HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES THIRTY-THIRD LEGISLATURE, 2025 STATE OF HAWAII

H.B. NO. **777**

A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO DECARBONIZATION.

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

1 SECTION 1. The legislature finds that reducing carbon 2 emissions is necessary to combat the ongoing climate crisis. 3 The legislature enacted statutory goals outlined in 4 section 225P-5, Hawaii Revised Statutes, to sequester more 5 atmospheric carbon and greenhouse gases than emitted within the 6 State as quickly as practicable, but no later than 2045; 7 provided that the statewide target includes a greenhouse gas 8 emissions limit, to be achieved no later than 2030, of at least 9 fifty per cent below the level of the statewide greenhouse gas 10 emissions in 2005.

11 The legislature has determined that, although the State is 12 committed to reducing carbon and greenhouse gas emissions, 13 current regulations and actions do not effectively promote the 14 use of public funds for infrastructure projects in a manner that 15 aligns with the State's goals for reducing these emissions. The 16 legislature further finds that Hawaii can enhance environmental 17 outcomes and expedite essential reductions in greenhouse gas

HB LRB 25-0251.docx

H.B. NO. 787

emissions by leveraging its purchasing power. By incorporating
 emissions data from the entire supply chain and product life
 cycle into procurement decisions, Hawaii can use this
 information to guide its spending to protect public health and
 the environment and ensure a livable climate.

6 The legislature also finds that upstream industrial 7 greenhouse gas emissions from the lifecycle of construction materials are an untapped area for decarbonization. Multiple 8 9 states, including California, Colorado, Oregon, and Washington, have addressed these emissions by adopting "buy clean" 10 11 initiatives. The "buy clean" programs in these states require 12 environmental product declarations for each eligible material 13 used in the construction of capital public projects and direct 14 state agencies to prioritize bids that use materials with the 15 lowest global warming potential.

16 California's Buy Clean California Act is established in 17 public contract code sections 3500-3505 and sets a maximum 18 acceptable global warming potential for construction materials, 19 including carbon steel rebar, structural steel, glass, and 20 mineral wool board insulation, and requires materials in

HB LRB 25-0251.docx

Page 2

Page 3

H.B. NO. 787

contracted projects to fall below the maximum acceptable global
 warming potential.

Section 24-92-117, Colorado Revised Statutes, establishes a
buy clean program that sets a maximum acceptable global warming
potential for construction materials, including asphalt,
concrete and cement, glass, post-tension, reinforcing and
structural steel, and wood structural elements, and requires
materials in contracted projects to fall below the maximum
acceptable global warming potential.

Sections 184.879 through 184.884, Oregon Revised Statutes, require environmental product declarations for state transportation projects using concrete, asphalt, or steel and require the applicable department to establish a program to decrease the emissions of the eligible materials used in products over time.

16 Washington's "buy clean, buy fair" policy, established by 17 chapter 39.116, Revised Code of Washington, requires an 18 environmental product declaration, health declaration, and 19 supplier code of conduct for contractors on eligible projects. 20 The program also creates a database to track eligible materials' 21 industry-standard global warming potential and forms a working

HB LRB 25-0251.docx

Page 4

H.B. NO. 787

1 group composed of materials producers to address challenges to 2 producing lower carbon materials.

3 The legislature notes that the Hawaii state energy office's
4 report to the 2024 legislature, "Hawaii Pathways to
5 Decarbonization", pursuant to Act 238, Session Laws of Hawaii
6 2022, recommended adopting a "buy clean" state policy as a key
7 action to achieve a carbon-negative economy.

8 Accordingly, the purpose of this Act is to require the 9 Hawaii climate change mitigation and adaption commission to 10 study the feasibility of implementing a "buy clean" state policy 11 and program including an analysis of best practices and 12 standards informed by scientific evidence.

13 SECTION 2. The Hawaii climate change mitigation and 14 adaption commission shall, with administrative and substantive 15 support from the department of land and natural resources, study 16 the feasibility of implementing a "buy clean" decarbonization 17 state policy and program in Hawaii, including an analysis of 18 available scientific evidence, potential frameworks, best 19 practices, standards, and implications. The commission shall 20 submit a report of its findings and recommendations, including 21 any proposed legislation, to the legislature no later than

HB LRB 25-0251.docx

H.B. NO. 787

1 twenty days prior to the convening of the regular session of 2 2027.

SECTION 3. There is appropriated out of the general 3 revenues of the State of Hawaii the sum of \$ or so much 4 thereof as may be necessary for fiscal year 2025-2026 for the 5 6 Hawaii climate change mitigation and adaption commission to 7 study the feasibility of implementing a "buy clean" 8 decarbonization policy and program in Hawaii pursuant to section 9 2 of this Act.

10 The sum appropriated shall be expended by the department of 11 land and natural resources for the purposes of this Act.

SECTION 4. This Act shall take effect on July 1, 2025. 12

INTRODUCED BY: Miole E. Loven

JAN 1 7 2025

H.B. NO. 787

Report Title:

DLNR; Climate Commission; Study; Decarbonization; Carbon; Standards; Buy Clean; Procurement; Construction Materials; Appropriation

Description:

Requires the Hawaii Climate Change Mitigation and Adaption Commission to study the feasibility of implementing a "buy clean" decarbonization policy and program in Hawaii. Requires administrative and substantive support from the Department of Land and Natural Resources. Appropriates moneys.

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