SB 3100

THE SENATE
THIRTIETH LEGISLATURE, 2020
STATE OF HAWAII

S.B. NO. 3100
S.D. 2

A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS.

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

SECTION 1. The legislature finds, as declared in the Hawaii Commitments presented to the World Conservation Congress in 2016, that "[w]e must undertake profound transformations in how human societies live on Earth, with particular attention to making our patterns of production and consumption more sustainable. We must recognize that human health and wellbeing depend on healthy ecosystems. We must recognize that every form of life has value - regardless of its worth to humans." Hawaii has been a leader in conservation efforts for decades, through its commitment to environmental and sustainability policies. In 1974, the State enacted the state environmental policy, chapter 344, Hawaii Revised Statutes, as a mechanism to set environmental goals. While comprehensive, it lacked measurable indicators and enforcement means. Hawaii's understanding of the challenges facing the State's natural environment worldwide has changed remarkably since the 1970s, and the laws enacted in Hawaii in recent decades have served as a starlight for other
jurisdictions and set a global example on how to adopt policies on sustainability. More recently, several approaches to sustainability have emerged in Hawaii, including the Aloha+ Challenge, the governor's sustainable Hawaii initiative, and other initiatives inspired by the Mālama Honua Worldwide Voyage and Mālama Hawaii.

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

1. Clean energy: Achieve seventy per cent clean energy, with forty per cent from renewables and thirty per cent from efficiency;

2. Local food: At least double local food production for local consumption;
(3) Natural resource management: Reverse the trend of natural resource loss mauka to makai by increasing freshwater security, watershed protection, community-based marine management, invasive species control, and restoration of native species;

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

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

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

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

(1) Double local food production by 2020;

(2) Implement Hawaii's interagency biosecurity plan by 2027;
(3) Protect thirty per cent of the highest priority watersheds by 2030;

(4) Manage thirty per cent of nearshore ocean waters by 2030; and

(5) Achieve one hundred per cent renewable energy in electricity by 2045.

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

At the global level, the United Nations sustainable development goals, the Hawaii Commitments presented to the World Conservation Congress in 2016, and the Paris Climate Agreement have been adopted to guide global efforts. The sustainable development goals, otherwise known as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, were born at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in Rio de Janeiro in 2012, came into effect in 2015, and are a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that all people
enjoy peace and prosperity. The seventeen sustainable
development goals are interconnected and work in the spirit of
partnership and pragmatism to make the right choices now to
improve life, in a sustainable way, for future generations. The
sustainable development goals provide a clear framework for
action to guide countries in accordance with their own
priorities and the environmental challenges of the world at
large. They tackle the root causes of poverty and unite
individuals to make a positive change for both people and
planet.

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

During September 2016, more than ten thousand leaders from
government, civil society, indigenous communities, faith and
spiritual traditions, the private sector, and academia gathered
in Hawaii for a meeting of the International Union for
Conservation of Nature World Conservation Congress. Delegates to the Congress adopted the Hawaii Commitments to achieve the transformation required to promote a "Culture of Conservation". The Hawaii Commitments consist of seven identified challenges and proposed solutions, including:

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

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

In 2018, Governor David Ige issued Executive Order No. 18-06, which directed all state agencies to implement...
practices to assist the State in achieving the United Nations sustainable development goals. Additionally, four counties have expressed support for the sustainable development goals. In particular, the county of Maui adopted Resolution No. 18-18, "Supporting the Hawaii State Senate's efforts to enact legislation to attain the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals".

In order for Hawaii to continue to serve as a starlight for the rest of the world in setting policies on sustainability and to serve as global leader on issues of conservation and sustainability, it is essential that the State demonstrate its full commitment to its own policies and goals as well as the goals set on the international stage at United Nations conferences and summits on sustainability. In particular, the legislature has identified seven of the United Nations sustainable development goals that are most immediately vital to the State: good health and well-being; quality education; decent work and economic growth; sustainable cities and communities; responsible consumption and production; peace, justice, and strong institutions; and formation of partnerships for the sustainable development goals.
Therefore, the purpose of this Act is to codify the State's commitment to conservation, sustainability, and economic development by including the seventeen United Nations sustainable development goals and indicators, with references to existing state sustainability programs, in the Hawaii Revised Statutes.

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

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

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

(A) Eradicate extreme poverty for all people in Hawaii, currently measured as a family of four living on less than $89 a day;
(B) Reduce by at least half the number of men, women, and children of all ages living below the federal poverty level;

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

(D) Ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology, and financial services, including microfinance; and

(E) Build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social, and environmental shocks and disasters.
Goal 2. Zero hunger. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture.

(A) End hunger and ensure access by all people in Hawaii, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious, and sufficient food all year round;

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

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

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

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

(F) By 2030, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds,
cultivated plants, and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and
plant banks at the state and local levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed;

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

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

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

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

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

(C) End the epidemics of human immunodeficiency
virus, acquired immunodeficiency syndrome,
tuberculosis, and neglected tropical diseases and
combat hepatitis, mumps, rat lung worm disease,
dengue fever, water-borne diseases, and other
communicable diseases;

(D) Reduce by one-third premature mortality from non-
communicable diseases through prevention and
treatment and promote mental health and well-
being;

(E) Strengthen the prevention and treatment of
substance abuse, including narcotic drug and
alcohol abuse;

(F) Halve the number of state deaths and injuries
from road traffic accidents;

(G) Ensure universal access to sexual and
reproductive health care services, including
family planning, information and education, and
the integration of reproductive health into state programs;

(H) Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection; access to quality essential health care services; and access to safe, effective, quality, and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all people in Hawaii;

(I) Substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water, and soil pollution and contamination;

(J) Substantially reduce tobacco use among persons of all ages;

(K) Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training, and retention of the health workforce in the State, particularly in rural areas; and

(L) Strengthen the capacity of all counties for early warning, risk reduction, and management of national and global health risks.

(A) Ensure that all children complete and have access to equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes;

(B) Ensure that all children have access to quality early childhood development, care, and pre-school education to prepare them for primary education;

(C) Ensure equal access for all persons to affordable and quality technical, vocational, and tertiary education, including university;

(D) Substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment and for entrepreneurship, and develop young leaders for careers in the conservation and natural resource management fields in Hawaii through internships, fellowships, training, and networking opportunities;
(E) Engage and empower youth to connect with nature, take action to support conservation, and work for the planet, pursuant to the Hawaii Commitments presented to the World Conservation Congress in 2016, and ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship, and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development;

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

(G) Eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, Native Hawaiians, and children in vulnerable situations;
(H) Substantially increase the state literacy rate for youths and adults;

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

(J) Substantially expand statewide the number of scholarships available for enrollment in higher education, including vocational training, information and communications technology, and technical, engineering, and scientific programs; and

(K) Substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers.

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

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

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

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

(D) Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work
through the provision of public services,
infrasture, and social protection policies
and the promotion of shared responsibility within
the household and the family;

(E) Ensure women's full and effective participation
and equal opportunities for leadership at all
levels of decision-making in political, economic,
and public life; and

(F) Ensure universal access to sexual and
reproductive health and reproductive rights.

(6) Goal 6. Clean water and sanitation. Ensure
availability and sustainable management of water and
sanitation for all.

(A) Achieve universal and equitable access to safe
and affordable drinking water for all;
(B) Achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all;

(C) Improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, reducing the proportion of untreated wastewater, and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse statewide;

(D) Substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity;

(E) Implement integrated water resources management at all levels in line with the goals of the sustainable Hawaii initiative, Aloha+ Challenge, and Hawaii Commitments presented to the World Conservation Congress in 2016;

(F) Protect thirty per cent of priority watersheds, pursuant to the sustainable Hawaii initiative, and restore water-related ecosystems, including
watersheds, mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers, and lakes;

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

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

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

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

(B) Achieve seventy per cent clean energy, with forty per cent from renewable energy sources and thirty per cent from efficiency, pursuant to the goals of the Aloha+ Challenge;
(C) Achieve one hundred per cent renewable energy in
electricity by 2045, pursuant to the goals of the
sustainable Hawaii initiative;

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

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

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

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

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

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

(D) Progressively improve state resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavor to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation in line with the goals of the Hawaii Commitments presented to the World Conservation Congress in 2016;

(E) Achieve full and productive employment for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value;
(F) Substantially reduce the proportion of youth not employed, assist them in obtaining an education, or place them in a job or skill training program;

(G) Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labor, end modern slavery and human trafficking, and secure the prohibition and elimination of child labor;

(H) Protect labor rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment;

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

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

Develop quality, reliable, sustainable, and resilient infrastructure to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all;

Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product;

Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets;

Upgrade and develop infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes;

Enhance scientific research and upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors statewide, including encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research
and development workers and public and private research and development spending;

(F) Support local technology development, research, and innovation, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for industrial diversification and value addition to commodities; and

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

(10) Goal 10. Reduced inequalities.

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

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

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

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

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


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

(B) Provide access to safe, affordable, accessible, and sustainable transport systems for all, and improve road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities, and older persons;
(C) Increase livability and resilience in the built environment through planning and implementation at the state and county levels, pursuant to the goals of the Aloha+ Challenge;

(D) Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard Hawaii's cultural and natural heritage by linking spirituality, religion, culture, and conservation to cultivate a culture of conservation, pursuant to the Hawaii Commitments presented to the World Conservation Congress in 2016;

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

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

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

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

(I) Substantially increase the number of cities and towns adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans toward inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement holistic disaster risk management at all levels.
(12) Goal 12. Responsible consumption and production.

Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.

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

(B) Reverse the trend of natural resource loss mauka to makai by increasing freshwater security, watershed protection, community-based marine management, invasive species control, and restoration of native species pursuant to the goals of the Aloha+ Challenge;

(C) Conduct management-driven, comprehensive resource baseline assessments around every island in Hawaii;

(D) Increase food security by increasing the cost effectiveness of food production, reducing food loss in the distribution chain, decreasing the waste of food, changing food consumption preferences, and ensuring that water resources are managed sustainably, pursuant to the Hawaii
Commitments presented to the World Conservation Congress in 2016;

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

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

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

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

(I) Promote sustainable public procurement practices;
(J) Ensure that the people of Hawaii have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature; and

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

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

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

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

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

Goal 14. Life below water. Conserve and sustainably
use the oceans, seas, and marine resources for
sustainable development.

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

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

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

(ii) Increase the amount of nearshore waters
throughout the State that are sufficiently
and effectively managed to allow for healthy
fisheries and habitats;

(iii) Increase areas where communities are
formally and actively managing marine
resources statewide;

(iv) Secure appropriate levels of support for
agencies for critical natural resource
initiatives and devise and implement a means
by which to manage resources statewide that
enables increased funding to the State for
improved fisher data, stock assessments,
enforcement, and ocean user education; and

(v) Incorporate climate adaptation measures into
the majority of county planning and
permitting processes;

(C) Effectively manage thirty per cent of nearshore
ocean water, pursuant to the goals of the
sustainable Hawaii initiative, and remove or
prevent threat material, including sediment,
invasive species, and marine debris, from
entering nearshore marine habitats;
(D) By 2030, effectively regulate harvesting, end overfishing, illegal, unreported, unregulated, and destructive fishing practices; and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics;

(E) By 2030, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies that contribute to overcapacity and overfishing; eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing; and refrain from introducing new subsidies that do so;

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

(G) Conserve at least thirty per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with state, national, and international law and based on the best available scientific information;
(H) Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity, and transfer marine technology to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity; and

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

(15) Goal 15. Life on land. Protect, restore, and promote the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems; sustainably manage forests; combat desertification; and halt and reverse land degradation and biodiversity loss.

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

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

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

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

(E) Promote fair and equitable sharing of the
benefits arising from the utilization of genetic
resources and promote appropriate access to those
resources, as internationally agreed;

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

(G) Take urgent action to end poaching and
trafficking of protected species of flora and
fauna and address the demand and supply of
illegal wildlife products;
(H) Implement Hawaii's interagency biosecurity plan by 2027, pursuant to the goals of the sustainable Hawaii initiative;

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

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

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

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

(B) End abuse, exploitation, trafficking, and all forms of violence against and torture of individuals;
(C) Promote the rule of law at all levels and ensure equal access to justice for all;

(D) Significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets, and combat all forms of organized crime;

(E) Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms;

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

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

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

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

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

(17) Goal 17. Partnerships for the goals. Strengthen the means of implementation.
(A) Encourage and promote effective public, public-private, and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships;

(B) Mobilize additional financial resources from multiple sources;

(C) Significantly increase investment in conservation action from both public and private sector sources, pursuant to the Hawaii Commitments presented to the World Conservation Congress in 2016;

(D) Enhance cooperation on and access to science, technology, and innovation; and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms;

(E) Promote the development, transfer, dissemination, and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies;

(F) Strengthen domestic resource mobilization to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection;
(G) Enhance statewide macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence;

(H) Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development;

(I) Respect each agency's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development;

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

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

SECTION 3. New statutory material is underscored.

SECTION 4. This Act shall take effect on July 1, 2050.
Report Title:
Sustainable Development Goals; Hawaii State Planning Act

Description:
Codifies sustainable development goals based on the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals and indicators. Effective 7/1/2050. (SD2)

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