

JAN 18 2019

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 Hawai'i 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 wellbeing depend on healthy
7 ecosystems. We must recognize that every form of life has value
8 - regardless of its worth to humans." Hawai'i has been a leader
9 in conservation efforts for decades, through its commitment to
10 environmental and sustainability policies. In the 1970s, the
11 State enacted the State Environmental Policy, chapter 344,
12 Hawaii Revised Statutes, as a mechanism to set environmental
13 goals. While comprehensive, it lacked measurable indicators and
14 enforcement means. Our understanding of the challenges facing
15 our natural environment worldwide have changed remarkably since
16 the 1970s and the laws enacted in Hawai'i in recent decades have
17 served as a starlight for other jurisdictions and set a global



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

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

- 15 (1) Clean energy: Achieve seventy per cent clean energy,
16 with forty per cent from renewables and thirty per
17 cent from efficiency;
- 18 (2) Local food: At least double local food production for
19 local consumption;
- 20 (3) Natural resource management: Reverse the trend of
21 natural resource loss mauka to makai by increasing



1 freshwater security, watershed protection, community-
2 based marine management, invasive species control, and
3 restoration of native species;

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

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

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

14 To increase the efforts of the Aloha+ Challenge, the
15 governor launched the Sustainable Hawai'i Initiative in 2016,
16 which includes five goals:

17 (1) Double local food production by 2020;

18 (2) Implement Hawai'i's interagency biosecurity plan by
19 2027;

20 (3) Protect thirty per cent of the highest priority
21 watersheds by 2030;



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

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

11 At the global level, the United Nations Sustainable
12 Development Goals, the World Conservation Congress Hawai‘i
13 Commitments of 2016, and the Paris Climate Agreement have been
14 adopted to guide global efforts. The Sustainable Development
15 Goals (SDGs), otherwise known as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable
16 Development, were born at the United Nations Conference on
17 Sustainable Development in Rio de Janeiro in 2012, came into
18 force in 2015, and are a universal call to action to end
19 poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that all people enjoy
20 peace and prosperity. The seventeen SDGs are interconnected and
21 work in the spirit of partnership and pragmatism to make the



1 right choices now to improve life, in a sustainable way, for
2 future generations. They provide a clear framework for action
3 to guide countries in accordance with their own priorities and
4 the environmental challenges of the world at large. They tackle
5 the root causes of poverty and unite us to make a positive
6 change for both people and planet.

7 Dealing with the threat of climate change impacts how we
8 manage our fragile natural resources, achieving gender equality
9 and better health helps eradicate poverty, and fostering peace
10 and inclusive societies will reduce inequalities and help
11 economies prosper. The SDGs are voluntary commitments to make
12 the world a better and more prosperous place.

13 During September 2016, over ten thousand leaders from
14 government, civil society, indigenous communities, faith and
15 spiritual traditions, the private sector, and academia gathered
16 in Hawai'i for a meeting of the International Union for
17 Conservation of Nature World Conservation Congress. Delegates
18 to the Congress adopted the World Conservation Congress Hawai'i
19 Commitments to achieve the transformation required to promote a
20 "Culture of Conservation". The Hawai'i Commitments consist of
21 seven identified challenges and proposed solutions, including:



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

11 The Hawai'i Commitments build on the Paris Climate Agreement and
12 the SDGs to allow different global voices to come together and
13 find common ground in the spirit of partnership, collaboration,
14 and sustainability.

15 During 2018, the Governor issued Executive Order No. 18-06,
16 which directed all state agencies to implement practices to
17 assist the State in achieving the United Nations SDGs.

18 Additionally, four counties have expressed support for the
19 Sustainable Development Goals. The County of Maui in particular
20 has adopted Resolution No. 18-18, which states that the County



1 "supports the Hawaii State Senate's efforts to enact legislation
2 to attain the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals".

3 In order for Hawai'i to continue to serve as a starlight for
4 the rest of the world in setting policies on sustainability and
5 to serve as global leader on issues of conservation and
6 sustainability, it is essential that the State demonstrate its
7 full commitment to its own policies and goals as well as the
8 goals set on the international stage at United Nations
9 conferences and summits on sustainability. In particular, the
10 legislature has identified seven of the United Nations SDGs that
11 are most immediately vital to the State: Good Health and
12 Well-Being; Quality Education; Decent Work and Economic Growth;
13 Sustainable Cities and Communities; Responsible Consumption and
14 Production; Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions; and the
15 formation of Partnerships for the Sustainable Development Goals.

16 Therefore, the purpose of this Act is to codify the State's
17 commitment to conservation, sustainability, and economic
18 development by including the seventeen United Nations SDGs and
19 indicators, with references to existing state sustainability
20 programs, in the Hawaii Revised Statutes.



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

4 "§226- Sustainable development goals. In pursuance of
5 the State's sustainability goals, and notwithstanding any law to
6 the contrary, all agencies shall, insofar as practicable, take
7 action to assist the State in achieving the following
8 sustainable development goals and indicators by 2030 unless
9 otherwise indicated in this section:

10 (1) Goal 1. No poverty. End poverty in all its forms
11 everywhere.

12 (A) Eradicate extreme poverty for all people in
13 Hawaii, currently measured as a family of four
14 living on less than \$89 a day;

15 (B) Reduce at least by half the number of men, women,
16 and children of all ages living below the federal
17 poverty level;

18 (C) Implement appropriate social protection systems
19 and measures for all, including floors, and
20 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the
21 vulnerable;



- 1 (D) Ensure that all men and women, in particular the
2 poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to
3 economic resources, as well as access to basic
4 services, ownership and control over property,
5 inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new
6 technology, and financial services, including
7 microfinance; and
- 8 (E) Build the resilience of the poor and those in
9 vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure
10 and vulnerability to climate-related extreme
11 events and other economic, social, and
12 environmental shocks and disasters.
- 13 (2) Goal 2. Zero hunger. End hunger, achieve food
14 security and improved nutrition, and promote
15 sustainable agriculture.
- 16 (A) End hunger and ensure access by all people in
17 Hawaii, in particular the poor and people in
18 vulnerable situations, including infants, to
19 safe, nutritious, and sufficient food all year
20 round;



- 1 (B) End all forms of malnutrition, including
2 achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed
3 targets on stunting and wasting in children under
4 five years of age, and address the nutritional
5 needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating
6 women, and older persons;
- 7 (C) Double local food production by 2020, pursuant to
8 the goals of the Sustainable Hawaii Initiative
9 and Aloha+ Challenge, and double the agricultural
10 productivity and incomes of small-scale food
11 producers, in particular women, Native Hawaiians,
12 family farmers, pastoralists, and fishers,
13 including through secure and equal access to
14 land, other productive resources and inputs,
15 knowledge, financial services, markets and
16 opportunities for value addition and non-farm
17 employment;
- 18 (D) Increase seafood security throughout the Hawaiian
19 Islands 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 2020, 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 and
21 combat hepatitis, mumps, rat lung worm disease,



1 dengue fever, water-borne diseases, and other
2 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 state deaths and injuries
11 from road traffic accidents;

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 among persons of
7 all ages;

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 youth and
8 adults who have relevant skills, including
9 technical and vocational skills, for employment
10 and for entrepreneurship, and develop young
11 leaders for careers in the conservation and
12 natural resource management fields in Hawaii
13 through internships, fellowships, training, and
14 networking 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 state literacy rate
15 for youths and adults;
- 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 statewide the number of
21 scholarships available 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 women and girls.
- 9 (A) End all forms of discrimination against all women
10 and girls in Hawaii;
- 11 (B) Eliminate all forms of violence against all women
12 and girls in the public and private spheres,
13 including trafficking and sexual and other types
14 of exploitation;
- 15 (C) Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child,
16 early, and forced marriage and female genital
17 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 women's full and effective participation
- 4 and equal opportunities for leadership at all
- 5 levels of decision-making in political, economic,
- 6 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 women and men, 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 not
11 employed, obtaining an education, or in a job or
12 skill training program;
- 13 (G) Take immediate and effective measures to
14 eradicate forced labor, end modern slavery and
15 human trafficking, and secure the prohibition and
16 elimination of child labor;
- 17 (H) Protect labor rights and promote safe and secure
18 working environments for all workers, including
19 migrant workers, in particular women migrants,
20 and 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, women,
11 children, persons with disabilities, and older
12 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 paying special
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, in
16 particular for women and children, older persons,
17 and persons with disabilities;
- 18 (H) Support positive economic, social, and
19 environmental links between urban and rural areas
20 by strengthening development planning in line
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 pursuant to the
21 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 increasing the cost
- 5 effectiveness of food production, reducing food
- 6 loss in the distribution chain, decreasing the
- 7 waste of food, changing food consumption
- 8 preferences, and ensuring that water resources
- 9 are managed sustainably, pursuant to the World
- 10 Conservation Congress Hawaii Commitments of 2016;
- 11 (E) Halve per capita statewide food waste at the
- 12 retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses
- 13 along production and supply chains, including
- 14 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 people everywhere 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, awareness-raising, and human
7 and institutional capacity on climate change
8 mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction, and
9 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 and creating more
5 effective, streamlined adjudication
6 processes;
- 7 (ii) Increase the amount of nearshore waters
8 throughout the State that are sufficiently
9 and effectively managed to allow for healthy
10 fisheries and habitats;
- 11 (iii) Increase areas where communities 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 means
17 by which to manage resources statewide that
18 enables increased funding to the State for
19 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 2020, 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 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries
19 subsidies which 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 (A) Ensure the conservation, restoration, and
2 sustainable use of terrestrial and inland
3 freshwater ecosystems and their uses;
- 4 (B) Promote the implementation of sustainable
5 management of all types of forests, halt
6 deforestation, restore degraded forests, and
7 substantially increase afforestation and
8 reforestation statewide;
- 9 (C) Combat desertification; restore degraded land and
10 soil, including land affected by desertification,
11 drought, and floods; and strive to achieve a land
12 degradation-neutral world;
- 13 (D) Ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems,
14 including their biodiversity, in order to enhance
15 their capacity to provide benefits that are
16 essential for sustainable development;
- 17 (E) Promote fair and equitable sharing of the
18 benefits arising from the utilization of genetic
19 resources and promote appropriate access to such
20 resources, as internationally agreed;



- 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 against and torture of
10 individuals;
- 11 (C) Promote 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, pursuant to the World Conservation
- 21 Congress Hawaii Commitments of 2016;



- 1 (D) Enhance cooperation on and 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 statewide macroeconomic stability,
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 space and leadership
16 to establish and implement policies for poverty
17 eradication and sustainable development;
- 18 (J) Enhance capacity-building support to increase
19 significantly the availability of high-quality,
20 timely, and reliable data disaggregated by
21 income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory



1 status, disability, geographic location, and
 2 other relevant characteristics; and
 3 (K) Build on existing initiatives to develop
 4 measurements of progress on sustainable
 5 development that complement gross domestic
 6 product."

7 SECTION 3. New statutory material is underscored.

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

9

INTRODUCED BY:

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S.B. NO. 698

Report Title:

Sustainable Development Goals

Description:

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

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