Hawaii



1 Commitments presented to the World Conservation
2 Congress in 2016;

3 (E) Halve per capita statewide food waste at the
4 retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses
5 along production and supply chains, including
6 post-harvest losses;

7 (F) Achieve the environmentally sound management of
8 chemicals and all wastes throughout their life
9 cycle and significantly reduce their release to
10 air, water, and soil in order to minimize their
11 adverse impacts on human health and the
12 environment;

13 (G) Reduce the solid waste stream prior to disposal
14 by seventy per cent through source reduction,
15 recycling, bioconversion, and landfill diversion
16 methods, pursuant to the goals of the Aloha+
17 Challenge;

18 (H) Encourage companies to adopt sustainable
19 practices and to integrate sustainability
20 information into their reporting cycle;

21 (I) Promote sustainable public procurement practices;



- 1 (J) Ensure that the people of Hawaii have the
2 relevant information and awareness for
3 sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony
4 with nature; and
- 5 (K) Develop and implement tools to monitor
6 sustainable development impacts for sustainable
7 tourism that creates jobs and promotes local
8 culture and products.
- 9 (13) Goal 13. Climate action. Take urgent action to
10 combat climate change and its impacts.
- 11 (A) Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to
12 climate-related hazards and natural disasters
13 statewide in line with the Paris Climate
14 Agreement and the Hawaii Commitments presented to
15 the World Conservation Congress in 2016;
- 16 (B) Integrate climate change measures into state
17 policies, strategies, and planning; and
- 18 (C) Improve education, awareness-raising, and human
19 and institutional capacity on climate change
20 mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction, and



1 early warning, pursuant to the goals of the
2 Aloha+ Challenge.

3 (14) Goal 14. Life below water. Conserve and sustainably
4 use the oceans, seas, and marine resources for
5 sustainable development.

6 (A) Prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution
7 of all kinds, in particular from land-based
8 activities, including plastics, marine debris,
9 and nutrient pollution;

10 (B) Sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal
11 ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts
12 and take action for their restoration through on-
13 the-ground efforts via public-private, community-
14 based partnerships in order to:

15 (i) Improve ocean-related enforcement by
16 enhancing state capacity and creating more
17 effective, streamlined adjudication
18 processes;

19 (ii) Increase the amount of nearshore waters
20 throughout the State that are sufficiently



1 and effectively managed to allow for healthy
2 fisheries and habitats;
3 (iii) Increase areas where communities are
4 formally and actively managing marine
5 resources statewide;
6 (iv) Secure appropriate levels of support for
7 agencies for critical natural resource
8 initiatives and devise and implement a means
9 by which to manage resources statewide that
10 enables increased funding to the State for
11 improved fisher data, stock assessments,
12 enforcement, and ocean user education; and
13 (v) Incorporate climate adaptation measures into
14 the majority of county planning and
15 permitting processes;
16 (C) Effectively manage thirty per cent of nearshore
17 ocean water, pursuant to the goals of the
18 sustainable Hawaii initiative, and remove or
19 prevent threat material, including sediment,
20 invasive species, and marine debris, from
21 entering nearshore marine habitats;



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- 1 (D) By 2030, effectively regulate harvesting, end
2 overfishing, illegal, unreported, unregulated,
3 and destructive fishing practices; and implement
4 science-based management plans, in order to
5 restore fish stocks in the shortest time
6 feasible, at least to levels that can produce
7 maximum sustainable yield as determined by their
8 biological characteristics;
- 9 (E) By 2030, prohibit certain forms of fisheries
10 subsidies that contribute to overcapacity and
11 overfishing; eliminate subsidies that contribute
12 to illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing;
13 and refrain from introducing new subsidies that
14 do so;
- 15 (F) Minimize and address the impacts of ocean
16 acidification, including through enhanced
17 scientific cooperation at all levels;
- 18 (G) Conserve at least thirty per cent of coastal and
19 marine areas, consistent with state, national,
20 and international law and based on the best
21 available scientific information;



- 1 (H) Increase scientific knowledge, develop research
- 2 capacity, and transfer marine technology to
- 3 improve ocean health and to enhance the
- 4 contribution of marine biodiversity; and
- 5 (I) Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers
- 6 to marine resources and markets.
- 7 (15) Goal 15. Life on land. Protect, restore, and promote
- 8 the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems;
- 9 sustainably manage forests; combat desertification;
- 10 and halt and reverse land degradation and biodiversity
- 11 loss.
- 12 (A) Ensure the conservation, restoration, and
- 13 sustainable use of terrestrial and inland
- 14 freshwater ecosystems and their uses;
- 15 (B) Promote the implementation of sustainable
- 16 management of all types of forests, halt
- 17 deforestation, restore degraded forests, and
- 18 substantially increase afforestation and
- 19 reforestation statewide;
- 20 (C) Combat desertification; restore degraded land and
- 21 soil, including land affected by desertification,



- 1 drought, and floods; and strive to achieve a land
2 degradation-neutral state;
- 3 (D) Ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems,
4 including their biodiversity, in order to enhance
5 their capacity to provide benefits that are
6 essential for sustainable development;
- 7 (E) Promote fair and equitable sharing of the
8 benefits arising from the utilization of genetic
9 resources and promote appropriate access to those
10 resources, as internationally agreed;
- 11 (F) Take urgent and significant action to reduce the
12 degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of
13 biodiversity, and protect and prevent the
14 extinction of threatened species, pursuant to the
15 Hawaii Commitments presented to the World
16 Conservation Congress in 2016;
- 17 (G) Take urgent action to end poaching and
18 trafficking of protected species of flora and
19 fauna and address the demand and supply of
20 illegal wildlife products;



1 (H) Implement Hawaii's interagency biosecurity plan
2 by 2027, pursuant to the goals of the sustainable
3 Hawaii initiative;

4 (I) Integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into
5 state and local planning, development processes,
6 poverty reduction strategies, and accounts; and

7 (J) Mobilize significant resources from all sources
8 and at all levels to finance sustainable forest
9 management and provide adequate incentives to
10 advance conservation and reforestation.

11 (16) Goal 16. Peace, justice, and strong institutions.
12 Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for
13 sustainable development, provide access to justice for
14 all, and build effective, accountable, and inclusive
15 institutions at all levels.

16 (A) Significantly reduce all forms of violence and
17 related death rates statewide;

18 (B) End abuse, exploitation, trafficking, and all
19 forms of violence against and torture of
20 individuals;



- 1 (C) Promote the rule of law at all levels and ensure
- 2 equal access to justice for all;
- 3 (D) Significantly reduce illicit financial and arms
- 4 flows, strengthen the recovery and return of
- 5 stolen assets, and combat all forms of organized
- 6 crime;
- 7 (E) Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in
- 8 all their forms;
- 9 (F) Develop effective, accountable, and transparent
- 10 institutions at all levels;
- 11 (G) Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory, and
- 12 representative decision-making at all levels;
- 13 (H) Broaden and strengthen the participation of
- 14 citizens in the institutions of state and local
- 15 governance;
- 16 (I) Ensure public access to information and protect
- 17 fundamental freedoms; and
- 18 (J) Strengthen relevant state institutions to prevent
- 19 violence and combat terrorism and crime.
- 20 (17) Goal 17. Partnerships for the goals. Strengthen the
- 21 means of implementation.



- 1 (A) Encourage and promote effective public, public-
2 private, and civil society partnerships, building
3 on the experience and resourcing strategies of
4 partnerships;
- 5 (B) Mobilize additional financial resources from
6 multiple sources;
- 7 (C) Significantly increase investment in conservation
8 action from both public and private sector
9 sources, pursuant to the Hawaii Commitments
10 presented to the World Conservation Congress in
11 2016;
- 12 (D) Enhance cooperation on and access to science,
13 technology, and innovation; and enhance
14 knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms;
- 15 (E) Promote the development, transfer, dissemination,
16 and diffusion of environmentally sound
17 technologies;
- 18 (F) Strengthen domestic resource mobilization to
19 improve domestic capacity for tax and other
20 revenue collection;



- 1 (G) Enhance statewide macroeconomic stability,
2 including through policy coordination and policy
3 coherence;
- 4 (H) Enhance policy coherence for sustainable
5 development;
- 6 (I) Respect each agency's policy space and leadership
7 to establish and implement policies for poverty
8 eradication and sustainable development;
- 9 (J) Enhance capacity-building support to increase
10 significantly the availability of high-quality,
11 timely, and reliable data disaggregated by
12 income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory
13 status, disability, geographic location, and
14 other relevant characteristics; and
- 15 (K) Build on existing initiatives to develop
16 measurements of progress on sustainable
17 development that complement gross domestic
18 product."

19 SECTION 3. New statutory material is underscored.

20



S.B. NO. 694

1 SECTION 4. This Act shall take effect on July 1, 2021. .

2

INTRODUCED BY:

F. Kalani Eghoh



S.B. NO. 694

Report Title:

Sustainable Development Goals; Hawaii State Planning Act

Description:

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

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