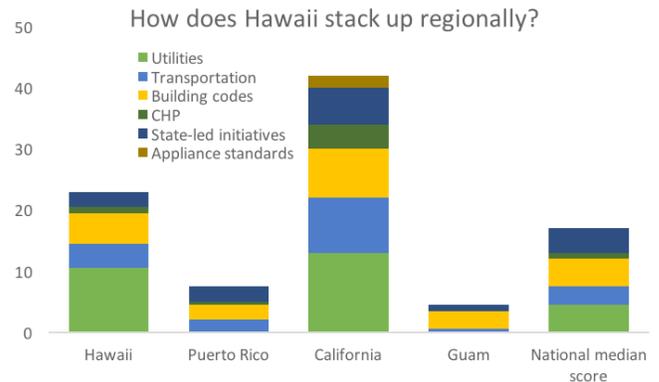
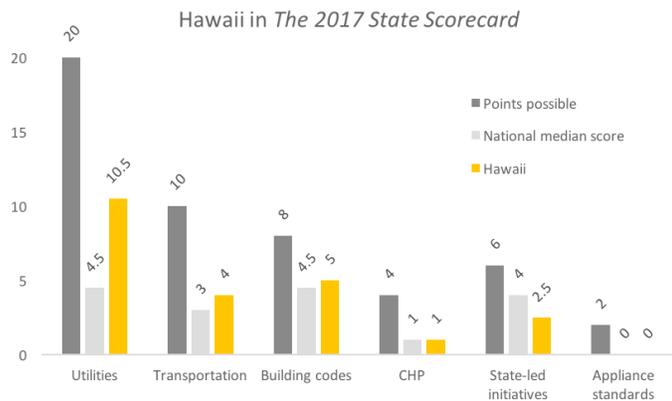


15 Hawaii



Hawaii tied for 15th in *The 2017 State Energy Efficiency Scorecard*, the same position it held in 2016. The state earned 23 points out of a possible 50, 1 point less than last year. Hawaii continues to achieve high levels of savings guided by the state's Clean Energy Initiative and goals to reduce consumption 30% by 2030 through efficiency measures. Hawaii initiated a successful large-scale benchmarking project in recent years, developing a database of hundreds of state facilities in order to target opportunities to finance efficiency improvements. The state leads the country in government energy performance contracting, offers a variety of loan programs for residential and commercial efficiency, and has recently strengthened its state building energy codes.

UTILITIES (10.5 OUT OF 20)

Hawaii has set long-term electricity savings targets, and achieved electricity savings of almost triple the national average in recent years. The state convened stakeholder meetings in 2017 to explore options for updating the rules for reporting on its energy-efficiency portfolio standard. Hawaii uses very little natural gas; therefore, no natural gas efficiency programs are in place. 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 (4 OUT OF 10)

The state integrates transportation and land use planning, and has passed complete streets legislation. There are a notable number of electric vehicle registrations in Hawaii.

BUILDING ENERGY EFFICIENCY POLICIES (5 OUT OF 8)

In 2015 the state voted to adopt the 2015 IECC with state-specific amendments for commercial and residential new construction requirements, although most counties currently enforce older codes as the new codes undergo county-level regulatory review and public hearings. The Hawaii State Energy Office is active in providing training workshops to building code officials. It is also one of the few states with a statewide residential energy use transparency policy.

COMBINED HEAT AND POWER (1 OUT OF 4)

The state includes CHP as an eligible resource within its renewable portfolio standard and its energy efficiency resource standard. Hawaii otherwise has limited policies to encourage cost-effective and efficient CHP. One new installation was completed in 2016.

STATE GOVERNMENT-LED INITIATIVES (2.5 OUT OF 6)

The state government offers loans for renewable energy and energy efficiency to residents and businesses. Hawaii also leads by example, requiring energy-efficient fleets, benchmarking buildings, and encouraging the use of energy savings performance contracts. Also, the University of Hawaii conducts research & development focused on energy efficiency.

APPLIANCE STANDARDS (0 OUT OF 2)

Hawaii has not set appliance standards beyond those required by the federal government.

HONOLULU MUSEUM OF ART

The Honolulu Museum of Art will save an estimated 505,138 kWh from changing lights to LEDs and lower-wattage tube lights, installing dimmers and occupancy sensors, and upgrading its air conditioning, hot water, and refrigeration systems. These changes are projected to save \$123,082 annually and reduce the museum's carbon footprint by 525 tons of carbon dioxide. LED lighting also benefits the museum by providing better light to illuminate the art and reducing ultraviolet light, which can damage the art. With the incentives provided from Hawaii Energy, the payback period is less than 2 years for the lighting investments, and 3.5 years for the heating and cooling upgrades.