

STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YR ENACTED
Enacted	<p><b>Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Targets</b></p> <p>50% by 2030   Carbon negative by 2045</p> <p>Relative to 2005 levels</p> <p><b>Establishing Policies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Act 15 (HB 2182) (2018) ■</li> <li>Act 238 (HB 1800 CD2) (2022) ■</li> </ul>	Climate Governance and Equity	Climate Governance	2022
Enacted	<p><b>Climate Action Plans</b></p> <p>Hawai'i Pathways to Decarbonization</p> <p><b>Establishing Policies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Act 238 (2022) ■</li> <li>Hawai'i Pathways to Decarbonization (2023) ■</li> </ul>	Climate Governance and Equity	Climate Governance	2023
Enacted	<p><b>State Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory</b></p> <p>The 1990-2021 Greenhouse Gas Inventory was published in May 2024.</p> <p><b>Establishing Policies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hawaii Revised Statutes Division 1. Government § 342B-72. ■</li> <li>1990-2021 Greenhouse Gas Inventory (2024) ■</li> </ul>	Climate Governance and Equity	Climate Governance	2024
Enacted	<p><b>Climate Bureaucracy</b></p> <p>Hawai'i Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Commission</p> <p><b>Establishing Policies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Act 32 (2017) ■</li> <li>Hawai'i Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Commission ■</li> </ul>	Climate Governance and Equity	Climate Governance	2017







STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YR ENACTED
Enacted	<p><b>Climate Advisory Bodies</b></p> <p>Climate Advisory Team (CAT)</p> <p><b>Establishing Policies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Climate Advisory Team (CAT)</li> </ul>	Climate Governance and Equity	Climate Governance	2024
Not Enacted	<p><b>Environmental Justice Community Definitions</b></p> <p>Environmental justice (EJ) community definitions identify the specific, quantifiable thresholds that designate a geographical area as an EJ community. These definitions account for multiple factors, including both environmental and socioeconomic stressors, that may contribute to persistent environmental health disparities.</p>	Climate Governance and Equity	Environmental Justice and Equity	
Enacted	<p><b>Environmental Justice Mapping Tools</b></p> <p>Justice40 Disadvantaged Tracts in Hawai'i</p> <p><b>Establishing Policies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Justice40 Disadvantaged Tracts in Hawai'i (2022)</li> </ul>	Climate Governance and Equity	Environmental Justice and Equity	2022
Not Enacted	<p><b>Environmental Justice Community Investment Requirements</b></p> <p>Environmental justice (EJ) community investment requirements help ensure communities most impacted by environmental burdens are benefitting equitably from public programs by requiring a certain percentage of funds and/or benefits from other policies are allocated to EJ communities.</p>	Climate Governance and Equity	Environmental Justice and Equity	
Not Enacted	<p><b>Environmental Justice Bureaucracy</b></p> <p>Environmental justice (EJ) bureaucracy consists of dedicated EJ offices and staff, interagency task forces, and other bodies made up of government staff responsible for developing and implementing EJ policy. These entities are often tasked with integrating EJ and equity into climate policy design and implementation.</p>	Climate Governance and Equity	Environmental Justice and Equity	





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Not Enacted	<p><b>Environmental Justice Advisory Bodies</b></p> <p>Environmental justice (EJ) advisory bodies are responsible for making recommendations on EJ policy, integrating EJ and equity principles into climate policy, and increasing public engagement. These bodies can consist of all non-government members, or be a mix of government and non-government members.</p>	Climate Governance and Equity	Environmental Justice and Equity	
Not Enacted	<p><b>Cumulative Impact Assessment</b></p> <p>Cumulative impact assessments determine the health and environmental impacts of renewing or granting a permit for certain pollution-generating facilities in environmental justice communities. Increased pollution burdens in communities may result in the permit application being denied.</p>	Climate Governance and Equity	Environmental Justice and Equity	
Not Enacted	<p><b>Just Transition Plans</b></p> <p>Just transition plans are documents that outline policies and recommendations aimed at supporting communities, workers, and industries affected by the transition away from fossil fuels. The plans often focus on workforce development and retraining, job creation, and economic diversification.</p>	Climate Governance and Equity	Just Transition	
Not Enacted	<p><b>Just Transition Offices and Staff</b></p> <p>Just transition offices and staff assist workers and communities transitioning away from fossil fuel extraction and use, typically through retraining programs and support with relocation and economic diversification. Offices and staff also coordinate with other state agencies to effectively design policy to achieve a just transition.</p>	Climate Governance and Equity	Just Transition	
Not Enacted	<p><b>Just Transition Advisory Bodies</b></p> <p>Just transition advisory bodies write or advise on a state's just transition plan or report, and make recommendations on ways to support affected workers, communities, and industries. The bodies can consist of all non-government members, or be a mix of government and non-government members.</p>	Climate Governance and Equity	Just Transition	
Not Enacted	<p><b>Just Transition Funds</b></p> <p>Just transition funds support initiatives and investments aimed at facilitating the equitable transition of workers and communities affected by shifts in industries or policies that transition from fossil fuels.</p>	Climate Governance and Equity	Just Transition	

STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YR ENACTED
Enacted	<p><b>Green Banks</b></p> <p>Hawai'i Green Infrastructure Authority</p> <p>Establishing Policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Act 211 (2013)</li> <li>Hawai'i Green Infrastructure Authority</li> </ul>	Cross-Sector	Climate Finance	2013
Not Enacted	<p><b>Carbon Pollution Pricing</b></p> <p>Carbon pollution pricing establishes a pollution fee or cap-and-trade program on the greenhouse gas emissions associated with each sector/source of emissions within the state. Programs typically cover the electricity, buildings, transportation, and/or industrial sectors.</p>	Cross-Sector	Carbon Valuation	
Not Enacted	<p><b>Social Cost of Carbon</b></p> <p>The social cost of carbon is a monetary estimate of the damage of each ton of greenhouse gases emitted. The social cost of carbon is used to quantify and monetize climate damages, representing the net economic cost of climate pollution to society.</p>	Cross-Sector	Carbon Valuation	
Enacted	<p><b>Clean Energy and Renewable Portfolio Standards</b></p> <p>40% renewable energy by 2030   70% by 2040   100% by 2045</p> <p>Establishing Policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HB 623 (2015)</li> </ul>	Electricity	Energy Plans and Targets	2015
Not Enacted	<p><b>Electricity Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Targets</b></p> <p>Electricity greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction targets are set by a state to limit GHG emissions in the electricity sector. These targets aim to reduce emissions by different amounts over time, often expressed as percentage relative to a baseline year.</p>	Electricity	Energy Plans and Targets	

STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YR ENACTED
Not Enacted	<p><b>Clean Energy Plans</b></p> <p>Clean energy plans are documents that outline the policies and strategies states can implement to meet clean energy targets. Draft plans are often published first, and after a period of public comments and revisions, a final plan is released.</p>	Electricity	Energy Plans and Targets	
Not Enacted	<p><b>Distributed Generation/Solar Carve-out</b></p> <p>The State Policy Opportunity Tracker (SPOT) breaks clean energy policies down into “components”, which are binary questions to evaluate policy quality. Higher quality policies have more of their SPOT components fulfilled.</p> <p><b>Establishing Policies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SPOT - Distributed Generation/Solar <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Carve-out in Hawai'i <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Policy Components</b></p> <p>0/5</p>	Electricity	Clean Energy Generation	
Partially Enacted	<p><b>Net Metering</b></p> <p>The State Policy Opportunity Tracker (SPOT) breaks clean energy policies down into “components”, which are binary questions to evaluate policy quality. Higher quality policies have more of their SPOT components fulfilled.</p> <p><b>Establishing Policies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SPOT - Net Metering in Hawai'i <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></li> </ul> </li> <li>SPOT - Aggregate Net Metering in Hawai'i <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Policy Components</b></p> <p>2/11</p>	Electricity	Clean Energy Generation	
Partially Enacted	<p><b>Shared Renewables</b></p> <p>The State Policy Opportunity Tracker (SPOT) breaks clean energy policies down into “components”, which are binary questions to evaluate policy quality. Higher quality policies have more of their SPOT components fulfilled.</p> <p><b>Establishing Policies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SPOT - Shared Renewables in Hawai'i <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Policy Components</b></p> <p>4/6</p>	Electricity	Clean Energy Generation	

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Not Enacted	<p><b>Community Choice Aggregation</b></p> <p>Community choice aggregation allows local governments to procure power on behalf of their residents, businesses, and municipal accounts from an alternative supplier while still receiving transmission and distribution service from their existing utility provider.</p>	Electricity	Clean Energy Generation	
Not Enacted	<p><b>Energy Storage Targets</b></p> <p>Energy storage targets establish procurement targets for energy storage systems by a certain date, often with interim targets. Targets can vary from broad megawatt (MW) requirements to more specific mandates that focus on the adoption of certain storage technologies.</p>	Electricity	Transmission, Distribution, and Energy Storage	
Enacted	<p><b>Interconnection Standards</b></p> <p>Hawaii received a C grade from Freeing the Grid.</p> <p><b>Establishing Policies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Freeing the Grid Hawai'i Grade (2023)</li> </ul>	Electricity	Transmission, Distribution, and Energy Storage	2023
Enacted	<p><b>Coal Phaseouts</b></p> <p>The public utilities commission is prohibited from issuing or renewing permits for covered source facilities that burn coal for electricity generation after December 31, 2022.</p> <p><b>Establishing Policies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SB 2629 (2020)</li> </ul>	Electricity	Coal Retirement	2020
Not Enacted	<p><b>Coal Plant Securitization</b></p> <p>Coal securitization is a financing tool that allows utility companies to refinance debt they issued to build coal plants and close the facilities early without taking a financial hit or passing costs on to ratepayers.</p>	Electricity	Coal Retirement	
Enacted	<p><b>Residential Energy Codes</b></p> <p>The statewide energy code for residential construction is 2018 IECC with amendments.</p> <p><b>Establishing Policies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hawai'i State Energy Code (2021)</li> </ul>	Buildings and Efficiency	Building Codes	2021

STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YR ENACTED
Enacted	<p><b>Commercial Energy Codes</b></p> <p>The statewide energy code for commercial building construction is 2018 IECC and ASHRAE 90.1-2016.</p> <p><b>Establishing Policies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hawai'i State Energy Code (2021) </li> </ul>	Buildings and Efficiency	Building Codes	2021
Not Enacted	<p><b>Stretch Building Energy Codes</b></p> <p>Stretch building energy codes are an optional, more stringent building code established by the state that local jurisdictions can adopt to require that newly constructed buildings are more efficient than the baseline state codes.</p>	Buildings and Efficiency	Building Codes	
Enacted	<p><b>Appliance Standards</b></p> <p>The Hawai'i Appliance Efficiency Standards apply to 10 products.</p> <p><b>Establishing Policies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Act 141 (2019) </li> <li>SB 691 (2023) </li> <li>HB 192 (2023) </li> <li>Hawai'i Appliance Efficiency Standards </li> </ul>	Buildings and Efficiency	Building Standards	2023
In-Progress	<p><b>Building Performance Standards</b></p> <p>Hawaii will receive \$18.1M to develop and adopt a building performance standard through the federal Inflation Reduction Act Support for Building Energy Codes and Innovative Codes.</p> <p><b>Establishing Policies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inflation Reduction Act Support for Building Energy Codes and Innovative Codes – Round 1 (2024) </li> </ul>	Buildings and Efficiency	Building Standards	
Not Enacted	<p><b>Clean Heat Standards</b></p> <p>Clean heat standards establish a performance standard requiring heat providers to deliver a gradually-increasing percentage of low-emission heating services to customers.</p>	Buildings and Efficiency	Building Standards	

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Enacted	<p><b>Energy Efficiency Resource Standards (EERS)</b></p> <p>Electric utilities are required to achieve annual savings equivalent to 1.4% of electricity sales; utilities must achieve a 30% reduction in electricity usage by 2030, relative to a 2008 baseline.</p> <p>Gas utilities are not subject to an EERS.</p> <p><b>Establishing Policies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <a href="#">HRS §269-96 (2009)</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>  Hawaii Energy Efficiency Portfolio           </li> <li>  Standard           </li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Buildings and Efficiency	Building Efficiency	2020
In-Progress	<p><b>Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE)</b></p> <p>Hawaii has enacted commercial PACE-enabling legislation and is developing programs.</p> <p><b>Establishing Policies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <a href="#">HB 2088 (2022)</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>  </li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Buildings and Efficiency	Building Efficiency	2022
Partially Enacted	<p><b>Weatherization Funding</b></p> <p>The State Policy Opportunity Tracker (SPOT) breaks clean energy policies down into “components”, which are binary questions to evaluate policy quality. Higher quality policies have more of their SPOT components fulfilled.</p> <p><b>Establishing Policies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <a href="#">SPOT - Weatherization Funding in Hawai'i</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>  </li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Policy Components</b></p> <p>1/4</p>	Buildings and Efficiency	Building Efficiency	
Not Enacted	<p><b>All-Electric Buildings</b></p> <p>All-electric buildings policies require new buildings to be constructed with all-electric heating, cooling, and cooking systems to transition away from fossil-fuel use in buildings.</p>	Buildings and Efficiency	Building Electrification	



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Not Enacted	<p><b>Low-Emission Vehicle (LEV) Standards</b></p> <p>Under Section 177 of the Clean Air Act, California has the unique authority to establish vehicle emission standards more stringent than federal standards, and other states may adopt California's standards. These Low-Emission Vehicle (LEV) standards control tailpipe emissions of criteria pollutants and greenhouse gasses from light-duty vehicles.</p>	Transportation	Light-Duty Vehicles	
Not Enacted	<p><b>Zero-Emission Vehicle (ZEV) Mandates</b></p> <p>Zero-Emission Vehicle (ZEV) mandates, also known as "clean car standards," require automakers to produce and sell a certain percentage of zero-emission light-duty vehicles each model year based on total new vehicle sales. The most stringent ZEV mandates require 100% of new vehicle sales to be electric by 2035 and are known as "Advanced Clean Cars II".</p>	Transportation	Light-Duty Vehicles	
Not Enacted	<p><b>Electric Vehicle Rebates</b></p> <p>Electric vehicle rebates offer rebates to make light-duty electric vehicles more affordable to increase their adoption in a state.</p>	Transportation	Light-Duty Vehicles	
Not Enacted	<p><b>Low NOx Omnibus Rules</b></p> <p>Low NOx Omnibus Rules establish stringent tailpipe emission standards for heavy duty vehicles, updated testing procedures, and technology-neutral compliance mechanisms to reduce nitrous oxide (NOx) pollution. The regulation must be adopted first by California, and other states may adopt the regulation under the federal Clean Air Act.</p>	Transportation	Medium- and Heavy-Duty Vehicles	
Not Enacted	<p><b>Medium- and Heavy-Duty (MHD) Zero-Emission Vehicle (ZEV) Mandates</b></p> <p>Medium- and heavy-duty (MHD) zero-emission vehicle mandates, also known as "Advanced Clean Trucks", require automakers to produce and sell a certain number of zero-emission MHD vehicles to fulfill a quota based on a percentage of total sales in states.</p>	Transportation	Medium- and Heavy-Duty Vehicles	
Not Enacted	<p><b>Medium- and Heavy-Duty Electric Vehicle (EV) Rebates</b></p> <p>Medium- and heavy-duty (MHD) electric vehicle rebates consist of programs and policies that offer rebates to make MHD electric vehicles more affordable to increase their adoption in a state.</p>	Transportation	Medium- and Heavy-Duty Vehicles	

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Enacted	<p><b>Public Fleet Electric Vehicle (EV) Procurement Targets</b></p> <p>30% of the state's light-duty vehicle fleet are ZEVs by 2025   60% are ZEVs by 2030   100% are ZEVs by 2035</p> <p><b>Establishing Policies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">HB 552 (2021)</a></li> </ul>	Transportation	Lead by Example	2021
Not Enacted	<p><b>Electric Bus Procurement Targets</b></p> <p>Electric bus procurement targets require that a certain percentage or number of school buses and/or transit buses purchased or leased by the state, transit authorities, and/or school districts must be electric or zero-emissions.</p>	Transportation	Lead by Example	
Not Enacted	<p><b>Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging Infrastructure Requirements</b></p> <p>Electric vehicle (EV) charging infrastructure requirements establish mandates for the installation of EV charging infrastructure in new construction or developments, such as residential or commercial buildings, and public parking lots.</p>	Transportation	EV Charging Infrastructure	
Enacted	<p><b>Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging Infrastructure Rebates</b></p> <p>The EV Charging Stations rebate program offers rebates for the purchase and installation of EV chargers for commercial entities, workplaces, and multifamily dwellings, up to \$4,500 for Level 2 and up to \$35,000 for direct current (DC) fast chargers.</p> <p><b>Establishing Policies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">HB 1585 (2019)</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">EV Charging Stations rebate program</a></li> </ul>	Transportation	EV Charging Infrastructure	2019
Not Enacted	<p><b>Electric Vehicle (EV) and EV Charging Infrastructure Plans</b></p> <p>Electric vehicle (EV) and EV charging infrastructure plans are documents that provide a framework to guide the development, coordination, and adoption of EVs and EV charging infrastructure.</p>	Transportation	Transportation Plans and Targets	

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Enacted	<p><b>Transportation Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Targets</b></p> <p>Net-zero emissions by 2045</p> <p>Establishing Policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SB 1024 (2023)</li> </ul>	Transportation	Transportation Plans and Targets	2023
Not Enacted	<p><b>Low Carbon Fuel Standards</b></p> <p>A low carbon fuel standard (LCFS) is a market-based mechanism to reduce the carbon intensity of transportation fuels and account for the fuel's life cycle greenhouse gas emissions.</p>	Transportation	Transportation Plans and Targets	
Partially Enacted	<p><b>Bicycle Friendly States</b></p> <p>Hawai'i is ranked 27th out of 50 in the 2022 Bicycle Friendly State rankings by the League of American Bicyclists.</p> <p>Establishing Policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hawai'i Bicycle Friendly State Scorecard</li> </ul> <p>Policy Components</p> <p>3/5</p>	Transportation	Public and Active Transportation	
Not Enacted	<p><b>Buy Clean Requirements</b></p> <p>Buy clean requirements mandate or incentivize the use of low-carbon construction materials, such as concrete and steel, in public projects to address embodied carbon.</p>	Industry, Materials, and Waste Management	Industrial Decarbonization	
Not Enacted	<p><b>Hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) Regulations</b></p> <p>Hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) regulations include phasedown commitments, rulemakings, disclosure requirements, bans, or other measures that reduce HFC usage and emissions.</p>	Industry, Materials, and Waste Management	F-gas Regulations	
Not Enacted	<p><b>Sulfur Hexafluoride (SF6) Regulations</b></p> <p>Sulfur hexafluoride (SF6) regulations include phasedown commitments, reporting requirements, bans, or other measures that reduce SF6 usage and emissions.</p>	Industry, Materials, and Waste Management	F-gas Regulations	

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Not Enacted	<p><b>Oil and Gas Methane Regulations</b></p> <p>Oil and gas methane regulations include phasedown commitments, reporting requirements, leak detection and repair, or other measures that reduce methane emissions from oil and gas production.</p>	Industry, Materials, and Waste Management	Oil and Gas Regulations	
Not Enacted	<p><b>Fracking Bans</b></p> <p>Fracking bans prohibit the practice of hydraulic fracturing for the production of oil and/or natural gas by a certain year. Legislation often requires an environmental agency or department to promulgate regulations.</p>	Industry, Materials, and Waste Management	Oil and Gas Regulations	
Not Enacted	<p><b>Landfill Methane Regulations</b></p> <p>Landfill methane regulations include rulemakings, emissions monitoring, emissions control, or other measures that reduce methane emissions from decaying organic waste in landfills.</p>	Industry, Materials, and Waste Management	Waste Management	
Not Enacted	<p><b>Food Waste Bans and Targets</b></p> <p>Food waste bans and targets include policies that prohibit certain entities that generate specified amounts of food waste (typically commercial businesses and larger institutions) from sending this waste to landfills. Targets aim to reduce total food waste by a certain percentage each target year.</p>	Industry, Materials, and Waste Management	Waste Management	
Enacted	<p><b>Agriculture Financial Incentives</b></p> <p>The Hawai'i Carbon Smart Land Management Assistance Pilot Program provides compensation to producers for practices that increase soil health.</p> <p>Establishing Policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Act 185 (SB 3325 CD1) (2022)</li> </ul>	Natural and Working Lands	Agriculture	2022
Enacted	<p><b>Agriculture Technical Assistance Programs</b></p> <p>The Farmer Apprenticeship Mentoring Program (FMAP) aims to improve soil health and support a whole farm system approach to sustainable agriculture.</p> <p>Establishing Policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SB 3197 (2022)</li> </ul>	Natural and Working Lands	Agriculture	2022