

STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
Enacted	Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Targets 50% by 2030 Carbon negative by 2045 Relative to 2005 levels Establishing Policies • Act 15 (HB 2182) (2018) • Act 238 (HB 1800 CD2) (2022)	Climate Governance and Equity	Climate Governance	2022
Enacted	Climate Action Plans Hawai'i Pathways to Decarbonization Establishing Policies • Act 238 (2022) • Hawai'i Pathways to Decarbonization (2023)	Climate Governance and Equity	Climate Governance	2023
Enacted	State Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory The 1990-2022 Greenhouse Gas Inventory was published in May 2025 Establishing Policies • Hawaii Revised Statutes Division 1. Government § 342B-72. • 1990-2022 Greenhouse Gas Inventory (2025)	Climate Governance and Equity	Climate Governance	2025

STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
Enacted	Climate Bureaucracy Hawai'i Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Commission Establishing Policies • Act 32 (2017) • Hawai'i Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Commission	Climate Governance and Equity	Climate Governance	2017
Enacted	Climate Advisory Bodies Climate Advisory Team (CAT) Establishing Policies Climate Advisory Team (CAT)	Climate Governance and Equity	Climate Governance	2024
Enacted	Environmental Rights Amendments Hawai'i's Constitution states: "Each person has the right to a clean and healthful environment, as defined by laws relating to environmental quality, including control of pollution and conservation, protection and enhancement of natural resources. Any person may enforce this right against any party, public or private, through appropriate legal proceedings, subject to reasonable limitations and regulation as provided by law." Establishing Policies • Haw. Const., Article XI, § 9 (1978)	Climate Governance and Equity	Climate Governance	1978



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Not Enacted	Environmental Justice Community Definitions 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.	Climate Governance and Equity	Environmental Justice and Equity	
Enacted	Environmental Justice Mapping Tools Justice40 Disadvantaged Tracts in Hawai'i Establishing Policies • Justice40 Disadvantaged Tracts in Hawai'i (2022)	Climate Governance and Equity	Environmental Justice and Equity	2022
Not Enacted	Environmental Justice Community Investment Requirements 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.	Climate Governance and Equity	Environmental Justice and Equity	



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Not Enacted	Environmental Justice Bureaucracy 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.	Climate Governance and Equity	Environmental Justice and Equity	
Not Enacted	Environmental Justice Advisory Bodies 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.	Climate Governance and Equity	Environmental Justice and Equity	
Not Enacted	Cumulative Impact Assessment 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.	Climate Governance and Equity	Environmental Justice and Equity	

STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
Not Enacted	Just Transition Plans 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.	Climate Governance and Equity	Just Transition	
Not Enacted	Just Transition Offices and Staff 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.	Climate Governance and Equity	Just Transition	
Not Enacted	Just Transition Advisory Bodies 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.	Climate Governance and Equity	Just Transition	

STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
Not Enacted	Just Transition Funds 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.	Climate Governance and Equity	Just Transition	
Enacted	Green Banks Hawai'i Green Infrastructure Authority Establishing Policies • Act 211 (2013) • Hawai'i Green Infrastructure Authority	Cross-Sector	Climate Finance	2013
Not Enacted	Divestment State divestment means ending new investment in the fossil fuel industry and phasing out existing fossil fuel investments in public funds, such as state pensions, over time. States can also set greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets for their investment portfolios.	Cross-Sector	Climate Finance	
Not Enacted	Carbon Pollution Pricing 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.	Cross-Sector	Carbon Valuation	

STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
Not Enacted	Social Cost of Carbon 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.	Cross-Sector	Carbon Valuation	
Enacted	Clean Energy and Renewable Portfolio Standards 40% renewable energy by 2030 70% by 2040 100% by 2045 Executive Order 25-01 calls for the counties of Hawai?i, Kaua?i, and Maui to achieve 100% renewable electricity production by 2035, and for O?ahu to reduce its electricity sector emissions 70% below 2005 levels by 2035. Establishing Policies • HB 623 (2015) • Executive Order 25-01 (2025)	Electricity	Energy Plans and Targets	2025
Enacted	Electricity Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Targets O?ahu county to achieve 70% reduction by 2035 relative to 2005 levels Establishing Policies • Executive Order 25-01 (2025)	Electricity	Energy Plans and Targets	2025

STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
Enacted	Clean Energy Plans The Public Utilities Commission is required to evaluate Hawaii's RPS every five years and report its findings to the Legislature. The Department of Business, Economic Development, and Tourism is required to implement a plan to transition the State to a clean energy economy. State of Hawai'i Report to the 2024 Legislature on Hawaii's Renewable Portfolio Standards Establishing Policies HRS § 269-95(4) (2009) § 196-10.5 (2010) State of Hawai'i Report to the 2024 Legislature on Hawaii's Renewable Portfolio Standards (2023)	Electricity	Energy Plans and Targets	2023
	Consolidated State Siting and			

Permitting Authority



States can establish some form of statewide, consolidated siting and permitting entity — typically a council or board — for renewables and/or transmission to streamline project review and prevent uncertainty in the face of local governments' restrictions or prohibitions of renewable generation or transmission.

Electricity

Permitting and Grid Integration

STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
Enacted	Interconnection Standards Hawaii received a C grade from Freeing the Grid. Establishing Policies • Freeing the Grid Hawai'i Grade (2023)	Electricity	Permitting and Grid Integration	2023
Not Enacted	Enabling ATTs and GETs Advanced transmission technologies (ATTs) and grid enhancing technologies (GETs) are a family of technologies that can enhance the capacity of the existing electrical transmission and distribution system. State policies that promote ATTs and GETs can be key to unlocking renewable energy development at lower cost and with shorter wait times.	Electricity	Permitting and Grid Integration	
Partially Enacted	Net Metering 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. Establishing Policies SPOT - Net Metering in Hawai'i SPOT - Aggregate Net Metering in Hawai'i Policy Components Policy Components	Electricity	Permitting and Grid Integration	



YEAR **POLICY STATUS POLICY POLICY AREA CATEGORY ENACTED Shared Renewables** 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 Incentivizing Partially Electricity components fulfilled. **Clean Energy** Enacted Resources **Establishing Policies** • SPOT - Shared Renewables in Hawai'i **Policy Components** 4/6 **Community Choice Aggregation**



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.

Electricity

Incentivizing Clean Energy Resources



STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
Not Enacted	Distributed Generation Carveout 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. Establishing Policies • SPOT – Generation Carveouts in Hawai'i Policy Components • IIII Policy Components	Electricity	Incentivizing Clean Energy Resources	
Not Enacted	Energy Storage Targets 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.	Electricity	Incentivizing Clean Energy Resources	
Enacted	Coal Phaseouts 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. Establishing Policies • SB 2629 (2020)	Electricity	Coal Retirement	2020



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Not Enacted	Coal Plant Securitization 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.	Electricity	Coal Retirement	
Enacted	Residential Energy Codes The statewide energy code for residential construction is 2018 IECC with amendments. Establishing Policies Hawai'i State Energy Code (2021)	Buildings and Efficiency	Building Codes	2021
Enacted	Commercial Energy Codes The statewide energy code for commercial building construction is 2018 IECC and ASHRAE 90.1-2016. Establishing Policies • Hawai'i State Energy Code (2021)	Buildings and Efficiency	Building Codes	2021
Not Enacted	Stretch Building Energy Codes 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.	Buildings and Efficiency	Building Codes	



STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
Enacted	Appliance Standards The Hawai'i Appliance Efficiency Standards apply to 10 products. Establishing Policies • Act 141 (2019) • SB 691 (2023) • HB 192 (2023) • Hawai'i Appliance Efficiency Standards (2023)	Buildings and Efficiency	Building Standards	2023
In- Progress	Building Performance Standards Hawai'i will receive \$18.1M to develop and adopt a building performance standard through the federal Inflation Reduction Act's Support for Building Energy Codes and Innovative Codes. Establishing Policies • Inflation Reduction Act Support for Building Energy Codes and Innovative Codes - Round 1 (2024)	Buildings and Efficiency	Building Standards	
Not Enacted	Clean Heat Standards Clean heat standards establish a performance standard requiring heat providers to deliver a gradually-increasing percentage of low-emission heating services to customers.	Buildings and Efficiency	Building Standards	





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	Energy Efficiency Resource Standards (EERS)			
	Electric utilities are required to achieve a 6,000 gigawatt-hour reduction in electricity use by 2045.		Building Efficiency	
Enacted	The Public Utilities Commission is required to establish additional interim targets for electricity use reduction by 2035 and 2040.	Buildings and Efficiency		2025
	Establishing Policies			
	 HRS §269-96 (2009) HB 1051 (2025) Hawaii Energy Efficiency Portfolio Standard 			
	Property Assessed Clean			
	Energy (PACE)			
Enacted	Hawai'i has enacted commercial PACE-enabling legislation and has an active program.	Buildings and Efficiency	Building Efficiency	2022
	Establishing Policies		•	
	• HB 2088 (2022)			

• Hawai?i C-PACER Program



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Partially Enacted	Weatherization Funding 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. Establishing Policies SPOT - Weatherization Funding in Hawai'i Policy Components	Buildings and Efficiency	Building Efficiency	
Not Enacted	All-electric Buildings 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.	Buildings and Efficiency	Building Electrification	
Not Enacted	Thermal Energy Networks Thermal energy networks are neighborhood-scale energy projects that allow multiple buildings to be connected through a shared network of underground pipes to distribute heating and cooling, often using renewable energy sources like geothermal or waste heat. State policymakers can create an enabling regulatory structure, and may also commission pilots, allow cost recovery, or create mandates to help transition from natural gas.	Buildings and Efficiency	Building Electrification	



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	Low-Emission Vehicle (LEV) Standards			
Not Enacted	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.	Transportation	Light-Duty Vehicles	
Not Enacted	Zero-Emission Vehicle (ZEV) Mandates 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".	Transportation	Light-Duty Vehicles	
Not Enacted	Electric Vehicle Rebates Electric vehicle rebates offer rebates to make light-duty electric vehicles more affordable to increase their adoption in a state.	Transportation	Light-Duty Vehicles	



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Not Enacted	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.	Transportation	Medium- and Heavy-Duty Vehicles	
Not Enacted	Medium- and Heavy-Duty (MHD) Zero-Emission Vehicle (ZEV) Mandates 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.	Transportation	Medium- and Heavy-Duty Vehicles	
Enacted	Medium- and Heavy-Duty Electric Vehicle (EV) Rebates The Diesel Replacement Rebate Program provides rebates up to 45% of project cost for the replacement of medium- and heavy-duty diesel vehicles with new, battery-electric equivalents. Establishing Policies • Diesel Replacement Rebate Program	Transportation	Medium- and Heavy-Duty Vehicles	2021



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Enacted	Public Fleet Electric Vehicle (EV) Procurement Targets 30% of the state's light-duty vehicle fleet are ZEVs by 2025 60% are ZEVs by 2030 100% are ZEVs by 2035 Establishing Policies • HB 552 (2021)	Transportation	Lead by Example	2021
Not Enacted	Electric Bus Procurement Targets 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.	Transportation	Lead by Example	
Enacted	Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging Infrastructure Requirements Requires that places of public accommodation with at least 100 parking spaces available for use by the general public have at least one parking space equipped with an electric vehicle charging system. Chargers must be at least a Level 2 charging station that is network-capable. Establishing Policies • SB 2747 (2012) • HB 1142 (2021)	Transportation	EV Charging Infrastructure	2021



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	Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging Infrastructure Rebates			
Enacted	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.	Transportation	EV Charging Infrastructure	21114
	Establishing Policies			
	HB 1585 (2019)EV Charging Stations rebate program			
	Electric Vehicle (EV) and EV			
	Charging Infrastructure Plans			
Not Enacted	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.	Transportation	Transportation Plans and Targets	
	Transportation Greenhouse Gas			
	Emissions Reduction Targets			
Enacted	Net-zero emissions by 2045	Transportation	Transportation Plans and	2022
	Establishing Policies	,	Targets	2023
	• SB 1024 (2023)			



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Not Enacted	Low Carbon Fuel Standards 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.	Transportation	Transportation Plans and Targets	
Partially Enacted	Bicycle Friendly States Hawai'i is ranked 25th out of 50 in the 2024 Bicycle Friendly State rankings by the League of American Bicyclists. Establishing Policies • Hawai'i Bicycle Friendly State Scorecard Policy Components	Transportation	Public and Active Transportation	
Not Enacted	Buy Clean Requirements 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.	Industry, Materials, and Waste Management	Industrial Decarbonization	
Not Enacted	Hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) Regulations Hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) regulations include phasedown commitments, rulemakings, disclosure requirements, bans, or other measures that reduce HFC usage and emissions.	Industry, Materials, and Waste Management	F-gas Regulations	



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Not Enacted	Sulfur Hexafluoride (SF6) Regulations Sulfur hexafluoride (SF6) regulations include phasedown commitments, reporting requirements, bans, or other measures that reduce SF6 usage and emissions.	Industry, Materials, and Waste Management	F-gas Regulations	
Not Enacted	Oil and Gas Methane Regulations 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.	Industry, Materials, and Waste Management	Oil and Gas Regulations	
Not Enacted	Fracking Bans Fracking bans prohibit the practice of hydraulic fracking for the production of oil and/or natural gas by a certain year. Legislation often requires an environmental agency or department to promulgate regulations.	Industry, Materials, and Waste Management	Oil and Gas Regulations	
Not Enacted	Landfill Methane Regulations Landfill methane regulations include rulemakings, emissions monitoring, emissions control, or other measures that reduce methane emissions from decaying organic waste in landfills.	Industry, Materials, and Waste Management	Waste Management	



STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
Not Enacted	Food Waste Bans and Targets 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.	Industry, Materials, and Waste Management	Waste Management	
Enacted	Healthy Soils Financial Incentives The Hawai'i Carbon Smart Land Management Assistance Pilot Program provides compensation to producers for practices that increase soil health through June 30, 2025. Establishing Policies • Act 185 (SB 3325 CD1) (2022)	Natural and Working Lands	Agriculture	2022
Enacted	Healthy Soils Technical Assistance Programs The Farmer Apprenticeship Mentoring Program (FMAP) aims to improve soil health and support a whole farm system approach to sustainable agriculture. Establishing Policies • SB 3197 (2022)	Natural and Working Lands	Agriculture	2022