

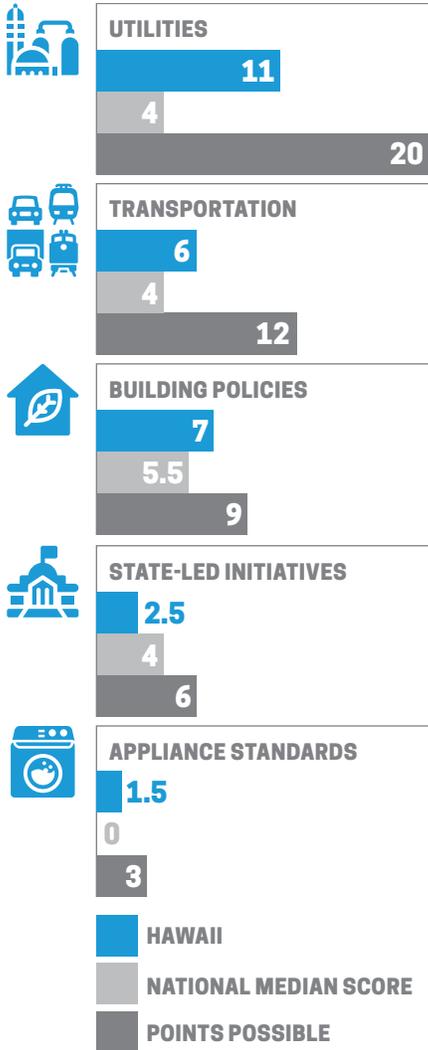
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2020 STATE ENERGY EFFICIENCY SCORECARD

Hawai'i

Hawai'i ranked 14th in the 2020 State Energy Efficiency Scorecard, rising two places from 2019. The state earned 28 points out of a possible 50, 2.5 more than last year.

Hawai'i continues to achieve high levels of energy savings guided by the state's Clean Energy Initiative and goals to reduce consumption 30% (4,300 GWh) by 2030 through efficiency measures. The state initiated a successful large-scale public benchmarking project in recent years, and in 2019 passed energy and water efficiency standards for five products and adopted current federal appliance standards as state law to protect against their potential repeal. Hawai'i leads the country in government energy performance contracting and offers low-interest loan options for energy efficiency to residential and commercial customers through its Green Energy Market Securitization (GEMS) program.



UTILITIES

Hawai'i has set long-term electricity savings targets and achieved electricity savings of almost triple the national average in recent years. The Hawai'i Public Utilities Commission (PUC) concluded Phase 1 of its performance-based regulation (PBR) proceeding in 2019 by issuing an order establishing a new utility regulatory framework; Phase 2, focusing on development of revenue adjustment mechanisms and performance incentives, is expected to produce a PUC order by the end of 2020. The state offers performance incentives to the efficiency program administrator and has decoupling rules in place, both of which help to encourage energy efficiency.

TRANSPORTATION

The state integrates transportation and land use planning and has passed complete streets legislation. Hawai'i has more electric vehicle (EV) registrations and public charging stations per capita than most states. The state also considers the proximity of transit facilities when distributing federal Low-Income Housing Tax Credits to qualifying property owners.

BUILDING ENERGY EFFICIENCY POLICIES

In 2015 the state voted to adopt the 2015 International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) with state-specific amendments for commercial and residential new construction requirements. In the past year both Honolulu and Hawai'i counties have formally adopted the codes as well. In addition, Honolulu signed SB 25 this year, which includes additional code amendments requiring new buildings to be solar ready and that a portion of parking be EV-ready. Hawai'i is also one of the few states with a statewide residential energy use transparency policy.

STATE GOVERNMENT-LED INITIATIVES

The state government offers financing for renewable energy and energy efficiency to residents and businesses. Hawai'i also leads by example, requiring energy-efficient fleets, benchmarking of buildings, and encouraging the use of energy savings performance contracts. The state also tracks avoided greenhouse gas emissions achieved through energy efficiency programs and has a goal to achieve carbon neutrality by 2045.

APPLIANCE STANDARDS

Hawai'i adopted appliance standards for five products in 2019 and included protections against the repeal of federal standards. The state's new standards are projected to save Hawai'ians up to \$38 million on their utility bills in 2025.