LC005532

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# STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

### IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

#### **JANUARY SESSION, A.D. 2024**

### AN ACT

# RELATING TO PUBLIC PROPERTY AND WORKS -- STATE PURCHASES -- LEAD BY EXAMPLE ACT

Introduced By: Senators Miller, Gu, Euer, DiMario, Valverde, Cano, Lauria, Murray, and

Ujifusa

Date Introduced: March 01, 2024

Referred To: Senate Environment & Agriculture

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

1 SECTION 1. Chapter 37-2 of the General Laws entitled "State Purchases" is hereby 2 amended by adding thereto the following sections: 3 37-2-83. State purchasing ban on plastic bottles. 4 State funds shall not be used to purchase single-serving bottled water for use in facilities 5 that are served by public water supplies or potable well water, except when required for safety, health or emergency situations. 6 7 37-2-84. State purchasing -- Electric vehicles. 8 (a) State funds shall be used to lease or purchase electric vehicles and electric vehicle 9 infrastructure for use by state agencies. 10 (b)(1) For purposes of this section, "electric vehicles" means a vehicle that uses one or 11 more electric motors for propulsion. Electric vehicles include light and medium duty passenger 12 vehicles, light and heavy-duty vehicles, buses, emergency vehicles, bicycles, and scooters. Electric 13 vehicles do not include hybrid electric vehicles or HEVs that require use of an internal combustion 14 engine and emit carbon emissions. 15 (2) For the purposes of this section, "electric vehicle infrastructure" means structures, machinery, and equipment necessary and integral to support an electric vehicle, including battery 16

(c) If a combustion engine vehicle cannot be replaced with an electric vehicle due to limited

charging stations, rapid charging stations, and battery exchange stations.

1	supply or inadequate replacement, the state may lease or purchase a hybrid vehicle until a time
2	when a comparable vehicle is available. If a replacement hybrid vehicle is not available, the state
3	may lease or purchase a combustion engine vehicle until a time when a comparable electric vehicle
4	<u>is available.</u>
5	(d) Consistent with chapter 6.2 of title 42 ("act on climate"), by 2030, forty-five percent
6	(45%) or more of the state's light-duty fleet shall consist of zero emissions vehicles.
7	(e) By 2030, the number of electric vehicle charging stations at state-owned properties shall
8	be at least two hundred (200).
9	(f) Reporting. The department of administration's capital asset management division shall
10	prepare an annual report that summarizes the purchasing outlined in this section, which shall
11	include, but is not limited to, the following:
12	(1) Number of combustion engine vehicles replaced with same;
13	(2) Number of combustion engine vehicles replaced with electric vehicles;
14	(3) Number of combustion engine vehicles replaced with hybrid electric vehicles; and
15	(4) Number of new electric vehicles, hybrid electric vehicles, and combustion engine
16	vehicles.
17	(5) The report is due annually on or before January 31 for the previous year, and is to be
18	provided to the Executive Climate Change Coordinating Council (EC4), the speaker of the house
19	of representatives, the president of the senate, and the governor.
20	37-2-85. State purchasing Renewable energy and efficient technologies.
21	(a) State funds shall be used to purchase renewable and energy efficient technologies for
22	use on state properties to improve existing infrastructure, reduce energy consumption and
23	greenhouse gas emissions.
24	(b) For the purpose of this section, "renewable energy technologies" means any system that
25	collects energy from renewable resources such as sunlight, wind, waves, and geothermal heat.
26	"Energy efficient technologies" means technology certified as energy efficient, which uses less
27	energy and reduces pollution. Renewable energy systems and efficient technologies may be located
28	on or within the physical structure of a state owned building or located on state owned property.
29	(c) The state shall install renewable energy and efficient technologies in new buildings or
30	during the renovation or repairing of an existing state property. For new and existing structures,
31	energy efficient systems may include air conditioning systems, ventilation systems, heating
32	systems, domestic hot water heating systems, compressed air systems, distribution systems,
33	lighting systems, power systems, and controls of the building.
34	(d) The department of administration's capital asset management division shall reduce

1	overall site energy use intensity (EUI), defined as weather-normalized BTU per square feet, from
2	a 2014 baseline at state-owned buildings by twenty percent (20%) or more by 2025; by thirty
3	percent (30%) by 2040; and by forty percent (40%) by 2050.
4	(e) Reporting. The department of administration's capital asset management division shall
5	prepare an annual report that summarizes the purchasing outlined in this section, which shall
6	include, but is not limited to, EUI at state-owned buildings by property and by building. The report
7	is due annually on or before January 31 for the previous year, and is to be provided to the Executive
8	Climate Change Coordinating Council (EC4), the speaker of the house of representatives, the
9	president of the senate, and the governor.
10	37-2-86 State purchasing Recycling in state buildings.
11	(a) State funds shall be used to purchase recycling bins for all state buildings to ensure
12	proper disposal of recyclable items. For any state facility with a cafeteria, state purchasing shall
13	require the use of biodegradable and compostable materials. Cafeterias shall provide biodegradable
14	or compostable utensils, straws, cups, plates, and napkins by January 1, 2025. No plastic plates,
15	cutlery, or drinkware shall be offered after January 1, 2025.
16	(b) To reduce the amount of waste entering our state landfill, state funds shall be used to
17	lease or purchase compostable bins for state facilities, along with contracting with a compost
18	disposal service.
19	(c) For the purposes of this section, "compostable materials" means an organic material
20	that has the potential to be composted and not co-mingled or contaminated by significant amounts
21	of toxic substances. Compostable material includes leaves, twigs, dead flowers, straw, corn stalks,
22	shredded cardboard and paper, paper towels and napkins, vacuum cleaner bag contents, dryer lint,
23	untreated wood chips and saw dust, vegetable and fruit scraps, spoiled vegetables and fruits,
24	eggshells, coffee grounds and filters, tea bags, grass clippings, and fresh plant and yard trimmings.
25	(d) The state shall require all agencies to implement a recycling and compost program no
26	later than January 1, 2026.
27	(e) Reporting. The department of administration's capital asset management division shall
28	prepare an annual report that summarizes the purchasing outlined in this section, which shall
29	include, but is not limited to, the status of composting and recycling programs by property to
30	include, where possible, quantitative reporting on volume or weight of material that is composted,
31	recycled, and landfilled. The report is due annually on or before January 31, for the previous year,
32	and is to be provided to the Executive Climate Change Coordinating Council (EC4), the speaker of
33	the house of representatives, the president of the senate, and the governor.

1	SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon passag
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# EXPLANATION

## BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

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1	This act would ban state purchases of plastic bottles. It would also require state funds to be
2	used to lease or purchase electric vehicles and renewable energy efficient technologies for use on
3	state property. Annual reports would be required to be filed by January 31, and provided to the
4	Executive Climate Change Coordinating Council (EC4), the speaker of the house of
5	representatives, the president of the senate, and the governor.
6	This act would take effect upon passage.
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