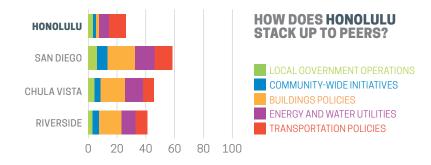


2019 CITY CLEAN ENERGY SCORECARD

Honolulu

Honolulu scored best in energy and water utilities and transportation policies. The city's recent comments and advocacy to the Public Utilities Commission encouraging more utility-scale and distributed renewable energy generation helped its score in energy and water utilities. Recent actions such as Honolulu's launch of Biki Bike Share, transit-oriented development incentives, and Hawaiian Electric's partnership with Nissan to offer EV incentives all contributed to the city's transportation score. Honolulu can improve in all policy areas to advance its rank in the next edition, most notably in community-wide initiatives and buildings policies.



LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS (3.5 OF 9 POINTS)

Honolulu has a renewable energy goal for local government operations. The city sets green building requirements and retrofits select buildings. Honolulu works to incorporate fuel-efficient vehicles into its fleet to comply with its procurement policy. The city has converted approximately 60% of streetlights to LEDs. To ramp up its efforts, Honolulu can establish energy and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction goals for local government operations and benchmark municipal building energy use.

COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES (2 OF 16 POINTS)

Honolulu has issued a request for proposals for a district cooling system for municipal buildings. To inspire future clean energy efforts, the city can set GHG reduction, energy-savings, and renewable energy goals. It can take steps to achieve these goals by involving marginalized communities in planning and implementing initiatives and by adopting policies that aim to mitigate the urban heat island effect.

BUILDINGS POLICIES (2 OF 30 POINTS)

The Hawaii State Building Code Council adopted the 2015 International Energy Conservation Code (IECC), but ACEEE could not confirm if the county has adopted the most recent code or if Honolulu has started enforcing it. The city promotes clean energy investments in existing buildings through its Honolulu Solar Loan program, which provides income-eligible homeowners with zero-interest loans for the installation of solar energy and thermal systems. The city could further encourage efficiency upgrades in existing buildings by implementing a benchmarking and transparency ordinance, enacting energy action requirements, and helping to develop an equitable clean energy workforce.

ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES (7 OF 15 POINTS)

Compared to other utilities, Hawaiian Electric shows moderate savings for electric efficiency programs. Both Hawaiian Electric and Hawaii Gas also offer comprehensive programs for multifamily households. The city works closely with its utilities to promote energy efficiency. Honolulu is also taking steps to encourage decarbonization; this includes submitting comments to the Public Utility Commission encouraging more utility-scale and distributed energy generation. Honolulu also works to increase energy efficiency in water services and wastewater treatment plants, but more could be done.

TRANSPORTATION POLICIES (II.5 OF 30 POINTS)

Honolulu has not adopted a sustainable transportation plan and the city has adopted neither vehicle miles traveled (VMT) nor GHG emission reduction goals for the transportation sector. Coupling VMT or GHG reduction goals with mode shift targets can help guide the city into a sustainable transportation future. Relative to other city systems, Honolulu's transit system is well funded and moderately accessible. Honolulu's inclusionary development policy encourages the development of affordable housing in transit areas. The city also administers the Bus Pass Subsidy Program, which provides income-eligible residents with a discount voucher towards a monthly bus pass.





