

Hawaii's Greenhouse Gas Rules

(Amendments to HAR, Chapter 11-60.1, Air Pollution Control)

- With the passage of these Greenhouse Gas (GHG) rules, Hawaii will continue to be at the forefront of national efforts to combat climate change and sea level rise by reducing emissions known to warm the planet.
- These rules will drive a 16% reduction in GHG emissions from large, stationary sources by the year 2020.
- These rules will ensure that the state returns to 1990 GHG emission levels by 2020 as required under Act 234, 2007.
- The rules will provide regulated facilities with the flexibility necessary to achieve the reductions in a feasible and cost effective way.
- The rules will apply to 20 of the largest GHG emitters in the state. These 20 sources represent about 88% of Hawaii's stationary source GHG emissions. Each source has potential emissions equal to or more than 100,000 tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) per year.
- Municipal waste combustion operations and municipal solid waste landfills are excluded from the GHG reduction requirements. The rules do not apply to emissions from transportation or aviation sources.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions 2010-2020 (MMTCO₂e)*

Greenhouse Gas Emissions By Type	Calendar Years	
	2010	2020 Goal**
All Stationary Sources	9.95	8.93
Large Stationary Sources	8.77	7.61
Statewide***	16.57	15.34

Sources: 1) ICF International (DBEDT Consultant for the GHG Task Force), Proposed GHG Reduction Work Plans for Hawaii, November 10, 2009

2) Department of Health Response to Comments, Amendments to Hawaii Administrative Rules, Appendix A

* MMTCO₂e= Million Metric Tons of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent

** 2020 goal is 1990 emission level

*** Statewide 2020 goal is 13.66 MMTCO₂e per year with carbon dioxide sinks from vegetation that absorb CO₂

For more information, please visit: <http://health.hawaii.gov/cab/proposed-amendments-to-hawaii-administrative-rules/>.

Why Reduce Hawaii's Greenhouse Gas Emissions?

- Adverse effects from GHG emissions have been proven to significantly contribute to climate change.
- “Human activities – especially the burning of fossil fuels since the start of the Industrial Revolution – have increased atmospheric CO₂ concentrations by about 40%, with more than half the increase occurring since 1970.” (Ref. 1)
- “Since 1900, the global average surface temperature has increased by about 1.4 degrees Fahrenheit. This has been accompanied by warming of the ocean, a rise in sea level, a strong decline in Arctic sea ice, and many other associated climate effects. Much of this warming has occurred in the last four decades.” (Ref. 1)
- The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) recently release a report entitled “Climate Change 2014: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability”. Chapter 29 of the report discusses the implications of climate change for small islands, and directly relates to Hawaii. The Report is available at: <http://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar5/wg2/>

For more information on Climate Change Efforts in Hawaii please go to:

<http://health.hawaii.gov/epo/climate-change/>

Ref. 1: National Academy of Sciences & Royal Society, “Climate Change, Evidence & Causes: An overview from the Royal Society and the US National Academy of Sciences”

(<http://dels.nas.edu/resources/static-assets/exec-office-other/climate-change-full.pdf>)

