

Sustainable Purchasing

If can, can; if no can, what can?



What does sustainability mean?

- In conventional purchasing we are obtaining value for our money and strengthening our organization.
- For sustainable purchasing, it has additional value beyond the dollar - strengthening the environment, economy and society.





What types of purchasing would be included?

Environmental Preferable Product attributes:

- Contain recycled materials
- Minimize waste
- Conserve resources
- Prevent pollution
- Few or reduces toxic substances
- Protect open-space (forest and farmlands)
- Encourages environmental positive practices (refurbish/reuse vs landfill)
- Uses energy alternatives (U.S. Energy Star universal and credible to verify products energy efficiency)



Is there any
low hanging
fruit that we
can consider
acting on
sooner than
later?



CONSIDER SPLC
GOALS AND
ENVIRONMENTALLY
PREFERABLE
PRODUCTS



SITE VISITS



HAWAII
SUSTAINABILITY
COORDINATOR

Planning for Hawai'i's Sustainability

*Presentation to the State Procurement Office's SPOCon 2019
October 16, 2019*



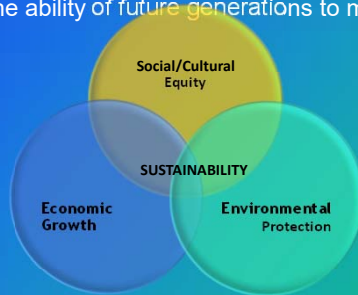
Office of Planning
State of Hawaii

What is Sustainability?

Hawai'i Revised Statutes §226-2, Definition:

"Sustainability" means achieving the following:

- 1) Respect of culture, character, beauty, and history of the State's island communities;
- 2) Striking balance between economic, social, community, and environmental priorities; and
- 3) Meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.



Hawai'i's Sustainability Laws

Hawai'i State Planning Act (*Hawai'i Revised Statutes §226-102*)

§226-102 Overall direction. The State shall strive to improve the quality of life for Hawaii's present and future population through the pursuit of desirable courses of action in seven major areas of statewide concern which merit priority attention: economic development, population growth and land resource management, affordable housing, crime and criminal justice, quality education, principles of sustainability, and climate change adaptation. [L 1978, c 100, pt of §2; am L 1986, c 276, §29; am L 2011, c 181, §4; am L 2012, c 286, §3]

Hawai'i State Planning Act (*Hawai'i Revised Statutes §226-108*)

[§226-108] Sustainability. Priority guidelines and principles to promote sustainability shall include:

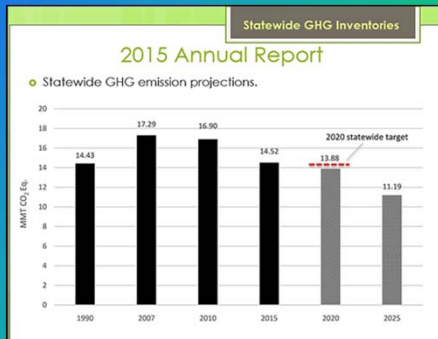
- (1) Encouraging balanced economic, social, community, and environmental priorities;
- (2) Encouraging planning that respects and promotes living within the natural resources and limits of the State;
- (3) Promoting a diversified and dynamic economy;
- (4) Encouraging respect for the host culture;
- (5) Promoting decisions based on meeting the needs of the present without compromising the needs of future generations;
- (6) Considering the principles of the ahupuaa system; and
- (7) Emphasizing that everyone, including individuals, families, communities, businesses, and government, has the responsibility for achieving a sustainable Hawaii. [L 2011, c 181, §2]

2020 Statutory Target: Greenhouse Gas Emissions Law

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Limit

(Hawai'i Revised Statutes C. 342B-Part VI, enacted in 2007)

- ▶ Established a GHG emissions limit to be equal to/below statewide GHG emissions in 1990 by 2020.
- ▶ Hawai'i Greenhouse Gas Emissions Report for 2015 (GHG Inventory), released January 2019
 - ▶ Excludes Aviation Fuel Emissions
 - ▶ Excludes International Bunker Fuel Emissions

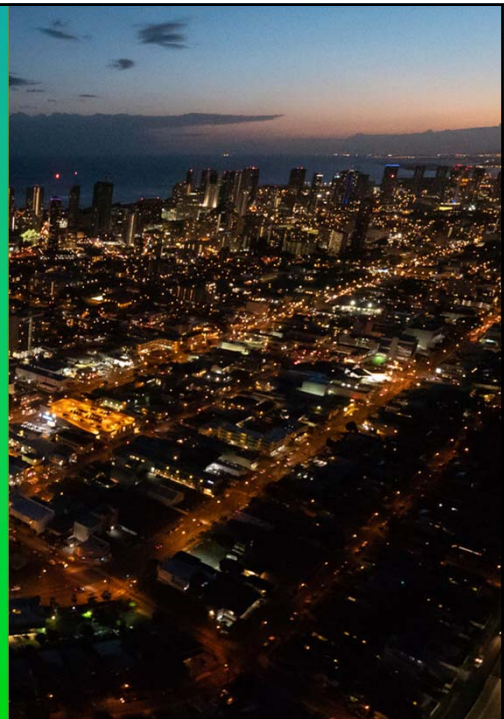


2030 Statutory Target: Energy Efficiency

Hawai'i's Energy Efficient Portfolio Standard

(Hawai'i Revised Statutes §269-96, enacted in 2009)

- ▶ Requires the Public Utilities Commission to establish energy-efficient portfolio standards, and mandates 30% (4,300 GW) energy reduction goal by **2030**.
- ▶ Mandates energy reduction goals of:
 - ▶ 1,375 GW of energy efficiency savings by 2015
 - ▶ 2,350 GW of energy efficiency savings by 2020
 - ▶ 3,325 GW of energy efficiency savings by 2025, and
 - ▶ 4,300 GW of energy efficiency savings by 2030



2030 Sustainability Goals:

Aloha+ Challenge

2014: Senate Concurrent Resolution 69:

Hawai'i State Legislature endorses and supports an integrated approach and six ambitious targets of the Aloha+ Challenge to be achieved by **2030**:

- 1) **Clean Energy:** 70% clean energy, including 40% from renewables and 30% from efficiency;
- 2) **Local Food:** At least double the local food production with a goal of 20-30% of food consumed being grown locally;
- 3) **Natural Resource Management:** Reverse the trend of natural resource loss mauka to makai by increasing watershed protection, community-based marine management, invasive species prevention and control, and restoration of native species;
- 4) **Waste Reduction:** Reduce the solid waste stream prior to disposal by 50%, through source reduction, recycling, and bioconversion;
- 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:** Increase local green jobs and education to implement these targets.

He Nohona 'Ae'ōia, A Culture of Sustainability



CLEAN ENERGY 70% clean energy : 40% from renewables & 30% from efficiency	WASTE REDUCTION Reduce the solid waste stream prior to disposal by 70% through source reduction, recycling, bioconversion and landfill diversion methods.
LOCAL FOOD At least double local food production : 20-30% of food consumed to grow locally	SMART SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES Increase livability and resilience in the built environment through planning and implementation at the state and county levels
NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT Reverse the trend of natural resource loss mauka to makai by increasing freshwater resources, watershed protection, community-based marine management, invasive species control and restoration of native species	GREEN WORKFORCE & EDUCATION Increase local green jobs and education to implement those targets

2020-2045 Sustainability Goals:

Governor's Sustainable Hawai'i Initiative

- 1) **Local Food:** Double local agricultural production by **2020**
- 2) **Biosecurity:** Implement interagency biosecurity plan by **2027**
- 3) **Watershed Protection:** Protect 30% of priority watersheds by **2030**
- 4) **Marine Management:** Effectively manage 30% of nearshore ocean waters by **2030**
- 5) **Renewable Energy:** Achieve 100% renewable electricity by **2045**

SUSTAINABLE HAWAII INITIATIVE



Strengthening our waters, land and food for Hawai'i's communities

double local food production 100% increase in local agricultural production by 2020	Hawai'i interagency biosecurity plan Stronger invasive species policy, infrastructure and capacity by 2027	30 x 30 watershed protection 30% of priority watersheds protected by 2030	30 x 30 marine management 30% of nearshore marine areas effectively managed by 2030	100% renewable energy Complete transfer to clean, renewable energy by 2045
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2035 Statutory Targets: Net Zero Campuses

University of Hawai'i Net Zero Energy Goal

(Hawai'i Revised Statutes §304A-119, enacted in 2015)

- Requires all campuses of the University of Hawai'i including Hawai'i's community college system to be net zero in energy use by 2035.

Department of Education Net Zero Energy Campuses

(Hawai'i Revised Statutes §302A-1510, enacted in 2016)

- Requires all public schools in the State of Hawai'i to be net zero in energy use by 2035.



2045 Statutory Targets: "100% Laws"

Beginning in 2015, Hawai'i's State Legislature began codifying "100%" goals to direct the following sustainability targets:

1. **100% Renewable Portfolio Standard by 2045**

(Hawai'i Revised Statutes §269-92; enacted in 2015)

Requires all electric utilities in Hawai'i to establish an RPS of:

- 10% by 12/31/2010,
- 15% by 12/31/2015,
- 30% by 12/31/2020,
- 40% by 12/31/2030,
- 70% by 12/31/2040, and
- 100% by 12/31/2045.

2. **100% Reclaimed Water in State & County Facilities by 2045**

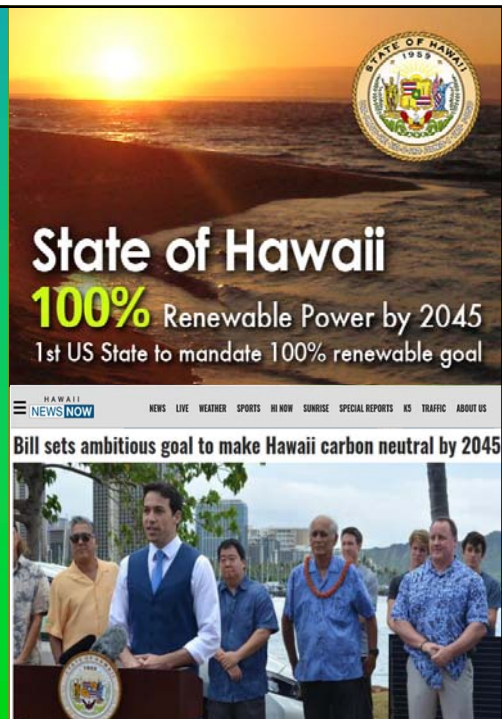
(Hawai'i Revised Statutes §174C-31; enacted in 2016)

Requires the Hawai'i Water Plan to direct the utilization of reclaimed water for uses other than drinking and for potable water needs in 100% of state and county facilities by 12/31/2045.

3. **Zero Emissions Clean Economy Target by 2045** **("Carbon Neutral by 2045")**

(Hawai'i Revised Statutes §225P-5; Act 15, Session Laws of Hawai'i 2018)

Establishes a statewide target to sequester more atmospheric carbon and greenhouse gases than emitted within the State as quickly as practicable, but no later than 2045.



Hawai'i's Statutory Environmental Preferences

- **Recycled Product Preference in the Procurement Code**
(Hawai'i Revised Statutes §103D-1005)
"Contracts shall be awarded to the lowest responsible and responsive bidders, with preference being given to the products containing recycled material..."
- **Goals for Recycled Product Procurement**
(Hawai'i Revised Statutes §342G-41)
"It shall be the policy of all state and county public agencies to give preference to the purchase of products made from recycled materials, that are themselves recyclable, and that are designed for durability"
- **Office Paper and Other Materials Recovery Program**
(Hawai'i Revised Statutes §342G-45)
"By June 30, 1993, all state and county agencies shall establish an office paper and other materials recovery program."
- **50% Recycling Goal**
(Hawai'i Revised Statutes §342G-3)
Establishes a statewide goal to reduce the solid waste stream prior to disposal by:
 - 25% by January 1, 1995,
 - 50% by January 1, 2000 through source reduction, recycling, and bioconversion.
- **Double-sided Copying Law**
(Hawai'i Revised Statutes §342G-44)
"Double-sided copying shall be standard operating practices for all state and county agencies, offices, and facilities, as available and appropriate."
- **Energy Efficiency and Environmental Standards for State Facilities, Motor Vehicles, and Transportation Fuel**
(Hawai'i Revised Statutes §196-9)
 - Promotes new state buildings to be at least LEED Silver / 2 Green Globes
 - Promotes new public residences to be: energy efficient, prevent heat gain, natural ventilation, and solar water heating systems
 - Encourages public procurement to include lifecycle costs benefit analysis to purchase ENERGY STAR Equipment
 - Procure environmentally preferable products, including recycled and recycled-content, bio-based, and other resource-efficient products and materials.
- **Zero-emission preference to light-motor vehicles**
(Act 143, Session Laws of Hawai'i 2019)
Grants procurement priority for fuel cell electric vehicles for state and county vehicle purchases.

Green Procurement Principles

	Avoid single-use disposable items
	Give preference to products that are recyclable and/or with high recycled content, biodegradable, have reduced packaging and greater durability
	Promote efficiency in the use of resources, including water and energy
	Employ clean technology, renewable energy and/or clean fuels
	Minimize emission of irritating or toxic substances during installation or use
	Minimize emission of substances that cause damages to the environment and ecosystems
	Minimize production of toxic substances upon disposal

Hawai'i's 2050 Sustainability Plan

Act 146, Session Laws of Hawai'i 2019

- Codified the Hawai'i 2050 Sustainability Plan in the Hawai'i State Planning Act, with a provision requiring the Office of Planning to submit decennial updates of the plan to the Legislature.
- Revised that the Hawaii 2050 Sustainability Plan "shall serve as the State's climate and sustainability action plan guiding the coordination and implementation of Hawai'i's sustainability and climate adaptation goals, principles, and policies."
- Required the Office of Planning to update the Hawai'i 2050 Sustainability Plan due to the Legislature prior to the Regular Session of 2021.



What strategies are other organizations using?



- ▶ Program policies for sustainable purchasing
- ▶ Encourage events
- ▶ Score cards
- ▶ Education and management buy in
- ▶ Code of Conduct
- ▶ Systematic approach
- ▶ Tap the resources of suppliers
- ▶ Require contractors to green their operations

Do we need more Statutes or Rules?

- ▶ Education
- ▶ HRS §103D-1005(e): Recycled Paper
- ▶ HRS §226-108: Sustainability
- ▶ Executive Orders
- ▶ Trash (recycling) Enforcement, SMC sections 21.36.082 and 21.36.083

<http://www.seattle.gov/utilities/businesses-and-key-accounts/solid-waste/recycling/commercial-recycling/ban-ordinance>

- ▶ No Car Idling in NYC:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nRmU5Lytdc>

When purchasing office paper and printed material, state purchasing agencies shall, and county purchasing agencies are urged to, purchase only office paper and printed material with recycled content.....



Do we need Statute or Rules?



What else do we need to know?



Prioritize and
organize



Lifecycle
costs



Ecolabels



Greenwashing



Additional
points on
sustainable
products



Avoid over-
specifications



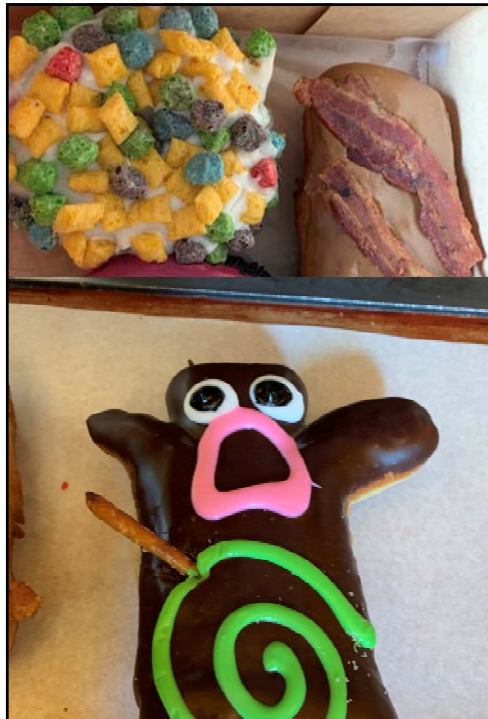
Informative
Reports





Talk Story: What are some challenges and hidden factors to be aware of?

- ▶ Sustainability and purchasing offices may be separated
- ▶ Additional work
- ▶ Good intentions with unintended consequences:
 - ▶ Composting Story
 - ▶ Toxic chemicals in furniture
<http://www.sfapproved.org/>
 - ▶ MGM Sanitary Gloves



Sustainability Participation at SPLC Summit

- ▶ SPLC
- ▶ Solid Waste Tour
- ▶ Hilton Portland Hotel

Trivia Question 1

- ▶ First to raise their hand and answer question, wins a prize.
- ▶ Question: What is the name of Hawaii's Sustainable Coordinator?



Trivia Question 2

- ▶ First to raise their hand and answer question, wins a prize.
- ▶ Question: True or False. Sustainable purchasing aims to strengthen the environment, economy and society?



Trivia Question 3

- ▶ First to raise their hand and answer question, wins a prize.
- ▶ Question: What is greenwashing?



THANK YOU

Slides will be posted on SPO website

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