



# Hawaii

GHG Reduction Target

**NET ZERO**  
by 2045

Renewable Energy  
and Energy Efficiency Jobs

**10,002**  
Jobs in 2018  
(EFI & NASEO, 2018)

RPS Target

**100%**  
by 2045

## Climate Framework and Laws

**Act 32 (2017)** enshrines the principles and goals of the Paris Agreement as the framework for Hawaii to pursue climate change planning. The **Hawaii Climate Adaptation Initiative Act (2014)** acknowledged climate change as the paramount challenge of this century and established what is now the **State Climate Mitigation and Adaptation Commission**. **Act 286 (2012)** was passed to enact climate change priority guidelines within the State Planning Act.

## Energy

In June 2018, Governor Ige signed two bills, **HB 1986** and **HB 2182**, that created a framework for a carbon offset program that allows for carbon credits through global sequestration protocols and committed Hawaii to become carbon neutral by 2045, respectively. The **Hawaii Clean Energy Initiative (HCEI)** is a framework of statutes and regulations supported by a diverse group of stakeholders committed to Hawaii's clean energy future.

## Energy Efficiency

Hawaii's **Energy Efficiency Portfolio Standard** is a statutory requirement to achieve 4,300 gigawatt hours of electricity use reductions statewide by 2030. The **Ka Hei Department of Education Energy Efficiency and Sustainability Program** integrates energy efficiency and sustainability improvements into facility upgrades and student education through a combination of energy efficiency measures, clean energy generation, and a comprehensive sustainability program. **HRS 196-9** targets energy efficiency and environmental standards for state facilities, as well as for vehicles and fuel.

## Transportation

Hawaii's **State Alternate Fuel Standards** requires 20% of highway fuel demand to be provided by alternate fuels by 2010 and 30% by 2030, while state agencies are required to purchase fuel-efficient vehicles and include projected

fuel costs in life-cycle cost-benefit analysis. On the books **HRS 103D-412** directs all state and county entities when purchasing new light-duty motor vehicles, to look for ones with reduced dependence on petroleum-based fuels.

## Resilience

Hawaii's **Climate Commission** (formerly the **Inter-agency Climate Adaptation Committee**) provides direction, facilitation, coordination, and planning among state and country agencies, federal agencies, and other partners about climate change mitigation and resiliency strategies. In December 2017, it released a **Sea Level Rise Vulnerability and Adaptation Report**, that describes and models sea level rise projections, and provides mechanisms and strategies for improving resilience and adapting to the physical, social, and economic impacts of sea level rise.

## Climate Finance

The **Environmental Response, Energy, and Food Security Tax (aka Barrel Tax)** is a \$1.05 tax per barrel of petroleum products imported into Hawaii that discourages fossil fuel consumption and funds environmentally friendly initiatives. The **Green Energy Market Securitization Program** is a sustainable green financing initiative that provides low-cost capital to finance clean energy improvements for those who might otherwise have difficulty obtaining financing. It has the capacity to finance the installation of over 44 MW of energy and assist as many as 30,000 Hawaii consumers.

## Natural and Working Lands

The **Sustainable Hawaii Initiative** sets the following goals for Hawaii: (1) double food production by 2020; (2) implement Hawaii's interagency biosecurity plan by 2026; (3) protect 30% of Hawaii's priority watersheds; (4) effectively manage 30% of Hawaii's marine areas; and (5) achieve 100% renewable energy by 2045. Hawaii is also engaging in **native forest restoration**, including a public-private pilot to reforest 5,500 acres on Mauna Kea, and pursuing **carbon sequestration**.