

HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC CO INC

Form 10-K

February 18, 2011

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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D. C. 20549

FORM 10-K

x **ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010

OR

o **TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF
THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

Commission
File Number
1-8503

Registrant; State of Incorporation;
Address; and Telephone Number

I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.
99-0208097

HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC INDUSTRIES, INC.,

a Hawaii corporation

900 Richards Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Telephone (808) 543-5662

1-4955

HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY, INC.,

a Hawaii corporation

900 Richards Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Telephone (808) 543-7771

99-0040500

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Registrant

Title of each class

Name of each exchange
on which registered

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Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc. Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc.	Common Stock, Without Par Value Guarantee with respect to 6.50% Cumulative Quarterly Income Preferred Securities Series 2004 (QUIPSSM) of HECO Capital Trust III	New York Stock Exchange New York Stock Exchange
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Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

	Registrant	Title of each class
Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc.		None
Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc.		Cumulative Preferred Stock

Indicate by check mark if Registrant Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc. is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark if Registrant Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc. is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes ☐ No ☒

Indicate by check mark if Registrant Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc. is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes ☐ No ☒

Indicate by check mark if Registrant Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc. is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes ☐ No ☒

Indicate by check mark whether Registrant Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc. (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether Registrant Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc. (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether Registrant Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc. has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether Registrant Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc. has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes ☐ No ☒

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Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether Registrant Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc. is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer or a smaller reporting company. See definitions of large accelerated filer, accelerated filer and smaller reporting company in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer <input type="checkbox"/>
Non-accelerated filer <input type="checkbox"/> (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)	Smaller reporting company <input type="checkbox"/>

Indicate by check mark whether Registrant Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc. is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer or a smaller reporting company. See definitions of large accelerated filer, accelerated filer and smaller reporting company in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer <input type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer <input type="checkbox"/>
Non-accelerated filer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)	Smaller reporting company <input type="checkbox"/>

Indicate by check mark whether Registrant Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc. is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes ☐ No ☒

Indicate by check mark whether Registrant Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc. is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes ☐ No ☒

	Aggregate market value of the voting and non- voting common equity held by non-affiliates of the registrants as of June 30, 2010	Number of shares of common stock outstanding of the registrants as of	
		June 30, 2010	February 10, 2011
Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc. (HEI)	\$2,132,661,527	93,619,909 (Without par value)	94,867,765 (Without par value)
Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc. (HECO)	None	13,786,959 (\$6 2/3 par value)	13,830,823 (\$6 2/3 par value)

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

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HECO's Exhibit 99.2, consisting of:

HECO's Consolidated Selected Financial Data Part II

HECO's Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Parts I and II

HECO's Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk Parts I and II

HECO's Consolidated 2010 Financial Statements Parts I, II, III and IV

Selected sections of Proxy Statement of HEI for the 2011 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be filed Part III

This combined Form 10-K represents separate filings by Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc. and Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc. Information contained herein relating to any individual registrant is filed by each registrant on its own behalf. HECO makes no representations as to any information not relating to itself.

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Defined below are certain terms used in this report:

Terms	Definitions
2005 Act	Public Utility Holding Company Act of 2005
AES Hawaii	AES Hawaii, Inc.
AFUDC	allowance for funds used during construction
AOCI	accumulated other comprehensive income
AOS	adequacy of supply
ASB	American Savings Bank, F.S.B., a wholly-owned subsidiary of American Savings Holdings, Inc. Former subsidiaries of ASB (other than former subsidiaries dissolved prior to 2006) include AdCommunications, Inc. (dissolved in May 2007) and American Savings Investment Services Corp. (and its subsidiary, Bishop Insurance Agency of Hawaii, Inc.) (dissolved in October 2010).
ASHI	American Savings Holdings, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc. and the parent company of American Savings Bank, F.S.B.
BIF	Bank Insurance Fund
Btu	British thermal unit
CAA	Clean Air Act
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
CESP	Clean Energy Scenario Planning
Chevron	Chevron Products Company, a fuel oil supplier
CHP	Combined heat and power
CIS	Customer Information System
Company	When used in Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc. sections, the Company refers to Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc. and its direct and indirect subsidiaries, including, without limitation, Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc. and its subsidiaries (listed under HECO); American Savings Holdings, Inc. and its subsidiary, American Savings Bank, F.S.B. and its subsidiaries (listed under ASB); Pacific Energy Conservation Services, Inc.; HEI Properties, Inc.; HEI Investments, Inc. (dissolved in 2008); Hawaiian Electric Industries Capital Trust II and Hawaiian Electric Industries Capital Trust III (inactive financing entities); and The Old Oahu Tug Service, Inc. (formerly Hawaiian Tug & Barge Corp.). Former subsidiaries of HEI (other than former subsidiaries of HECO and ASB and former subsidiaries of HEI sold or dissolved prior to 2006) include Hycap Management, Inc. (dissolved in 2007) and HEI Power Corp. (discontinued operations, dissolved in 2006) and its dissolved subsidiaries.
	When used in Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc. sections, the Company refers to Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc. and its direct subsidiaries.
Consumer Advocate	Division of Consumer Advocacy, Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs of the State of Hawaii
D&O	Decision and order
DG	Distributed generation
DOD	Department of Defense federal
Dodd-Frank Act	Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010
DOH	Department of Health of the State of Hawaii
DRIP	HEI Dividend Reinvestment and Stock Purchase Plan
DSM	Demand-side management
ECAC	Energy cost adjustment clauses
EIP	2010 Executive Incentive Plan, as amended
Energy Agreement	Agreement dated October 20, 2008 and signed by the Governor of the State of Hawaii, the State of Hawaii Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism, the Division of Consumer Advocacy of the Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs, and HECO, for itself and on behalf of its electric utility subsidiaries

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	committing to actions to develop renewable energy and reduce dependence on fossil fuels in support of the HCEI
EOTP	East Oahu Transmission Project
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency - federal
ERISA	Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended

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Terms	Definitions
ERL	Environmental Response Law of the State of Hawaii
FASB	Financial Accounting Standards Board
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FDICIA	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act of 1991
federal	U.S. Government
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
FHLB	Federal Home Loan Bank
FHLMC	Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation
FICO	Financing Corporation
FNMA	Federal National Mortgage Association
GAAP	U. S. generally accepted accounting principles
GDP	gross domestic product
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GNMA	Government National Mortgage Association
Gramm Act	Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act of 1999
HCEI	Hawaii Clean Energy Initiative
HC&S	Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Company, a division of A&B-Hawaii, Inc.
HECO	Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc., an electric utility subsidiary of Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc. and parent company of Hawaii Electric Light Company, Inc., Maui Electric Company, Limited, HECO Capital Trust III (unconsolidated subsidiary), Renewable Hawaii, Inc. and Uluwehiokama Biofuels Corp.
HECO's Consolidated Financial Statements	Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc.'s Consolidated Financial Statements, which are incorporated into Parts I, II, III and IV of this Form 10-K by reference to HECO Exhibit 99.2
HECO's MD&A	Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc.'s Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, which is incorporated into Part I, Item 1 and Part II, Item 7 of this Form 10-K by reference to HECO Exhibit 99.2
HEI	Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc., direct parent company of Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc., American Savings Holdings, Inc., Pacific Energy Conservation Services, Inc., HEI Properties, Inc., HEI Investments, Inc. (dissolved in 2008), Hawaiian Electric Industries Capital Trust II, Hawaiian Electric Industries Capital Trust III and The Old Oahu Tug Service, Inc. (formerly Hawaiian Tug & Barge Corp.). Former subsidiaries (other than those sold or dissolved prior to 2006) are listed under Company.
HEI 2011 Proxy Statement	Selected sections of Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc.'s 2011 Proxy Statement to be filed, which are incorporated into this Form 10-K by reference
HEI's Consolidated Financial Statements	Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc.'s Consolidated Financial Statements, including notes, in Item 8 of this Form 10-K
HEI's MD&A	Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc.'s Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in Item 7 of this Form 10-K
HEIII	HEI Investments, Inc. (formerly HEI Investment Corp.) (dissolved in 2008), a direct subsidiary of Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc. since January 2007 and formerly a wholly-owned subsidiary of HEI Power Corp.
HEIPI	HEI Properties, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc.
HEIRSP	Hawaiian Electric Industries Retirement Savings Plan
HELCO	Hawaii Electric Light Company, Inc., an electric utility subsidiary of Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc.
HEP	Hamakua Energy Partners, L.P., formerly known as Encogen Hawaii, L.P.
HITI	Hawaiian Interisland Towing, Inc.
HTB	Hawaiian Tug & Barge Corp. On November 10, 1999, HTB sold substantially all of its operating assets and the stock of Young Brothers, Limited, and changed its name to The Old Oahu Tug Services, Inc.
IPP	Independent power producer
IRP	Integrated resource plan
Kalaeloa	Kalaeloa Partners, L.P.
kV	kilovolt
KWH	Kilowatthour
LSFO	Low sulfur fuel oil

LTIP

Long-term incentive plan

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Terms	Definitions
MBtu	Million British thermal unit
MD&A	Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations
MECO	Maui Electric Company, Limited, an electric utility subsidiary of Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc.
Moody's	Moody's Investors Service's
MSFO	Medium sulfur fuel oil
MW	Megawatt/s (as applicable)
NA	Not applicable
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standard
NM	Not meaningful
NQSO	nonqualified stock options
O&M	operation and maintenance
OCC	Office of the Comptroller of the Currency
OPA	Federal Oil Pollution Act of 1990
OPEB	postretirement benefits other than pensions
OTS	Office of Thrift Supervision, Department of Treasury
OTTI	other-than-temporary impairment
PBO	projected benefit obligation
PCB	Polychlorinated biphenyls
PECS	Pacific Energy Conservation Services, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc.
PGV	Puna Geothermal Venture
PPA	Power purchase agreement
PSD	Prevention of Significant Deterioration
PUC	Public Utilities Commission of the State of Hawaii
PURPA	Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978
QF	Qualifying Facility under the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978
QTL	Qualified Thrift Lender
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976
REG	Renewable Energy Group Marketing & Logistics Group LLC
Registrant	Each of Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc. and Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc.
RHI	Renewable Hawaii, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc.
ROACE	Return on average common equity
RORB	Return on rate base
RPS	Renewable portfolio standards
S&P	Standard & Poor's
SAIF	Savings Association Insurance Fund
SAR	Stock appreciation right
SEC	Securities and Exchange Commission
See	Means the referenced material is incorporated by reference to HECO Exhibit 99.2 as if fully set forth herein (or means refer to the referenced section in this document or the referenced document)
SOIP	1987 Stock Option and Incentive Plan, as amended
ST	Steam turbine
state	State of Hawaii
Tesoro	Tesoro Hawaii Corporation dba BHP Petroleum Americas Refining Inc., a fuel oil supplier
TOOTS	The Old Oahu Tug Service, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc.
UBC	Uluwehiokama Biofuels Corp., a non-regulated subsidiary of Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc.
UST	Underground storage tank
VIE	variable interest entity

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Forward-Looking Statements

This report and other presentations made by Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc. (HEI) and Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc. (HECO) and their subsidiaries contain forward-looking statements, which include statements that are predictive in nature, depend upon or refer to future events or conditions, and usually include words such as expects, anticipates, intends, plans, believes, predicts, estimates or similar expressions. In addition, any statements concerning future financial performance, ongoing business strategies or prospects or possible future actions are also forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are based on current expectations and projections about future events and are subject to risks, uncertainties and the accuracy of assumptions concerning HEI and its subsidiaries (collectively, the Company), the performance of the industries in which they do business and economic and market factors, among other things. **These forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance.**

Risks, uncertainties and other important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in forward-looking statements and from historical results include, but are not limited to, the following:

- international, national and local economic conditions, including the state of the Hawaii tourism and construction industries, the strength or weakness of the Hawaii and continental U.S. real estate markets (including the fair value and/or the actual performance of collateral underlying loans held by American Savings Bank, F.S.B. (ASB), which could result in higher loan loss provisions and write-offs), decisions concerning the extent of the presence of the federal government and military in Hawaii, and the implications and potential impacts of current capital and credit market conditions and federal and state responses to those conditions;
- weather and natural disasters, such as hurricanes, earthquakes, tsunamis, lightning strikes and the potential effects of global warming (such as more severe storms and rising sea levels);
- global developments, including terrorist acts, the war on terrorism, continuing U.S. presence in Afghanistan, potential conflict or crisis with North Korea or in the Middle East;
- the timing and extent of changes in interest rates and the shape of the yield curve;
- the ability of the Company to access credit markets to obtain commercial paper and other short-term and long-term debt financing (including lines of credit) and to access capital markets to issue HEI common stock under volatile and challenging market conditions, and the cost of such financings, if available;
- the risks inherent in changes in the value of pension and other retirement plan assets and securities available for sale;
- changes in laws, regulations, market conditions and other factors that result in changes in assumptions used to calculate retirement benefits costs and funding requirements;
- the impact of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 (Dodd-Frank Act) and of the rules and regulations that the Dodd-Frank Act requires to be promulgated over the next several months;
- increasing competition in the electric utility and banking industries (e.g., increased self-generation of electricity may have an adverse impact on HECO's revenues and increased price competition for deposits, or an outflow of deposits to alternative investments, may have an adverse impact on ASB's cost of funds);

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- the implementation of the Energy Agreement with the State of Hawaii and Consumer Advocate (Energy Agreement) setting forth the goals and objectives of a Hawaii Clean Energy Initiative (HCEI), revenue decoupling and the fulfillment by the utilities of their commitments under the Energy Agreement (given the Public Utilities Commission of the State of Hawaii (PUC) approvals needed; the PUC's potential delay in considering HCEI-related costs; reliance by the Company on outside parties like the state, independent power producers (IPPs) and developers; potential changes in political support for the HCEI; and uncertainties surrounding wind power, the proposed undersea cable (to bring power to Oahu from Lanai and/or Molokai), biofuels, environmental assessments and the impacts of implementation of the HCEI on future costs of electricity);
- capacity and supply constraints or difficulties, especially if generating units (utility-owned or IPP-owned) fail or measures such as demand-side management (DSM), distributed generation (DG), combined heat and power (CHP) or other firm capacity supply-side resources fall short of achieving their forecasted benefits or are otherwise insufficient to reduce or meet peak demand;
- the risk to generation reliability when generation peak reserve margins on Oahu are strained;
- fuel oil price changes, performance by suppliers of their fuel oil delivery obligations and the continued availability to the electric utilities of their energy cost adjustment clauses (ECACs);
- the impact of fuel price volatility on customer satisfaction and political and regulatory support for the utilities;

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- the risks associated with increasing reliance on renewable energy, as contemplated under the Energy Agreement, including the availability and cost of non-fossil fuel supplies for renewable generation and the operational impacts of adding intermittent sources of renewable energy to the electric grid;
- the ability of IPPs to deliver the firm capacity anticipated in their power purchase agreements (PPAs);
- the ability of the electric utilities to negotiate, periodically, favorable fuel supply and collective bargaining agreements;
- new technological developments that could affect the operations and prospects of HEI and its subsidiaries (including HECO and its subsidiaries and ASB) or their competitors;
- federal, state, county and international governmental and regulatory actions, such as changes in laws, rules and regulations applicable to HEI, HECO, ASB and their subsidiaries (including changes in taxation, increases in capital requirements, regulatory changes resulting from the HCEI, environmental laws and regulations, the regulation of greenhouse gas emissions (GHG), healthcare reform, governmental fees and assessments (such as Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation assessments), and potential carbon cap and trade legislation that may fundamentally alter costs to produce electricity and accelerate the move to renewable generation);
- decisions by the PUC in rate cases and other proceedings (including the risks of delays in the timing of decisions, adverse changes in final decisions from interim decisions and the disallowance of project costs);
- decisions by the PUC and by other agencies and courts on land use, environmental and other permitting issues (such as required corrective actions and restrictions and penalties that may arise, such as with respect to environmental conditions or renewable portfolio standards (RPS));
- potential enforcement actions by the Office of Thrift Supervision (OTS) (or its regulatory successors, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency and the Federal Reserve Board) and other governmental authorities (such as consent orders, required corrective actions, restrictions and penalties that may arise, for example, with respect to compliance deficiencies under existing or new banking and consumer protection laws and regulations or with respect to capital adequacy);
- ability to recover and earn on increasing costs and capital investments not covered by revenue adjustment mechanisms;
- the risks associated with the geographic concentration of HEI's businesses and ASB's loans, ASB's concentration in a single product type (first mortgages) and ASB's significant credit relationships (i.e., concentrations of large loans and/or credit lines with certain customers);
- changes in accounting principles applicable to HEI, HECO, ASB and their subsidiaries, including the adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards or new U.S. accounting standards, the potential discontinuance of regulatory accounting and the effects of potentially required consolidation of variable interest entities (VIEs) or required capital lease accounting for PPAs with IPPs;
- changes by securities rating agencies in their ratings of the securities of HEI and HECO and the results of financing efforts;
- faster than expected loan prepayments that can cause an acceleration of the amortization of premiums on loans and investments and the impairment of mortgage servicing assets of ASB;
- changes in ASB's loan portfolio credit profile and asset quality which may increase or decrease the required level of allowance for loan losses and charge-offs;
- changes in ASB's deposit cost or mix which may have an adverse impact on ASB's cost of funds;
- the final outcome of tax positions taken by HEI, HECO, ASB and their subsidiaries;

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- the risks of suffering losses and incurring liabilities that are uninsured or underinsured; and
- other risks or uncertainties described elsewhere in this report (e.g., Item 1A. Risk Factors) and in other reports previously and subsequently filed by HEI and/or HECO with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC).

Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date of the report, presentation or filing in which they are made. Except to the extent required by the federal securities laws, HEI, HECO, ASB and their subsidiaries undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

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PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

HEI Consolidated

HEI and subsidiaries and lines of business. HEI was incorporated in 1981 under the laws of the State of Hawaii and is a holding company with its principal subsidiaries engaged in electric utility and banking businesses operating primarily in the State of Hawaii. HEI's predecessor, HECO, was incorporated under the laws of the Kingdom of Hawaii (now the State of Hawaii) on October 13, 1891. As a result of a 1983 corporate reorganization, HECO became an HEI subsidiary and common shareholders of HECO became common shareholders of HEI.

HECO and its operating utility subsidiaries, Hawaii Electric Light Company, Inc. (HELCO) and Maui Electric Company, Limited (MECO), are regulated electric public utilities. HECO also owns all the common securities of HECO Capital Trust III (a Delaware statutory trust), which was formed to effect the issuance of \$50 million of cumulative quarterly income preferred securities in 2004, for the benefit of HECO, HELCO and MECO. In December 2002, HECO formed a subsidiary, Renewable Hawaii, Inc., to invest in renewable energy projects, but has made no investments and has been inactive recently. In September 2007, HECO formed another subsidiary, Uluwehiokama Biofuels Corp. (UBC), to invest in a biodiesel refining plant to be built on the island of Maui, which project has been terminated.

Besides HECO and its subsidiaries, HEI also currently owns directly or indirectly the following subsidiaries: American Savings Holdings, Inc. (ASHI) (a holding company) and its subsidiary, ASB; Pacific Energy Conservation Services, Inc. (PECS); HEI Properties, Inc. (HEIPI); HEI Investments, Inc.; Hawaiian Electric Industries Capital Trusts II and III (formed in 1997 to be available for trust securities financings); and The Old Oahu Tug Service, Inc. (TOOTS).

ASB, acquired by HEI in 1988, is one of the largest financial institutions in the State of Hawaii with assets of \$4.8 billion as of December 31, 2010.

HEIPI, whose predecessor company was formed in February 1998, holds venture capital investments (in companies based in Hawaii and on the U.S. mainland) with a carrying value of \$1.3 million as of December 31, 2010.

PECS was formed in 1994 and was a contract services company providing windfarm operational and maintenance services to an affiliated electric utility that ceased such services when the windfarm was dismantled in 2010. The Company expects to dissolve PECS in 2011.

In November 1999, Hawaiian Tug & Barge Corp. (HTB) sold substantially all of its operating assets and the stock of Young Brothers, Limited (YB) for a nominal gain, changed its name to TOOTS and ceased maritime freight transportation operations. TOOTS currently administers

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certain employee and retiree-related benefits programs and monitors matters related to its former operations and the operations of its former subsidiary.

For additional information about the Company required by this item, see HEI's Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations (HEI's MD&A), HEI's Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk and HEI's Consolidated Financial Statements (including Note 2, Segment financial information), and also see HECO's Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations (HECO's MD&A) and HECO's Consolidated Financial Statements and HECO's Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk, which are incorporated by reference to HECO Exhibit 99.2.

The Company's website address is www.hei.com. The information on the Company's website is not incorporated by reference in this annual report on Form 10-K unless, and except to the extent, specifically incorporated herein by reference. HEI and HECO currently make available free of charge through this website their annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and all amendments to those reports (since 1994) as soon as reasonably practicable after such material is electronically filed with, or furnished to, the SEC. HEI and HECO intend to continue to use HEI's website as a means of disclosing additional information. Such disclosures will be included on HEI's website under the

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headings "Company Overview" and "News & Events" in the Investor Relations section. Accordingly, investors should routinely monitor such portions of HEI's website, in addition to following HEI's, HECO's and ASB's press releases, SEC filings and public conference calls and webcasts. Investors may also wish to refer to the PUC website at dms.puc.hawaii.gov/dms in order to review documents filed with and issued by the PUC. No information at the PUC website is incorporated herein by reference.

Commitments and contingencies. See "HEI Consolidated Liquidity and capital resources" "Selected contractual obligations and commitments" in HEI's MD&A and HECO's "Commitments and contingencies" below.

Regulation. HEI and HECO are each holding companies within the meaning of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 2005 and implementing regulations (2005 Act) and filed a required notification of that status on February 21, 2006. The 2005 Act requires holding companies and their subsidiaries to grant the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) access to books and records relating to FERC's jurisdictional rates. FERC has granted HEI and HECO a waiver from its record retention, accounting and reporting requirements, effective **May 2006**.

HEI is subject to an agreement entered into with the PUC (the PUC Agreement) which, among other things, requires HEI to provide the PUC with periodic financial information and other reports concerning intercompany transactions and other matters. It also prohibits the electric utilities from loaning funds to HEI or its nonutility subsidiaries and from redeeming common stock of the electric utility subsidiaries without PUC approval. Further, the PUC could limit the ability of the electric utility subsidiaries to pay dividends on their common stock. See "Restrictions on dividends and other distributions" and "Electric utility Regulation" below.

As a result of the acquisition of ASB, HEI and ASHI are subject to OTS registration, supervision and reporting requirements as savings and loan holding companies. In the event the OTS has reasonable cause to believe that any activity of HEI or ASHI constitutes a serious risk to the financial safety, soundness or stability of ASB, the OTS is authorized under the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933, as amended, to impose certain restrictions on HEI, ASHI and/or any of their subsidiaries. Possible restrictions include precluding or limiting: (i) the payment of dividends by ASB; (ii) transactions between ASB, HEI or ASHI, and their subsidiaries or affiliates; and (iii) the activities of ASB that might expose ASB to the liabilities of HEI and/or ASHI and their other affiliates. See "Restrictions on dividends and other distributions" below.

OTS regulations generally prohibit savings and loan holding companies and their nonthrift subsidiaries from engaging in activities other than those which are specifically enumerated in the regulations. However, the OTS regulations provide for an exemption which is available to HEI and ASHI if ASB satisfies the qualified thrift lender (QTL) test discussed under "Bank Regulation" "Qualified thrift lender test." ASB met the QTL test at all times during 2010; however, the failure of ASB to satisfy the QTL test in the future could result in a need for HEI to divest ASB. As a result of the enactment of the Dodd-Frank Act, supervision and regulation of HEI, as a thrift holding company, will move to the Federal Reserve, and supervision and regulation of ASB, as a federally chartered savings bank, will move to the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC) in July 2011 (unless the date is extended). HEI is also affected by provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act relating to corporate governance and executive compensation, including provisions requiring shareholder "say on pay" and "say on pay" frequency votes, mandating additional disclosures concerning executive compensation and compensation consultants and advisors, further restricting proxy voting by brokers in the absence of instructions and permitting the SEC to adopt rules in its discretion requiring public companies under specified conditions to include shareholder nominees in management's proxy solicitation materials. See "Bank Legislation and regulation" in HEI's MD&A for a discussion of the effects of the Dodd-Frank Act on HEI and ASB.

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Restrictions on dividends and other distributions. HEI is a legal entity separate and distinct from its various subsidiaries. As a holding company with no significant operations of its own, HEI's principal sources of funds are dividends or other distributions from its operating subsidiaries, borrowings and sales of equity. The rights of HEI and, consequently, its creditors and shareholders, to participate in any distribution of the assets of any of its subsidiaries are subject to the prior claims of the creditors and preferred shareholders of such subsidiary, except to the extent that claims of HEI in its capacity as a creditor are recognized as primary.

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The abilities of certain of HEI's subsidiaries to pay dividends or make other distributions to HEI are subject to contractual and regulatory restrictions. Under the PUC Agreement, in the event that the consolidated common stock equity of the electric utility subsidiaries falls below 35% of the total capitalization of the electric utilities (including the current maturities of long-term debt, but excluding short-term borrowings), the electric utility subsidiaries would, absent PUC approval, be restricted in their payment of cash dividends to 80% of the earnings available for the payment of dividends in the current fiscal year and preceding five years, less the amount of dividends paid during that period. The PUC Agreement also provides that the foregoing dividend restriction shall not be construed as relinquishing any right the PUC may have to review the dividend policies of the electric utility subsidiaries. As of December 31, 2010, the consolidated common stock equity of HEI's electric utility subsidiaries was 55% of their total capitalization (as calculated for purposes of the PUC Agreement). As of December 31, 2010, HECO and its subsidiaries had common stock equity of \$1.3 billion of which approximately \$588 million was not available for transfer to HEI without regulatory approval.

The ability of ASB to make capital distributions to HEI and other affiliates is restricted under federal law. Subject to a limited exception for stock redemptions that do not result in any decrease in ASB's capital and would improve ASB's financial condition, ASB is prohibited from declaring any dividends, making any other capital distributions, or paying a management fee to a controlling person if, following the distribution or payment, ASB would be deemed to be undercapitalized, significantly undercapitalized or critically undercapitalized. See Bank Regulation Prompt corrective action. All capital distributions are subject to a prior indication of no objection by the OTS (and by the OCC from July 2011, unless the date is extended). Also see Note 13 to HEI's Consolidated Financial Statements.

HEI and its subsidiaries are also subject to debt covenants, preferred stock resolutions and the terms of guarantees that could limit their respective abilities to pay dividends. The Company does not expect that the regulatory and contractual restrictions applicable to HEI and/or its subsidiaries will significantly affect the operations of HEI or its ability to pay dividends on its common stock.

Environmental regulation. HEI and its subsidiaries are subject to federal and state statutes and governmental regulations pertaining to water quality, air quality and other environmental factors. See the Environmental regulation discussions in the Electric utility and Bank sections below.

Securities ratings. See the Standard & Poor's (S&P) and Moody's Investors Service's (Moody's) ratings of HEI's and HECO's securities and discussion under Liquidity and capital resources (both HEI Consolidated and Electric utility) in HEI's MD&A. These ratings reflect only the view, at the time the ratings are issued, of the applicable rating agency from whom an explanation of the significance of such ratings may be obtained. There is no assurance that any such credit rating will remain in effect for any given period of time or that such rating will not be lowered, suspended or withdrawn entirely by the applicable rating agency if, in such rating agency's judgment, circumstances so warrant. Any such lowering, suspension or withdrawal of any rating may have an adverse effect on the market price or marketability of HEI's and/or HECO's securities, which could increase the cost of capital of HEI and HECO. Neither HEI nor HECO management can predict future rating agency actions or their effects on the future cost of capital of HEI or HECO.

Revenue bonds are issued by the Department of Budget and Finance of the State of Hawaii for the benefit of HECO and its subsidiaries, but the source of their repayment are the unsecured obligations of HECO and its subsidiaries under loan agreements and notes issued to the Department, including HECO's guarantees of its subsidiaries' obligations. The payment of principal and interest due on revenue bonds currently outstanding and issued prior to 2009 are insured - see the discussion of the downgrades of the ratings of the insurers under Electric Utility Liquidity and capital resources in HEI's MD&A.

Employees. The Company had full-time employees as follows:

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December 31	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
HEI	34	34	41	42	41
HECO and its subsidiaries	2,318	2,297	2,203	2,145	2,085
ASB and its subsidiaries	1,075	1,117	1,313	1,330	1,318
Other subsidiaries		3	3	3	3
	3,427	3,451	3,560	3,520	3,447

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The employees of HEI and its direct and indirect subsidiaries, other than the electric utilities, are not covered by any collective bargaining agreement. A substantial number of employees of HECO and its subsidiaries are covered by collective bargaining agreements, which have been recently renegotiated, but are subject to ratification by the union employees. See *Collective bargaining agreements* in Note 3 to HEI's Consolidated Financial Statements.

Properties. HEI leases office space from nonaffiliated lessors in downtown Honolulu under leases that expire in March 2016. HEI also subleases office space in a downtown Honolulu building leased by HECO under a lease that expires in November 2021, with an option to extend to November 2024. See the discussions under *Electric Utility* and *Bank* below for a description of properties owned by HEI subsidiaries.

Electric utility

HECO and subsidiaries and service areas. HECO, HELCO and MECO are regulated operating electric public utilities engaged in the production, purchase, transmission, distribution and sale of electricity on the islands of Oahu; Hawaii; and Maui, Lanai and Molokai, respectively. HECO acquired MECO in 1968 and HELCO in 1970. In 2010, the electric utilities' revenues and net income amounted to approximately 89% and 67%, respectively, of HEI's consolidated revenues and net income, compared to approximately 88% and 96% in 2009 and approximately 89% and 102% in 2008, respectively.

The islands of Oahu, Hawaii, Maui, Lanai and Molokai have a combined population estimated at 1.2 million, or approximately 95% of the Hawaii population, and comprise a service area of 5,766 square miles. The principal communities served include Honolulu (on Oahu), Hilo and Kona (on Hawaii) and Wailuku and Kahului (on Maui). The service areas also include numerous suburban communities, resorts, U.S. Armed Forces installations and agricultural operations. The state has granted HECO, HELCO and MECO nonexclusive franchises, which authorize the utilities to construct, operate and maintain facilities over and under public streets and sidewalks. Each of these franchises will continue in effect for an indefinite period of time until forfeited, altered, amended or repealed.

For additional information about HECO, see HECO's MD&A, HECO's Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk and HECO's Consolidated Financial Statements.

Sales of electricity. The following table sets forth the number of electric customer accounts as of December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 and electric sales revenues by company for each of the years then ended:

Years ended December 31 (dollars in thousands)	2010		2009		2008	
	Customer accounts*	Electric sales revenues	Customer accounts*	Electric sales revenues	Customer accounts*	Electric sales revenues
HECO	296,422	\$ 1,645,328	295,282	\$ 1,379,208	293,740	\$ 1,948,243
HELCO	80,695	371,746	79,813	342,982	79,606	445,214
MECO	67,739	343,562	67,489	296,433	67,065	451,042
	444,856	\$ 2,360,636	442,584	\$ 2,018,623	440,411	\$ 2,844,499

* As of December 31.

Seasonality. Kilowatthour (KWH) sales of HECO and its subsidiaries follow a seasonal pattern, but they do not experience the extreme seasonal variation due to extreme weather variations like some electric utilities on the U.S. mainland. KWH sales in Hawaii tend to increase in the warmer, more humid months, probably as a result of increased demand for air conditioning.

Significant customers. HECO and its subsidiaries derived approximately 10% in 2010, 2009 and 2008 of their operating revenues from the sale of electricity to various federal government agencies.

Under a Basic Ordering Agreement (BOA) with the federal Department of Defense (DOD) entered into in 2007, which expires in 2012, and earlier BOAs and other agreements, HECO has completed energy conservation and other projects for federal agencies over the years. The Navy Facilities Engineering Command Pacific developed a Hawaii Navy Energy Program which establishes energy goals for meeting energy reduction standards set forth in the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 which required agencies to reduce energy consumption by 3% a year, or 30% by the end of 2015, beginning in 2006. The Navy must also meet renewable energy requirements set forth in the National Defense Authorization Act of

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2007 (by 2025, 25% of the energy consumed at an installation must be produced or procured from renewable energy sources).

The Energy Policy Act of 2005 mandated that federal buildings reduce energy consumption by up to 20% by fiscal year 2015 relative to base fiscal year 2003 consumption to the extent that these measures are cost effective. The Act also establishes energy conservation goals at the state level for federally funded programs, stricter conservation measures for a variety of large energy-consuming products and tax credits for energy efficient homes, solar energy, fuel cells and microturbine power plants; and includes other energy-related provisions. Executive Order 13514, adopted in 2009, expanded upon energy reduction and environmental performance requirements set forth in Executive Orders 13123, 13149 and 13423. The Order sets the framework for sustainability goals for Federal agencies including making improvements in environmental, energy, and economic performance. The Order requires agencies to set agency-defined targets for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, as well as measure and manage steps to meet those targets. HECO continues to work with various federal agencies to implement measures that will help them achieve their energy reduction objectives.

Energy Agreement, energy efficiency and decoupling. On October 20, 2008, the Governor, the Hawaii Department of Business Economic Development and Tourism, the Consumer Advocate and the utilities entered into an Energy Agreement pursuant to which they agreed to undertake a number of initiatives to help accomplish the objectives of the Hawaii Clean Energy Initiative (HCEI) established under a memorandum of understanding between the State of Hawaii and U.S. Department of Energy. The primary objective of the HCEI and Energy Agreement is to reduce Hawaii's dependence on imported fuels through substantial increases in the use of renewable energy and implementation of new programs intended to secure greater energy efficiency and conservation. See Note 3 of HEI's Consolidated Financial Statements.

One of the initiatives under the Energy Agreement was advanced when, in 2009, the state legislature enacted Act 155, which gave the PUC the authority to establish an Energy Efficiency Portfolio Standard (EEPS) goal of saving 4,300 GWH of electricity use reductions by 2030. The PUC opened an EEPS docket, which is on-going. Another of the initiatives was advanced when, on December 29, 2010, the PUC approved the implementation of revenue decoupling for HECO under which HECO is allowed to recover PUC-approved revenue requirements without being dependent on the amount of electricity sold. See Decoupling proceeding under Electric utility in HEI's MD&A. Both the establishment of an EEPS and the implementation of revenue decoupling could have an impact on sales. However, neither HEI nor HECO management can predict with certainty the impact of these or other governmental mandates, the HCEI or the Energy Agreement on HEI's or HECO's future financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

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Selected consolidated electric utility operating statistics.

Years ended December 31	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
KWH sales (millions)					
Residential	2,830.0	2,893.3	2,924.7	3,035.5	3,022.2
Commercial	3,185.0	3,221.7	3,326.3	3,340.6	3,313.3
Large light and power	3,512.8	3,524.5	3,632.9	3,690.2	3,728.8
Other	50.8	50.2	52.3	51.8	51.5
	9,578.6	9,689.7	9,936.2	10,118.1	10,115.8
KWH net generated and purchased (millions)					
Net generated	6,053.6	6,117.6	6,261.8	6,478.6	6,610.8
Purchased	4,062.8	4,119.8	4,248.2	4,228.0	4,094.4
	10,116.4	10,237.4	10,510.0	10,706.6	10,705.2
Losses and system uses (%)	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.3
Energy supply (December 31)					
Net generating capability MW (1)	1,785	1,815	1,687	1,685	1,669
Firm purchased capability MW	540	532	540	538	535
	2,325	2,347	2,227	2,223	2,204
Net peak demand MW (2)	1,562	1,618	1,590	1,635	1,685
Btu per net KWH generated	10,617	10,753	10,700	10,807	10,848
Average fuel oil cost per Mbtu (cents)	1,404.8	1,026.4	1,840.0	1,108.2	1,094.1
Customer accounts (December 31)					
Residential	388,307	385,886	383,042	381,964	376,783
Commercial	54,374	54,527	55,243	55,869	55,493
Large light and power	548	558	543	554	567
Other	1,627	1,613	1,583	1,510	1,499
	444,856	442,584	440,411	439,897	434,342
Electric revenues (thousands)					
Residential	\$ 781,467	\$ 690,656	\$ 935,061	\$ 713,241	\$ 690,425
Commercial	814,109	694,087	973,048	714,218	695,247
Large light and power	752,056	623,159	921,321	652,298	648,066
Other	13,004	10,721	15,069	10,791	10,530
	\$ 2,360,636	\$ 2,018,623	\$ 2,844,499	\$ 2,090,548	\$ 2,044,268
Average revenue per KWH sold (cents)					
Residential	24.65	20.83	28.63	20.66	20.21
Commercial	27.61	23.87	31.97	23.50	22.85
Commercial	25.56	21.54	29.25	21.38	20.98
Large light and power	21.41	17.68	25.36	17.68	17.38
Other	25.63	21.36	28.81	20.81	20.44
Residential statistics					
Average annual use per customer account (KWH)	7,317	7,523	7,640	7,996	8,056
Average annual revenue per customer account	\$ 2,021	\$ 1,796	\$ 2,443	\$ 1,879	\$ 1,840
Average number of customer accounts	386,767	384,600	382,821	379,621	375,143

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- (1) The reduction in net generating capability in 2010 was attributable to the removal of distributed generation units at substations.
 - (2) Sum of the net peak demands on all islands served, noncoincident and nonintegrated.

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Generation statistics. The following table contains certain generation statistics as of, and for the year ended, December 31, 2010. The net generating and firm purchased capability available for operation at any given time may be more or less than shown because of capability restrictions or temporary outages for inspection, maintenance, repairs or unforeseen circumstances.

	Island of Oahu- HECO	Island of Hawaii- HELCO	Island of Maui- MECO	Island of Lanai- MECO	Island of Molokai- MECO	Total
Net generating and firm purchased capability (MW) as of December 31, 2010(1)						
Conventional oil-fired steam units	1,106.8	62.2	35.9			1,204.9
Diesel		30.8	96.8	10.1	9.6	147.3
Combustion turbines (peaking units)	101.8					101.8
Other combustion turbines	113.0	46.3			2.2	161.5
Combined-cycle unit		56.2	113.6			169.8
Firm contract power(2)	434.0	90.0	16.0			540.0
	1,755.6	285.5	262.3	10.1	11.8	2,325.3
Net peak demand (MW)	1,162.0	190.6	199.4	4.8	5.6	1,562.4(3)
Reserve margin	52.9%	49.8%	31.5%	110.8%	111.5%	52.6%
Annual load factor	75.2%	71.5%	69.0%	62.4%	70.4%	73.9%
KWH net generated and purchased (millions)	7,657.0	1,194.2	1,204.4	26.3	34.5	10,116.4

(1) HECO units at normal ratings; MECO and HELCO units at reserve ratings.

(2) Nonutility generators HECO: 208 MW (Kalaehoa Partners, L.P., oil-fired), 180 MW (AES Hawaii, Inc., coal-fired) and 46 MW (HPower, refuse-fired); HELCO: 30 MW (Puna Geothermal Venture, geothermal) and 60 MW (Hamakua Energy Partners, L.P., oil-fired); MECO: 16 MW (Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Company, primarily bagasse-fired).

(3) Noncoincident and nonintegrated.

Generating reliability and reserve margin. HECO serves the island of Oahu and HELCO serves the island of Hawaii. MECO has three separate electrical systems one each on the islands of Maui, Molokai and Lanai. HECO, HELCO and MECO have isolated electrical systems that are not currently interconnected to each other or to any other electrical grid and, thus, each maintains a higher level of reserve generation than is typically carried by interconnected mainland U.S. utilities, which are able to share reserve capacity. These higher levels of reserve margins are required to meet peak electric demands, to provide for scheduled maintenance of generating units (including the units operated by IPPs relied upon for firm capacity) and to allow for the forced outage of the largest generating unit in the system.

See Adequacy of supply in HEI's MD&A under Electric utility.

Nonutility generation. The Company has supported state and federal energy policies which encourage the development of renewable energy sources that reduce the use of fuel oil. The Company's renewable energy sources and potential sources range from wind, solar, photovoltaic,

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geothermal, wave and hydroelectric power to energy produced by the burning of bagasse (sugarcane waste), municipal waste and other biofuels.

HECO PPAs. HECO currently has three major PPAs. In March 1988, HECO entered into a PPA with AES Barbers Point, Inc. (now known as AES Hawaii, Inc. (AES Hawaii)), a Hawaii-based, indirect subsidiary of The AES Corporation. The agreement with AES Hawaii, as amended, provides that, for a period of 30 years beginning September 1992, HECO will purchase 180 megawatts (MW) of firm capacity. The AES Hawaii 180 MW coal-fired cogeneration plant utilizes a clean coal technology and is designed to sell sufficient steam to be a Qualifying Facility (QF) under the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 (PURPA).

In October 1988, HECO entered into an agreement with Kalaeloa Partners, L.P. (Kalaeloa), a limited partnership, which, through affiliates, contracted to design, build, operate and maintain a QF. The agreement with Kalaeloa, as amended, provided that HECO would purchase 180 MW of firm capacity for a period of 25 years beginning in May 1991. The Kalaeloa facility is a combined-cycle operation, consisting of two oil-fired combustion turbines burning low sulfur fuel oil (LSFO) and a steam turbine that utilizes waste heat from the combustion turbines, and is designed to sell sufficient steam to be a QF. Following two additional amendments, effective in 2005, Kalaeloa currently supplies HECO with 208 MW of firm capacity.

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HECO also entered into a PPA in March 1986 and a firm capacity amendment in April 1991 with the City and County of Honolulu with respect to a refuse-fired plant (HPower). The HPower facility currently supplies HECO with 46 MW of firm capacity. Under the amendment, HECO will purchase firm capacity until mid-2015. HPOWER is proceeding with its plan to expand its facility in order to provide an additional 27 MW net to HECO beginning in 2012.

HECO purchases energy on an as-available basis from three nonutility generators, two of which are qualifying cogeneration facilities at two oil refineries, Chevron USA, Inc. (10 MW) and Tesoro Hawaii Corporation (19 MW). These two contracts continue unless a party elects to terminate upon 90 days notice. The third nonutility generator, Kahuku Wind Power (30 MW), is a wind facility classified as an eligible resource under Hawaii's RPS Law and as a QF under PURPA. The contract with Kahuku Wind Power is for a period of 20 years following the commercial operations date, which is expected to be in the first quarter of 2011.

The PUC has allowed rate recovery for the purchased energy costs related to HECO's as-available energy PPAs and for the firm capacity and purchased energy costs related to HECO's three major PPAs that provide a total of 434 MW of firm capacity, representing 25% of HECO's total net generating and firm purchased capacity on Oahu as of December 31, 2010.

HELCO and MECO PPAs. As of December 31, 2010, HELCO has PPAs for 90 MW and MECO has PPAs for 16 MW (includes 4 MW of system protection) of firm capacity, which PPAs have been approved by the PUC.

HELCO has a 35-year PPA with Puna Geothermal Venture (PGV) for 30 MW of firm capacity from its geothermal steam facility, which will expire on December 31, 2027. Since April 2009, PGV's output had been reduced due to problems with two of its production wells, but its output was restored to 30 MW in June 2010. In February 2011, HELCO and PGV amended the current PPA for the pricing on a portion of the energy payments and entered into a new PPA for HELCO to acquire an additional 8 MW of firm capacity from the facility. Both the amendment and the new PPA are subject to PUC approval.

In October 1997, HELCO entered into an agreement with Encogen, which has been succeeded by Hamakua Energy Partners, L. P. (HEP). The agreement requires HELCO to purchase up to 60 MW (net) of firm capacity for a period of 30 years, expiring on December 31, 2030. The dual-train combined-cycle DTCC facility, which primarily burns naphtha, consists of two oil-fired combustion turbines and a steam turbine that utilizes waste heat from the combustion turbines.

MECO has a PPA with Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Company (HC&S) for 16 MW of firm capacity. The HC&S generating units primarily burn bagasse (sugar cane waste) along with secondary fuels of diesel oil or coal. The PPA runs through December 31, 2014, and from year to year thereafter, subject to termination on or after December 31, 2014 on not less than two years' prior written notice by either party.

HELCO and MECO purchase energy on an as-available basis from a number of nonutility generators, including hydroelectric facilities, windfarms and photovoltaic systems. The PUC has allowed rate recovery for the firm capacity and purchased energy costs for HELCO's and MECO's approved firm capacity and as-available energy PPAs.

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Fuel oil usage and supply. The rate schedules of the Company's electric utility subsidiaries include ECACs under which electric rates (and consequently the revenues of the electric utility subsidiaries generally) are adjusted for changes in the weighted-average price paid for fuel oil and certain components of purchased power, and the relative amounts of company-generated power and purchased power. See discussion of rates and issues relating to the ECAC below under Rates, and Electric utility. Certain factors that may affect future results and financial condition Regulation of electric utility rates and Electric utility. Material estimates and critical accounting policies Revenues in HEI's MD&A.

HECO's steam generating units burn LSFO. HECO's combustion turbine peaking units burn diesel fuel (diesel) and B99 grade biodiesel (biodiesel) and diesel engine generating units burn diesel. HECO's new CIP CT-1 is being operated exclusively on biodiesel. A HECO steam unit is currently employed in a co-firing project to test burn mixtures of LSFO and crude palm oil purchased under a PUC-approved spot contract with Sime Darby Biodiesel Sdn. Bhd. (Sime Darby) dated June 3, 2009 and physically received in December 2010.

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MECO's and HELCO's steam generating units burn medium sulfur fuel oil (MSFO) and their combustion turbine and diesel engine generating units burn diesel and biodiesel. A MECO combustion turbine generating unit is being prepared to test fire biodiesel for an assessment of the longer-term impact on unit performance. This biodiesel is expected to be supplied to MECO in early 2011 by Sime Darby under the terms of a spot contract dated June 26, 2009.

The diesel supplies acquired by the Lanai Division of MECO are purchased under the provisions of a contract with a local petroleum wholesaler, Lanai Oil Co., Inc., which provides for automatic one-year term extensions unless terminated by either party with 180 days notice. On May 26, 2010, MECO and Lanai Oil amended the fuel supply contract to provide for the supply of the Ultra Low Sulfur grade of diesel, which was to be consumed in the new Manele Bay combined heat and power (CHP) facility and other of Lanai Division's generating units, in accordance with State and federal regulations applicable October 1, 2010. In October 2010, the PUC approved this amendment.

See the fuel oil commitments information set forth in the Fuel contracts section in Note 3 to HEI's Consolidated Financial Statements, including discussions of contracts with Chevron Products Company, a division of Chevron USA, Inc. (Chevron), Tesoro Hawaii Corporation (Tesoro), Renewable Energy Group Marketing & Logistics Group LLC (REG) and Aina Koa Pono-Ka'u LLC.

The following table sets forth the average cost of fuel oil used by HECO, HELCO and MECO to generate electricity in the years 2010, 2009 and 2008:

	HECO		HELCO		MECO		Consolidated	
	\$/Barrel	¢/MBtu	\$/Barrel	¢/MBtu	\$/Barrel	¢/MBtu	\$/Barrel	¢/MBtu
2010	85.49	1,352.1	89.33	1,460.4	95.17	1,595.8	87.62	1,404.8
2009	60.90	966.5	68.28	1,109.0	73.54	1,231.9	63.91	1,026.4
2008	110.89	1,763.0	108.89	1,758.8	132.25	2,216.2	114.50	1,840.0

The average per-unit cost of fuel oil consumed to generate electricity for HECO, HELCO and MECO reflects a different volume mix of fuel types and grades as follows:

	HECO		HELCO		MECO	
	LSFO	Diesel/Biodiesel	MSFO	Diesel	MSFO	Diesel/Biodiesel
2010	99%	1%	58%	42%	24%	76%
2009	98	2	67	33	25	75
2008	99	1	75	25	24	76

In general, MSFO is the least costly fuel, biodiesel and diesel are the most expensive fuels and the price of LSFO falls in-between on a per-barrel basis. During 2010, the prices of LSFO and diesel trended higher through the first half of 2010 and then weakened in the fall months before rising at year-end. The prices of these fuels rose approximately by 30% and 15%, respectively, over the course of the year. MSFO and biodiesel prices exhibited a less pronounced volatility during 2010 as the per unit prices of each increased steadily, if gradually, such that their prices ended the period about 6% above their respective starting places.

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In December 2000, HELCO and MECO executed contracts of private carriage with Hawaiian Interisland Towing, Inc. (HITI) for the employment of a double-hull tank barge for the shipment of MSFO and diesel supplies from their fuel suppliers' facilities on Oahu to storage locations on the islands of Hawaii and Maui, respectively, commencing January 1, 2002. The contracts were extended for a second 5-year term commencing January 1, 2007 and contain options for two additional 5-year extensions. On August 14, 2007 the equity interest of Smith Maritime, Ltd., the parent company of HITI, was acquired by a subsidiary of K-Sea Transportation Partners L.P. (K-Sea), which provides refined petroleum products marine transportation, distribution and logistics services in the U.S. domestic marine transportation industry.

K-Sea never takes title to the fuel oil or diesel fuel, but does have custody and control while the fuel is in transit from Oahu. If there were an oil spill in transit, K-Sea is generally contractually obligated to indemnify HELCO and/or MECO for resulting clean-up costs, fines and damages. K-Sea has liability insurance coverage for oil spill related damage in excess of \$1 billion. State law provides a cap of \$700 million on liability for

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releases of heavy fuel oil transported interisland by tank barge. In the event of a release, HELCO and/or MECO may be responsible for any clean-up, damages, and/or fines that K-Sea or its insurance carrier does not cover.

The prices that HECO, HELCO and MECO pay for purchased energy from nonutility generators are generally linked to the price of oil. The AES Hawaii energy prices vary primarily with an inflation index. The energy prices for Kalaeloa, which purchases LSFO from Tesoro, vary primarily with world LSFO prices. The HPower, HC&S and PGV energy prices are based on the electric utilities' respective PUC-filed short-run avoided energy cost rates (which vary with their respective composite fuel costs), subject to minimum floor rates specified in their approved PPAs. HEP energy prices vary primarily with HELCO's diesel costs.

The utilities estimate that 75% of the net energy they will generate and purchase in 2011 will be generated from the burning of fossil fuel oil. HECO generally maintains an average system fuel inventory level equivalent to 47 days of forward consumption. HELCO and MECO generally maintain an average system fuel inventory level equivalent to approximately one month's supply of both MSFO and diesel. The PPAs with AES Hawaii and HEP require that they maintain certain minimum fuel inventory levels.

Rates. HECO, HELCO and MECO are subject to the regulatory jurisdiction of the PUC with respect to rates, issuance of securities, accounting and certain other matters. See Regulation below.

All rate schedules of HECO and its subsidiaries contain ECACs as described previously. Under current law and practices, specific and separate PUC approval is not required for each rate change pursuant to automatic rate adjustment clauses previously approved by the PUC. All other rate increases require the prior approval of the PUC after public and contested case hearings. PURPA requires the PUC to periodically review the ECACs of electric and gas utilities in the state, and such clauses, as well as the rates charged by the utilities generally, are subject to change.

See Electric utility Most recent rate requests, Electric utility Decoupling proceeding, Electric utility Certain factors that may affect future results and financial condition Regulation of electric utility rates and Electric utility Material estimates and critical accounting policies Revenues in HEI's MD&A and Interim increases and Major projects Campbell Industrial Park combustion turbine No. 1 and transmission line under Commitments and contingencies in Note 3 to HEI's Consolidated Financial Statements.

Public Utilities Commission and Division of Consumer Advocacy of the Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs of the State of Hawaii. On February 3, 2011, the Governor of the State of Hawaii announced the appointment of State Representative Hermina Morita as the Chairman of the PUC (for a term that expires in June 2014), subject to confirmation by the State Senate. The other commissioners are Carlito P. Caliboso (for a term that expires in June 2016), an attorney previously in private practice, and John E. Cole (for a term that expires in June 2012), who previously served as the Executive Director of the Division of Consumer Advocacy.

Since January 2011, the Executive Director of the Division of Consumer Advocacy has been Jeffrey T. Ono, an attorney previously in private practice.

Competition. See Electric utility Certain factors that may affect future results and financial condition Competition in HEI's MD&A.

Electric and magnetic fields. The generation, transmission and use of electricity produces low-frequency (50Hz-60Hz) electrical and magnetic fields (EMF). While EMF has been classified as a possible human carcinogen by more than one public health organization and remains the subject of ongoing studies and evaluations, no definite causal relationship between EMF and health risks has been clearly demonstrated to date and there are no federal standards in the U.S. limiting occupational or residential exposure to 50Hz-60Hz EMF. HECO and its subsidiaries are continuing to monitor the ongoing research and continue to participate in utility industry funded studies on EMF and, where technically feasible and economically reasonable, continue to pursue a policy of prudent avoidance in the design and installation of new transmission and distribution facilities. Management cannot predict the impact, if any, the EMF issue may have on HECO, HELCO and MECO in the future.

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Global climate change and greenhouse gas emissions reduction. The Company shares the concerns of many regarding the potential effects of global warming and the human contributions to this phenomenon, including burning of fossil fuels for electricity production, transportation, manufacturing and agricultural activities, as well as deforestation. Recognizing that effectively addressing global warming requires commitment by the private sector, all levels of government, and the public, the Company is committed to taking direct action to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions from its operations. See Environmental regulation Global climate change and greenhouse gas emissions reduction under Commitments and contingencies in Note 3 to HEI's Consolidated Financial Statements.

Legislation. See Electric utility Legislation and regulation in HEI's MD&A.

Commitments and contingencies. See Selected contractual obligations and commitments in HECO's MD&A and Electric utility Certain factors that may affect future results and financial condition Other regulatory and permitting contingencies in HEI's MD&A, Item 1A. Risk Factors, and Note 3 to HEI's Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of important commitments and contingencies.

Regulation. The PUC regulates the rates, issuance of securities, accounting and certain other aspects of the operations of HECO and its electric utility subsidiaries. See the previous discussion under Rates and the discussions under Electric utility Results of operations Most recent rate requests and Electric utility Certain factors that may affect future results and financial condition Regulation of electric utility rates in HEI's MD&A.

Any adverse decision or policy made or adopted by the PUC, or any prolonged delay in rendering a decision, could have a material adverse effect on consolidated HECO's and the Company's financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

On October 20, 2008, HECO signed an Energy Agreement (see Hawaii Clean Energy Initiative under Commitments and contingencies in Note 3 to HEI's Consolidated Financial Statements) setting forth goals, objectives and actions with the purpose of decreasing Hawaii's dependence on imported fossil fuels through substantial increases in the use of renewable energy and implementation of new programs intended to secure greater energy efficiency and conservation. As a result of the Energy Agreement, numerous PUC proceedings have been initiated, many of which have been completed, as described elsewhere in this report. One of the proceedings has resulted in the adoption of a new framework that will substantially change the manner in which the utilities obtain rate relief. See Decoupling in HEI's MD&A.

In 2009, the State Legislature amended Hawaii's RPS law to require electric utilities to meet an RPS of 10%, 15%, 25% and 40% by December 31, 2010, 2015, 2020 and 2030, respectively. Energy savings resulting from energy efficiency programs will not count toward the RPS after 2014 (only electrical generation using renewable energy as a source will count). The amended RPS law is consistent with the commitment in the Energy Agreement.

Certain transactions between HEI's electric public utility subsidiaries (HECO, HELCO and MECO) and HEI and affiliated interests are subject to regulation by the PUC. An affiliated interest is defined by statute and includes officers and directors of a public utility, every person owning or holding, directly or indirectly, 10% or more of the voting securities of a public utility, and corporations which have in common with a public utility more than one-third of the directors of that public utility. All contracts (including summaries of unwritten agreements) made on or after July 1, 1988 of \$300,000 or more in a calendar year for management, supervisory, construction, engineering, accounting, legal, financial and similar services and for the sale, lease or transfer of property between a public utility and affiliated interests must be filed with the PUC to be

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effective, and the PUC may issue cease and desist orders if such contracts are not filed. All such affiliated contracts for capital expenditures (except for real property) must be accompanied by comparative price quotations from two nonaffiliates, unless the quotations cannot be obtained without substantial expense. Moreover, all transfers of \$300,000 or more of real property between a public utility and affiliated interests require the prior approval of the PUC and proof that the transfer is in the best interest of the public utility and its customers. If the PUC, in its discretion, determines that an affiliated contract is unreasonable or otherwise contrary to the public interest, the utility must either revise the contract or risk disallowance of the payments for rate-making purposes. In rate-making proceedings, a utility must also prove the reasonableness of payments made to affiliated interests under any affiliated contract of \$300,000 or more by clear and convincing evidence.

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In December 1996, the PUC issued an order in a docket that had been opened to review the relationship between HEI and HECO and the effects of that relationship on the operations of HECO. The order adopted the report of the consultant the PUC had retained and ordered HECO to continue to provide the PUC with periodic status reports on its compliance with the PUC Agreement (pursuant to which HEI became the holding company of HECO). HECO files such status reports annually. In the order, the PUC also required HECO, HELCO and MECO to present a comprehensive analysis of the impact that the holding company structure and investments in nonutility subsidiaries have on a case-by-case basis on the cost of capital to each utility in future rate cases and remove any such effects from the cost of capital. The PUC has not disputed, in subsequent rate cases, the presentations made by HECO, HELCO and MECO that there was no evidence that would modify the PUC's finding that HECO's access to capital did not suffer as a result of HEI's involvement in nonutility activities and that HEI's diversification did not permanently raise or lower the cost of capital incorporated into the rates paid by HECO's utility customers.

HECO and its electric utility subsidiaries are not subject to regulation by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission under the Federal Power Act, except under Sections 210 through 212 (added by Title II of PURPA and amended by the Energy Policy Act of 1992), which permit the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to order electric utilities to interconnect with qualifying cogenerators and small power producers, and to wheel power to other electric utilities. Title I of PURPA, which relates to retail regulatory policies for electric utilities, and Title VII of the Energy Policy Act of 1992, which addresses transmission access, also apply to HECO and its electric utility subsidiaries. HECO and its electric utility subsidiaries are also required to file various operational reports with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. The Company cannot predict the extent to which cogeneration or transmission access will reduce its electrical loads, reduce its current and future generating and transmission capability requirements or affect its financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Because they are located in the State of Hawaii, HECO and its subsidiaries are exempt by statute from limitations set forth in the Powerplant and Industrial Fuel Use Act of 1978 on the use of petroleum as a primary energy source.

See also "HEI Regulation" above.

Environmental regulation. HECO, HELCO and MECO, like other utilities, are subject to periodic inspections by federal, state and, in some cases, local environmental regulatory agencies, including agencies responsible for the regulation of water quality, air quality, hazardous and other waste, and hazardous materials. These inspections may result in the identification of items needing corrective or other action. When the corrective or other necessary action is taken, no further regulatory action is expected. Except as otherwise disclosed in this report (see "Certain factors that may affect future results and financial condition - Environmental matters" for HEI Consolidated, the Electric utility and the Bank sections in HEI's MD&A and Note 3 to HEI's Consolidated Financial Statements, which are incorporated herein by reference), the Company believes that each subsidiary has appropriately responded to environmental conditions requiring action and that, as a result of such actions, such environmental conditions will not have a material adverse effect on the Company or HECO.

Water quality controls. The generating stations, substations and other utility facilities operate under federal and state water quality regulations and permits, including but not limited to the Clean Water Act National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (governing point source discharges, including wastewater and storm water discharges), Underground Injection Control (regulating disposal of wastewater into the subsurface), the Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) program, the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA), and other regulations associated with discharges of oil and other substances to surface water.

OPA governs actual or threatened oil releases and establishes strict and joint and several liability for responsible parties for (1) oil removal costs incurred by the federal government or the state, and (2) damages to natural resources and real or personal property, as well as compensation for certain economic damages. Responsible parties include vessel owners and operators of on-shore facilities. OPA imposes fines and jail terms

ranging in severity depending on how the release was caused.

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In 2010 and 2011 to date, HECO, HELCO and MECO did not experience any significant petroleum releases. See the discussion concerning the ongoing Honolulu Harbor investigation under Environmental regulation in Note 3 to HEI's Consolidated Financial Statements. Except as otherwise disclosed, the Company believes that each subsidiary's costs of responding to petroleum releases to date will not have a material adverse effect on the respective subsidiary or the Company.

EPA regulations under OPA also require certain facilities that use or store petroleum to prepare and implement SPCC Plans in order to prevent releases of petroleum to navigable waters of the U.S. Certain of the facilities of HECO, HELCO and MECO subject to the SPCC program (including power plants and certain baseyards) are in compliance with these requirements. The utilities expect to complete and implement their SPCC Plans for other facilities subject to these requirements (principally their substations) by the current compliance deadline of November 10, 2011.

As required by section 316(b) of the Clean Water Act, proposed regulations governing protection of aquatic organisms in cooling water intake structures at three of HECO's power plants are expected in 2011. Depending on the ultimate regulations adopted by the EPA, the cost of compliance could be significant.

Air quality controls. The generating stations of the utility subsidiaries operate under air pollution control permits issued by the Department of Health of the State of Hawaii (DOH) and, in a limited number of cases, by the EPA. The entire electric utility industry has been affected by the 1990 amendments to the Clean Air Act (CAA), changes to the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) for ozone, adoption of a NAAQS for fine particulate matter, and the EPA's 1-hour NAAQS for nitrogen dioxide and sulfur dioxide (adopted in 2010). Regulations are expected to be issued in 2011 proposing Maximum Available Control Technology (MACT) standards for hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) emitted by electrical steam generating units (EGUs) that may be applicable to all HECO steam units. Depending on the HAPs covered by the final regulations and the MACT standards adopted for those HAPs, the cost of compliance for HECO could be significant. By the terms of a federal court consent decree, the EPA is required to issue proposed EGU MACT regulations in March 2011 and final regulations in November 2011. The EPA has also required HELCO (for its Hill Power Plant) and MECO (for its Kahului Power Plant) to develop evaluations of emission controls for units at those plants that the EPA believes contribute to Regional Haze. Depending on final Regional Haze rules that the EPA will issue for Hawaii, the cost of compliance for HELCO and MECO could be significant.

The CAA amendments of 1990, among other things, established a federal operating permits program (in Hawaii known as the Covered Source Permit program) and greatly expanded the hazardous air pollutant program. The more stringent NAAQS will affect new or modified units requiring a permit to construct under the PSD program and the controls necessary to meet the NAAQS.

CAA operating permits (Title V permits) have been issued for all affected generating units.

Hazardous waste and toxic substances controls. The operations of the electric utility and former freight transportation subsidiaries of HEI are subject to EPA regulations that implement provisions of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) and the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA).

RCRA underground storage tank (UST) regulations require all facilities with USTs used for storing petroleum products to comply with leak detection, spill prevention and new tank standard retrofit requirements. All HECO, HELCO and MECO USTs currently meet these standards.

The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act under SARA Title III requires HECO, HELCO and MECO to report potentially hazardous chemicals present in their facilities in order to provide the public with information so that emergency procedures can be established to protect the public in the event of hazardous chemical releases. All HECO, HELCO and MECO facilities are in compliance with applicable annual reporting requirements to the State Emergency Planning Commission, the Local Emergency Planning Committee and local fire departments. Since January 1, 1998, the steam electric industry category has been subject to Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) reporting requirements. All HECO, HELCO and MECO facilities are in compliance with TRI reporting requirements.

The TSCA regulations specify procedures for the handling and disposal of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB), a compound found in some transformer and capacitor dielectric fluids. The TSCA regulations also

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apply to responses to releases of PCB to the environment. HECO, HELCO and MECO have instituted procedures to monitor compliance with these regulations and have implemented a program to identify and replace PCB transformers and capacitors in their systems. Management believes that all HECO, HELCO and MECO facilities are currently in compliance with PCB regulations. In April 2010, the EPA issued an Advance Notice of Proposed Rule Making announcing its intent to reassess PCB regulations.

Hawaii's Environmental Response Law, as amended (ERL), governs releases of hazardous substances, including oil, to the environment in areas within the state's jurisdiction. Responsible parties under the ERL are jointly, severally and strictly liable for a release of a hazardous substance. Responsible parties include owners or operators of a facility where a hazardous substance comes to be located and any person who at the time of disposal of the hazardous substance owned or operated any facility at which such hazardous substance was disposed.

HECO, HELCO and MECO periodically identify leaking petroleum-containing equipment such as USTs, piping and transformers. In a few instances, small amounts of PCBs have been identified in the leaking equipment. Each subsidiary reports releases from such equipment when and as required by applicable law and addresses impacts due to the releases in compliance with applicable regulatory requirements.

Research and development. HECO and its subsidiaries expensed approximately \$4.0 million, \$4.4 million and \$4.0 million in 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively, for research and development (R&D). In 2010, 2009 and 2008, the electric utilities' contributions to the Electric Power Research Institute accounted for approximately half of the R&D expenses. There were also utility expenditures in 2010, 2009 and 2008 related to new technologies, energy efficiency and conservation, demand response, customer use and pricing (e.g., peak pricing and tiered rates based on usage), biofuels, energy storage, electric and hybrid plug in vehicles and other renewables (e.g., wind and solar power integration and solar resource evaluation).

Properties.

HECO owns and operates four generating plants on the island of Oahu at Honolulu, Waiau, Kahe and Campbell Industrial Park. These plants have an aggregate net generating capability of 1,321.6 MW as of December 31, 2010. The four plants are situated on HECO-owned land having a combined area of 535 acres and one 3.5-acre parcel of land under a lease expiring December 31, 2018. In addition, HECO owns a total of 132 acres of land on which substations, transformer vaults, distribution baseyards and the Kalaeloa cogeneration facility are located.

HECO owns overhead transmission lines, overhead distribution lines, underground cables, poles (fully owned or jointly owned) and steel or aluminum high voltage transmission towers. The transmission system operates at 46 kilovolt (kV) and 138 kV.

HECO owns buildings and approximately 11.6 acres of land located in Honolulu which houses its operating, engineering and information services departments and a warehousing center. It also leases an office building and certain office spaces in Honolulu. The lease for the office building expires in November 2021, with an option to extend through November 2024. The leases for certain office spaces expire on various dates from December 31, 2011 through November 30, 2017 with options to extend to various dates through July 31, 2021.

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HECO owns land at Campbell Industrial Park (CIP) used to situate central fuel storage facilities adjacent to its CIP CT-1 generating unit facility with an aggregate usable capacity of 786,632 barrels of fuel, which land is included in the power plant acreage above. HECO also has fuel storage facilities at each of its plant sites with a combined usable capacity of 869,093 barrels, as well as underground fuel pipelines that transport fuel from HECO's central fuel storage at CIP to fuel storage facilities at HECO's generating stations at Waiau and Kahe. HECO also owns a fuel storage facility at Iwilei, which receives fuel trucked from the central storage facility, with a combined usable capacity of 76,735 barrels, and an under-ground pipeline that transports fuel from that site to its Honolulu generating station.

HELCO owns and operates five generating plants on the island of Hawaii, two at Hilo and one at each of Waimea, Keahole and Puna, along with distributed generators at substation sites. These plants have an aggregate net generating capability of 195.5 MW as of December 31, 2010 (excluding several small run-of-river hydro units and a small windfarm). The plants are situated on HELCO-owned land having a combined

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area of approximately 44 acres. The distributed generators are located within HELCO-owned substation sites having a combined area of approximately 4 acres. HELCO also owns fuel storage facilities at these sites with a total maximum usable capacity of 66,387 barrels of bunker oil, and 83,819 barrels of diesel. There are an additional 30,341 barrels of diesel and 22,770 barrels of bunker oil storage capacity for HELCO-owned fuel off-site at Chevron-owned terminalling facilities. HELCO pays a storage fee to Chevron and has no other interest in the property, tanks or other infrastructure situated on Chevron's property. HELCO also owns 6 acres of land in Kona, which is used for a baseyard, and one acre of land in Hilo, which houses its accounting, customer services and administrative offices. HELCO also leases 3.7 acres of land for its baseyard in Hilo under a lease expiring in 2030. In addition, HELCO owns a total of approximately 100 acres of land, and leases a total of approximately 8.5 acres of land, on which hydro facilities, substations and switching stations, microwave facilities, and transmission lines are located. The deeds to the sites located in Hilo contain certain restrictions, but the restrictions do not materially interfere with the use of the sites for public utility purposes.

MECO owns and operates two generating plants on the island of Maui, at Kahului and Maalaea, with an aggregate net generating capability of 246.3 MW as of December 31, 2010. The plants are situated on MECO-owned land having a combined area of 28.6 acres. MECO also owns fuel oil storage facilities at these sites with a total maximum usable capacity of 176,355 barrels of fuel. MECO owns two 1 MW stand-by diesel generators and a 6,000 gallon fuel storage tank located in Hana. MECO owns 65.7 acres of undeveloped land at Waena. Most of this Waena land is used for agricultural purposes by the former landowner under an amended license agreement, which is effective on a month-to-month basis, but terminable by either party upon 30 days written notice until the area is required for development by MECO for utility purposes (e.g., proposed biofuel plant), or until December 31, 2011, whichever occurs first.

MECO's administrative offices and engineering and distribution departments are located on 9.1 acres of MECO-owned land in Kahului.

MECO also owns and operates smaller distribution systems, generation systems (with an aggregate net capability of 21.9 MW as of December 31, 2010) and fuel storage facilities on the islands of Lanai and Molokai, primarily on land owned by MECO.

Other properties. The utilities own transmission lines, distribution lines, underground cables, poles (some jointly) and towers. Electric lines are located over or under public and nonpublic properties. Lines are added when needed to serve increased loads and/or for reliability reasons. In some design districts on Oahu, lines must be placed underground. Under Hawaii law, the PUC generally must determine whether new 46 kV, 69 kV or 138 kV lines can be constructed overhead or must be placed underground.

See HECO and subsidiaries and service areas above for a discussion of the nonexclusive franchises of HECO and subsidiaries. Most of the leases, easements and licenses for HECO's, HELCO's and MECO's lines have been recorded.

See Generation statistics above and Limited insurance in HEI's MD&A for a further discussion of some of the electric utility properties.

Bank

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General. ASB was granted a federal savings bank charter in January 1987. Prior to that time, ASB had operated since 1925 as the Hawaii division of American Savings & Loan Association of Salt Lake City, Utah. As of December 31, 2010, ASB was one of the largest financial institutions in the State of Hawaii based on total assets of \$4.8 billion and deposits of \$4.0 billion. In 2010, ASB's revenues and net income amounted to approximately 11% and 51% of HEI's consolidated revenues and net income, respectively, compared to approximately 12% and 26% in 2009 and approximately 11% and 20% in 2008, respectively.

At the time of HEI's acquisition of ASB in 1988, HEI agreed with the OTS' predecessor regulatory agency that ASB's regulatory capital would be maintained at a level of at least 6% of ASB's total liabilities, or at such greater amount as may be required from time to time by regulation. Under the agreement, HEI's obligation to contribute additional capital to ensure that ASB would have the capital level required by the OTS was limited to a maximum aggregate amount of approximately \$65.1 million. As of December 31, 2010, as a result of certain HEI contributions of capital to ASB, HEI's maximum obligation to contribute additional capital has been

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reduced to approximately \$28.3 million. ASB is subject to OTS regulations on dividends and other distributions and ASB must receive a letter of non-objection from the OTS before it can declare and pay a dividend to HEI.

ASB's earnings depend primarily on its net interest income—the difference between the interest income earned on earning assets (loans receivable and investment and mortgage-related securities) and the interest expense incurred on costing liabilities (deposit liabilities and other borrowings, including advances from the Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) of Seattle and securities sold under agreements to repurchase). Other factors affecting ASB's operating results include its provision for loan losses, fee income, other noninterest income (including gains and losses on sales of loans, securities and notes and other-than-temporary impairments of securities) and noninterest expenses (including losses resulting from the early extinguishment of debt such as the loss resulting from a balance sheet restructuring in June 2008).

For additional information about ASB, see the sections under **Bank** in HEI's MD&A, HEI's Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk and Note 4 to HEI's Consolidated Financial Statements.

The following table sets forth selected data for ASB for the years indicated (average balances calculated using the average daily balances):

Years ended December 31	2010	2009	2008
Common equity to assets ratio			
Average common equity divided by average total assets	10.34%	9.38%	9.20%
Return on assets			
Net income for common stock divided by average total assets	1.20	0.43	0.29
Return on common equity			
Net income for common stock divided by average common equity	11.62	4.54	3.17
Tangible efficiency ratio			
Total noninterest expense, less amortization of intangibles, divided by net interest income and noninterest income	56	72	85

All of the foregoing ratios and returns for 2009 were adversely affected by ASB's sale of its private-issue mortgage-related securities portfolio. All of the foregoing ratios and returns for 2008 were adversely affected by ASB's restructuring of its balance sheet in June 2008.

ASB's tangible efficiency ratio—the cost of earning \$1 of revenue—decreased from 72% in 2009 to 56% in 2010, primarily due to losses related to the sale of the private-issue mortgage-related securities portfolio and other-than-temporary impairment (OTTI) charges on ASB's securities portfolio in 2009 and lower noninterest expenses in 2010 due to the performance improvement project. The increase in tangible efficiency ratio for 2008 compared to 2009 was due to charges to noninterest income and noninterest expenses as a result of the restructuring of its balance sheet.

Consolidated average balance sheet. See **Bank Results of operations Average balance sheet and net interest margin** in HEI's MD&A.

Asset/liability management. See HEI's Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk.

Interest income and interest expense. See Bank Results of operations Average balance sheet and net interest margin in HEI's MD&A for a table of average balances, interest and dividend income, interest expense and weighted-average yields earned and rates paid for certain categories of earning assets and costing liabilities for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008.

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The following table shows for the periods indicated the effect on net interest income of (1) changes in interest rates (change in weighted-average interest rate multiplied by prior year average balance) and (2) changes in volume (change in average balance multiplied by prior period weighted-average interest rate). Any remaining change is allocated to the above two categories on a prorata basis.

(in thousands)									
Increase (decrease) due to	Rate	2010 vs. 2009 Volume	Total	Rate	2009 vs. 2008 Volume	Total			
Income from earning assets									
Investment and mortgage-related securities	\$ (9,847)	\$ (2,184)	\$ (12,031)	\$ (4,895)	\$ (33,336)	\$ (38,231)			
Loans receivable, net	(1,700)	(20,946)	(22,646)	(15,431)	(13,941)	(29,372)			
	(11,547)	(23,130)	(34,677)	(20,326)	(47,277)	(67,603)			
Expense from costing liabilities									
Deposit liabilities	12,588	6,762	19,350	18,309	9,128	27,437			
Other borrowings	(1,113)	4,957	3,844	8,128	26,316	34,444			
	11,475	11,719	23,194	26,437	35,444	61,881			
Net interest income	\$ (72)	\$ (11,411)	\$ (11,483)	\$ 6,111	\$ (11,833)	\$ (5,722)			

See Bank Results of operations in HEI's MD&A for an explanation of significant changes in earning assets and costing liabilities.

Noninterest income. In addition to net interest income, ASB has various sources of noninterest income, including fee income from credit and debit cards and fee income from deposit liabilities and other financial products and services. See Bank Results of operations in HEI's MD&A for an explanation of significant changes in noninterest income.

Lending activities.

General. Loans of \$3.5 billion represented 72.8% of total assets as of December 31, 2010, compared to \$3.6 billion, or 73.8%, and \$4.2 billion, or 76.7%, as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. The decrease in the loans receivable balance in 2010 was primarily due to ASB's decision to sell substantially all of its residential loan production in 2009 and the first nine months of 2010. The increase in loans receivable in 2008 was primarily due to growth in home equity lines of credit and commercial markets loans. ASB's loan portfolio consists primarily of residential 1-4 family mortgage loans.

The following table sets forth the composition of ASB's loan portfolio as of the dates indicated:

December 31 (dollars in thousands)	2010		2009		2008		2007		2006	
	Balance	% of total	Balance	% of total	Balance	% of total	Balance	% of total	Balance	% of total
Real estate loans: (1)										
Residential 1-4 family	\$ 2,087,813	58.9	\$ 2,332,763	62.9	\$ 2,812,177	66.5	\$ 2,901,420	70.1	\$ 2,544,650	66.5
Commercial real estate	300,689	8.5	255,716	6.9	243,109	5.8	252,831	6.1	239,459	6.3
Home equity line of credit	416,453	11.7	326,896	8.8	271,780	6.4	194,549	4.7	186,209	4.9
Residential land	65,599	1.8	96,515	2.6	126,963	3.0	159,114	3.8	152,771	4.0

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Commercial construction	38,079	1.1	68,174	1.9	71,579	1.7	34,184	0.8	110,517	2.9
Residential construction	5,602	0.2	16,705	0.5	34,768	0.8	55,867	1.4	58,259	1.5
Total real estate loans, net	2,914,235	82.2	3,096,769	83.6	3,560,376	84.2	3,597,965	86.9	3,291,865	86.1
Commercial loans	551,683	15.5	545,622	14.7	597,234	14.1	471,576	11.4	453,151	11.9
Consumer loans	80,138	2.3	64,360	1.7	72,524	1.7	71,440	1.7	78,196	2.0
	3,546,056	100.0	3,706,751	100.0	4,230,134	100.0	4,140,981	100.0	3,823,212	100.0
Less: Deferred fees and discounts	(15,530)		(19,494)		(24,631)		(26,192)		(22,033)	
Allowance for loan losses	(40,646)		(41,679)		(35,798)		(30,211)		(31,228)	
Total loans, net	\$ 3,489,880		\$ 3,645,578		\$ 4,169,705		\$ 4,084,578		\$ 3,769,951	

(1) Includes renegotiated loans.

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The following table summarizes ASB's loan portfolio as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, excluding loans held for sale and including undisbursed commercial real estate construction and development loan funds, based upon contractually scheduled principal payments and expected prepayments allocated to the indicated maturity categories:

December 31 Due (in millions)	2010				2009			
	In 1 year or less	After 1 year through 5 years	After 5 years	Total	In 1 year or less	After 1 year through 5 years	After 5 years	Total
Residential loans -								
Fixed	\$ 486	\$ 981	\$ 540	\$ 2,007	\$ 560	\$ 1,088	\$ 597	\$ 2,245
Residential loans -								
Adjustable	37	38	5	80	42	39	7	88
	523	1,019	545	2,087	602	1,127	604	2,333
Commercial real estate								
loans-Fixed	9	56	24	89	13	60	55	128
Commercial real estate								
loans-Adjustable	46	115	89	250	62	104	30	196
	55	171	113	339	75	164	85	324
Consumer loans - Fixed	52	70	3	125	72	47	21	140
Consumer loans								
Adjustable	44	92	309	445	44	99	227	370
	96	162	312	570	116	146	248	510
Commercial loans								
Fixed	33	71	14	118	94	178	35	307
Commercial loans								
Adjustable	207	193	34	434	157	71	11	239
	240	264	48	552	251	249	46	546
Total loans - Fixed	580	1,178	581	2,339	739	1,373	708	2,820
Total loans -								
Adjustable	334	438	437	1,209	305	313	275	893
	\$ 914	\$ 1,616	\$ 1,018	\$ 3,548	\$ 1,044	\$ 1,686	\$ 983	\$ 3,713

The decrease in fixed rate residential loans was due to repayments in the portfolio and the sale of fixed rate loans in the secondary market.

Origination, purchase and sale of loans. Generally, residential and commercial real estate loans originated by ASB are secured by real estate located in Hawaii. For additional information, including information concerning the geographic distribution of ASB's mortgage-related securities portfolio and the geographic concentration of credit risk, see Note 14 to HEI's Consolidated Financial Statements. The demand for loans is primarily dependent on the Hawaii real estate market, business conditions, interest rates and loan refinancing activity.

Residential mortgage lending. ASB's general policy is to require private mortgage insurance when the loan-to-value ratio of the property exceeds 80% of the lower of the appraised value or purchase price at origination. For nonowner-occupied residential properties, the loan-to-value ratio may not exceed 80% of the lower of the appraised value or purchase price at origination.

Construction and development lending. ASB provides both fixed- and adjustable-rate loans for the construction of one-to-four unit residential and commercial properties. Construction loan projects are typically short term in nature. Construction and development financing generally involves a higher degree of credit risk than long-term financing on improved, occupied real estate. Accordingly, construction and development loans are generally priced higher than loans secured by completed structures. ASB's underwriting, monitoring and disbursement practices with respect to construction and development financing are designed to ensure sufficient funds are available to complete construction projects. See Loan portfolio risk elements and Multifamily residential and commercial real estate lending below.

Multifamily residential and commercial real estate lending. ASB provides permanent financing and construction and development financing secured by multifamily residential properties (including apartment buildings) and secured by commercial and industrial properties (including office buildings, shopping centers and warehouses) for its own portfolio as well as for participation with other lenders. Commercial real estate lending typically involves long lead times to originate and fund. As a result, production results can vary significantly from period to period.

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Consumer lending. ASB offers a variety of secured and unsecured consumer loans. Loans secured by deposits are limited to 90% of the available account balance. ASB offers home equity lines of credit, secured and unsecured VISA cards, checking account overdraft protection and other general purpose consumer loans.

Commercial lending. ASB provides both secured and unsecured commercial loans to business entities. This lending activity is part of ASB's strategic transformation to a full-service community bank and is designed to diversify ASB's asset structure, shorten maturities, improve rate sensitivity of the loan portfolio and attract commercial checking deposits.

Loan origination fee and servicing income. In addition to interest earned on loans, ASB receives income from servicing loans, for late payments and from other related services. Servicing fees are received on loans originated and subsequently sold by ASB where ASB acts as collection agent on behalf of third-party purchasers.

ASB generally charges the borrower at loan settlement a loan origination fee of 1% of the amount borrowed. See "Loans receivable" in Note 1 to HEI's Consolidated Financial Statements.

Loan portfolio risk elements. When a borrower fails to make a required payment on a loan and does not cure the delinquency promptly, the loan is classified as delinquent. If delinquencies are not cured promptly, ASB normally commences a collection action, including foreclosure proceedings in the case of secured loans. In a foreclosure action, the property securing the delinquent debt is sold at a public auction in which ASB may participate as a bidder to protect its interest. If ASB is the successful bidder, the property is classified as real estate owned until it is sold. As of December 31, 2010, December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, ASB had \$4.3 million, \$4.0 million and \$1.5 million, respectively, of real estate acquired in settlement of loans.

In addition to delinquent loans, other significant lending risk elements include: (1) loans which accrue interest and are 90 days or more past due as to principal or interest, (2) loans accounted for on a nonaccrual basis (nonaccrual loans), and (3) loans on which various concessions are made with respect to interest rate, maturity, or other terms due to the inability of the borrower to service the obligation under the original terms of the agreement (renegotiated loans). ASB loans that were 90 days or more past due on which interest was being accrued as of December 31, 2010, 2009, 2008, 2007 and 2006 were immaterial or nil. The following table sets forth certain information with respect to nonaccrual and renegotiated loans as of the dates indicated:

December 31 (dollars in thousands)	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Nonaccrual loans					
Real estate					
Residential 1-4 family	\$ 36,420	\$ 31,848	\$ 7,468	\$ 1,027	\$ 413
Commercial real estate		344			
Home equity line of credit	1,659	2,755	759	464	130
Residential land	15,479	25,164	7,652	89	495
Residential construction		326	326		
Total real estate loans	53,558	60,437	16,205	1,580	1,038
Consumer loans	341	715	523	342	215
Commercial loans	4,956	4,171	2,766	1,273	1,144

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Total nonaccrual loans	\$	58,855	\$	65,323	\$	19,494	\$	3,195	\$	2,397
Nonaccrual loans to end of period loans		1.7%		1.8%		0.5%		0.1%		0.1%
Renegotiated loans not included above										
Real estate										
Residential 1-4 family	\$	5,150	\$	1,986	\$	1,913	\$	2,536	\$	2,540
Commercial real estate		1,963		513						3,274
Residential land		27,689		15,665		2,125				
Total real estate loans		34,802		18,164		4,038		2,536		5,814
Commercial loans		4,035		2,904		4,612		571		467
Total renegotiated loans	\$	38,837	\$	21,068	\$	8,650	\$	3,107	\$	6,281
Nonaccrual and renegotiated loans to end of period loans		2.8%		2.3%		0.7%		0.2%		0.2%

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ASB realized \$3.6 million, \$2.0 million and \$1.0 million of interest income on nonaccrual and renegotiated loans in 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. If these loans would have earned interest in accordance with their original contractual terms ASB would have realized \$3.8 million, \$2.9 million and \$0.7 million in 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

In 2007, nonaccrual loans increased by \$0.8 million when compared to 2006 due to higher delinquencies in the residential and consumer loan portfolios. In 2008, nonaccrual loans increased by \$16.3 million due to higher residential loan delinquencies and the reclassification of certain commercial loans due to their weakening credit quality. In 2009, nonaccrual loans increased by \$45.8 million primarily due to an increase in residential 1-4 family and residential land loans 90+ days delinquent. In 2010, nonaccrual loans decreased by \$6.5 million due to a decrease in residential land loans that were 90+ days delinquent and the renegotiation of certain residential land loans that had been on nonaccrual status.

Allowance for loan losses. See Allowance for loan losses in Note 1 to HEI's Consolidated Financial Statements.

The following table presents the changes in the allowance for loan losses for the years indicated:

(dollars in thousands)	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Allowance for loan losses, January 1	\$ 41,679	\$ 35,798	\$ 30,211	\$ 31,228	\$ 30,595
Provision for loan losses	20,894	32,000	10,334	5,700	1,400
Charge-offs					
Residential 1-4 family	6,142	3,129	51		
Home equity line of credit	2,517	2,331	21	89	
Residential land	6,487	4,217	282		
Total real estate loans	15,146	9,677	354	89	
Commercial loans	6,261	14,853	3,447	6,301	766
Consumer loans	3,408	2,436	1,825	1,334	1,119
Total charge-offs	24,815	26,966	5,626	7,724	1,885
Recoveries					
Residential 1-4 family	744	151	46	68	200
Home equity line of credit	63			4	3
Residential land	63				
Total real estate loans	870	151	46	72	203
Commercial loans	1,537	404	548	623	482
Consumer loans	481	292	285	312	433
Total recoveries	2,888	847	879	1,007	1,118
Allowance for loan losses, December 31	\$ 40,646	\$ 41,679	\$ 35,798	\$ 30,211	\$ 31,228
Ratio of allowance for loan losses, December 31, to end of period loans	1.15%	1.12%	0.84%	0.73%	0.82%
Ratio of provision for loan losses during the year to average loans outstanding	0.58%	0.81%	0.25%	0.15%	0.04%
	0.61%	0.66%	0.11%	0.17%	0.02%

Ratio of net charge-offs during the year to
average loans outstanding

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The following table sets forth the allocation of ASB's allowance for loan losses and the percentage of loans in each category to total loans as of the dates indicated:

December 31 (dollars in thousands)	2010		2009		2008		2007		2006	
	Balance	% of total	Balance	% of total	Balance	% of total	Balance	% of total	Balance	% of total
Real estate										
Residential 1-4 family	\$ 6,497	58.9	\$ 5,522	62.5	\$ 4,024	66.2	\$ 3,906	69.8	\$ 5,092	66.2
Commercial real estate	1,474	8.5	861	6.9	2,229	5.7	2,760	6.1	4,289	6.3
Home equity line of credit	4,269	11.7	4,679	8.8	548	6.4	412	4.7	1,287	4.9
Residential land	6,411	1.8	4,252	2.6	1,953	3.0	256	3.9	466	4.0
Commercial construction	1,714	1.1	3,068	1.8	1,748	1.7	1,483	0.8	3,633	2.9
Residential construction	7	0.2	19	0.5	88	0.8	68	1.3	101	1.5
Total real estate loans, net	20,372	82.2	18,401	83.1	10,590	83.8	8,885	86.6	14,868	85.8
Commercial loans	16,015	15.5	19,498	14.6	22,294	14.0	18,820	11.4	13,936	11.9
Consumer loans	3,325	2.3	2,590	2.3	2,190	2.2	2,167	2.0	2,224	2.3
	39,712	100.0	40,489	100.0	35,074	100.0	29,872	100.0	31,028	100.0
Unallocated	934		1,190		724		339		200	
Total allowance for loan losses	\$ 40,646		\$ 41,679		\$ 35,798		\$ 30,211		\$ 31,228	

In 2010, ASB's allowance for loan losses decreased by \$1.0 million from 2009 due to lower residential, commercial and commercial construction average loan balances, partly offset by increases in the historical loss ratios for residential first mortgage and land loans. Although ASB's loan quality improved in 2010, there are still signs of financial stress in the Hawaii and mainland markets. The slowdown in the economy, both nationally and locally, has resulted in ASB experiencing higher levels of loan delinquencies and losses, which were concentrated in the vacant land portfolio and on the neighbor islands. ASB's 2010 provision for loan losses was \$20.9 million. While a mild recovery began in 2010 as the global economic recovery began to take hold, many challenges remain and the outlook for the Hawaii economy is for a slow, steady recovery. Consumers and businesses are expected to recover slowly in 2011 as gradual improvement in measures such as job growth, unemployment and real personal income are expected.

In 2009, ASB's allowance for loan losses increased by \$5.9 million from 2008 as a result of higher residential 1-4 family, residential land and home equity lines of credit delinquencies and increases in the historical loss ratios for these loan types. ASB's loan quality weakened in 2009, although not to the same level of decline in loan quality seen in many mainland U.S. markets. The slowdown in the economy, both nationally and locally, had caused increased levels of financial stress on the part of ASB's customers, resulting in higher levels of loan delinquencies and losses. ASB's 2009 provision for loan losses was \$32 million, which included a provision for loan loss on a commercial loan that was subsequently sold.

In 2008, ASB's allowance for loan losses increased by \$5.6 million from 2007 as a result of higher residential loan delinquencies, the reclassification of certain commercial loans due to their weakening credit quality and an increase in the loan portfolio. ASB had good credit quality in 2008 despite the weakening economy and slowing real estate market. Although new home purchase and home resale transaction volumes in Hawaii had fallen off, the Hawaii real estate market had not experienced as steep a decline in values as seen in many U.S. mainland markets. However, the slowdown in the economy, both nationally and locally, caused increased levels of financial stress on ASB's customers, resulting in higher levels of loan delinquencies and losses. As a result, ASB's 2008 provision for loan losses was \$10.3 million, following several years of historically low loan losses and loan loss allowances.

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In 2007, ASB's allowance for loan losses decreased by \$1.0 million when compared to 2006, primarily due to the charge-off of loans to one commercial borrower. ASB's asset quality remained high due to the strength of the Hawaii economy and stability of the Hawaii real estate market, resulting in lower historical loss ratios and release of reserves for residential real estate and consumer loans. The decrease in allowance for loan losses for commercial real estate loans was due to the release of reserves on construction loans that had been repaid. The increase in allowance for loan losses for commercial loans was due to loan growth and the reclassification of certain commercial loans. A provision for loan losses of

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\$5.7 million was recorded in 2007, primarily due to specific reserves for the one commercial borrower and the reclassified commercial loans that continued to be current on loan payments but had identified weaknesses.

Investment activities. Currently, ASB's investment portfolio consists of mortgage-related securities, stock of the FHLB of Seattle, federal agency obligations and municipal bonds. ASB owns mortgage-related securities issued by the Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA), Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC) and Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA) and federal agency obligations issued by the FNMA and FHLMC. See Balance sheet restructure and Investment and mortgage-related securities in Note 4 to HEI's Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of mortgage-related security sales. The weighted-average yield on investments during 2010, 2009 and 2008 was 2.18%, 3.67% and 4.24%, respectively. ASB did not maintain a portfolio of securities held for trading during 2010, 2009 and 2008.

As of December 31 in each of 2010, 2009 and 2008, ASB's investment in stock of FHLB of Seattle amounted to \$97.8 million. The amount that ASB is required to invest in FHLB stock is determined by regulatory requirements and ASB's investment is in excess of that requirement. See FHLB of Seattle stock in HEI's MD&A for a discussion of dividends on ASB's investment in FHLB of Seattle Stock and recent events that have adversely affected those dividends. Also, see Regulation Federal Home Loan Bank System below.

With the sale of the private-issue mortgage-related securities in 2009, ASB does not have any exposure to securities backed by subprime mortgages. See Investment and mortgage-related securities in Note 4 to HEI's Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of other-than-temporarily impaired securities.

The following table summarizes ASB's investment portfolio (excluding stock of the FHLB of Seattle, which has no contractual maturity), as of December 31, 2010, based upon contractually scheduled principal payments and expected prepayments allocated to the indicated maturity categories:

Due (dollars in millions)	In 1 year or less	After 1 year through 5 years	After 5 years through 10 years	After 10 years	Total
Federal agency obligations	\$ 260	\$ 48	\$ 10	\$	\$ 318
Mortgage-related securities - FNMA, FHLMC and GNMA	90	170	38	8	306
Municipal bonds	1	9	29	2	41
	\$ 351	\$ 227	\$ 77	\$ 10	\$ 665
Weighted average yield	1.86%	2.92%	3.34%	3.29%	

Deposits and other sources of funds.

General. Deposits traditionally have been the principal source of ASB's funds for use in lending, meeting liquidity requirements and making investments. ASB also derives funds from the receipt of interest and principal on outstanding loans receivable and mortgage-related securities, borrowings from the FHLB of Seattle, securities sold under agreements to repurchase and other sources. ASB borrows on a short-term basis to compensate for seasonal or other reductions in deposit flows. ASB also may borrow on a longer-term basis to support expanded lending or

investment activities. Advances from the FHLB and securities sold under agreements to repurchase continue to be a source of funds, but they are a higher cost of funds than deposits.

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Deposits. ASB's deposits are obtained primarily from residents of Hawaii. Net deposit inflow or outflow, measured as the year-over-year difference in year-end deposits, was an outflow of \$83 million in 2010 compared to outflows of \$121 million in 2009 and \$167 million in 2008.

The following table illustrates the distribution of ASB's average deposits and average daily rates by type of deposit for the years indicated. Average balances have been calculated using the average daily balances.

Years ended December 31 (dollars in thousands)	Average balance	2010 % of total deposits	Weighted average rate %	Average balance	2009 % of total deposits	Weighted average rate %	Average balance	2008 % of total deposits	Weighted average rate %
Savings	\$ 1,608,650	40.2%	0.14%	\$ 1,504,758	36.5%	0.33%	\$ 1,415,588	33.2%	0.61%
Checking	1,392,698	34.8	0.02	1,292,516	31.4	0.06	1,196,555	28.1	0.13
Money market	232,809	5.8	0.38	180,967	4.4	0.49	168,518	4.0	1.06
Certificate	768,991	19.2	1.46	1,140,997	27.7	2.40	1,478,624	34.7	3.35
Total deposits	\$ 4,003,148	100.0%	0.37%	\$ 4,119,238	100.0%	0.83%	\$ 4,259,285	100.0%	1.44%

As of December 31, 2010, ASB had \$152.5 million in certificate accounts of \$100,000 or more, maturing as follows:

(in thousands)	Amount
Three months or less	\$ 41,104
Greater than three months through six months	23,613
Greater than six months through twelve months	38,237
Greater than twelve months	49,565
	\$ 152,519

This compares with \$208 million in such certificate accounts in 2009.

Deposit-insurance premiums and regulatory developments. On February 8, 2006, the Federal Deposit Insurance Reform Act of 2005 (the Reform Act) became law. One of the provisions of the Reform Act was to merge the Savings Association Insurance Fund (SAIF) and the Bank Insurance Fund (BIF) into a new fund, the Deposit Insurance Fund. This change was made effective March 31, 2006. The Financing Corporation (FICO) will continue to impose an assessment on deposits.

For a discussion of recent changes to the deposit insurance system, premiums and FICO assessments, see Regulation Deposit insurance coverage below.

Other borrowings. ASB may obtain advances from the FHLB of Seattle provided that certain standards related to creditworthiness have been met. Advances are secured by a blanket pledge of certain notes held by ASB and the mortgages securing them. To the extent that advances exceed the amount of mortgage loan collateral pledged to the FHLB of Seattle, the excess must be covered by qualified marketable securities held under the control of and at the FHLB of Seattle or at an approved third-party custodian. FHLB advances generally are available to meet

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seasonal and other withdrawals of deposit accounts, to expand lending and to assist in the effort to improve asset and liability management. FHLB advances are made pursuant to several different credit programs offered from time to time by the FHLB of Seattle. See Other borrowings Advances from Federal Home Loan Bank in Note 4 to HEI's Consolidated Financial Statements.

As of December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, advances from the FHLB amounted to \$0.1 billion, \$0.1 billion and \$0.4 billion, respectively. The weighted-average rates on the advances from the FHLB outstanding as of December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 were 3.90%, 3.90% and 2.52%, respectively. The maximum amount of advances outstanding at any month-end during 2010, 2009 and 2008 was \$0.1 billion, \$0.4 billion and \$1.0 billion, respectively. Advances from the FHLB averaged \$0.1 billion during 2010, \$0.2 billion during 2009 and \$0.7 billion during 2008 and the approximate weighted-average rate on the advances was 3.95%, 3.05% and 4.28%, respectively.

See Other borrowings Securities sold under agreements to repurchase in Note 4 to HEI's Consolidated Financial Statements.

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The following table sets forth information concerning ASB's advances from the FHLB and securities sold under agreements to repurchase as of the dates indicated:

December 31 (dollars in thousands)	2010	2009	2008
Advances from the FHLB	\$ 65,000	\$ 65,000	\$ 439,550
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	172,319	232,628	241,423
Total other borrowings	\$ 237,319	\$ 297,628	\$ 680,973
Weighted-average rate	2.31%	1.93%	2.29%

The decrease in other borrowings in 2010 compared to 2009 was primarily due to a decrease in retail repurchase agreements. The decrease in total other borrowings in 2009 compared to 2008 was primarily due to the payoff of maturing advances from the FHLB with excess liquidity.

Competition. See Bank Executive overview and strategy and Bank Certain factors that may affect future results and financial condition Competition in HEI's MD&A.

Competition for deposits comes primarily from other savings institutions, commercial banks, credit unions, money market and mutual funds and other investment alternatives. As of December 31, 2010, there were 9 financial institutions insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), of which 2 were thrifts and 7 were commercial banks, and numerous credit unions in Hawaii. Additional competition for deposits comes from various types of corporate and government borrowers, including insurance companies. Competition for origination of first mortgage loans comes primarily from mortgage banking and brokerage firms, commercial banks, other savings institutions, insurance companies and real estate investment trusts.

Regulation. ASB, a federally chartered savings bank, and its holding companies have been subject to the regulatory supervision of the OTS, which regulatory jurisdiction will be transferred to the OCC in July 2011 (unless the date is extended), and, in certain respects, the FDIC. See HEI Regulation above and Bank Certain factors that may affect future results and financial condition Regulation in HEI's MD&A. In addition, ASB must comply with Federal Reserve Board (FRB) reserve requirements.

Deposit insurance coverage. The Federal Deposit Insurance Act, as amended, and regulations promulgated by the FDIC, govern insurance coverage of deposit accounts. In July 2010, the Dodd-Frank Act permanently raised the current standard maximum deposit insurance amount to \$250,000. Previously, the standard maximum deposit insurance amount of \$100,000 had been temporarily raised to \$250,000 through December 31, 2013. Generally, the amount of all deposits held by a depositor in the same capacity (even if held in separate accounts) is aggregated for purposes of applying the insurance limit.

Among the major reforms in the last few years to the deposit insurance system were the merger of the BIF and the SAIF; indexing the deposit insurance to inflation beginning in 2010 and every five years thereafter; and authorizing the FDIC to assess risk-based premiums. Under the FDIC rules assessing risk-based premiums, which became effective on January 1, 2007, ASB is classified in Risk Category I, the lowest risk group. Based upon its component ratings under the Uniform Financial Institutions Ratings System (i.e., the CAMELS rating system) and five financial ratios specified in the new FDIC rules, ASB's assessment rate for 2010 was 14 basis points, which resulted in an assessment amount of

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approximately \$5.7 million, compared to an assessment rate of 14 basis points and an assessment amount of \$5.8 million in 2009. See Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) restoration plan in Note 4 to HEI's Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of FDIC deposit insurance assessment rates, the prepayment of estimated assessments for the fourth quarter of 2009 and for all of 2010, 2011 and 2012 and proposed changes to the assessment rates and base. FICO will continue to impose an assessment on deposits to service the interest on FICO bond obligations. ASB's annual FICO assessment is 1.02 cents per \$100 of deposits as of December 31, 2010.

Federal thrift charter. See Bank Certain factors that may affect future results and financial condition Regulation Unitary savings and loan holding company in HEI's MD&A, including the discussion of previously proposed legislation that would abolish the charter.

Recent legislation and issuances. See Bank Legislation and regulation in HEI's MD&A.

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Capital requirements. The OTS has set three capital standards for thrifts, each of which must be no less stringent than those applicable to national banks. As of December 31, 2010, ASB was in compliance with all of the minimum standards with a core capital ratio of 9.2% (compared to a 4.0% requirement), a tangible capital ratio of 9.2% (compared to a 1.5% requirement) and total risk-based capital ratio of 13.9% (based on risk-based capital of \$474.1 million, \$200.3 million in excess of the 8.0% requirement).

The OTS requires that thrifts with a composite rating of 1 under the Uniform Financial Institution Rating System (i.e., CAMELS rating system) must maintain core capital in an amount equal to at least 3% of adjusted total assets. All other institutions must maintain a minimum core capital of 4% of adjusted total assets, and higher capital ratios may be required if warranted by particular circumstances. As of December 31, 2010, ASB met the applicable minimum core capital requirement.

Other capital standards based on an international framework have been adopted for institutions that are much larger in size than ASB or that have substantial foreign exposures. ASB is not currently required to be, and has elected not to be, governed by these other standards.

Affiliate transactions. Significant restrictions apply to certain transactions between ASB and its affiliates, including HEI and its direct and indirect subsidiaries. For example, ASB is prohibited from making any loan or other extension of credit to an entity affiliated with ASB unless the affiliate is engaged exclusively in activities which the FRB has determined to be permissible for bank holding companies. There are also various other restrictions which apply to certain transactions between ASB and certain executive officers, directors and insiders of ASB. ASB is also barred from making a purchase of or any investment in securities issued by an affiliate, other than with respect to shares of a subsidiary of ASB.

Financial Derivatives and Interest Rate Risk. ASB is subject to OTS rules relating to derivatives activities, such as interest rate swaps. Currently ASB does not use interest rate swaps to manage interest rate risk, but may do so in the future. Generally speaking, the OTS rules permit thrifts to engage in transactions involving financial derivatives to the extent these transactions are otherwise authorized under applicable law and are safe and sound. The rules require ASB to have certain internal procedures for handling financial derivative transactions, including involvement of the ASB Board of Directors.

OTS Thrift Bulletin 13a (TB 13a) provides guidance on the management of interest rate risks, investment securities and derivatives activities. TB 13a also describes the guidelines OTS examiners use in assigning the Sensitivity to Market Risk component rating under the Uniform Financial Institutions Rating System (i.e., the CAMELS rating system). TB 13a updated the OTS minimum standards for thrift institutions interest rate risk management practices and also contains guidance on thrifts investment and derivatives activities by describing the types of analysis institutions should perform prior to purchasing securities or financial derivatives.

Liquidity. OTS regulations require ASB to maintain sufficient liquidity to ensure safe and sound operations. ASB's principal sources of liquidity are customer deposits, borrowings, the maturity and repayment of portfolio loans and securities and the sale of loans into secondary market channels. ASB's principal sources of borrowings are advances from the FHLB of Seattle and securities sold under agreements to repurchase from broker/dealers. ASB is approved by the FHLB of Seattle to borrow an amount of up to 35% of assets to the extent it provides qualifying collateral and holds sufficient FHLB of Seattle stock. As of December 31, 2010, ASB's unused FHLB of Seattle borrowing capacity was approximately \$1.3 billion. ASB utilizes growth in deposits, advances from the FHLB of Seattle and securities sold under agreements to repurchase to fund maturing and withdrawable deposits, repay maturing borrowings, fund existing and future loans and make investments. As of December 31, 2010, ASB had loan commitments, undisbursed loan funds and unused lines and letters of credit of \$1.2 billion. Management believes ASB's current sources of funds will enable it to meet these obligations while maintaining liquidity at satisfactory levels.

Supervision. Pursuant to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act of 1991 (the FDICIA), the federal banking agencies promulgated regulations which apply to the operations of ASB and its holding companies. Such regulations address, for example, standards for safety and soundness, real estate lending, accounting and reporting, transactions with affiliates and loans to insiders.

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Prompt corrective action. The FDICIA establishes a statutory framework that is triggered by the capital level of a savings association and subjects it to progressively more stringent restrictions and supervision as capital levels decline. The OTS rules implement the system of prompt corrective action. In particular, the rules define the relevant capital measures for the categories of well capitalized, adequately capitalized, undercapitalized, significantly undercapitalized and critically undercapitalized.

A savings association that is undercapitalized or significantly undercapitalized is subject to additional mandatory supervisory actions and a number of discretionary actions if the OTS determines that any of the actions is necessary to resolve the problems of the association at the least possible long-term cost to the Deposit Insurance Fund. A savings association that is critically undercapitalized must be placed in conservatorship or receivership within 90 days, unless the OTS and the FDIC concur that other action would be more appropriate. As of December 31, 2010, ASB was well-capitalized.

Interest rates. FDIC regulations restrict the ability of financial institutions that are undercapitalized to offer interest rates on deposits that are significantly higher than the rates offered by competing institutions. As of December 31, 2010, ASB was well capitalized and thus not subject to these interest rate restrictions.

Qualified thrift lender test. In order to satisfy the QTL test, a thrift must maintain 65% of its assets in qualified thrift investments on a monthly average basis in 9 out of the previous 12 months. Failure to satisfy the QTL test would subject ASB to various penalties, including limitations on its activities, and would also bring into operation restrictions on the activities that may be engaged in by HEI, ASHI and their other subsidiaries, which could effectively result in the required divestiture of ASB. At all times during 2010, ASB was in compliance with the QTL test. As of December 31, 2010, 80% of ASB's portfolio assets were qualified thrift investments. See HEI Consolidated Regulation.

Federal Home Loan Bank System. ASB is a member of the FHLB System, which consists of 12 regional FHLBs, and ASB's regional bank is the FHLB of Seattle. The FHLB System provides a central credit facility for member institutions. Historically, the FHLBs have served as the central liquidity facilities for savings associations and sources of long-term funds for financing housing. At such time as an advance is made to ASB or renewed, it must be secured by collateral from one of the following categories: (1) fully disbursed, whole first mortgages on improved residential property, or securities representing a whole interest in such mortgages; (2) securities issued, insured or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or any agency thereof; (3) FHLB deposits; and (4) other real estate-related collateral that has a readily ascertainable value and with respect to which a security interest can be perfected. The aggregate amount of outstanding advances secured by such other real estate-related collateral may not exceed 30% of ASB's capital.

As mandated by the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act of 1999 (Gramm Act), the Federal Housing Finance Board (Board) regulations require each FHLB to maintain a minimum total capital leverage ratio of 5% of total assets and include risk-based capital standards requiring each FHLB to maintain permanent capital in an amount sufficient to meet credit risk and market risk. In June 2001, the FHLB of Seattle formulated a capital plan to meet these new minimum capital standards, which plan was approved by the Board. The capital plan requires ASB to own capital stock in the FHLB of Seattle in an amount equal to the total of 4% of the FHLB of Seattle's advances to ASB plus the greater of (i) 5% of the outstanding balance of loans sold to the FHLB of Seattle by ASB or (ii) 0.5% of ASB's mortgage loans and pass through securities. As of December 31, 2010, ASB was required under the capital plan to own capital stock in the FHLB of Seattle in the amount of \$15 million and owned capital stock in the amount of \$98 million, or \$83 million in excess of the requirement. Under the capital plan, stock in the FHLB of Seattle can be required to be redeemed at the option of ASB, but the FHLB of Seattle may require up to a 5-year notice of redemption. This 5-year notice period has an adverse but immaterial effect on ASB's liquidity. See FHLB of Seattle stock in HEI's MD&A section for recent developments regarding the FHLB of Seattle.

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Community Reinvestment. The Community Reinvestment Act (CRA) requires banks and thrifts to help meet the credit needs of their communities, including low- and moderate-income areas, consistent with safe and sound lending practices. The OTS will consider ASB's CRA record in evaluating an application for a new

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deposit facility, including the establishment of a branch, the relocation of a branch or office, or the acquisition of an interest in another bank or thrift. ASB currently holds an outstanding CRA rating.

Other laws. ASB is subject to federal and state consumer protection laws which affect lending activities, such as the Truth in Lending Act, the Truth in Savings Act, the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act, the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act and several federal and state financial privacy acts intended to protect consumers' personal information and prevent identity theft, such as the Gramm Act and the Fair and Accurate Transactions Act. ASB is also subject to federal laws regulating certain of its lending practices, such as the Flood Disaster Protection Act, and laws requiring reports to regulators of certain customer transactions, such as the Currency and Foreign Transactions Reporting Act and the International Money Laundering Abatement and Anti-Terrorist Financing Act. ASB's relationship with UVEST Financial Services is also governed by regulations adopted by the Federal Reserve Board under the Gramm Act, which regulate networking relationships under which a financial institution refers customers to a broker-dealer for securities services and employees of the financial institution are permitted to receive a nominal fee for the referrals. These laws may provide for substantial penalties in the event of noncompliance. ASB believes that it currently is in compliance with these laws and regulations in all material respects.

Proposed legislation. See the discussion of proposed legislation in Bank Legislation and regulation in HEI's MD&A. There is additional proposed legislation pending in Congress that relates to regulatory reform; ASB's management will continue to monitor its progress.

Environmental regulation. ASB may be subject to the provisions of Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), Hawaii Environmental Response Law (ERL) and regulations promulgated thereunder, which impose liability for environmental cleanup costs on certain categories of responsible parties. CERCLA and ERL exempt persons whose ownership in a facility is held primarily to protect a security interest, provided that they do not participate in the management of the facility. Although there may be some risk of liability for ASB for environmental cleanup costs in the event ASB forecloses on, and becomes the owner of, property with environmental problems, the Company believes the risk is not as great for ASB as it may be for other depository institutions that have a larger portfolio of commercial loans.

Properties. ASB owns or leases several office buildings in downtown Honolulu and owns land and an operations center in the Mililani Technology Park on the island of Oahu.

The following table sets forth the number of bank branches owned and leased by ASB by island:

December 31, 2010	Number of branches		Total
	Owned	Leased	
Oahu	7	32	39
Maui	3	4	7
Kauai	2	2	4
Hawaii	2	4	6
Molokai		1	1
	14	43	57

As of December 31, 2010, the net book value of branches and office facilities is approximately \$44 million. Of this amount, \$31 million represents the net book value of the land and improvements for the branches and office facilities owned by ASB and \$13 million represents the

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net book value of ASB's leasehold improvements. The leases expire on various dates through July 2033, but many of the leases have extension provisions.

As of December 31, 2010, ASB owned 138 automated teller machines.

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ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

For additional information for certain risk factors enumerated below and other risks of the Company and its operations, see Forward-Looking Statements above and HEI's MD&A, HEI's Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk in Item 7A, HEI's Consolidated Financial Statements, HECO's MD&A, HECO's Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk in Exhibit 99.2 and HECO's Consolidated Financial Statements.

Holding Company and Company-Wide Risks.

HEI is a holding company that derives its income from its operating subsidiaries and depends on the ability of those subsidiaries to pay dividends or make other distributions to HEI and on its own ability to raise capital. HEI is a legal entity separate and distinct from its various subsidiaries. As a holding company with no significant operations of its own, HEI's cash flows and consequent ability to service its obligations and pay dividends on its common stock is dependent upon its receipt of dividends or other distributions from its operating subsidiaries and its ability to issue common stock or other equity securities and to incur additional debt. The ability of HEI's subsidiaries to pay dividends or make other distributions to HEI, in turn, is subject to the risks associated with their operations and to contractual and regulatory restrictions, including:

- the provisions of an HEI agreement with the PUC, which could limit the ability of HEI's principal electric public utility subsidiary, HECO, to pay dividends to HEI in the event that the consolidated common stock equity of the electric public utility subsidiaries falls below 35% of total capitalization of the electric utilities;
- the provisions of an HEI agreement entered into with federal bank regulators in connection with its acquisition of its bank subsidiary, ASB, which require HEI to contribute additional capital to ASB (up to a maximum amount of additional capital of \$28.3 million as of December 31, 2010) upon request of the regulators in order to maintain ASB's regulatory capital at the level required by regulation;
- the minimum capital and capital distribution regulations of the OTS that are applicable to ASB;
- the receipt of a letter from the OTS stating it has no objection to the payment of any dividend ASB proposes to declare and pay to HEI; and
- the provisions of preferred stock resolutions and debt instruments of HEI and its subsidiaries.

The Company is subject to risks associated with the Hawaii economy (in the aggregate and on an individual island basis), volatile U.S. capital markets and changes in the interest rate and credit market environment that have and/or could result in higher retirement benefit plan funding requirements, declines in electric utility KWH sales, declines in ASB's interest rate margins and investment values, higher delinquencies and charge-offs in ASB's loan portfolio and restrictions on the ability of HEI or its subsidiaries to borrow money or issue securities. The two largest components of Hawaii's economy are tourism and the federal government (including the military). Because the core businesses of HEI's subsidiaries are providing local public electric utility services (through HECO and its subsidiaries) and banking services (through ASB and its subsidiaries) in Hawaii, the Company's operating results are significantly influenced by Hawaii's economy, which in turn is influenced by economic conditions in the mainland U.S. (particularly California) and Asia (particularly Japan) as a result of the impact of those conditions on tourism, by the impact of interest rates on the construction and real estate industries and by the impact of world conditions (e.g., U.S. presence in Afghanistan) on federal government spending in Hawaii.

The turmoil in the financial markets and declines in the national and global economies had a negative effect on the Hawaii economy in 2009. In 2009, declines in the Hawaii, U.S. and Asian economies, led to declines in KWH sales (which continued into 2010), an increase in uncollected billings of HECO and its subsidiaries, higher delinquencies in ASB's loan portfolio and other adverse effects on HEI's businesses. Both the U. S. and Hawaii economies, however, experienced growth in 2010. The utilities' 2011 KWH sales are currently expected to increase by 2.4% from 2010. If S&P or Moody's were to downgrade HEI's or HECO's long-term debt ratings because of past adverse effects, or if future events were to adversely affect the availability of capital to the Company, HEI's and HECO's ability to borrow and raise capital could be constrained and their future borrowing costs would likely increase with resulting reductions in HEI's consolidated net income in future periods. Further,

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if HEI's or HECO's commercial paper ratings were to be further downgraded, HEI and HECO might not be able to sell commercial paper and might be required to draw on more expensive bank lines of credit or to defer capital or other expenditures.

Changes in the U.S. capital markets can also have significant effects on the Company. For example, pension funding requirements are affected by the market performance of the assets in the master pension trust maintained for pension plans, and by the discount rate used to estimate the service and interest cost components of net periodic pension cost and value obligations. The electric utilities' pension tracking mechanisms help moderate pension expense; however, the significant decline in 2008 in the value of the Company's defined benefit pension plan assets resulted in a substantial gap between the projected benefit obligations under the plans and the value of plan assets, resulting in increases in funding requirements.

Because the earnings of ASB depend primarily on net interest income, interest rate risk is a significant risk of ASB's operations. HEI and its electric utility subsidiaries are also exposed to interest rate risk primarily due to their periodic borrowing requirements, the discount rate used to determine pension funding requirements and the possible effect of interest rates on the electric utilities' rates of return. Interest rates are sensitive to many factors, including general economic conditions and the policies of government and regulatory authorities. HEI cannot predict future changes in interest rates, nor be certain that interest rate risk management strategies it or its subsidiaries have implemented will be successful in managing interest rate risk.

Interest rate risk also represents a market risk factor affecting the fair value of ASB's investment securities. Increases and decreases in prevailing interest rates generally translate into decreases and increases in fair values of those instruments. In 2008 and 2009, the credit markets experienced significant disruptions, liquidity on many financial instruments declined and residential mortgage delinquencies and defaults increased. These disruptions negatively impacted the fair value of ASB's investment portfolio and led ASB, in the fourth quarter of 2009, to sell all private-issue mortgage-related securities in its investment portfolio in order to further improve its credit risk profile and reduce the potential volatility of future earnings.

HEI and HECO and their subsidiaries may incur higher retirement benefits expenses and have and will likely continue to recognize substantial liabilities for retirement benefits. Retirement benefits expenses and cash funding requirements could increase in future years depending on numerous factors, including the performance of the U.S. equity markets, trends in interest rates and health care costs, plan amendments, new laws relating to pension funding and changes in accounting principles. For the electric utilities, however, retirement benefits expenses, as adjusted by the pension and OPEB tracking mechanisms, have been an allowable expense for rate-making purposes.

The Company is subject to the risks associated with the geographic concentration of its businesses and current lack of interconnections that could result in service interruptions at the electric utilities or higher default rates on loans held by ASB. The business of HECO and its electric utility subsidiaries is concentrated on the individual islands they serve in the State of Hawaii. Their operations are more vulnerable to service interruptions than are many U.S. mainland utilities because none of the systems of HECO and its subsidiaries are interconnected with the systems on the other islands they serve. Because of this lack of interconnections, it is necessary to maintain higher generation reserve margins than are typical for U.S. mainland utilities to help ensure reliable service. Service interruptions, including in particular extended interruptions that could result from a natural disaster or terrorist activity, could adversely impact the KWH sales of some or all of the electric utility subsidiaries. For example, in December 2008, an island-wide outage (likely the result of a severe lightning storm) occurred on the island of Oahu that resulted in a loss of electric service to HECO customers ranging from approximately 7 to 20 hours.

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Substantially all of ASB's consumer loan customers are Hawaii residents. A significant portion of the commercial loan customers are located in Hawaii. While a majority of customers are on Oahu, ASB also has customers on the neighbor islands (whose economies have been weaker than Oahu during the recent economic downturn). Substantially all of the real estate underlying ASB's residential and commercial real estate loans are located in Hawaii. These assets may be subject to a greater risk of default than other comparable assets held by financial institutions with other geographic concentrations in the event of adverse economic, political or business developments or natural disasters affecting Hawaii and the ability of ASB's customers to make payments of principal and interest on their loans.

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Increasing competition and technological advances could cause HEI's businesses to lose customers or render their operations obsolete. The banking industry in Hawaii, and certain aspects of the electric utility industry, are competitive. The success of HEI's subsidiaries in meeting competition will continue to have a direct impact on HEI's consolidated financial performance. For example:

- ASB, one of the largest financial institutions in the state, is in direct competition for deposits and loans not only with two larger institutions that have substantial capital, technology and marketing resources, but also with smaller Hawaii institutions and other U.S. institutions, including credit unions, mutual funds, mortgage brokers, finance companies and investment banking firms. Larger financial institutions may have greater access to capital at lower costs, which could impair ASB's ability to compete effectively. Significant advances in technology could render the operations of ASB less competitive or obsolete.
- HECO and its subsidiaries face competition from IPPs and customer self-generation, with or without cogeneration. The PUC issued a decision in its investigative proceeding on competitive bidding as a mechanism for acquiring or building new electric generating capacity. With the exception of certain identified projects, the utilities are now required to use competitive bidding to acquire a future generation resource unless the PUC finds competitive bidding to be unsuitable. The PUC also issued a decision in its DG investigative proceeding, in which it set policies for DG interconnection agreements and standby rates, and established conditions under which electric utilities can provide DG services on customer-owned sites as a regulated service. The electric utilities cannot predict the ultimate effect of the PUC's decisions in the competitive bidding and DG proceedings, the impact they will have on competition from IPPs and customer self-generation, or the rate at which technological developments facilitating non-utility generation of electricity will occur.
- New technological developments, such as the commercial development of fuel cells, may render the operations of HEI's electric utility subsidiaries less competitive or outdated.

HEI's businesses could suffer losses that are uninsured due to a lack of affordable insurance coverage, unavailability of insurance coverage or limitations on the insurance coverage the Company does have. In the ordinary course of business, HEI and its subsidiaries purchase insurance coverages (e.g., property and liability coverages) to protect against loss of, or damage to, their properties and against claims made by third parties and employees for property damage or personal injuries. However, the protection provided by such insurance is limited in significant respects and, in some instances, there is no coverage. Certain of the insurance has substantial deductibles or has limits on the maximum amounts that may be recovered. For example, the electric utilities' overhead and underground transmission and distribution systems (with the exception of substation buildings and contents) have a replacement value roughly estimated at \$5 billion and are not insured against loss or damage because the amount of transmission and distribution system insurance available is limited and the premiums are cost prohibitive. Similarly, the electric utilities have no business interruption insurance as the premiums for such insurance would be cost prohibitive, particularly since the utilities are not interconnected to other systems. If a hurricane or other uninsured catastrophic natural disaster were to occur, and if the PUC were not to allow the affected electric utilities to recover from ratepayers' restoration costs and revenues lost from business interruption, the lost revenues and repair expenses could result in a significant decrease in HEI's consolidated net income or in significant net losses for the affected periods.

ASB generally does not obtain credit enhancements, such as mortgagor bankruptcy insurance, but does require standard hazard and hurricane insurance and may require flood insurance for certain properties. ASB is subject to the risks of borrower defaults and bankruptcies, special hazard losses not covered by the required insurance and the insurance company's inability to pay claims on existing policies.

Increased federal and state environmental regulation will require an increasing commitment of resources and funds and could result in construction delays or penalties and fines for non-compliance. HEI and its subsidiaries are subject to federal and state environmental laws and regulations relating to air quality, water quality, waste management, natural resources and health and safety, which regulate the operation of existing facilities, the construction and operation of new facilities and the proper cleanup and disposal of hazardous

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waste and toxic substances. Compliance with these legal requirements requires HEI's utility subsidiaries to commit significant resources and funds toward environmental monitoring, installation of pollution control equipment and payment of emission fees. These laws and regulations, among other things, require that certain environmental permits be obtained in order to construct or operate certain facilities, and obtaining such permits can entail significant expense and cause substantial construction delays. Also, these laws and regulations may be amended from time to time, including amendments that increase the burden and expense of compliance. For example, emission and/or discharge limits may be tightened, more extensive permitting requirements may be imposed and additional substances may become regulated. In addition, significant regulatory uncertainty exists regarding the impact of federal or state greenhouse gas emission limits and reductions.

If HEI or its subsidiaries fail to comply with environmental laws and regulations, even if caused by factors beyond their control, that failure may result in civil or criminal penalties and fines. At the present time, HECO is a named party in an ongoing environmental matter that includes an investigation to determine the nature and extent of actual or potential release of hazardous substances, oil, pollutants or contaminants at or near Honolulu Harbor and their remediation where applicable. Management cannot predict the ultimate cost or outcome of that investigation and the accompanying remedial efforts.

Adverse tax rulings or developments could result in significant increases in tax payments and/or expense. Governmental taxing authorities could challenge a tax return position taken by HEI or its subsidiaries and, if the taxing authorities prevail, HEI's consolidated tax payments and/or expense, including applicable penalties and interest, could increase significantly.

The Company could be subject to the risk of uninsured losses in excess of its accruals for litigation matters. HEI and its subsidiaries are involved in routine litigation in the ordinary course of their businesses, most of which is covered by insurance (subject to policy limits and deductibles). However, other litigation may arise that is not routine or involves claims that may not be covered by insurance. Because of the uncertainties associated with litigation, there is a risk that litigation against HEI or its subsidiaries, even if vigorously defended, could result in costs of defense and judgment or settlement amounts not covered by insurance and in excess of reserves established in HEI's consolidated financial statements.

Changes in accounting principles and estimates could affect the reported amounts of the Company's assets and liabilities or revenues and expenses. HEI's consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. Changes in these principles, or changes in the Company's application of existing accounting principles, could materially affect HEI's or the electric utilities consolidated financial position and/or results of operations. Further, in preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses. Actual results could differ significantly from those estimates. Material estimates that are particularly susceptible to significant change include the amounts reported for investment and mortgage-related securities; property, plant and equipment; pension and other postretirement benefit obligations; contingencies and litigation; income taxes; regulatory assets and liabilities; electric utility revenues; and allowance for loan losses.

HECO and its subsidiaries' financial statements reflect assets and costs based on cost-based rate-making regulations. Continued accounting in this manner requires that certain criteria relating to the recoverability of such costs through rates be met. If events or circumstances should change so that the criteria are no longer satisfied, the electric utilities' regulatory assets (amounting to \$478 million as of December 31, 2010) may need to be charged to expense, which could result in significant reductions in the electric utilities' net income, and the electric utilities' regulatory liabilities (amounting to \$297 million as of December 31, 2010) may need to be refunded to ratepayers immediately.

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Changes in accounting principles can also impact HEI's consolidated financial statements. For example, if management determines that a PPA requires the consolidation of the IPP in HECO's consolidated financial statements, the consolidation could have a material effect on HECO's consolidated financial statements, including the recognition of a significant amount of assets and liabilities and, if such a consolidated IPP were operating at a loss and had insufficient equity, the potential recognition of such losses. Also, if management

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determines that a PPA requires the classification of the agreement as a capital lease, a material effect on HEI's consolidated balance sheet may result, including the recognition of significant capital assets and lease obligations.

Electric Utility Risks.

Actions of the PUC are outside the control of the electric utility subsidiaries and could result in inadequate or untimely rate relief, in rate reductions or refunds or in unanticipated delays, expenses or writedowns in connection with the construction of new projects. The rates the electric utilities are allowed to charge for their services and the timeliness of permitted rate increases are among the most important items influencing the electric utilities' financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. The PUC has broad discretion over the rates that the electric utilities charge their customers. The electric utilities currently have rate cases pending before the PUC. Further, the trend of increased O&M expenses, which management expects will continue, increased plant-in-service and other factors are likely to result in the electric utilities continuing to seek rate relief frequently. Also, as part of the decoupling mechanism that the electric utilities will be implementing, each of the electric utilities will alternately file a rate case once every three years. Any adverse decision by the PUC concerning the level or method of determining electric utility rates, the items and amounts that may be included in rate base, the returns on equity or rate base found to be reasonable, the potential consequences of exceeding or not meeting such returns, or any prolonged delay in rendering a decision in a rate or other proceeding, could have a material adverse effect on HECO's consolidated financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

To improve the timing and certainty of the recovery of their costs, the electric utilities have proposed and received approval of various cost recovery mechanisms including an ECAC, and more recently a decoupling mechanism, a purchased power adjustment clause, and a renewable energy infrastructure program surcharge.

The electric utilities could be required to refund to their customers, with interest, revenues that have been or may be received under interim rate orders in their rate case proceedings, IRP cost recovery dockets and other proceedings, if and to the extent they exceed the amounts allowed in final orders. As of December 31, 2010, the electric utilities had recognized an aggregate of \$4 million of such revenues with respect to interim orders.

Many public utility projects require PUC approval and various permits (e.g., environmental and land use permits) from other governmental agencies. Difficulties in obtaining, or the inability to obtain, the necessary approvals or permits, or any adverse decision or policy made or adopted, or any prolonged delay in rendering a decision, by an agency with respect to such approvals and permits, can result in significantly increased project costs or even cancellation of projects. For example, two major capital improvement projects—HECO's East Oahu Transmission Project and the expansion of HELCO's Keahole generating plant—encountered substantial opposition and consequent delay and increased cost. In the event a project does not proceed, or if the PUC disallows cost recovery for all or part of the project, project costs may need to be written off in amounts that could result in significant reductions in HECO's consolidated net income.

Energy cost adjustment clauses. The rate schedules of each of HEI's electric utilities include ECACs under which electric rates charged to customers are automatically adjusted for changes in the weighted-average price paid for fuel oil and certain components of purchased power, and the relative amounts of company-generated power and purchased power.

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The Energy Agreement confirms the intent of the parties that the existing ECACs will continue, but subject to periodic review by the PUC. The Energy Agreement also provides that as part of the review, the PUC may examine whether there are renewable energy projects from which the utilities should have, but did not, purchase energy or whether alternative fuel purchase strategies were appropriately used or not used.

In the recent rate cases, the PUC has allowed the current ECAC to continue. However, a change in, or the elimination of, the ECAC could have a material adverse affect on the electric utilities.

Electric utility operations are significantly influenced by weather conditions. The electric utilities' results of operations can be affected by changes in the weather. Weather conditions, particularly temperature and humidity, directly influence the demand for electricity. In addition, severe weather and natural disasters, such as hurricanes, earthquakes, tsunamis and lightning storms, which may become more severe or frequent as a

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result of global warming, can cause outages and property damage and require the utilities to incur significant additional expenses that may not be recoverable.

Electric utility operations depend heavily on third-party suppliers of fuel and purchased power. The electric utilities rely on fuel oil suppliers and shippers and IPPs to deliver fuel oil and power, respectively, in accordance with contractual agreements. Approximately 76% of the net energy generated or purchased by the electric utilities in 2010 was generated from the burning of fossil fuel oil, and purchases of power by the electric utilities provided about 40% of their total net energy generated and purchased for the same period. Failure or delay by oil suppliers and shippers to provide fuel pursuant to existing contracts, or failure by a major IPP to deliver the firm capacity anticipated in its PPA, could disrupt the ability of the electric utilities to deliver electricity and require the electric utilities to incur additional expenses to meet the needs of their customers that may not be recoverable. In addition, as these contractual agreements end, the electric utilities may not be able to purchase fuel and power on terms equivalent to the current contractual agreements. Further, as the use of biofuels in generating units increases, the same risks will exist with suppliers of biofuels.

Electric utility generating facilities are subject to operational risks that could result in unscheduled plant outages, unanticipated and/or increased operation and maintenance expenses and increased power purchase costs. Operation of electric generating facilities involves certain risks which can adversely affect energy output and efficiency levels. Included among these risks are facility shutdowns or power interruptions due to insufficient generation or a breakdown or failure of equipment or processes or interruptions in fuel supply, inability to negotiate satisfactory collective bargaining agreements when existing agreements expire or other labor disputes, inability to comply with regulatory or permit requirements, disruptions in delivery of electricity, operator error and catastrophic events such as earthquakes, tsunamis, hurricanes, fires, explosions, floods or other similar occurrences affecting the electric utilities' generating facilities or transmission and distribution systems. Global warming may result in rising sea levels, which could pose a threat to facilities of the utilities, particularly those located in coastal or other low-lying areas. The utilities have taken a number of steps to mitigate the risk of outages, including securing additional purchased power, adding new utility generation, adding distributed generation and encouraging energy conservation. The costs of supplying energy to meet high demand and maintenance costs required to sustain high availability of aging generation units have been increasing and the trend of cost increases is not likely to ease, putting pressure on earnings to the extent timely rate relief is not achieved.

The electric utilities may be adversely affected by new legislation. Congress and the Hawaii Legislature periodically consider legislation that could have positive or negative effects on the electric utilities and their customers. In addition to the ECAC provisions of Act 162 discussed above, the Hawaii Legislature adopted a number of measures that may affect the electric utilities, as described below.

Renewable Portfolio Standards law. In 2009, Hawaii's Renewable Portfolio Standards (RPS) law was amended to require electric utilities to meet an RPS of 10%, 15%, 25% and 40% by December 31, 2010, 2015, 2020 and 2030, respectively. Energy savings resulting from energy efficiency programs will not count toward the RPS after 2014. The utilities are committed to achieving these goals and expect to meet the 2010 RPS; however, due to the exclusion of energy savings in calculating RPS after 2014 and risks such as potential delays in IPPs being able to deliver contracted renewable energy, it is possible the electric utilities may not attain the required renewable percentages in the future, and management cannot predict the future consequences of failure to do so (including potential penalties to be assessed by the PUC). On December 19, 2008, the PUC approved a penalty of \$20 for every MWh that an electric utility is deficient under Hawaii's RPS law. The PUC noted, however, that this penalty may be reduced, in the PUC's discretion, due to events or circumstances that are outside an electric utility's reasonable control, to the extent the event or circumstance could not be reasonably foreseen and ameliorated, as described in the RPS law and in an RPS framework. In addition, the PUC ordered that the utilities will be prohibited from recovering any RPS penalty costs through rates.

Net energy metering. Hawaii has a net energy metering law, which requires that electric utilities offer net energy metering to eligible customer generators (i.e., a customer generator may be a net user or supplier

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of energy and will make payment to or receive credit from the electric utility accordingly). In the Energy Agreement, the parties agreed to seek to remove system-wide caps on net energy metering. Instead, they planned to seek to limit DG interconnections on a per-circuit basis and eventually to replace net energy metering with an appropriate feed-in tariff. The PUC recently indicated they plan to retain NEM even with feed-in tariffs. In January 2011, the PUC approved the replacement of the system-wide net metering caps with a 15% per circuit distribution threshold for DG penetration.

Renewable energy. In 2007, a measure was passed by the Hawaii legislature stating that the PUC may consider the need for increased renewable energy in rendering decisions on utility matters. Due to this measure, it is possible that, if energy from a renewable source were more expensive than energy from fossil fuel, the PUC may still approve the purchase of energy from the renewable source.

In 2008, a law was enacted to promote and encourage the use of solar thermal energy. This measure will require the installation of solar thermal water heaters in residences constructed after January 1, 2010, but allow for limited variances in cases where installation of solar water heating is deemed inappropriate. Also in 2008, a law was enacted that is intended to facilitate the permitting of larger (200 MW or greater) renewable energy projects. The Energy Agreement includes several undertakings by the utilities to integrate solar energy into their electric grid.

In 2009, a Hawaii law (Act 185) was enacted authorizing preferential rates to agricultural energy producers selling electricity to utilities. This will help support the long-term development of locally grown biofuel crops, cultivating potential local renewable fuel sources for the utilities. In addition, pursuant to Act 50 (also adopted in 2009), avoided cost is no longer the primary consideration in determining a just and reasonable rate for non-fossil fuel generated electricity. This will allow the utilities to negotiate purchased power prices for renewable energy that have the potential to be more stable and less costly than current pricing tied to avoided cost.

Global climate change and greenhouse gas emissions reduction. National and international concern about climate change and the contribution of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to global warming have led to action by the state of Hawaii and federal legislative and regulatory proposals to reduce GHG emissions.

In July 2007, Act 234, which requires a statewide reduction of GHG emissions by January 1, 2020 to levels at or below the statewide GHG emission levels in 1990, became law in Hawaii.

In recent years, several approaches to GHG emission reduction (including cap and trade) have been either introduced or discussed in Congress; however, no legislation has yet been enacted.

In response to the 2007 U.S. Supreme Court decision in *Massachusetts v. EPA*, which ruled that the EPA has the authority to regulate GHG emissions from motor vehicles under the CAA, the EPA has accelerated rulemaking addressing GHG emissions from both mobile and stationary sources. On September 22, 2009, the EPA issued the Final Mandatory Reporting of Greenhouse Gases Rule. The rule, which applies to HECO, HELCO and MECO, requires that sources above certain threshold levels monitor GHG emissions beginning in 2010. The first reports on these emissions, which the Company is currently preparing, are due to the EPA by March 31, 2011.

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On June 3, 2010, the EPA's final Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) and Title V Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Tailoring Rule (GHG Tailoring Rule) was published. It creates a new emissions threshold for GHG emissions from new and existing facilities. The utilities are evaluating the impact of the GHG Tailoring Rule and a three-year permit deferral for biomass-fired and other biogenic sources on the utilities operations.

Biofuels. In 2007, a Hawaii law was enacted with the stated purpose of encouraging further production and use of biofuels in Hawaii. It established that biofuel processing facilities in Hawaii are a permitted use in designated agricultural districts and established a program with the Hawaii Department of Agriculture to encourage the production in Hawaii of energy feedstock (i.e., raw materials for biofuels).

In 2008, a law was enacted that encourages the development of biofuels by authorizing the Hawaii Board of Land and Natural Resources to lease public lands to growers or producers of plant and animal material used for the production of biofuels.

At this time, it is not possible to predict with certainty the impact on the utilities of the foregoing legislation or legislation that now is, or may in the future be, proposed.

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The electric utilities may be subject to increased operational challenges and their results of operations, financial condition and cash flows may be adversely impacted in meeting the commitments and objectives of the HCEI Energy Agreement. On October 20, 2008, the Governor of the State of Hawaii, the State of Hawaii Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism, the Division of Consumer Advocacy of the State of Hawaii Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs and the electric utilities (collectively, the parties), signed an Energy Agreement setting forth the goals and objectives of the HCEI and the related commitments of the parties. The Energy Agreement requires the parties to pursue a wide range of actions with the purpose of decreasing the State of Hawaii's dependence on imported fossil fuels through substantial increases in the use of renewable energy and implementation of new programs intended to secure greater energy efficiency and conservation.

The far-reaching nature of the Energy Agreement, including the extent of renewable energy commitments and the implementation of a new regulatory model which decouples revenues from sales, present new increased risks to the Company. Among such risks are: (1) the dependence on third party suppliers of renewable purchased energy, which if the utilities are unsuccessful in negotiating purchased power agreements with such IPPs or if a major IPP fails to deliver the anticipated capacity in its purchased power agreement, could impact the utilities' achievement of its commitments under the Energy Agreement and/or the utilities' ability to deliver reliable service; (2) delays in acquiring or unavailability of non-fossil fuel supplies for renewable generation; (3) the impact of intermittent power to the electrical grid and reliability of service if appropriate supporting infrastructure is not installed or does not operate effectively; (4) the likelihood that the utilities may need to make substantial investments in related infrastructure, which could result in increased borrowings and, therefore, materially impact the financial condition and cash flows of the utilities; and (5) the commitment to support a variety of initiatives, which, if approved by the PUC, may have a material impact on the results of operations and financial condition of the utilities depending on their design and implementation. Programs include, but are not limited to, decoupling revenues from sales; implementing feed-in tariffs to encourage development of renewable energy; removing the system-wide caps on net energy metering (but studying distributed generation interconnections on a per-circuit basis); and developing an Energy Efficiency Portfolio Standard. Management cannot predict the ultimate impact or outcome of the implementation of these or other HCEI programs on the results of operations, financial condition and cash flows of the electric utilities.

Bank Risks.

Fluctuations in interest rates could result in lower net interest income, impair ASB's ability to originate new loans or impair the ability of ASB's adjustable-rate borrowers to make increased payments. Interest rate risk is a significant risk of ASB's operations. ASB's net interest income consists primarily of interest income received on fixed-rate and adjustable-rate loans, mortgage-related securities and investments and interest expense consisting primarily of interest paid on deposits and other borrowings. Interest rate risk arises when earning assets mature or when their interest rates change in a time frame different from that of the costing liabilities. Changes in market interest rates, including changes in the relationship between short-term and long-term market interest rates or between different interest rate indices, can impact ASB's net interest margin.

Although ASB pursues an asset-liability management strategy designed to mitigate its risk from changes in market interest rates, unfavorable movements in interest rates could result in lower net interest income. Residential 1-4 family fixed-rate mortgage loans comprised about 54% of ASB's loan portfolio as of December 31, 2010 and do not re-price with movements in interest rates. ASB continues to face a challenging interest rate environment. The weak global, national and local economic environments have resulted in a persistent, low level of interest rates, weak loan demand, and excess liquidity in the financial system. In addition, expectations are increasing that interest rates will rise rapidly once there are strong signs that the economic recovery is taking hold. ASB's decision to sell substantially all of its fixed rate mortgage production throughout 2009 and the first nine months of 2010 and challenges in finding investments with adequate risk-adjusted returns resulted in declining loan balances and an increase in ASB's liquidity position, which had a negative impact on ASB's asset yields and net interest margin. The potential for compression of ASB's margin when interest rates rise is an ongoing concern.

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Increases in market interest rates could have an adverse impact on ASB's cost of funds. Higher market interest rates could lead to higher interest rates paid on deposits and other borrowings. Significant increases in

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market interest rates, or the perception that an increase may occur, could adversely affect ASB's ability to originate new loans and grow. An increase in market interest rates, especially a sudden increase, could also adversely affect the ability of ASB's adjustable-rate borrowers to meet their higher payment obligations. If this occurred, it could cause an increase in nonperforming assets and charge-offs. Conversely, a decrease in interest rates or a mismatching of maturities of interest sensitive financial instruments could result in an acceleration in the prepayment of loans and mortgage-related securities and impact ASB's ability to reinvest its liquidity in similar yielding assets. Historically low interest rates in 2008, 2009 and 2010 resulted in high refinancings, which reduced the level of future interest income.

ASB's operations are affected by many disparate factors, some of which are beyond its control, that could result in lower net interest income or decreased demand for its products and services. ASB's results of operations depend primarily on the level of interest income generated by ASB's earning assets in excess of the interest expense on its costing liabilities and the supply of and demand for its products and services (i.e., loans and deposits). ASB's net income may also be adversely affected by various other factors, such as:

- local and other economic and political conditions that could result in declines in employment and real estate values, which in turn could adversely affect the ability of borrowers to make loan payments and the ability of ASB to recover the full amounts owing to it under defaulted loans;
- the ability of borrowers to obtain insurance and the ability of ASB to place insurance where borrowers fail to do so, particularly in the event of catastrophic damage to collateral securing loans made by ASB;
- faster than expected loan prepayments that can cause an acceleration of the amortization of premiums on loans and investments and the impairment of mortgage servicing assets of ASB;
- changes in ASB's loan portfolio credit profiles and asset quality, which may increase or decrease the required level of allowance for loan losses;
- technological disruptions affecting ASB's operations or financial or operational difficulties experienced by any outside vendor on whom ASB relies to provide key components of its business operations, such as business processing, network access or internet connections;
- the impact of potential legislative and regulatory changes increasing oversight of, and reporting by, banks in response to the recent financial crisis and federal bailout of financial institutions;
- legislative changes regulating the assessment of overdraft, interchange and credit card fees, which will have a negative impact on noninterest income;
- public opinion about ASB and financial institutions in general, which, if negative, could impact the public's trust and confidence in ASB and adversely affect ASB's ability to attract and retain customers and expose ASB to adverse legal and regulatory consequences;
- increases in operating costs, inflation and other factors, that exceed increases in ASB's net interest, fee and other income; and
- the ability of ASB to maintain or increase the level of deposits, ASB's lowest costing funds.

Banking and related regulations could result in significant restrictions being imposed on ASB's business or in a requirement that HEI divest ASB. ASB is subject to examination and comprehensive regulation by the Department of Treasury, the OTS and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and is subject to reserve requirements established by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. As a result of the

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Dodd-Frank Act, the OTS will be abolished and the OCC will become ASB's primary regulator in July 2011 (unless the date is extended). In addition, the Federal Reserve will be made responsible for regulating ASB's holding company, HEI. The regulatory authorities have extensive discretion in connection with their supervisory and enforcement activities and examination policies to address not only ASB's compliance with applicable banking laws and regulations, but also capital adequacy, asset quality, management ability and performance, earnings, liquidity and various other factors.

Under certain circumstances, including any determination that ASB's relationship with HEI results in an unsafe and unsound banking practice, these regulatory authorities have the authority to restrict the ability of ASB to transfer assets and to make distributions to its shareholders (including payment of dividends to HEI), or they could seek to require HEI to sever its relationship with or divest its ownership of ASB. Payment by ASB of

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dividends to HEI may also be restricted by the OTS under its prompt corrective action regulations or its capital distribution regulations if ASB's capital position deteriorates. In order to maintain its status as a QTL, ASB is required to maintain at least 65% of its assets in qualified thrift investments. Savings associations that fail to maintain QTL status are subject to various penalties, including limitations on their activities. In ASB's case, the activities of HEI and HEI's other subsidiaries would also be subject to restrictions, and a failure or inability to comply with those restrictions could effectively result in the required divestiture of ASB. There is also proposed federal legislation that could result in a required divestiture of ASB. In the event of a required divestiture, federal law substantially limits the types of entities that could potentially acquire ASB.

Recent legislative and regulatory initiatives could have an adverse affect on ASB's business. The Dodd-Frank Act, which became law in July 2010, is expected to have a substantial impact on the financial services industry. The Dodd-Frank Act establishes a framework through which regulatory reform will be written and changes to statutes, regulations or regulatory policies could affect ASB in substantial and unpredictable ways. A major component of the Dodd-Frank Act is the creation of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau that will have the responsibility for setting and enforcing clear, consistent rules relating to consumer financial products and services and will have the authority to prohibit practices it finds to be unfair, deceptive or abusive. Compliance with any such directives could have adverse effects on ASB's revenues or operating costs. Failure to comply with laws, regulations or policies could result in sanctions by regulatory agencies, civil money penalties and/or reputation damage, which could have a material adverse effect on ASB's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

A large percentage of ASB's loans and securities are collateralized by real estate, and adverse changes in the real estate market and/or general economic conditions may result in loan losses and adversely affect the Company's profitability. As of December 31, 2010 approximately 82% of ASB's loan portfolio was comprised of loans primarily collateralized by real estate, most of which was concentrated in the State of Hawaii. ASB's financial results may be adversely affected by changes in prevailing economic conditions, either nationally or in the state of Hawaii, including decreases in real estate values, adverse employment conditions, the monetary and fiscal policies of the federal and state government and other significant external events. A deterioration of the economic environment in Hawaii, including a material decline in the real estate market, further declines in home resales, or a material external shock, may significantly impair the value of ASB's collateral and ASB's ability to sell the collateral upon foreclosure. In the event of a default, amounts received upon sale of the collateral may be insufficient to recover outstanding principal and interest. Adverse changes in the economy may also have a negative effect on the ability of borrowers to make timely repayments of their loans. In addition, if poor economic conditions result in decreased demand for real estate loans, ASB's profits may decrease if alternative investments earn less income than real estate loans.

ASB's strategy to expand its commercial and commercial real estate lending activities may result in higher service costs and greater credit risk than residential lending activities due to the unique characteristics of these markets. ASB has been aggressively pursuing a strategy that includes expanding its commercial and commercial real estate lines of business. These types of loans generally entail higher underwriting and other service costs and present greater credit risks than traditional residential mortgages.

Generally, both commercial and commercial real estate loans have shorter terms to maturity and earn higher spreads than residential mortgage loans. Only the assets of the business typically secure commercial loans. In such cases, upon default, any collateral repossessed may not be sufficient to repay the outstanding loan balance. In addition, loan collections are dependent on the borrower's continuing financial stability and, thus, are more likely to be affected by current economic conditions and adverse business developments.

Commercial real estate properties tend to be unique and are more difficult to value than residential real estate properties. Commercial real estate loans may not be fully amortizing, meaning that they may have a significant principal balance or balloon payment due at maturity. In addition, commercial real estate properties, particularly industrial and warehouse properties, are generally subject to relatively greater environmental risks than noncommercial properties and to the corresponding burdens and costs of compliance with environmental laws and regulations. Also, there

may be costs and delays involved in enforcing rights of a property owner against tenants in default under the terms of leases with respect to commercial properties. For

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example, a tenant may seek the protection of bankruptcy laws, which could result in termination of the tenant's lease.

In addition to the inherent risks of commercial and commercial real estate lending described above, the expansion of these new lines of business present execution risks, including the ability of ASB to attract personnel experienced in underwriting such loans and the ability of ASB to appropriately evaluate credit risk associated with such loans in determining the adequacy of its allowance for loan losses.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

HEI: None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

HEI and HECO: See the Properties sections under HEI, Electric utility and Bank in Item 1. Business above.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

HEI and HECO: See the descriptions of legal proceedings (including judicial proceedings and proceedings before the PUC and environmental and other administrative agencies) in Item 1. Business, in HEI's MD&A and in the notes to HEI's Consolidated Financial Statements. Certain HEI subsidiaries (including HECO and its subsidiaries and ASB) are also involved in ordinary routine PUC proceedings, environmental proceedings and litigation incidental to their respective businesses.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT (HEI)

The executive officers of HEI are listed below. Messrs. Rosenblum and Wacker are officers of HEI subsidiaries rather than of HEI, but are deemed to be executive officers of HEI under SEC Rule 3b-7 promulgated under the 1934 Exchange Act. HEI executive officers serve from the date of their initial appointment until the annual meeting of the HEI Board (or applicable HEI subsidiary board of directors) at which officers are appointed, and thereafter are appointed for one-year terms or until their successors have been duly appointed and qualified or until their earlier resignation or removal. HEI executive officers may also hold offices with HEI subsidiaries and affiliates in connection with their current positions listed below.

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Name	Age	Business experience for last 5 years and prior positions with the Company
Constance H. Lau	58	<p>HEI President and Chief Executive Officer since 5/06</p> <p>HEI Director, 6/01 to 12/04 and since 5/06</p> <p>HECO Chairman of the Board since 5/06</p> <p>ASB Chairman of the Board since 5/06</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ASB Chairman of the Board, 11/10 to present • ASB Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, 2/08 to 11/10 • ASB Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer, 5/06 to 1/08 • ASB President and Chief Executive Officer and Director, 6/01 to 5/06 • ASB Senior Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer and Director, 12/99 to 5/01 • HEI Treasurer, 4/89 to 10/99 • HEI Power Corp. Financial Vice President and Treasurer, 5/97 to 8/99 • HECO Treasurer and HEI Assistant Treasurer, 12/87 to 4/89 • HECO Assistant Corporate Counsel, 9/84 to 12/87
James A. Ajello	57	<p>HEI Senior Financial Vice President, Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer since 1/09</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prior to joining the Company: Reliant Energy, Inc. Senior Vice President-Business Development, 8/06 to 1/09, and Reliant Energy, Inc. Senior Vice President and General Manager of Commercial & Industrial Marketing, 1/04 to 8/06
Chester A. Richardson	62	<p>HEI Senior Vice President, General Counsel, Secretary and Chief Administrative Officer since 9/09</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HEI Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Chief Administrative Officer, 12/08 to 9/09 • HEI Vice President, General Counsel, 8/07 to 12/08 • Prior to joining the Company: Alliant Energy Corp. Deputy General Counsel, 9/03 to 7/07
Richard M. Rosenblum	60	<p>HECO President and Chief Executive Officer since 1/09</p> <p>HECO Director since 2/09</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prior to joining the Company: Southern California Edison Company Senior Vice President of Generation and Chief Nuclear Officer, 11/05 until his retirement in 5/08		
Richard F. Wacker	48	<p>ASB President and Chief Executive Officer since 11/10</p> <p>ASB Director since 11/10</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prior to joining the Company: Korea Exchange Bank, Chairman, 4/09 to 11/10; Korea Exchange Bank, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, 4/07 to 3/09; and Korea Exchange Bank, Chief Executive Officer, 1/05 to 3/07

There are no family relationships between any HEI executive officer and any other HEI executive officer or any HEI director or director nominee. There are no arrangements or understandings between any HEI executive officer and any other person pursuant to which such executive officer was selected.

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PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANTS' COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

HEI:

Certain of the information required by this item is incorporated herein by reference to Note 13, "Regulatory restrictions on net assets" and Note 16, "Quarterly information (unaudited)" to HEI's Consolidated Financial Statements and Item 6 "Selected Financial Data" and Item 12. "Equity compensation plan information" of this Form 10-K. Certain restrictions on dividends and other distributions of HEI are described in this report under Item 1. "Business." HEI "Regulation" "Restrictions on dividends and other distributions" and that description is incorporated herein by reference. HEI's common stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange and the total number of holders of record of HEI common stock as of February 10, 2011, was 9,839.

In 2010, HEI issued an aggregate of 28,000 shares of unregistered common stock pursuant to the HEI 1990 Nonemployee Director Stock Plan, as amended and restated effective May 6, 2008 (the HEI Nonemployee Director Plan). Under the HEI Nonemployee Director Plan, each HEI nonemployee director receives, in addition to an annual cash retainer, an annual stock grant of 1,800 shares of HEI common stock (2,000 shares for the first time grant to a new HEI director) and each nonemployee subsidiary director who is not also an HEI nonemployee director receives an annual stock grant of 1,000 shares of HEI common stock (1,000 shares for the first time grant to a new subsidiary director). The HEI Nonemployee Director Plan is currently the only plan for nonemployee directors and provides for annual stock grants and annual cash retainers for nonemployee directors of HEI and its subsidiaries.

In 2009 and 2008, HEI issued an aggregate of 29,800 and 31,600 shares, respectively, of unregistered common stock pursuant to the HEI Nonemployee Director Plan.

HEI elected not to register the shares issued under the HEI Nonemployee Director Plan since their issuance did not involve a "sale" as defined under Section 2(3) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. Participation by nonemployee directors of HEI and subsidiaries in the director stock plan is mandatory and thus does not involve an investment decision.

HECO:

Since a corporate restructuring on July 1, 1983, all the common stock of HECO has been held solely by its parent, HEI, and is not publicly traded. Accordingly, information required with respect to "Market information" and "holders" is not applicable to HECO.

The dividends declared and paid on HECO's common stock for the quarters of 2010 and 2009 were as follows:

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Quarters ended		2010		2009
March 31	\$	15,149,485	\$	10,536,000
June 30		11,738,025		10,599,225
September 30		11,472,370		11,621,079
December 31		10,409,120		22,243,696

Also, see Liquidity and capital resources in HEI's MD&A.

See the discussion of regulatory and other restrictions on dividends or other distributions in Restrictions on dividends and other distributions under HEI Regulation in Item 1. Business and in Note 13 to HEI's Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents**ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA****HEI:**

Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Years ended December 31
(dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)

	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Results of operations					
Revenues	\$ 2,664,982	\$ 2,309,590	\$ 3,218,920	\$ 2,536,418	\$ 2,460,904
Net income for common stock	\$ 113,535	\$ 83,011	\$ 90,278	\$ 84,779	\$ 108,001
Basic earnings per common share	\$ 1.22	\$ 0.91	\$ 1.07	\$ 1.03	\$ 1.33
Diluted earnings per common share	\$ 1.21	\$ 0.91	\$ 1.07	\$ 1.03	\$ 1.33
Return on average common equity	7.8%	5.9%	6.8%	7.2%	9.3%
Financial position *					
Total assets	\$ 9,085,344	\$ 8,925,002	\$ 9,295,082	\$ 10,293,916	\$ 9,891,209
Deposit liabilities	3,975,372	4,058,760	4,180,175	4,347,260	4,575,548
Other bank borrowings	237,319	297,628	680,973	1,810,669	1,568,585
Long-term debt, net	1,364,942	1,364,815	1,211,501	1,242,099	1,133,185
Preferred stock of subsidiaries not subject to mandatory redemption	34,293	34,293	34,293	34,293	34,293
Common stock equity	1,483,637	1,441,648	1,389,454	1,275,427	1,095,240
Common stock					
Book value per common share *	\$ 15.70	\$ 15.58	\$ 15.35	\$ 15.29	\$ 13.44
Market price per common share					
High	24.99	22.73	29.75	27.49	28.94
Low	18.63	12.09	20.95	20.25	25.69
December 31	22.79	20.90	22.14	22.77	27.15
Dividends per common share	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24
Dividend payout ratio	102%	137%	116%	120%	93%
Market price to book value per common share *	145%	134%	144%	149%	202%
Price earnings ratio **	18.7x	23.0x	20.7x	22.1x	20.4x
Common shares outstanding (thousands) *	94,691	92,521	90,516	83,432	81,461
Weighted-average	93,421	91,396	84,631	82,215	81,145
Shareholders ***	32,624	33,302	33,588	34,281	35,021
Employees *	3,427	3,453	3,560	3,520	3,447

* At December 31.

** Calculated using December 31 market price per common share divided by basic earnings per common share. The principal trading market for HEI's common stock is the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE).

*** At December 31. Registered shareholders plus participants in the HEI Dividend Reinvestment and Stock Purchase Plan who are not registered shareholders. As of February 10, 2011, HEI had 32,542 registered shareholders and participants.

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See Commitments and contingencies in Note 3 and Balance sheet restructure and Private-issue mortgage-related securities in Note 4 of HEI's Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for discussions of certain contingencies that could adversely affect future results of operations and factors that affected reported results of operations.

On December 8, 2008, HEI completed the issuance and sale of 5 million shares of HEI's common stock (without par value) under an omnibus shelf registration statement. The net proceeds from the sale amounted to approximately \$110 million and were primarily used to repay HEI's outstanding short-term debt and to make loans to HECO (principally to permit HECO to repay its short-term debt).

For 2010, 2009, 2008, 2007 and 2006, under the two-class method of computing basic earnings per share, distributed earnings were \$1.24 per share each year and undistributed earnings (loss) were \$(0.02), \$(0.33), \$(0.17), \$(0.21) and \$0.09 per share, respectively, for both unvested restricted stock awards and unrestricted common stock. For 2010, 2009, 2008, 2007 and 2006, under the two-class method of computing diluted earnings per share, distributed earnings were \$1.24 per share each year and undistributed earnings (loss) were \$(0.03), \$(0.33), \$(0.17), \$(0.21) and \$0.09 per share, respectively, for both unvested restricted stock awards and unrestricted common stock.

HECO:

The information required by this item is incorporated herein by reference to Selected Financial Data on page 4 of HECO Exhibit 99.2.

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ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

HEI:

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc.'s (HEI's) consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. The general discussion of HEI's consolidated results should be read in conjunction with the segment discussions of the electric utilities and the bank that follow.

HEI Consolidated

Executive overview and strategy. HEI is a holding company that operates subsidiaries (collectively, the Company), principally in Hawaii's electric utility and banking sectors. HEI's strategy is to build fundamental earnings and profitability of its operating companies (the electric utilities and the bank) in a controlled risk manner to support its current dividend and improve operating and capital efficiency in order to build shareholder value.

HEI, through its electric utility subsidiary, Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc. (HECO), and HECO's electric utility subsidiaries, Hawaii Electric Light Company, Inc. (HELCO) and Maui Electric Company, Limited (MECO), provides the only electric public utility service to approximately 95% of Hawaii's population. HEI also provides a wide array of banking and other financial services to consumers and businesses through its bank subsidiary, American Savings Bank, F.S.B. (ASB), one of Hawaii's largest financial institutions based on total assets.

In 2010, net income for HEI common stock was \$114 million, compared to \$83 million in 2009. Basic earnings per share were \$1.22 per share in 2010, up 34% from \$0.91 per share in 2009 due to higher earnings for the bank segment, partly offset by slightly lower earnings at the electric utility segment and higher losses for the other segment and the effects of the higher weighted average number of shares outstanding.

Electric utility net income for common stock in 2010 of \$76.6 million decreased 4% from the prior year due primarily to lower kilowatthour (KWH) sales and higher other operation and maintenance (O&M) and depreciation expenses, partly offset by higher rate relief and interest income due to a federal tax settlement. Key to results for 2011 will be the impacts of actions taken under the Hawaii Clean Energy Initiative (HCEI) and Energy Agreement, including the steps taken toward the integration of approximately 1,100 megawatts (MW) of new generation from a variety of renewable energy sources into the utility systems and implementing a new regulatory rate-making model that decouples revenues from KWH sales.

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ASB's earnings in 2010 of \$58.5 million increased \$36.7 million over prior year net income and included a \$12.6 million net charge for provision for loan losses. Net income for 2009 reflected a \$19.3 million after-tax charge related to the sale of ASB's private issue mortgage-related securities portfolio, a \$9.3 million net charge for other-than-temporary impairment (OTTI) of securities and a \$19.3 million net charge for provision for loan losses. 2008 earnings included a \$35.6 million net charge related to ASB's balance sheet restructuring, a \$4.7 million net charge for OTTI of securities and a \$6.2 million net charge for provision for loan losses. In 2010, management focused on increasing revenues and reducing costs through ASB's performance improvement project, which has been completed. ASB's future financial results will continue to be impacted by the interest rate environment, the quality of ASB's loan portfolio, and the ongoing results of the performance improvement project.

HEI's other segment had a net loss in 2010 of \$21.5 million, compared to a net loss of \$18.2 million in 2009. HEI's consolidated effective tax rate was 37% in 2010 compared to 34% in 2009. In 2010, HEI recognized \$2 million in tax expense for the write-off of a deferred tax asset due to the expiration of capital loss carryforwards.

Shareholder dividends are declared and paid quarterly by HEI at the discretion of HEI's Board of Directors. HEI and its predecessor company, HECO, have paid dividends continuously since 1901. The dividend has been stable at \$1.24 per share annually since 1998. The indicated dividend yield as of December 31, 2010 was 5.4%. The dividend payout ratios based on net income for common stock for 2010,

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2009 and 2008 were 102%, 137% and 116%, respectively. The HEI Board of Directors considers many factors in determining the dividend quarterly, including but not limited to the Company's results of operations, the long-term prospects for the Company, and current and expected future economic conditions.

HEI's subsidiaries from time to time consider various strategies designed to enhance their competitive positions and to maximize shareholder value. These strategies may include the formation of new subsidiaries or the acquisition or disposition of businesses. The Company may from time to time be engaged in preliminary discussions, either internally or with third parties, regarding potential transactions. Management cannot predict whether any of these strategies or transactions will be carried out or, if so, whether they will be successfully implemented.

See the discussions below of the Electric Utility and Bank segments for their respective executive overviews and strategies.

Economic conditions.

Note: The statistical data in this section is from public third-party sources (e.g., Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism; University of Hawaii Economic Research Organization (UHARO); U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; Blue Chip Economic Indicators; Blue Chip Financial Forecasts; Hawaii Tourism Authority; Honolulu Board of REALTORS®; and national and local newspapers).

The U.S. economy, as measured by gross domestic product (GDP), grew 2.6% in the third quarter of 2010, with the advance estimate of fourth quarter growth at 3.2%. According to the February 2011 Blue Chip Economic Indicators, GDP growth is estimated to be 3.5% in the first quarter of 2011. 2010 annual growth was 2.9%, an improvement over the 2.6% contraction in 2009. The outlook for 2011 has improved, with growth now projected at 3.2% in 2011 compared to 2.6% growth in the December 2010 Blue Chip consensus forecast. The more positive outlook reflects increased consumer spending and gains in the manufacturing and service sectors, which suggest that the economy may be starting a transition from recovery to expansion.

Economic growth has not yet translated into job growth. The U.S. unemployment rate was 9.4% in December 2010, down from 9.8% in November 2010. Since December 2009, total payroll employment has increased by 1.1 million, averaging a very low 94,000 jobs per month. Although 2010 was the best year for job growth since 2007, the growth remains small relative to the 8.5 million jobs lost since the Great Recession began. The February 2011 Blue Chip consensus is for the unemployment rate to average 9.3% in 2011.

Japan's economic growth was a strong 3.1% in 2010, but is forecast to decline to 1.5% in 2011 according to the government. Slower growth is expected due to the end of government stimulus measures and a decline in exports. Deflation is also expected to continue in 2011, but consumer prices should fall at a lower rate than in 2009 and 2010.

In 2010, the Hawaii economy benefited from economic growth in both the U.S. and Japan. UHARO projects that following a 0.1% contraction in 2009, Hawaii's economy (real GDP) grew by 1.1% in 2010 and will continue to expand by 2.7% in 2011.

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The visitor industry has provided a much needed boost to Hawaii's economy. In 2010, total visitor arrivals were up 8.7% over 2009. Total visitor expenditures rose 16.2% in 2010 due to the increase in visitor arrivals as well as higher average daily visitor spending. In 2011, UHERO projects further growth with arrivals up 3.8%, with the growth moderated by challenging global economic conditions.

Hawaii's construction industry continued to struggle in 2010, but UHERO economists believe we are at the cycle's bottom. For the first eleven months of 2010, the value of total private building permits in the State of Hawaii declined by 0.8% from the same period in 2009 (permits for new residential construction and additions and alterations declined, but commercial and industrial permit values increased). Statewide, construction jobs were down 5.5% year-to-date in November 2010 compared to 2009, however, for the last two months there has been year-over-year growth. UHERO is forecasting that construction jobs will increase by 0.9% in 2011.

Hawaii's resale housing market in 2010 improved based on number of sales, but has struggled in terms of price. For the year 2010, Oahu single-family home resales were up 13.4% compared to 2009, with condominium resales up 10.3%. The median sales price for single-family homes was up 3.1% year-over-year, while the median sales price for condominiums remained flat. Similarly on Maui, Kauai and the island of Hawaii, residential and condominium sales volumes were up by double digit percentages in 2010 compared to 2009. However, median sale prices were down on all three islands with the exception of residential sales on

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Kauai. The neighbor island markets have been affected by the downturn more than Oahu due to a higher proportion of vacation home development and purchases during the last real estate boom.

In 2010, the Hawaii job market had not yet benefited from the positive trends in the visitor industry. Although job losses slowed from the 4.4% decline experienced in 2009, UHERO projects total payroll jobs will end 2010 down 0.5%, followed by an increase of 1.3% in 2011. Furloughs for county employees in all four counties were implemented for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2010 and state employee furloughs, with the exception of teachers, continued. Hawaii's preliminary seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in December 2010 was 6.4%, which remains well below the national unemployment rate of 9.4% and is seventh lowest in the nation, but is much higher than the 4.1% rate experienced just two years ago. There is some reason for optimism, according to UHERO economists, Gradual progress in the transition to a jobs recovery is confirmed by lower initial unemployment insurance claims in recent months.

Real personal income (which includes unemployment compensation) growth in Hawaii in 2010 is expected to be 0.3% according to UHERO's estimate, following two consecutive years of decline. The expectation is for growth of 2.3% in 2011 as the recovery in the visitor industry and resumption of job growth start to have an impact.

The price of a barrel of West Texas Intermediate crude oil averaged \$79 in 2010 and \$85 in the fourth quarter of 2010 according to the U.S. Energy Information Administration January 2011 Short-Term Energy Outlook. The forecast for 2011 is an average of \$93 per barrel.

Interest rates during 2011 are expected to remain low, putting downward pressure on yields of loans and investments. Although still at historical lows, long-term rates increased during the fourth quarter of 2010, dampening the momentum gained in the housing market during previous quarters. Based on comments from the Federal Open Market Committee, the Fed will continue to support the current low rate environment until a broader recovery in the labor market and overall economy is realized, as long as core inflation levels remain reasonable.

With the recession over, Hawaii showed signs of positive economic activity in 2010, while one of the key indicators, job growth, continued to lag behind. The outlook for 2011 is for continued improvement and for the recovery to spread beyond just the visitor industry.

Major tax legislation in 2010. Congress enacted several bills in 2010 dealing with health care reform, job creation and economic stimulus. Two bills enacted in the latter half of the year contained major tax provisions directly affecting the Company. The first was the Small Business Jobs Act of 2010, which included the extension of 50% bonus depreciation for all businesses retroactive to January 1, 2010. The second was the Tax Relief, Unemployment Insurance Reauthorization and Job Creation Act of 2010. This legislation included the extension of the lower individual income tax rates on income, dividends and capital gains; the increase in the estate and gift tax exemption amounts; and a 2% reduction in Social Security tax on employees and self-employed individuals. Also, businesses received an extension of 50% bonus depreciation for property placed into service before January 1, 2013 and 100% bonus depreciation for property acquired between September 8, 2010 and January 1, 2012. For the Company, the bonus depreciation provisions resulted in an increase in federal tax depreciation of approximately \$75 million for 2010, primarily attributable to HECO and its subsidiaries. The Company is still evaluating the impact of this additional bonus depreciation for 2011 since the transition rules related to the definition of property qualified for 100% bonus depreciation are still unclear. A number of energy-related tax breaks were also extended, including the biodiesel credit through 2012 and the grants in lieu of the electricity production credit through 2011.

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The Company will continue to analyze these 2010 Acts for their impacts on results of operations, financial condition and cash flows and for the opportunities they present.

Table of Contents**Results of operations.**

(dollars in millions, except per share amounts)	2010	% change	2009	% change	2008
Revenues	\$ 2,665	15	\$ 2,310	(28)	\$ 3,219
Operating income	256	37	188	(8)	204
Net income for common stock	114	37	83	(8)	90
Electric utility	\$ 77	(4)	\$ 79	(14)	\$ 92
Bank	58	169	22	22	18
Other	(21)	NM	(18)	NM	(20)
Net income for common stock	\$ 114	37	\$ 83	(8)	\$ 90
Basic earnings per share	\$ 1.22	34	\$ 0.91	(15)	\$ 1.07
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 1.21	33	\$ 0.91	(15)	\$ 1.07
Dividends per share	\$ 1.24		\$ 1.24		\$ 1.24
Weighted-average number of common shares outstanding (millions)	93.4	2	91.4	8	84.6
Dividend payout ratio	102%		137%		116%

NM Not meaningful.

See Executive overview and strategy above for a discussion of the HEI consolidated results of operations. Also, see Other segment, Electric utility and Bank sections below for discussions of those segments.

Retirement benefits. The Company's reported costs of providing retirement benefits are dependent upon numerous factors resulting from actual plan experience and assumptions about future experience. For example, retirement benefits costs are impacted by actual employee demographics (including age and compensation levels), the level of contributions to the plans, plus earnings and realized and unrealized gains and losses on plan assets, and changes made to the provisions of the plans. During 2011, changes to the early retirement reduction factors are being phased in with regard to new retirement benefit accruals. The change is expected to decrease ongoing cost through a reduction in service cost. (See Note 9 of HEI's Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for a listing of plans that have been frozen in prior years. No other changes were made to the retirement benefit plans' provisions in 2010, 2009 and 2008 that have had a significant impact on costs.) Costs may also be significantly affected by changes in key actuarial assumptions, including the expected return on plan assets and the discount rate. The Company's accounting for retirement benefits is adjusted to account for the impact of decisions by the Public Utilities Commission of the State of Hawaii (PUC). Changes in obligations associated with the factors noted above may not be immediately recognized as costs on the income statement, but generally are recognized in future years over the remaining average service period of plan participants.

The assumptions used by management in making benefit and funding calculations are based on current economic conditions. Changes in economic conditions will impact the underlying assumptions in determining retirement benefits costs on a prospective basis.

For 2010, the Company's retirement benefit plans' assets generated a gain, net of investment management fees, of 16.6%, resulting in net earnings and unrealized gains of \$145 million, compared to net earnings and unrealized gains of \$186 million for 2009 and net losses and unrealized losses of \$287 million for 2008. The market value of the retirement benefit plans' assets as of December 31, 2010 was \$983 million. See

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Liquidity and Capital Resources below for the Company's cash contributions to the retirement benefit plans.

The Company expects that the minimum required contribution to the qualified retirement plans calculated in accordance with the Pension Protection Act of 2006 and the expected timing of the cash requirement based on the value of plan assets as of December 31, 2010 will be as set forth below for plan years 2011 and 2012. The minimum required contribution may differ from the cash funding for each plan year because the rules under the Internal Revenue Code allow the Company to make its last installment contribution as late as September of the following year. In addition, the Company is allowed to elect to apply any credit balance against the minimum required contribution. Further, pension tracking mechanisms

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generally require the electric utilities to fund only the minimum level required under the law until the existing pension assets are reduced to zero, at which time the electric utilities would make contributions to the pension trust in the amount of the actuarially calculated net periodic pension costs, except when limited by the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended (ERISA), minimum contribution requirements or the maximum contribution limitation on deductible contributions imposed by the Internal Revenue Code. As of December 31, 2010, HECO's prepaid pension asset was \$3 million, HELCO's was \$2 million and MECO's had been eliminated. The Cash funding requirement in the following table considers the utilities' funding commitment (based on various assumptions described in Note 9 of HEI's Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements).

(in millions)	2011	2012
Pension Protection Act minimum required contribution:		
(net of applied credit balances)		
Based on plan assets as of December 31, 2010		
Consolidated HECO	\$ 85	\$ 79
Consolidated HEI	\$ 86	\$ 80
Cash funding to satisfy the Pension Protection Act minimum required contribution:		
Based on plan assets as of December 31, 2010		
Consolidated HECO	\$ 46	\$ 116
Consolidated HEI	\$ 47	\$ 117

See Note 9 of HEI's Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for factors which could cause changes to the required contribution levels.

Based on various assumptions in Note 9 of HEI's Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements and assuming no further changes in retirement benefit plan provisions, consolidated HEI's, consolidated HECO's and ASB's (i) accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI) balance, net of tax benefits, related to the liability for retirement benefits, (ii) retirement benefits expense, net of income tax benefits and (iii) retirement benefits paid and plan expenses were, or are estimated to be, as follows as of the dates or for the periods indicated:

(in millions)	AOCI balance, net of tax benefits, related to retirement benefits liability December 31			Retirement benefits expense, net of tax benefits Years ended December 31			Retirement benefits paid and plan expenses Years ended December 31		
	2010	2009	(Estimated) 2011 (1)	2010	2009	2008	2010	2009	2008
Consolidated HEI	\$ (15)	\$ (12)	\$ 24	\$ 24	\$ 21	\$ 17	64	\$ 61	\$ 59
Consolidated HECO	1	2	23	24	19	17	60	57	55
ASB	(10)	(10)		(1)		(1)	3	3	2

(1) Forward-looking statements subject to risks and uncertainties, including the impact of plan changes during the year, if any, and the impact of actual information when received (e.g., actual participant demographics as of January 1, 2011).

The following table reflects the sensitivities of the projected benefit obligation (PBO) and accumulated postretirement benefit obligation (APBO) as of December 31, 2010, associated with a change in certain actuarial assumptions by the indicated basis points and constitute forward-looking statements. Each sensitivity below reflects the impact of a change in that assumption.

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Actuarial assumption (dollars in millions)	Change in assumption in basis points	Impact on PBO or APBO
Pension benefits		
Discount rate	+/- 50	\$(72)/\$80
Other benefits		
Discount rate	+/- 50	(10)/12
Health care cost trend rate	+/- 100	3/(3)

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Baseline assumptions: 5.68% discount rate for pension benefits; 5.60% discount rate for other benefits; 8% asset return rate; 9% medical trend rate for 2011, grading down to 5% for 2019 and thereafter; 5% dental trend rate; and 4% vision trend rate.

The impact on 2011 net income for common stock for changes in actuarial assumptions should be immaterial based on the adoption by the electric utilities of pension and postretirement benefits other than pensions (OPEB) tracking mechanisms approved by the PUC. See Note 9 of HEI's Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further retirement benefits information.

Other segment.

(dollars in millions)	2010	% change	2009	% change	2008
Revenues (1)	\$	NM	\$	NM	\$
Operating income (loss)	(15)	NM	(14)	NM	(14)
Net loss	(22)	NM	(18)	NM	(20)

(1) Including writedowns of and net gains and losses from investments.

NM Not meaningful.

The other business segment includes results of the stand-alone corporate operations of HEI and American Savings Holdings, Inc. (ASHI), both holding companies; HEI Investments, Inc. (HEIII), a company previously holding investments in leveraged leases but whose wind-down was substantially completed during 2009; Pacific Energy Conservation Services, Inc. (PECS), a contract services company which provided windfarm operational and maintenance services to an affiliated electric utility until the windfarm was dismantled in the fourth quarter of 2010; HEI Properties, Inc. (HEIPI), a company holding passive, venture capital investments (venture capital investments valued at \$1.3 million as of December 31, 2010); and The Old Oahu Tug Service, Inc. (TOOTS), a maritime freight transportation company that ceased operations in 1999; as well as eliminations of intercompany transactions.

HEI corporate-level operating, general and administrative expenses were \$13.3 million in 2010 compared to \$12.7 million in each of 2009 and 2008. In 2010, expenses increased primarily due to higher compensation expense, partly offset by lower retirement benefit expense and an accrual in 2009 to dismantle a windfarm in 2010. In 2009, expenses decreased slightly from 2008 due to not funding the HEI Charitable Foundation and lower consulting fees, partly offset by the accrual to dismantle a windfarm.

The other segment's interest expenses were \$20.0 million in 2010, \$18.4 million in 2009 and \$21.4 million in 2008. In 2010, financing costs were higher due to the higher level of borrowings and the recognition of the ineffective portion of the change in fair value of the forward starting swaps in 2010. In 2009, financing costs were lower than in 2008 due to lower levels of short-term borrowings after HEI's common stock sale in December 2008.

Effects of inflation. U.S. inflation, as measured by the U.S. Consumer Price Index (CPI), averaged 1.6% in 2010, (0.4%) in 2009 and 3.8% in 2008. Hawaii inflation, as measured by the Honolulu CPI, was 0.5% in 2009 and 4.3% in 2008. The Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism estimates average Honolulu CPI to have been 2.2% in 2010 and forecasts it to be 2.2% for 2011.

Inflation continues to have an impact on HEI's operations. Inflation increases operating costs and the replacement cost of assets. Subsidiaries with significant physical assets, such as the electric utilities, replace assets at much higher costs and must request and obtain rate increases to maintain adequate earnings. In the past, the PUC has granted rate increases in part to cover increases in construction costs and operating expenses due to inflation.

Recent accounting pronouncements. See Recent accounting pronouncements and interpretations in Note 1 of HEI's Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Legislation. On March 23, 2010, the Affordable Care Act became law and mandated that employers provide medical coverage to all their employees. The Company provides health insurance benefits to their employees under the provisions of the Hawaii Prepaid Health Care Act. Thus, the financial impact of the Affordable Care Act is not expected to be significant to the Company. In January 2011, a bill was introduced, which, if implemented as written, would repeal the Affordable Care Act.

Table of Contents**Liquidity and capital resources.**

Selected contractual obligations and commitments. The following tables present information about total payments due during the indicated periods under the specified contractual obligations and commercial commitments:

December 31, 2010 (in millions)	Total	Payments due by period			
		Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
Contractual obligations					
Deposit liabilities(1)	\$ 3,975	\$ 3,745	\$ 115	\$ 100	\$ 15
Other bank borrowings	237	137			100
Long-term debt	1,366	150	115	111	990
Interest on certificates of deposit, other bank borrowings and long-term debt	1,089	83	143	124	739
Operating leases, service bureau contract and maintenance agreements	108	20	33	24	31
Open purchase order obligations (2)	110	69	40	1	
Fuel oil purchase obligations (estimate based on December 31, 2010 fuel oil prices)	3,335	967	1,715	653	
Power purchase obligations minimum fixed capacity charges	1,249	118	234	232	665
Liabilities for uncertain tax positions	12		10	2	
Total (estimated)	\$ 11,481	\$ 5,289	\$ 2,405	\$ 1,247	\$ 2,540

(1) Deposits that have no maturity are included in the Less than 1 year column, however, they may have a duration longer than one year.

(2) Includes contractual obligations and commitments for capital expenditures and expense amounts.

December 31, 2010 (in millions)	Total
Other commercial commitments to ASB customers	
Loan commitments (primarily expiring in 2011)	\$ 22
Loans in process	56
Unused lines and letters of credit	1,136
Total	\$ 1,214

The tables above do not include other categories of obligations and commitments, such as deferred taxes, trade payables, amounts that will become payable in future periods under collective bargaining and other employment agreements and employee benefit plans, obligations that may arise under indemnities provided to purchasers of discontinued operations and potential refunds of amounts collected under interim D&Os of the PUC. As of December 31, 2010, the fair value of the assets held in trusts to satisfy the obligations of the Company's retirement benefit

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plans did not exceed the retirement benefit plans' benefit obligation. Minimum funding requirements for retirement benefit plans have not been included in the tables above; however, see Retirement benefits' above for estimated minimum required contributions for 2011 and 2012.

See Note 3 of HEI's Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of fuel and power purchase commitments.

The Company believes that its ability to generate cash, both internally from electric utility and banking operations and externally from issuances of equity and debt securities, commercial paper and bank borrowings, is adequate to maintain sufficient liquidity to fund its contractual obligations and commercial commitments, its forecasted capital expenditures and investments, its expected retirement benefit plan contributions and other cash requirements in the foreseeable future.

The Company's total assets were \$9.1 billion as of December 31, 2010 and \$8.9 billion as of December 31, 2009.

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The consolidated capital structure of HEI (excluding deposit liabilities and other bank borrowings) was as follows as of the dates indicated:

December 31 (dollars in millions)	2010		2009	
Short-term borrowings other than bank	\$	25	1%	\$ 42 2%
Long-term debt, net other than bank		1,365	47	1,365 47
Preferred stock of subsidiaries		34	1	34 1
Common stock equity		1,484	51	1,442 50
	\$	2,908	100%	\$ 2,883 100%

HEI's short-term borrowings and HEI's line of credit facility were as follows for the period and as of the dates indicated:

(in millions)	Year ended December 31, 2010		December 31, 2009	
	Average balance	End-of-period balance		
Short-term borrowings (1)				
HEI commercial paper	\$ 34	\$ 25	\$	42
HEI line of credit draws	\$ 34	\$ 25	\$	42
Line of credit facility (expiring May 7, 2013)		\$ 125	\$	100
Undrawn capacity under HEI's line of credit facility		125		100

(1) This table does not include HECO's separate commercial paper issuances and line of credit facilities and draws, which are discussed below under Electric utility Financial Condition Liquidity and capital resources. At February 10, 2011, HEI's outstanding commercial paper balance was \$26 million and its line of credit facility was undrawn. The maximum amount of HEI's short-term borrowings in 2010 was \$50 million.

HEI utilizes short-term debt, typically commercial paper, to support normal operations, to refinance commercial paper, to retire long-term debt, to pay dividends and for other temporary requirements. HEI also periodically makes short-term loans to HECO to meet HECO's cash requirements, including the funding of loans by HECO to HELCO and MECO, but no such short-term loans to HECO were outstanding as of December 31, 2010. HEI periodically utilizes long-term debt, historically consisting of medium-term notes and other unsecured indebtedness, to fund investments in and loans to its subsidiaries to support their capital improvement or other requirements, to repay long-term and short-term indebtedness and for other corporate purposes.

Effective May 7, 2010, HEI entered into a revolving noncollateralized credit agreement establishing a line of credit facility of \$125 million, with a letter of credit sub-facility, expiring on May 7, 2013, with a syndicate of eight financial institutions. See Note 7 of HEI's Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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The agreement contains provisions for revised pricing in the event of a ratings change. For example, a ratings downgrade of HEI's Issuer Rating (e.g., from BBB/Baa2 to BBB-/Baa3 by Standard & Poor's (S&P) and Moody's Investors Service (Moody's), respectively) would result in a commitment fee increase of 5 basis points and an interest rate increase of 25 basis points on any drawn amounts. On the other hand, a ratings upgrade (e.g., from BBB/Baa2 to BBB+/Baa1 by S&P or Moody's, respectively) would result in a commitment fee decrease of 10 basis points and an interest rate decrease of 25 basis points on any drawn amounts. The agreement contains customary conditions which must be met in order to draw on it, including compliance with its covenants (such as covenants preventing its subsidiaries from entering into agreements that restrict the ability of the subsidiaries to pay dividends to, or to repay borrowings from, HEI). In addition to customary defaults, HEI's failure to maintain its financial ratios, as defined in its agreement, or meet other requirements may result in an event of default. For example, under its agreement, it is an event of default if HEI fails to maintain a nonconsolidated Capitalization Ratio (funded debt) of 50% or less (actual ratio of 18% as of December 31, 2010, as calculated under the agreement) and Consolidated Net Worth of at least \$975 million (actual Net Worth of \$1.5 billion as of December 31, 2010, as calculated under the agreement).

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In addition to their impact on pricing under HEI's credit agreement, the rating of HEI's commercial paper and debt securities could significantly impact the ability of HEI to sell its commercial paper and issue debt securities and/or the cost of such debt. The rating agencies use a combination of qualitative measures (i.e., assessment of business risk that incorporates an analysis of the qualitative factors such as management, competitive positioning, operations, markets and regulation) as well as quantitative measures (e.g., cash flow, debt, interest coverage and liquidity ratios) in determining the ratings of HEI securities. On July 30, 2010, Moody's changed HEI's rating outlook to stable from negative and affirmed HEI's long-term and short-term (commercial paper) ratings, indicating that the ratings affirmation and outlook change reflects the progress being made by the company and various stakeholders to transform the regulatory framework for HEI's electric utilities to a decoupling structure that will reduce sales volume risk and produce more timely recovery of invested capital and operations and maintenance (O&M) costs. Moody's indicated that the rating could be downgraded if the PUC does not follow through with the regulatory transformation contemplated under the HCEI, including all elements of the decoupling mechanism, or if HEI's cash flow to debt declined to below 15% and its cash flow coverage of interest fell below 3.3 times on a sustainable basis. On November 15, 2010, S&P issued an update in which it lowered its long-term ratings for HEI to BBB- from BBB, and indicated the outlook as stable. In addition, S&P affirmed its A-3 short-term rating on HEI and revised HEI's financial profile to aggressive from significant. S&P indicated the rating downgrade reflects an aggressive financial profile combined with weak cash flow generation at HEI's electric utilities, delays in implementing new utility rate recovery mechanisms, the growing risks of regulatory disallowances in future rate cases, and a protracted recession.

As of February 10, 2011, the S&P and Moody's ratings of HEI securities were as follows:

	S&P	Moody's
Commercial paper	A-3	P-2
Senior unsecured debt	BBB-	Baa2

The above ratings reflect only the view, at the time the ratings are issued, of the applicable rating agency, from whom an explanation of the significance of such ratings may be obtained. Such ratings are not recommendations to buy, sell or hold any securities; such ratings may be subject to revision or withdrawal at any time by the rating agencies; and each rating should be evaluated independently of any other rating.

Management believes that, if HEI's commercial paper ratings were to be downgraded, or if credit markets for commercial paper with HEI's ratings or in general were to tighten, it would be difficult and expensive for HEI to sell commercial paper or HEI might not be able to sell commercial paper in the future. Such limitations could cause HEI to draw on its syndicated credit facility instead, and the costs of such borrowings could increase under the terms of the credit agreement as a result of any such ratings downgrades. Similarly, if HEI's long-term debt ratings were to be downgraded, it would be difficult and more expensive for HEI to issue long-term debt. Such limitations and/or increased costs could materially adversely affect the results of operations, financial condition and cash flows of HEI and its subsidiaries.

See the electric utilities and bank's respective Liquidity and capital resources sections below for the ratings of HECO and ASB.

In November 2008, HEI filed an omnibus registration statement to register an indeterminate amount of debt, equity and hybrid securities. Under Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) regulations, this registration statement expires on November 4, 2011. On December 2, 2008, HEI offered and priced under the registration a public offering of 5,000,000 shares of its common stock at \$23 per share for net proceeds of approximately \$110 million, which were used in part to repay its outstanding short-term indebtedness and to make loans to HECO.

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Issuances of common stock through the Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc. Dividend Reinvestment and Stock Purchase Plan (DRIP), Hawaiian Electric Industries Retirement Savings Plan (HEIRSP) and the ASB 401(k) Plan have been important sources of capital for HEI. Issuances of common stock through DRIP, HEIRSP and the ASB 401(k) Plan (which was split off from HEIRSP in 2009) provided new capital of \$43 million (approximately 1.9 million shares) in 2010 and \$43 million (approximately 1.8 million shares) in 2008. From January 1, 2009 through April 15, 2009, issuances of common stock through these plans increased significantly, with HEI raising \$14 million of new capital through the issuance of approximately

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1.0 million shares for these plans during this period. HEI ceased new issuances of stock through DRIP and HEIRSP effective April 16, 2009 and began satisfying the HEI common stock requirements of DRIP and HEIRSP (and the ASB 401(k) Plan upon its inception on May 7, 2009) through open market purchases. On September 4, 2009, HEI resumed satisfying the HEI common stock requirements of DRIP, HEIRSP and the ASB 401(k) Plan through new issuances of common stock and raised \$18 million of new capital through the issuance of approximately 1.0 million shares to these plans from September 4 to December 31, 2009.

Operating activities provided net cash of \$341 million in 2010, \$284 million in 2009 and \$260 million in 2008. Investing activities provided (used) net cash of \$(279) million in 2010, \$442 million in 2009 and \$1.1 billion in 2008. In 2010, net cash used in investing activities was primarily due to purchases of investment and mortgage-related securities and HECO's consolidated capital expenditures (net of contributions in aid of construction), partly offset by repayments of investment and mortgage-related securities and a net decrease in loans held for investment. Financing activities used net cash of \$235 million in 2010, \$406 million in 2009, and \$1.4 billion in 2008. In 2010, net cash used in financing activities included net decreases in short-term borrowings, other bank borrowings and deposits and the payment of common and preferred stock dividends, partly offset by proceeds from the issuance of common stock under HEI plans.

A portion of the net assets of HECO and ASB is not available for transfer to HEI in the form of dividends, loans or advances without regulatory approval. One of the conditions to the PUC's approval of the merger and corporate restructuring of HECO and HEI requires that HECO maintain a consolidated common equity to total capitalization ratio of not less than 35% (actual ratio of 55% at December 31, 2010), and restricts HECO from making distributions to HEI to the extent it would result in that ratio being less than 35%. In the absence of an unexpected material adverse change in the financial condition of the electric utilities or ASB, such restrictions are not expected to significantly affect the operations of HEI, its ability to pay dividends on its common stock or its ability to meet its debt or other cash obligations. See Note 13 of HEI's Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Forecasted HEI consolidated net cash used in investing activities (excluding investing cash flows from ASB) for 2011 through 2013 consists primarily of the net capital expenditures of HECO and its subsidiaries. In addition to the funds required for the electric utilities' construction programs (see Electric utility Liquidity and capital resources), approximately \$207 million will be required during 2011 through 2013 to repay maturing HEI medium-term notes, which are expected to be repaid with the proceeds from the issuance of commercial paper, bank borrowings, other medium- or long-term debt, common stock issued under Company plans, and/or dividends from subsidiaries. In addition, \$57.5 million of HECO special purpose revenue bonds will be maturing in 2012, which bonds are expected to be repaid with proceeds from issuances of long-term debt. Additional debt and/or equity financing may be utilized to pay down commercial paper or other short-term borrowings or may be required to fund unanticipated expenditures not included in the 2011 through 2013 forecast, such as increases in the costs of or an acceleration of the construction of capital projects of the utilities, unanticipated utility capital expenditures that may be required by the HCEI or new environmental laws and regulations, unbudgeted acquisitions or investments in new businesses, significant increases in retirement benefit funding requirements and higher tax payments that would result if certain tax positions taken by the Company do not prevail or if taxes are increased by federal or state legislation. In addition, existing debt may be refinanced prior to maturity (potentially at more favorable rates) with additional debt or equity financing (or both).

As further explained in Retirement benefits above and Notes 1 and 9 of HEI's Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, the Company maintains pension and other postretirement benefit plans. The Company was required to make contributions of \$19.1 million for 2010, but was not required to make any contributions for 2009 and 2008 to the qualified pension plans to meet minimum funding requirements pursuant to ERISA, including changes promulgated by the Pension Protection Act of 2006. The Company made voluntary contributions in 2010, 2009 and 2008. Contributions to the retirement benefit plans totaled \$32 million in 2010 (comprised of \$31 million by the utilities, \$1 million by HEI and nil by ASB), \$25 million in 2009 and \$15 million in 2008 and are expected to total \$64 million in 2011 (\$63 million by the utilities, \$1 million by HEI and nil by ASB). In addition, the Company paid directly \$2 million of benefits in 2010 and

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\$1 million of benefits in each of 2009 and 2008 and expects to pay \$2 million of benefits in 2011. Depending on the performance of the assets held in the plans' trusts and numerous other factors, additional contributions may be required in the future to meet the minimum funding requirements of ERISA or to pay benefits to plan participants. The Company believes it will have adequate cash flow or access to capital resources to support any necessary funding requirements.

Off-balance sheet arrangements. Although the Company has off-balance sheet arrangements, management has determined that it has no off-balance sheet arrangements that either have, or are reasonably likely to have, a current or future effect on the Company's financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources that are material to investors, including the following types of off-balance sheet arrangements:

- (1) obligations under guarantee contracts,
- (2) retained or contingent interests in assets transferred to an unconsolidated entity or similar arrangements that serves as credit, liquidity or market risk support to that entity for such assets,
- (3) obligations under derivative instruments, and
- (4) obligations under a material variable interest held by the Company in an unconsolidated entity that provides financing, liquidity, market risk or credit risk support to the Company, or engages in leasing, hedging or research and development services with the Company.

Certain factors that may affect future results and financial condition. The Company's results of operations and financial condition can be affected by numerous factors, many of which are beyond its control and could cause future results of operations to differ materially from historical results. The following is a discussion of certain of these factors. Also see "Forward-Looking Statements" above and "Certain factors that may affect future results and financial condition" in each of the electric utility and bank segment discussions below.

Economic conditions, U.S. capital markets and credit and interest rate environment. Because the core businesses of HEI's subsidiaries are providing local electric public utility services and banking services in Hawaii, the Company's operating results are significantly influenced by Hawaii's economy, which in turn is influenced by economic conditions in the mainland U.S. (particularly California) and Asia (particularly Japan) as a result of the impact of those conditions on tourism, by the impact of interest rates, particularly on the construction and real estate industries, and by the impact of world conditions (e.g., Afghanistan war) on federal government spending in Hawaii. The two largest components of Hawaii's economy are tourism and the federal government (including the military).

Declines in the Hawaii, U.S. and Asian economies in recent years led to declines in KWH sales, delinquencies in ASB's loan portfolio and other adverse effects on HEI's businesses. GDP declined by 2.6% in 2009, but grew by 2.9% in 2010.

If S&P or Moody's were to further downgrade HEI's or HECO's debt ratings, or if future events were to adversely affect the availability of capital to the Company, HEI's and HECO's ability to borrow and raise capital could be constrained and their future borrowing costs would likely increase.

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Changes in the U.S. capital markets can also have significant effects on the Company. For example, pension funding requirements, as further explained in Retirement benefits above and Notes 1 and 9 of HEI's Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, are affected by the market performance of the assets in the master pension trust maintained for pension plans, and by the discount rate used to estimate the service and interest cost components of net periodic pension cost and value obligations. The electric utilities' pension tracking mechanisms help moderate pension expense; however, a decline in the value of the Company's defined benefit pension plan assets may increase the unfunded status of the Company's pension plans and result in increases in future funding requirements.

Because the earnings of ASB depend primarily on net interest income, interest rate risk is a significant risk of ASB's operations. HEI and its electric utility subsidiaries are also exposed to interest rate risk primarily due to their periodic borrowing requirements, the discount rate used to determine pension funding requirements and the possible effect of interest rates on the electric utilities' rates of return and overall economic activity. Interest rates are sensitive to many factors, including general economic conditions and

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the policies of government and regulatory authorities. HEI cannot predict future changes in interest rates, nor be certain that interest rate risk management strategies it or its subsidiaries have implemented will be successful in managing interest rate risk.

Changes in interest rates and credit spreads also affect the fair value of ASB's investment securities. In 2009, the credit markets experienced significant disruptions, liquidity on many financial instruments declined and residential mortgage delinquencies and defaults increased. These disruptions negatively impacted the fair value of ASB's investment portfolio in 2009. However, with the fourth quarter 2009 sale of ASB's remaining private-issue mortgage-related securities portfolio and substantial residential loan production in 2009 and 2010, the Company's exposure to credit and interest rate risks have been reduced.

Limited insurance. In the ordinary course of business, the Company purchases insurance coverages (e.g., property and liability coverages) to protect itself against loss of or damage to its properties and against claims made by third-parties and employees for property damage or personal injuries. However, the protection provided by such insurance is limited in significant respects and, in some instances, the Company has no coverage. HECO, HELCO and MECO's transmission and distribution systems (excluding substation buildings and contents) have a replacement value roughly estimated at \$5 billion and are uninsured. Similarly, HECO, HELCO and MECO have no business interruption insurance. If a hurricane or other uninsured catastrophic natural disaster were to occur, and if the PUC were not to allow the utilities to recover from ratepayers restoration costs and revenues lost from business interruption, their results of operations, financial condition and cash flows could be materially adversely impacted. Certain of the Company's insurance has substantial deductibles or has limits on the maximum amounts that may be recovered. Insurers also have exclusions or limitations of coverage for claims related to certain perils including, but not limited to, mold and terrorism. If a series of losses occurred, such as from a series of lawsuits in the ordinary course of business each of which were subject to an insurance deductible amount, or if the maximum limit of the available insurance were substantially exceeded, the Company could incur uninsured losses in amounts that would have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

Environmental matters. HEI and its subsidiaries are subject to environmental laws and regulations that regulate the operation of existing facilities, the construction and operation of new facilities and the proper cleanup and disposal of hazardous waste and toxic substances. These laws and regulations, among other things, may require that certain environmental permits be obtained and maintained as a condition to constructing or operating certain facilities. Obtaining such permits can entail significant expense and cause substantial construction delays. Also, these laws and regulations may be amended from time to time, including amendments that increase the burden and expense of compliance.

Material estimates and critical accounting policies. In preparing financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses. Actual results could differ significantly from those estimates.

Material estimates that are particularly susceptible to significant change include the amounts reported for investment and mortgage-related securities; property, plant and equipment; pension and other postretirement benefit obligations; contingencies and litigation; income taxes; regulatory assets and liabilities; electric utility revenues; and allowance for loan losses. Management considers an accounting estimate to be material if it requires assumptions to be made that were uncertain at the time the estimate was made and changes in the assumptions selected could have a material impact on the estimate and on the Company's results of operations or financial condition.

In accordance with SEC Release No. 33-8040, "Cautionary Advice Regarding Disclosure About Critical Accounting Policies," management has identified accounting policies it believes to be the most critical to the Company's financial statements—that is, management believes that the policies discussed below are both the most important to the portrayal of the Company's financial condition and results of operations, and

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currently require management's most difficult, subjective or complex judgments. The policies affecting both of the Company's two principal segments are discussed below and the policies affecting just one segment

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are discussed in the respective segment's section of Material estimates and critical accounting policies. Management has reviewed the material estimates and critical accounting policies with the HEI Audit Committee and, as applicable, the HECO Audit Committee.

For additional discussion of the Company's accounting policies, see Note 1 of HEI's Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements and for additional discussion of material estimates and critical accounting policies, see the electric utility and bank segment discussions below under the same heading.

Pension and other postretirement benefits obligations. For a discussion of material estimates related to pension and other postretirement benefits (collectively, retirement benefits), including costs, major assumptions, plan assets, other factors affecting costs, AOCI charges and sensitivity analyses, see Retirement benefits in Consolidated Results of operations above and Notes 1 and 9 of HEI's Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Contingencies and litigation. The Company is subject to proceedings, lawsuits and other claims. Management assesses the likelihood of any adverse judgments in or outcomes of these matters as well as potential ranges of probable losses, including costs of investigation. A determination of the amount of reserves required, if any, for these contingencies is based on an analysis of each individual case or proceeding often with the assistance of outside counsel. The required reserves may change in the future due to new developments in each matter or changes in approach in dealing with these matters, such as a change in settlement strategy.

In general, environmental contamination treatment costs are charged to expense, unless it is probable that the PUC would allow such costs to be recovered through future rates, in which case such costs would be capitalized as regulatory assets. Also, environmental costs are capitalized if the costs extend the life, increase the capacity, or improve the safety or efficiency of property; the costs mitigate or prevent future environmental contamination; or the costs are incurred in preparing the property for sale. See Environmental regulation in Note 3 of HEI's Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for a description of the Honolulu Harbor investigation.

Income taxes. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are established for the temporary differences between the financial reporting bases and the tax bases of the Company's assets and liabilities using tax rates expected to be in effect when such deferred tax assets or liabilities are realized or settled. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which those temporary differences become deductible.

Management evaluates its potential exposures from tax positions taken that have or could be challenged by taxing authorities. These potential exposures result because taxing authorities may take positions that differ from those taken by management in the interpretation and application of statutes, regulations and rules. Management considers the possibility of alternative outcomes based upon past experience, previous actions by taxing authorities (e.g., actions taken in other jurisdictions) and advice from its tax advisors. Management believes that the Company's provision for tax contingencies is reasonable. However, the ultimate resolution of tax treatments disputed by governmental authorities may adversely affect the Company's current and deferred income tax amounts. See Income taxes in Notes 1 and 11 of HEI's Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Following are discussions of the electric utility and bank segments. Additional segment information is shown in Note 2 of HEI's Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. The discussion concerning Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc. should be read in conjunction with its

consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes.

Electric utility

Executive overview and strategy. The electric utilities are vertically integrated and regulated by the PUC. The separate island utility systems are not currently interconnected, which requires that additional reliability be built into each system, but also means that the utilities are not exposed to the risks of inter-ties. The electric utilities' strategic focus has been to meet Hawaii's growing energy needs through a combination of diverse activities—modernizing and adding needed infrastructure through capital investment, placing emphasis on

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energy efficiency and conservation, pursuing renewable energy generation (including the use of biofuels) and taking the necessary steps to secure regulatory support for their plans.

Reliability projects remain a priority for HECO and its subsidiaries. HECO has completed construction of a new generating unit designed to operate using biodiesel fuel, has completed the first phase and is currently constructing the remaining phase of the East Oahu Transmission Project (EOTP) a needed alternative route to move power from the west side of Oahu to load centers on the east side and is working with the State and U.S. Department of Energy on an undersea cable system to interconnect proposed independent power producer (IPP) wind farms on the islands of Lanai and Molokai with the Oahu grid.

Major infrastructure projects can have a pronounced impact on the communities in which they are located. The electric utilities continue to expand their community outreach and consultation process so they can better understand, evaluate and address community concerns early in the process.

With large power users in the electric utilities service territories, such as the U.S. military, hotels and state and local government, management believes that retaining customers by offering them specialized services and energy efficiency audits to help them save on energy costs is critical to long-term success.

Hawaii Clean Energy Initiative. On October 20, 2008, the Governor of the State of Hawaii, the State of Hawaii Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism, the Division of Consumer Advocacy of the State of Hawaii Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs, and HECO, on behalf of itself and its subsidiaries, HELCO and MECO (collectively, the parties), signed an Energy Agreement setting forth the goals and objectives of the HCEI and the related commitments of the parties (the Energy Agreement). The Energy Agreement provides that the parties shall pursue a wide range of actions with the purpose of decreasing the State of Hawaii's dependence on imported fossil fuels through substantial increases in the use of renewable energy and implementation of new programs intended to secure greater energy efficiency and conservation. See Hawaii Clean Energy Initiative in Note 3 of HEI's Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Decoupling. Decoupling is a new method of setting electric rates that is designed to support Hawaii's efforts to reduce its dependence on imported oil. In December 2010, the PUC allowed HECO to implement decoupling, which removes the link between electricity usage and utility revenues. This aligns the utility with public policy to promote energy efficiency and conservation. Customers will still have an incentive to conserve energy because their bills continue to be based on how much electricity they use. Decoupling also allows the utility to recover on a more timely basis the investments and costs to further support reliability and clean energy. See Decoupling proceeding below.

Renewable energy strategy. The electric utilities have been taking actions intended to protect Hawaii's island ecology and reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, while continuing to provide reliable power to customers, and committed to a number of related actions in the Energy Agreement. A three-pronged strategy supports attainment of the requirements and goals of the State of Hawaii Renewable Portfolio Standards (RPS), the Hawaii Global Warming Solutions Act of 2007 and the HCEI by: (1) the greening of existing assets, (2) the expansion of renewable energy generation and (3) the acceleration of energy efficiency and load management programs. Major initiatives are being pursued in each category.

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In 2009, Hawaii's RPS law was amended to require electric utilities to meet an RPS of 10%, 15%, 25% and 40% by December 31, 2010, 2015, 2020 and 2030, respectively. For the eleven months ended November 30, 2010, HECO's consolidated RPS was 16.2%, including electrical energy savings. Accordingly, the utilities are expected to meet the 2010 RPS. This was accomplished through a combination of municipal solid waste, geothermal, wind, biomass, hydro, photovoltaic and biodiesel renewable generation resources; renewable energy displacement technologies; and energy savings from efficiency technologies. Demand-side management (DSM) programs contributed significantly to achieving the 16.2% RPS level and, without including the DSM energy savings, the RPS would have been 9.1%. Energy savings resulting from energy efficiency programs will not count toward the RPS after 2014.

In January 2007, the PUC opened a docket (RPS Docket) to examine Hawaii's RPS law. In December 2007, the PUC issued a D&O approving a stipulated RPS framework to govern electric utilities' compliance with the RPS law. In the D&O, the PUC deferred an RPS incentive framework to a new generic

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docket (Renewable Energy Infrastructure Program (REIP) Docket). In December 2008, the PUC approved a potential penalty of \$20 for every MWh that an electric utility is deficient under the RPS law. The PUC must evaluate the standards every five years, beginning in 2013, to determine whether the standards remain effective and achievable or should be revised.

The electric utilities are actively pursuing the use of biofuels for existing and planned company-owned generating units. HECO's new 110 MW generating unit began on-going operations in 2010 with 100% biodiesel supplied under a two-year biodiesel supply contract with Renewable Energy Group Marketing & Logistics, LLC (REG) as approved by the PUC in June 2010. HECO is also moving toward operating some of its steam generating units with a blend of fossil and biofuels (co-firing). In June 2010, the PUC approved HECO's and MECO's biofuel supply contracts for their respective biofuel demonstration projects. HECO completed installation of capital equipment in 2010 in preparation for a co-firing test completed in February 2011 at its Kahe Power Plant. MECO plans to test biodiesel at its Maalaea Power Plant in 2011.

In March 2010, HECO and its subsidiaries issued a request for proposal (RFP) for biofuels produced from feedstock grown in, made in, or otherwise originating in Hawaii (local biofuel) to potentially supply multiple locations. In January 2011, HELCO signed a 20-year contract with Aina Koa Pono-Ka'u LLC to supply 16 million gallons of biodiesel per year with initial consumption at HELCO's Keahole Power Plant to begin by 2015. HECO is continuing negotiations with other bidders. In January 2011, HECO issued a RFP for biodiesel to supply CIP CT-1 upon the expiration of the REG contract in July 2012. HECO expects to issue a RFP in 2011 for commercial supplies of biofuel to co-fire with fossil fuel at HECO's Kahe Power Plant by 2015. Under current RPS law, biofuel use in existing and new generating units counts toward the RPS.

The electric utilities also support renewable energy through the negotiation and execution of power purchase agreements (PPAs) with non-utility generators using renewable sources (e.g., refuse-fired, geothermal, hydroelectric, photovoltaic and wind turbine generating systems).

On April 30, 2009, HECO filed an application with the PUC for approval of a Photovoltaic (PV) Host Pilot Program, which would be a two-year pilot program whereby HECO, HELCO and MECO would lease rooftops or other space from property owners, with a focus on governmental facilities, for the installation of third-party owned PV systems. The PV developer would own, operate and maintain the system and sell the energy to the utilities at a fixed rate under a long-term contract. On August 31, 2010, HECO proposed several modifications to the pilot program, including deferment of HELCO's and MECO's participation in the program and utilization of select PV Host projects on Oahu as test platforms to evaluate grid integration technologies (as well as to help address grid integration issues associated with existing and growing penetration levels of distributed intermittent generation).

In 2008, HECO issued an Oahu Renewable Energy Request for Proposals (2008 RFP) for combined renewable energy projects up to 100 MW. HECO is currently negotiating PPAs with the bidders in the Award Group: a proposed wind project (70 MW) and a proposed solar project (5 MW).

Included in the bids received in response to the 2008 RFP were proposals for two large scale neighbor island wind projects that would produce energy to be imported from Lanai and Molokai to Oahu via a yet-to-be-built undersea transmission cable system (Interisland Wind projects). In accordance with the Energy Agreement, the proposals for the Interisland Wind Projects were bifurcated from the Oahu Renewable Energy RFP for separate negotiation. Subsequently, HECO received a PUC waiver from the competitive bidding framework for the two non-conforming proposals and negotiations are ongoing.

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In September 2010 and January 2011, MECO executed PPAs with Kaheawa Wind Power II, LLC and Auwahi Wind Energy, LLC, respectively, for the purchase of 21 MW (each) of as available wind energy. The PPA with Auwahi Wind Energy, LLC is subject to PUC approval. In January 2011, MECO requested that the PUC open a docket for MECO's plans to acquire up to 50 MW of renewable, firm dispatchable capacity generation resources on Maui, with the initial increment coming on line in 2015.

On September 30, 2010, the PUC approved the electric utilities' proposed Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging Time of Use Pilot Rates, which are now available to 1,000 HECO, 300 HELCO and 300 MECO customers for charging highway-capable, four-wheeled EVs. The EV Pilot Rates will remain in effect for three years and are designed to encourage early adoption of EVs and incentivize customers to charge EVs during off-peak times of the day.

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The electric utilities promote research and development in the areas supporting renewable energy such as biofuels, ocean energy, energy storage, smart grids and integration of non-firm power into the separate island electric grids. The utilities are evaluating several potential energy storage and smart grid demonstration projects, and conducting various integration studies.

Results of operations.

(dollars in millions, except per barrel amounts)	2010	% change	2009	% change	2008
Revenues (1)	\$ 2,382	17	\$ 2,035	(29)	\$ 2,860
Expenses					
Fuel oil	900	34	672	(45)	1,229
Purchased power	549	10	500	(28)	690
Other	755	9	694	(8)	750
Operating income	178	5	170	(11)	191
Allowance for funds used during construction	9	(51)	17	33	13
Net income for common stock	77	(4)	79	(14)	92
Return on average common equity	5.8%		6.4%		8.0%
Average fuel oil cost per barrel (1)	\$ 87.62	37	\$ 63.91	(44)	\$ 114.50
Kilowatthour sales (millions)	9,579	(1)	9,690	(2)	9,936
Cooling degree days (Oahu)	4,661	(3)	4,815	(3)	4,943
Number of employees (at December 31)	2,318	1	2,297	4	2,203

(1) The rate schedules of the electric utilities currently contain ECACs through which changes in fuel oil prices and certain components of purchased energy costs are passed on to customers.

- Net income for common stock for HECO and its subsidiaries was \$77 million in 2010 compared to \$79 million in 2009. The net income decrease in 2010 compared to 2009 was primarily due to higher O&M spending (excluding DSM program expenses) to maintain system reliability, lower KWH sales and lower allowance for funds used during construction (AFUDC), partly offset by higher interim rate increases that became effective for HECO (test year 2009) in August 2009 and February 2010 and for MECO (test year 2010) in August 2010 and \$6 million of interest income, net of taxes, due to a federal tax settlement.

In 2010, the electric utilities' revenues increased by 17%, or \$347 million, from 2009 primarily due to higher fuel prices (\$326 million), interim rate relief granted by the PUC to HECO for its 2009 test year (\$43 million) and interim rate relief granted by the PUC to MECO for its 2010 test year (\$4 million) (see [Most recent rate requests](#) below), partly offset by the impact of lower KWH sales (\$22 million) and lower DSM program recovery revenues (\$20 million) (see [Demand-side management programs](#) below). KWH sales were 1.1% lower when compared to 2009 due largely to cooler, less humid weather and continued conservation efforts by customers.

Operating income in 2010 was \$9 million higher than in 2009 due primarily to the interim rate relief for HECO and MECO, partly offset by the impact of lower KWH sales, higher other expenses, including higher O&M expenses and higher depreciation expense.

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Fuel oil expense in 2010 increased by 34% due primarily to higher fuel costs, partly offset by lower KWHs generated and improved operating unit efficiency. Purchased power expenses in 2010 increased by 10% due primarily to higher purchased energy costs, partly offset by lower KWHs purchased. Higher fuel costs are generally passed on to customers.

Other expenses increased 9% (\$61 million) (12% and \$78 million excluding DSM expenses) in 2010 due primarily to increases of 16% (\$30 million) in taxes, other than income taxes, primarily due to the increase in revenues, 6% (\$22 million) in other O&M expenses and 4% (\$5 million) in depreciation expenses due to 2009 plant additions. Other operation expenses increased by \$3 million in 2010 when compared to 2009 due primarily to higher administrative and general expenses (\$17 million) including higher employee benefits expense due to higher retirement benefit expense (\$7 million) and higher production and transmission and distribution expense (\$6 million) to maintain reliable operations, offset in part by lower DSM (\$17 million) and bad debt expenses (\$5 million). Maintenance expense increased \$20 million from 2009 due primarily to increased production maintenance expenses (\$13 million), including generating unit overhauls (\$9 million), full year operation of CT-1 (\$2 million), increased maintenance on boiler plant equipment (\$2 million) and

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higher transmission and distribution expenses (\$7 million) due to increased levels of work to address aging infrastructure.

- Net income for common stock for HECO and its subsidiaries was \$79 million in 2009 compared to \$92 million in 2008. The decrease in 2009 compared to 2008 was primarily due to lower KWH sales and certain higher expenses (other O&M, depreciation and interest), partly offset by higher AFUDC.

In 2009, the electric utilities' revenues decreased by 29%, or \$825 million, from 2008 primarily due to lower fuel prices (\$766 million), lower KWH sales (\$77 million) and lower DSM program recovery revenues (\$13 million), partly offset by interim rate relief granted by the PUC to HECO for its 2009 test year (\$26 million). KWH sales were 2.5% lower when compared to 2008, due largely to customer conservation efforts and the impact of cooler weather, partially offset by new load growth (i.e., increase in number of customers) and the impact of a drop in the average electricity price. Cooling degree days for Oahu were 2.6% lower in 2009 compared to 2008.

Operating income in 2009 was \$22 million lower than in 2008 due primarily to lower KWH sales, higher other expenses, including higher O&M expenses and higher depreciation expense, partly offset by the interim rate relief for HECO granted by the PUC.

Fuel oil expense in 2009 decreased by 45% due primarily to lower fuel costs and lower KWHs generated. Purchased power expenses in 2009 decreased by 28% due primarily to lower purchased energy costs and lower KWHs purchased. Lower fuel costs are generally passed on to customers.

Other expenses decreased 8% in 2009 (6% excluding DSM expenses) due to a 27% (or \$70 million) decrease in taxes, other than income taxes, primarily due to the decrease in revenues, partly offset by a 3% (or \$11 million) increase in other O&M expenses. Other operation expenses increased by \$5 million in 2009 when compared to 2008 due primarily to higher administrative and general expense (\$9 million), including higher employee benefit expense due to higher retirement benefit expense (\$5 million) and a retrospective medical plan premium adjustment (\$2 million) and higher production and transmission and distribution expense to maintain reliable operations (\$6 million), including more employees for CIP CT-1, offset in part by lower DSM expense (\$12 million). Maintenance expense increased \$6 million from 2008 due primarily to higher transmission and distribution expense for substation maintenance, overhead and underground line maintenance and vegetation management.

- O&M expenses (excluding DSM program costs) for the year 2011 are expected to be approximately 7% higher than 2010 as the electric utilities expect higher production expenses and higher contract services. Transmission and distribution expenses are expected to increase consistent with the new asset management initiatives to modernize the infrastructure. Also, additional expenses are expected for the costs to operate and maintain CIP CT-1, and are expected to be incurred for environmental compliance in response to existing compliance programs as well as numerous new, more stringent regulatory requirements, and to execute the provisions of the Energy Agreement. HCEI-related initiatives appear to be progressing at a pace to achieve the state's clean energy goals under the HCEI.

Most recent rate requests. The electric utilities initiate PUC proceedings from time to time to request electric rate increases to cover rising operating costs and the cost of plant and equipment, including the cost of new capital projects to maintain and improve service reliability. The PUC may grant an interim increase within 10 to 11 months following the filing of an application, but there is no guarantee of such an interim increase and interim amounts collected are refundable, with interest, to the extent they exceed the amount approved in the PUC's final D&O. The

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timing and amount of any final increase is determined at the discretion of the PUC. The adoption of revenue, expense, rate base and cost of capital amounts (including the return on average common equity (ROACE) and return on rate base (RORB)) for purposes of an interim rate increase does not commit the PUC to accept any such amounts in its final D&O.

ROACEs of 10.0% (reflects implementation of decoupling), 10.7% (without decoupling) and 10.7% (without decoupling) were found to be reasonable by the PUC in the most recent final rate decisions issued in December 2010, October 2010 and July 2010 in HECO, HELCO and MECO rate cases based on 2009, 2006 and 2007 test years, respectively. The ROACE used by the PUC for the purposes of the most recent

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interim rate increases issued in November 2010 and July 2010 in HELCO and MECO rate cases, respectively, based on 2010 test years was 10.5% (without decoupling).

For 2010, the actual ROACEs (calculated under the rate-making method, which excludes the effects of items not included in determining electric utility rates, and reported to the PUC) for HECO, HELCO and MECO were 6.15%, 6.24% and 3.90%, respectively. The utilities' actual ROACEs were lower than their final and interim D&O ROACEs primarily due to lower KWH sales than the sales used to determine the interim rates and increased O&M expenses.

The RORBs found to be reasonable by the PUC in the most recent final rate decisions were 8.16% for HECO, 8.33% for HELCO and 8.67% for MECO (final D&Os noted above). The RORBs used by the PUC for purposes of the most recent interim increases were 8.59% for HELCO and 8.43% for MECO (interim D&Os noted above). For 2010, the actual RORBs (calculated under the rate-making method, which excludes the effects of items not included in determining electric utility rates, and reported to the PUC) for HECO, HELCO and MECO were 5.93%, 5.86% and 4.86%, respectively.

In the most recent interim and final rate decisions, the PUC allowed the use by each utility of pension and postretirement benefits other than pensions (OPEB) tracking mechanisms (with varied treatment of the pension assets of each utility) and allowed the continuation of each utility's energy cost adjustment clauses (ECAC).

HECO.

2007 test year rate case. On December 22, 2006, HECO filed a request for a general rate increase of \$99.6 million, or 7.1% over the electric rates then in effect, based on a 2007 test year, an 11.25% ROACE and an 8.92% RORB on a \$1.214 billion average rate base. HECO's application included a proposed new tiered rate structure for residential customers to reward customers who practice energy conservation with lower electric rates for lower monthly usage.

On September 6, 2007, HECO, the Consumer Advocate and the federal Department of Defense (DOD) (collectively, the parties) executed and filed an agreement on most of the issues in this rate case, and on October 22, 2007, the PUC issued, and HECO implemented, an interim D&O granting HECO an increase of \$70 million in annual revenues over rates effective at the time of the interim D&O, subject to refund with interest. The interim increase was based on the settlement agreement which included, as a negotiated compromise of the parties' respective positions, an ROACE of 10.7%, an 8.62% RORB, a \$1.158 billion average rate base and a capital structure which includes a 55.1% common equity capitalization. In May 2008, the interim increase was adjusted from \$70 million to \$77.9 million in annual revenues to take into account the changes in current effective rates as a result of the final D&O in the 2005 test year rate case. In September 2008, the interim increase was corrected to \$77.5 million based on a filing submitted by HECO.

On September 14, 2010, the PUC issued a final D&O that confirmed the interim increase of \$77.5 million and approved the stipulated rate design, which includes the new tiered rate structure for residential customers. Decoupling was not addressed in this proceeding and the final D&O did not address the implementation of decoupling.

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2009 test year rate case. In July 2008, HECO filed a request for a general rate increase of \$97 million, or 5.2% over the electric rates then in effect, based on a 2009 test year, an 11.25% ROACE and an 8.81% RORB on a \$1.408 billion average rate base. The requested rate increase was based on higher O&M costs required for HECO's electrical system, higher depreciation expenses since the last rate case and anticipated plant additions estimated at the time of filing of \$375 million in 2008 and 2009 (including the new CIP CT-1 and related transmission line in 2009) to maintain and improve system reliability.

In May 2009, HECO, the Consumer Advocate and the DOD (the parties) executed an agreement (the Settlement Agreement) on most of the issues in the rate case, representing a negotiated compromise of the parties' respective positions. The Settlement Agreement included an interim increase of \$79.8 million annually, or a 6.2% increase over the rates then in effect. As part of the settlement, the parties also agreed that the PUC should allow HECO to establish a revenue balancing account, which would provide a

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mechanism to adjust revenues (increases/decreases) for the differences (shortages/overages) between the actual revenues and the revenues determined in the interim D&O.

In July 2009, the PUC issued an interim D&O, which approved an interim rate increase, but directed that adjustments be made to reduce the Settlement Agreement increase for several items, including certain labor expenses and costs related to CIP CT-1. HECO calculated an interim increase of \$61.1 million annually, or a 4.7% increase, based on an ROACE of 10.50% and an 8.45% RORB on a rate base of \$1.169 billion. The interim increase was implemented on August 3, 2009.

In February 2010, the PUC issued a second interim D&O in this proceeding granting an additional increase of \$12.7 million in annual revenues (implemented effective February 20, 2010) to recover costs associated with CIP CT-1 and related transmission facilities. The increase was based on an ROACE of 10.50% and an RORB of 8.45%, both of which were used for the first interim increase.

The two interim increases granted totaled \$73.8 million, or a 5.7% increase.

On December 29, 2010, the PUC issued a final D&O, which allowed HECO to implement the decoupling mechanism approved by the PUC in the decoupling proceeding described below. The PUC determined that, in view of implementing decoupling, the appropriate ROACE is 10.0% and RORB is 8.16% (which reflects a capital structure that includes 55.8% common equity). The PUC also approved a purchased power adjustment clause (PPAC) that will allow HECO to recover purchase power expenses through a surcharge mechanism rather than through base rates as currently recovered. The PPAC provides a mechanism that more closely aligns cost recovery with costs incurred, thus reducing HECO's risk profile associated with its PPAs. The PPAC is expected to enhance HECO's credit quality, help HECO maintain access to capital markets at reasonable costs and help position HECO to invest in infrastructure to both facilitate the addition of new renewable resources from IPPs and to maintain reliable electrical service.

Based on the final D&O, HECO will be refunding \$2.1 million to customers (including interest) during February 2011. In December 2010, HECO recorded charges of \$1.9 million related to this refund, which reduced net income by approximately \$1 million.

On January 24, 2011, HECO filed tariffs for the final rates for the PUC's review and approval and requested the tariffs become effective on March 1, 2011. The tariffs included provisions to establish the decoupling revenue balancing account (which removes the historic link between electricity usage and revenues), the revenue adjustment mechanism (which allows the utility to recover its investments and costs in a timelier manner) and the PPAC. The tariffs also included a tiered rate structure. The final revenue requirements incorporate a ROACE of 10.0%, resulting in an annualized revenue increase of \$66.4 million, or 5.1%, compared to the annualized interim increase of \$73.8 million (a decrease in annual revenues of \$7.4 million).

Management cannot predict when the tariffs implementing the final rate increase will be approved and become effective.

2011 test year rate case. On July 30, 2010, HECO filed a request with the PUC for a general rate increase of \$94 million, or 5.4% over the electric rates then in effect (which included the interim increases in the HECO 2007 and 2009 rate cases), based on a 2011 test year, the

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estimated impacts of the implementation of decoupling and depreciation rates and methods as proposed by HECO. Excluding the effects of the implementation of decoupling, the effective revenue request is \$113.5 million, or a 6.6% increase. The request includes an increase of \$54 million, or 3.1% (or \$74 million, or 4.3% without the implementation of decoupling), primarily to pay for major capital projects (including investments in the 110 MW biofuel generating facility that were not part of the 2009 test year rate case and Phase 1 of the East Oahu Transmission Project, which was placed in service on June 29, 2010) and higher operating and maintenance costs to maintain service reliability. The remainder of the request is to recover the costs for several proposed programs to help reduce Hawaii's dependence on imported oil, further increase reliability and increase fuel security.

The request is based on a 10.75% ROACE, an 8.54% RORB, a \$1.57 billion average rate base and a capital structure which includes a 56% common equity capitalization.

Management cannot predict the timing, or the ultimate outcome, of an interim or final D&O in this rate case.

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HELCO.

2006 test year rate case. In May 2006, HELCO filed a request for a general rate increase of \$29.9 million, or 9.24% over the electric rates then in effect, based on a 2006 test year, an 8.65% RORB, an 11.25% ROACE and a \$369 million average rate base. HELCO's request included a proposed new tiered rate structure to reward residential customers who practice energy conservation with lower electric rates for lower monthly usage. The proposed rate increase was requested to pay for improvements made to increase reliability, including transmission and distribution line improvements and the two generating units at the Keahole power plant (CT-4 and CT-5), and increased O&M expenses.

In March 2007, HELCO and the Consumer Advocate reached settlement agreements on all revenue requirement issues in the rate case proceeding. HELCO agreed to write off a portion of CT-4 and CT-5 costs, which resulted in an after-tax charge of approximately \$7 million in the first quarter of 2007.

On April 4, 2007, the PUC issued an interim D&O granting HELCO an increase of 7.58%, or \$24.6 million in annual revenues, over revenues at present rates. The interim increase reflected the settlement of the revenue requirement issues reached between HELCO and the Consumer Advocate and was based on an average rate base of \$357 million (which reflects the write-off of a portion of CT-4 and CT-5 costs) and an RORB of 8.33% (incorporating an ROACE of 10.7%).

On October 28, 2010, the PUC issued a final D&O that confirmed the interim increase of \$24.6 million and approved the stipulated rate design, which includes the new tiered rate structure. Decoupling was not addressed in this proceeding nor the final D&O. In November 2010, HELCO filed its revised tariff sheets and rate schedules, which the PUC approved on January 7, 2011 and became effective on January 14, 2011.

On December 17, 2010, Keahole Defense Coalition (KDC) filed a notice of appeal of the final D&O with the Intermediate Court of Appeals. KDC had been granted participant status in the rate case, limited to issues pertinent to HELCO's expansion of the Keahole generating station, and proposed a number of disallowances of costs associated with CT-4 and CT-5, but did not propose a total amount of disallowances. The appeal is pending, and management cannot predict the timing, or the ultimate outcome, of this appeal. However, the pendency of the appeal has not affected implementation of the rate increase approved in the final D&O.

2010 test year rate case. On December 9, 2009, HELCO filed a request for a general rate increase of \$20.9 million, or 6.0% over the electric rates then in effect, based on a 2010 test year, a 10.75% ROACE and an 8.73% RORB on a \$487 million average rate base. The proposed rate increase would cover investments for system upgrade projects, including an 18 MW heat recovery steam generator (ST-7) and two major transmission line upgrades, as well as increasing O&M expenses. HELCO's proposed RORB and ROACE assume (1) the establishment of a revenue balancing account and a revenue adjustment mechanism, based on the Joint Decoupling Proposal (see Decoupling proceeding below), (2) the implementation of the REIP/CEIS, which the PUC has approved in a separate proceeding, and (3) a purchased power adjustment clause to recover non-energy PPA costs proposed in the proceeding. If the cost recovery mechanisms are not approved, the test year revenue requirements would be \$22.1 million, based on an 8.87% RORB and an 11.0% ROACE.

HELCO's filing also proposed adoption of inverted tiered rates and an optional residential time-of-use service rate to enable customers to manage their energy usage.

HELCO and the Consumer Advocate executed and filed a settlement agreement on all material issues in this rate case proceeding on September 16, 2010, and filed a Joint Statement of Probable Entitlement (JSPE) on October 5, 2010, both of which are subject to approval by the PUC. If the settlement were to be approved by the PUC, the net interim increase in annual revenues would amount to \$4.4 million, or a 1.2% increase. As part of the settlement agreement, HELCO would reset the heat rate used in its ECAC calculation when the interim rates become effective, which would shift \$13.9 million of revenues that would have been included in the ECAC revenues to the interim increase and result in a total interim increase of \$18.3 million. The agreement included a 10.125% ROACE, an 8.38% RORB, a \$465 million average rate base and a capital structure which includes 56% of common equity. In the settlement agreement, the parties agreed to accept the

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ROACE authorized in the final D&O for HELCO's 2009 test year rate case (10.0%, reflecting decoupling) as the final ROACE in this rate case.

The difference between the amounts requested in the initial application and the \$4.4 million net increase under the settlement relates primarily to changes in expenses since the rate case was filed and changes in the ROACE and RORB.

On November 3, 2010, the PUC issued an interim D&O granting an interim rate increase as set forth in the JSPE, but adjusting recovery for labor costs downward to 2008 levels, reducing medical, dental and vision benefit costs by approximately 50%, deferring the implementation of decoupling for HELCO until the final D&O, and deferring resetting of the heat rate used in HELCO's ECAC calculation. Since the interim D&O deferred implementation of decoupling, the PUC found that a 10.5% ROACE and an 8.593% RORB (which reflects a capital structure that includes 56% common equity), was reasonable for purposes of the interim D&O.

On January 7, 2011, the PUC approved HELCO's revised revenue requirements resulting in an interim increase of approximately \$6.0 million in annual revenues. The difference between the \$4.4 million increase in the JSPE and the \$6.0 million increase as a result of the interim D&O relates primarily to an adjustment of \$1.5 million to the JSPE interim increase amount to take into account the changes in current effective rates as a result of the final rates from the HELCO 2006 test year rate case issued subsequent to the JSPE. The HELCO 2010 test year interim D&O adjustments to the JSPE for lower expenses were largely offset by the higher allowed ROACE. The interim increase reflects the new depreciation rates and methods proposed by HELCO and approved by the PUC on a temporary basis which will result in a \$4.7 million annualized decrease in depreciation expense effective with interim rates.

HELCO implemented the interim rate increase and the final rates as a result of the 2006 test year rate case on January 14, 2011.

Management cannot predict the ultimate outcome or timing of a final D&O in this rate case.

MECO.

2007 test year rate case. In February 2007, MECO filed a request for a general rate increase of \$19.0 million, based on a 2007 test year. In September 2007, MECO proposed an updated lower increase in annual revenues of \$18.3 million, or 5.1% over the electric rates then in effect based on an 11.25% ROACE and an 8.98% RORB on a \$386 million rate base. MECO's request included a proposed new tiered rate structure to reward residential customers who practice energy conservation with lower electric rates for lower monthly usage. The proposed rate increase would pay for improvements to increase reliability, including two new generating units, and transmission and distribution infrastructure improvements.

In December 2007, MECO and the Consumer Advocate reached a settlement of all the revenue requirement issues in this rate case, and the PUC issued an interim D&O based on the settlement agreement granting MECO an increase of \$13.2 million in annual revenues, or 3.7%, based on a 10.7% ROACE and an 8.67% RORB on a \$383 million rate base. On July 30, 2010, the PUC issued a final D&O in the rate case confirming the December 2007 interim D&O rate increase.

2010 test year rate case. On September 30, 2009, MECO filed a request for a general rate increase of \$28.2 million, or 9.7% over the electric rates then in effect, based on a 2010 test year, a 10.75% ROACE and an 8.57% RORB on a \$390 million rate base. The proposed rate increase was requested to cover investments to improve service reliability, including the replacement and upgrade of power plant control systems, installation of a new 150-kW photovoltaic system, replacement and upgrade of underground lines, new or expanded substations to support growth and improve service, and higher O&M expenses due to MECO's aging infrastructure. MECO's proposed RORB and ROACE assumed the establishment of a revenue balancing account and a revenue adjustment mechanism, based on the Joint Decoupling Proposal. If the Joint Decoupling Proposal is not approved, the test year revenue requirements would be recalculated using an 11% ROACE and an 8.72% RORB.

On June 21, 2010, MECO and the Consumer Advocate executed and filed a settlement agreement on all material issues in this rate case proceeding, which agreement is subject to approval by the PUC. On July 27, 2010, the PUC issued an interim D&O granting MECO an increase of \$10.3 million in annual revenues, or 3.3% over revenues currently in effect (implemented effective on August 1, 2010). The interim increase was

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based on the settlement agreement, which included a 10.5% ROACE, an 8.43% RORB, a \$387 million average rate base and a capital structure which includes 56.9% of common equity. The interim increase also reflected the new depreciation rates and methods proposed by MECO and approved by the PUC on a temporary basis in a separate depreciation proceeding, but did not reflect the implementation of decoupling. In the settlement agreement, the parties agreed to accept the ROACE authorized in the final D&O for HECO's 2009 test year rate case (10.0%, reflecting decoupling) as the final ROACE in this rate case.

Under the settlement agreement, MECO agreed to limit to \$3.5 million the amount to be included in rate base for the investment in plant for a combined heat and power (CHP) system installed at a hotel site in September 2009, resulting in a charge to expense of approximately \$1.3 million in the second quarter of 2010.

On November 24, 2010, MECO and the Consumer Advocate filed a joint motion to adjust the interim increase, based on the final rates approved in the MECO 2007 test year rate case on July 30, 2010. On January 5, 2011, the PUC approved MECO's request to adjust the 2010 test year interim increase to \$8.5 million, or 2.7% over revenues based on the rates approved in the MECO 2007 test year rate case. The downward adjustment resulted from a shift in recovery from the interim surcharges to the final 2007 base rates, with no net impact on total rates. On January 12, 2011, the adjusted interim rates (2010 test year) and the final rates (2007 test year) became effective.

Management cannot predict the ultimate outcome or the timing of a final D&O in this rate case.

Decoupling proceeding. In the Energy Agreement, the parties agreed to seek approval from the PUC to implement, beginning with the HECO 2009 test year rate case interim D&O, a decoupling mechanism, similar to that in place for several California utilities, which decouples revenues from KWH sales and provides for revenue adjustments between rate cases. Overall, general rate cases for each utility would be expected to be less frequent than in the utilities' recent history. The decoupling mechanism would be subject to review at any time by the PUC or upon request of any utility or the Consumer Advocate.

In October 2008, the PUC opened an investigative proceeding to examine implementing a decoupling mechanism for the utilities. In May 2009, the utilities and the Consumer Advocate filed their joint proposal (Joint Decoupling Proposal) for a decoupling mechanism with three components: (1) a sales decoupling component via a revenue balancing account (RBA), (2) a revenue escalation component via a revenue adjustment mechanism (RAM) and (3) an earnings sharing mechanism. The RBA mechanism provides for revenue adjustments (increases or decreases) between rate cases to account for the difference between the revenues allowed in the most recent rate case (target revenues) and the revenues actually received by the utility. The RAM provides for changes in revenue requirements between rate cases for changes in O&M expenses and to allow for the return on and return of plant additions between rate cases (excluding plant additions for projects recovered through the REIP Surcharge). The RAM provides more timely recovery of invested capital and O&M costs because the utilities' revenue requirements will reflect some portion of the increased costs without the need for a rate proceeding. The earnings sharing mechanism would provide for a reduction of rates between rate cases in the event the utility exceeds the ROACE allowed in its most recent rate case.

On August 31, 2010, the PUC issued a Final D&O, which approved the decoupling mechanism proposed in the Joint Decoupling Proposal, subject to certain modifications. Those modifications excluded merit wage increases and cost overruns for major capital projects (capital projects greater than or equal to \$2.5 million) from the RAM (with recovery of such increases and overruns to be considered in the utility's next rate case), required additional information related to capital projects less than \$2.5 million, and required the utilities and the Consumer Advocate to jointly file an outreach plan. Implementation of the decoupling mechanism is to occur when rates that reflect a reduced rate of return due to decoupling are approved by the PUC in either an interim or final D&O in the utilities' pending rate cases.

In the final D&O in HECO's 2009 test year rate case issued on December 29, 2010, the PUC approved a reduced ROACE due to decoupling and allowed HECO to implement the approved decoupling mechanism and to immediately begin tracking target revenue and recorded adjusted revenue. In January 2011, HECO filed tariffs for final rates for the PUC's review and approval and requested that the tariffs become effective on March 1, 2011. Upon approval and implementation of the final rates, HECO will implement the approved decoupling mechanism. Authorizations for the implementation of decoupling for HELCO and MECO are pending final D&Os or other action by the PUC in their pending rate

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cases. Per the decoupling D&O, the utilities will file staggered rate cases every three years, the first being HECO's 2011 test year filed in July 2010.

Other regulatory matters. In addition to the items below, also see *Hawaii Clean Energy Initiative* and *Major projects* in Note 3 of HEI's Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Demand-side management programs.

Energy Efficiency Demand-side Management Programs. In February 2007, the PUC required that the administration of all Energy Efficiency (EE) DSM programs be turned over to a non-utility, third-party administrator. The PUC executed a public benefits fund (PBF) administrator contract with Science Applications International Corporation (SAIC) and on July 1, 2009, SAIC began administering the EE DSM programs. A PBF surcharge on electric utility revenues (1% in 2010, 1.5% in 2011 and 2012 and 2% thereafter) is being used to fund EE DSM programs, incentives, program administration, and other related program costs.

The PUC continues to permit recovery of reasonably-incurred DSM implementation costs (within approved budgets), under the integrated resource plan framework. Through 2009, the PUC also provided for DSM utility incentives derived from a graduated performance-based schedule of net system benefits. In order to qualify for an incentive, the utility must have met cumulative MW and MWh reduction goals for its EE DSM programs in the commercial, industrial and residential sectors. The amount of the annual incentive has been subject to caps determined separately for each utility. The DSM utility incentive mechanism ended once the energy efficiency programs were transferred to the PBF administrator in July 2009.

HECO and MECO earned their maximum DSM utility incentives of \$4 million and \$0.3 million, respectively, in 2008. In a December 30, 2010 order, the PUC denied HECO's request to increase its 2009 energy efficiency program budgets and the utilities' request to reallocate a portion of the unspent funding between DSM programs to cover actual expenditures in 2009. Because the utilities were not able to reallocate the unspent funding between programs and thus recover the entire amount of 2009 DSM program expenditures, the utilities recorded an expense of \$1.3 million in December 2010. In addition, the PUC advised that the utilities cannot include any of the energy savings from the program applications that exceeded their budgets in the calculations of DSM utility incentives. Based on the order, HECO calculated revised 2009 DSM incentives of \$0.6 million and has submitted them for PUC review and approval.

Load Management DSM Programs. Unlike the EE DSM programs, load management DSM programs continue to be administered by the utilities. HECO's residential load management program includes a monthly electric bill credit for eligible customers who participate in the program, which allows HECO to disconnect the customer's residential electric water heaters or central air conditioning systems from HECO's system to reduce system load when deemed necessary by HECO. The commercial and industrial load management program provides an incentive on the portion of the demand load that eligible customers allow to be controlled or interrupted by HECO. This program includes a small business direct load control element.

In December 2009, the PUC approved HECO's requests to extend the Commercial and Industrial Direct Load Control (CIDLC) Program and the Residential Direct Load Control (RDLC) Program through 2012. The CIDLC Program application included an action plan for a load aggregator pilot program.

In October 2010, HECO filed an RDLC Program increase request to accommodate anticipated base expenses for the cost of a program impact evaluation needed to update the cost-effectiveness calculations identified by the PUC. In November 2010, HECO filed its 2011 CIDLC and RDLC Program budgets approval request. The PUC suspended both requests in order to gather additional information to further evaluate the requests.

In August 2010, HECO filed an application for a Fast Demand Response Pilot (Fast DR) Program a two-year pilot program designed to test commercial and industrial market acceptance of load reductions within 10-minutes of event notification, and demonstrate the technical aspects of semi-automatic and automatic mechanisms to initiate customer reductions in load. The procedural steps in the docket will be completed in February 2011, after which the PUC can make a decision.

Renewable Energy Infrastructure Program. The Renewable Energy Infrastructure Program (REIP) proposed by HECO in December 2007 consisted of two components: (1) renewable energy infrastructure

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projects that facilitate third-party development of renewable energy resources, maintain existing renewable energy resources and/or enhance energy choices for customers, and (2) the creation and implementation of a temporary renewable energy infrastructure surcharge to recover the capital costs, deferred costs for software development and licenses, and/or other relevant costs approved by the PUC. These costs would be removed from the surcharge and included in base rates in the utility's next rate case. In December 2009, the PUC issued a D&O approving HECO's proposed REIP, including the REIP surcharge, subject to certain conditions specified in the D&O. The PUC may review the benefits and continued need for the REIP every three years or earlier if necessary.

The PUC approved the use of the REIP surcharge to recover certain interconnection costs for a wind project. In July 2010, the utilities submitted (as directed by the PUC) proposed Standards and Guidelines for Utility Funding of Renewable Infrastructure Projects Associated with Independent Power Producers.

Delinking energy payment rates from oil costs. On April 18, 2008, the PUC initiated a docket to examine the methodology for calculating Schedule Q electricity payment rates in the State of Hawaii. In general, Schedule Q rates are available to customers with cogeneration and/or small power production facilities with a capacity of 100 kW or less who buy power from or sell power to the electric utility. The proceeding was intended to examine new methodologies for calculating Schedule Q payment rates, with the intent of removing or reducing any linkages between the price of fossil fuels and the rate for non-fossil fuel generated electricity. The parties to the Energy Agreement agreed that all new renewable energy contracts are to be delinked from fossil fuel and that the utilities would seek to renegotiate existing PPAs with IPPs that are based on fossil fuel prices to delink their energy payment rates from oil costs. In December 2010, HECO, HELCO and MECO filed updated avoided energy costs rates and Schedule Q rates to be effective for 2011, subject to monthly adjustment of the fuel component of the rates for changes in fuel prices. A Stipulated Procedural Schedule for the Schedule Q proceeding, which calls for the filing of final statements of position in April 2012, was approved by the PUC in January 2011.

Clean energy scenario planning, integrated resource planning and requirements for additional generating capacity. The PUC issued an order in 1992 requiring the energy utilities in Hawaii to develop integrated resource plans (IRPs), which would then be approved, rejected or modified by the PUC. The goal of integrated resource planning is the identification of demand- and supply-side resources and the integration of these resources for meeting near- and long-term consumer energy needs in an efficient and reliable manner at the lowest reasonable cost.

Under the PUC's IRP framework, the utilities were entitled to recover all appropriate and reasonable integrated resource planning costs either through a surcharge or through their base rates. Under procedural schedules for the IRP cost proceedings, the utilities were able to recover their incremental IRP costs in the month following the filing of their actual costs incurred for the year, subject to refund with interest pending the PUC's final D&O approving recovery in the docket for each year's costs. HELCO (since February 2001), HECO (since September 2005) and MECO (since December 2007) recover IRP costs through base rates. Previously, HECO, HELCO and MECO recovered their costs through a surcharge. The Consumer Advocate had objected to recovery of \$1.2 million (before interest) of the \$4.0 million of incremental IRP costs incurred by the utilities during 2002-2007. In January 2011, the PUC issued a D&O that allowed the utilities to recover their 2002-2007 IRP planning costs, but disallowed certain costs, primarily costs incurred during a rate case test year. The utilities will be refunding to customers approximately \$1.2 million (representing disallowed costs previously recovered through a surcharge and interest) to its customers in February 2011. The utilities had been reserving for a potential refund for portions of the cost previously recovered and related interest, based on final D&Os related to 1995-2001 IRP planning costs. In December 2010, the utilities recorded additional charges of \$0.8 million to fully accrue for this refund.

The parties to the Energy Agreement agreed to seek to replace the IRP process with a new Clean Energy Scenario Planning (CESP) process intended to be used to determine future investments in generation and transmission that will be necessary to facilitate high levels of renewable energy production and reductions in electricity use through energy efficiency programs. In the fourth quarter of 2008, the PUC closed the IRP-4

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processes and directed the utilities to suspend all activities pursuant to the IRP framework to allow for resources to be diverted to the development of the CESP framework.

HECO and the Consumer Advocate filed a proposed CESP framework with the PUC in April 2009. In May 2009, the PUC opened an investigative proceeding to examine the proposed framework. As consensus between all parties and participants in the proceeding could not be reached, four revised proposed frameworks were separately filed by various parties and participants in August 2010 for the PUC's consideration. The CESP framework filed jointly by HECO and its subsidiaries, the Consumer Advocate, Kauai Island Utility Cooperative and the County of Kauai proposes a planning process resulting in a 5-year Action Plan developed from multiple scenarios and associated 20-year resource plans for each scenario. The proposed focus on scenario planning and shorter-term action plans (rather than 20-year plans) recognizes that planning assumptions are uncertain and that the planning framework should facilitate making adjustments to resource plans as circumstances change. PUC adoption of a CESP framework is pending.

Adequacy of supply.

HECO. In February 2011, HECO filed its 2011 Adequacy of Supply (AOS) letter, which indicated that based on its May 2010 sales and peak forecast, HECO's generation capacity for 2011 to 2015 is sufficiently large to meet all reasonably expected demands for service and provide reasonable reserves for emergencies. HECO anticipates that it will acquire 8 MW from a distributed standby generation facility to be located at the Honolulu International Airport and 27 MW from an expansion of the existing H-Power waste-to-energy facility located at Campbell Industrial Park within the next two years. Beginning in 2016, HECO anticipates that based on increasing demand it will begin experiencing reserve capacity shortfalls if no more firm generating capacity is added to the system. Also, four existing generating units may be retired within the next 10 years. Waiiau Units 3 and 4 are being considered for retirement because of their age. Honolulu Units 8 and 9 may need to be retired because of more stringent environmental regulations. HECO estimates it will need approximately 300 MW of new, firm generating capacity to replace the capacity that would be lost with the retirement of these four units and to accommodate load growth. HECO plans to solicit proposals in 2011 for firm renewable generating capacity.

HELCO. In January 2011, HELCO filed its 2011 AOS letter, which indicated that HELCO's generation capacity through 2013 is sufficiently large to meet all reasonably expected demands for service and provide reasonable reserves for emergencies. HELCO is currently negotiating with two IPPs to supply additional firm renewable generating capacity to the HELCO grid. Should these additional firm renewable facilities come on line within the next three years as anticipated, HELCO will not have a need for additional firm capacity in the foreseeable future. HELCO, however, may choose to add additional renewable generating capacity to replace existing nonrenewable generation.

MECO. In January 2011, MECO filed its 2011 AOS letter, which indicated that MECO's generation capacity through 2014 is sufficient to meet the forecasted demands on the islands of Maui, Lanai and Molokai, but also stated that additional increments of firm capacity will be needed on Maui in 2015 and 2018 should a major IPP cease providing capacity and energy to MECO after December 31, 2014. Also, in January 2011, MECO filed a request to open a new docket related to MECO's plan to proceed with a competitive bidding process to acquire up to approximately 50 MW of new, renewable firm dispatchable capacity generation resources on the island of Maui, with the initial increment expected to come on line in the 2015 timeframe.

December 2008 outage. On December 26, 2008, an island-wide outage occurred on the island of Oahu during a severe lightning storm that resulted in a loss of electric service to HECO customers ranging from approximately 7 to 20 hours. On January 12, 2009, the PUC initiated an investigation of the outage.

In March 2009, HECO submitted an outage report prepared by its expert consultant, which concluded that the island-wide outage was triggered by lightning strikes and found that: (1) the HECO system was in proper operating condition and was appropriately staffed at the time of the lightning storm, and (2) HECO's restoration efforts were prudent and allowed for restoration of power as quickly as possible under the circumstances.

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In January 2010, the Consumer Advocate submitted its Statement of Position that HECO could not have anticipated or prevented the outage through reasonable measures and could not have reasonably shortened the outage and restored power more quickly to customers. The Consumer Advocate further stated that penalties should not be assessed for the outage, but recommended that numerous studies be performed with the objective of preventing or minimizing the scope and duration of future power outages.

Management cannot at this time predict the outcome of the PUC's investigation of the 2008 outage or its impact on HECO.

Intra-governmental wheeling of electricity. In June 2007, the PUC initiated a docket to examine the feasibility of implementing intra-governmental wheeling of electricity in the State of Hawaii. The PUC subsequently suspended this docket, but reinstated it in November 2010. In January 2011, the PUC adopted the procedural schedule proposed by the Parties and Participants, which includes a panel hearing around the fourth quarter of 2012.

Collective bargaining agreements. See Collective bargaining agreements in Note 3 of HEI's Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Legislation and regulation. Congress and the Hawaii legislature periodically consider legislation that could have positive or negative effects on the utilities and their customers. Also see Hawaii Clean Energy Initiative and Environmental regulation in Note 3 of HEI's Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements and Major tax legislation in 2010 above.

Increase in oil tax. On July 1, 2010, the state tax on petroleum products shipped to Hawaii increased from \$0.05 to \$1.05 per barrel. The higher tax, which is passed on to consumers, increased the price of gasoline and electricity and is expected to generate funds to reduce the state's budget deficit and support local food production and renewable energy programs.

Renewable energy. In 2007, a Hawaii law was enacted that stated that the PUC may consider the need for increased renewable energy in rendering decisions on utility matters. Due to this measure, it is possible that, if energy from a renewable source were more expensive than energy from fossil fuel, the PUC may still approve the purchase of energy from the renewable source.

In 2008, a Hawaii law was enacted to promote and encourage the use of solar thermal energy. This measure requires the installation of solar thermal water heaters in residences constructed after January 1, 2010, but allows for limited variances in cases where installation of solar water heating is deemed inappropriate. The measure establishes standards for quality and performance of such systems. Also in 2008, a Hawaii law was enacted that is intended to facilitate the permitting of larger (200 MW or greater) renewable energy projects. The Energy Agreement includes several undertakings by the utilities to integrate solar energy into the electric grid.

In 2009, a bill became Hawaii law (Act 185) that authorizes preferential rates to agricultural energy producers selling electricity to utilities. This will help support the long-term development of locally grown biofuel crops, cultivating potential local renewable fuel sources for the utilities. In addition, pursuant to Act 50 (also adopted in 2009), avoided cost is no longer a consideration in determining a just and reasonable rate for non-fossil fuel generated electricity. This will allow the utilities to negotiate purchased power prices for renewable energy that have the potential

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to be more stable and less costly than current pricing tied to avoided cost.

Biofuels. In 2007, a Hawaii law was enacted with the stated purpose of encouraging further production and use of biofuels in Hawaii. It established that biofuel processing facilities in Hawaii are a permitted use in designated agricultural districts and established a program with the Hawaii Department of Agriculture to encourage the production in Hawaii of energy feedstock (i.e., raw materials for biofuels).

In 2008, a Hawaii law was enacted that encourages the development of biofuels by authorizing the Hawaii Board of Land and Natural Resources to lease public lands to growers or producers of plant and animal material used for the production of biofuels.

The utilities have agreed in the Energy Agreement to test the use of biofuels in their generating units and, if economically feasible, to connect them to the use of biofuels. For its part, the State agrees to support

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this testing and conversion by expediting all necessary approvals and permitting. The Energy Agreement recognizes that, if such conversion is possible, HECO's requirements for biofuels would encourage the development of a local biofuels industry. HECO and MECO have received PUC approval to enter into and recover the costs of biodiesel fuel contracts under which they are purchasing biofuels to operate HECO's CIP CT-1 and to test their use in other HECO and MECO generating units. HELCO has entered into a 20-year contract, subject to PUC approval, to purchase 16 million gallons of biodiesel per year beginning in 2015.

For additional discussion of environmental legislation and regulations, see *Environmental regulation* in Note 3 of HEI's Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. At this time, it is not possible to predict with certainty the impact of the foregoing legislation or legislation that is, or may in the future be, proposed.

Other developments.

Advanced Metering Infrastructure. In December 2008, the utilities filed an Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) project application with the PUC for approval of (1) implementation of an AMI project, covering approximately 451,000 meters (65% on Oahu, 20% on the island of Hawaii and 15% on Maui), and (2) a contract between Sensus Metering Systems, Inc. (Sensus) and HECO under which the utilities would purchase smart meters and pay Sensus to provide and maintain a radio frequency communication system to operate the smart meters and related equipment.

HECO submitted a proposal to the PUC in May 2010, describing an extended pilot test of the AMI system and smart meters involving 5,000 new Sensus AMI meters. HECO's proposal also contained an update on developments in the Smart Grid, Customer Information System (CIS) and cyber-security areas.

On July 26, 2010, the PUC issued an Order denying the utilities' request to defer certain costs for an extended pilot test of their AMI system and smart meters on Oahu, and dismissing the utilities' AMI application, but without prejudice to the filing of a new application. In its Order, the PUC reiterated its support for an AMI and smart grid concept to reduce the state's dependence on fossil fuels, but noted that future AMI and smart grid applications should include or be preceded by an overall smart grid plan or proposal filed with the PUC. As of December 31, 2010, the utilities did not have any deferred costs related to the AMI project proceeding.

The utilities, like the PUC and Consumer Advocate, continue to support a broad range of smart grid initiatives, including AMI, as important components of a clean energy strategy and are assessing, testing and deploying various smart grid technologies on its systems. HECO is actively working with Sensus on further testing of its AMI and broader smart grid capabilities. The cost of this testing will be expensed. HECO and Sensus have agreed that their respective rights to terminate their contract (based on the lack of PUC application approval) shall extend until March 31, 2011.

Commitments and contingencies. See *Commitments and contingencies* in Note 3 of HEI's Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Recent accounting pronouncements. See Recent accounting pronouncements and interpretations in Note 1 of HEI's Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Liquidity and capital resources. Management believes that HECO's ability, and that of its subsidiaries, to generate cash, both internally from operations and externally from issuances of equity and debt securities, commercial paper and lines of credit, is adequate to maintain sufficient liquidity to fund their respective capital expenditures and investments and to cover debt, retirement benefits and other cash requirements in the foreseeable future.

HECO's consolidated capital structure was as follows as of the dates indicated:

December 31 (dollars in millions)	2010		2009	
	\$	%	\$	%
Short-term borrowings				
Long-term debt, net	1,058	44	1,058	44
Preferred stock	34	1	34	1
Common stock equity	1,338	55	1,306	55
	\$ 2,430	100%	\$ 2,398	100%

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HECO's short-term borrowings (other than from HELCO and MECO), HECO's line of credit facility and the principal amount of special purpose revenue bonds that have been authorized by the Hawaii legislature for future issuance by the DBF for the benefit of the utilities were as follows for the period and as of the dates indicated:

(in millions)	Average balance	Year ended December 31, 2010 End-of-period balance	December 31, 2009
Short-term borrowings(1)			
Commercial paper	\$ 4	\$	\$
Line of credit draws			
Borrowings from HEI			
Line of credit facilities			
Undrawn capacity under line of credit facility expiring May 7, 2013	N/A	175	175
Special purpose revenue bonds authorized for issue			
2005 legislative authorization (expired June 30, 2010)-HELCO		\$	\$ 20
2007 legislative authorization (expiring June 30, 2012)			
HECO		170	170
HELCO		55	55
MECO		25	25
Total special purpose revenue bonds available for issue		\$ 250	\$ 270

(1) The maximum amount of external short-term borrowings in 2010 was \$19 million. At December 31, 2010, HECO had \$31 million and \$30 million of short-term borrowings from HELCO and MECO, respectively, which borrowings are eliminated in consolidation. At February 10, 2011, HECO had no outstanding commercial paper, its line of credit facility was undrawn, it had no borrowings from HEI and it had borrowings of \$31 million and \$21 million from HELCO and MECO, respectively.

HECO utilizes short-term debt, typically commercial paper, to support normal operations, to refinance short-term debt and for other temporary requirements. HECO also borrows short-term from HEI for itself and on behalf of HELCO and MECO, and HECO may borrow from or loan to HELCO and MECO short-term. The intercompany borrowings among the utilities, but not the borrowings from HEI, are eliminated in the consolidation of HECO's financial statements. HECO and its subsidiaries periodically utilize long-term debt, historically borrowings of the proceeds of special purpose revenue bonds issued by the State of Hawaii Department of Budget and Finance (DBF), to finance the utilities capital improvement projects, or to repay short-term borrowings used to finance such projects. The PUC must approve issuances, if any, of equity and long-term debt securities by HECO, HELCO and MECO.

Due to market conditions since September 2008 (which resulted in a tightening of the commercial paper market, higher commercial paper rates and limitations on maturity options) and as a result of an S&P downgrade of HECO's short-term borrowing rating to A-3 from A-2, HECO drew on its previous \$175 million syndicated line of credit facility in June and July 2009, rather than issue commercial paper. All such draws/borrowings were repaid in August 2009. HECO re-entered the commercial paper market in March 2010, experiencing higher rates and shorter terms.

Effective May 7, 2010, HECO entered into a revolving noncollateralized credit agreement establishing a line of credit facility of \$175 million, with a letter of credit sub-facility, with a syndicate of eight financial institutions. See Note 7 of HEI's Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

The credit agreement contains provisions for revised pricing in the event of a ratings change. For example, a ratings downgrade of HECO's Issuer Rating (e.g., from BBB/Baa2 to BBB-/Baa3 by S&P and Moody's, respectively) would result in a commitment fee increase of 5 basis points and an interest rate increase of 25 basis points on any drawn amounts. On the other hand, a ratings upgrade (e.g., from BBB/Baa2 to BBB+/Baa1 by S&P or Moody's, respectively) would result in a commitment fee decrease of 10 basis points and an interest rate decrease of 25 basis points on any drawn amounts. The agreement contains customary conditions that must be met in order to draw on it, including compliance with several covenants (such as covenants preventing its subsidiaries from entering into agreements that restrict the ability of the subsidiaries to pay dividends to, or to repay borrowings from, HECO, and restricting its ability as well as the ability of any of

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its subsidiaries to guarantee additional indebtedness of the subsidiaries if such additional debt would cause the subsidiary's Consolidated Subsidiary Funded Debt to Capitalization Ratio to exceed 65% (actual ratio of 43% for HELCO and 43% for MECO as of December 31, 2010, as calculated under the agreement)). In addition to customary defaults, HECO's failure to maintain its financial ratios, as defined in its agreement, or meet other requirements may result in an event of default. For example, under its agreement, it is an event of default if HECO fails to maintain a Consolidated Capitalization Ratio (equity) of at least 35% (actual ratio of 55% as of December 31, 2010, as calculated under the agreement).

In addition to their impact on pricing under HECO's credit agreement, the ratings of HECO's commercial paper and debt securities could significantly impact the ability of HECO to sell its commercial paper and issue debt securities and/or the cost of such debt. The rating agencies use a combination of qualitative measures (e.g., assessment of business risk that incorporates an analysis of the qualitative factors such as management, competitive positioning, operations, markets and regulation) as well as quantitative measures (e.g., cash flow, debt, interest coverage and liquidity ratios) in determining the ratings of HECO securities. On July 30, 2010, Moody's changed HECO's rating outlook to stable from negative and affirmed HECO's long-term and short-term (commercial paper) ratings, indicating that the ratings affirmation and outlook change reflected the progress being made to transform the regulatory framework for the utilities to a decoupling structure that will reduce sales volume risk and produce more timely recovery of invested capital and O&M costs. Moody's indicated the rating could be downgraded if the Hawaii PUC does not follow through with the regulatory transformation contemplated under the HCEI, including all elements of the decoupling mechanism or if the utilities' cash flow to debt declined to below 17% on a sustainable basis and its cash flow coverage of interest fell below 3.5 times. On November 15, 2010, S&P issued an update in which it lowered its long-term ratings for HECO, HELCO and MECO to BBB- from BBB, and indicated the outlook as stable. In addition, S&P affirmed its A-3 short-term rating on HECO and revised HECO's financial profile to aggressive from significant. S&P indicated the rating downgrade reflects an aggressive financial profile combined with weak cash flow generation at HEI's electric utilities, delays in implementing new utility rate recovery mechanisms, the growing risks of regulatory disallowances in future rate cases, and a protracted recession.

As of February 10, 2011, the S&P and Moody's ratings of HECO securities were as follows:

	S&P	Moody's
Commercial paper	A-3	P-2
Special purpose revenue bonds-insured (principal amount noted in parentheses, senior unsecured, insured as follows):		
Ambac Assurance Corporation (\$0.2 billion)	BBB-*	Baa1*
Financial Guaranty Insurance Company (\$0.3 billion)	BBB-*	Baa1*
MBIA Insurance Corporation (\$0.3 billion)	BBB**	Baa1**
Syncora Guarantee Inc. (formerly XL Capital Assurance Inc.) (\$0.1 billion)	BBB-*	Baa1*
Special purpose revenue bonds - uninsured (\$150 million)	BBB-	Baa1
HECO-obligated preferred securities of trust subsidiary	BB	Baa2
Cumulative preferred stock (selected series)	Not rated	Baa3

The above ratings reflect only the view, at the time the ratings are issued, of the applicable rating agency, from whom an explanation of the significance of such ratings may be obtained. Such ratings are not recommendations to buy, sell or hold any securities; such ratings may be subject to revision or withdrawal at any time by the rating agencies; and each rating should be evaluated independently of any other rating.

* Rating corresponds to HECO's rating (senior unsecured debt rating by S&P or issuer rating by Moody's) because, as a result of rating agency actions to lower or withdraw the ratings of these bond insurers after the bonds were issued, HECO's current ratings are either higher than the current rating of the applicable bond insurer or the bond insurer is not rated.

** Following MBIA Insurance Corporation's (MBIA's) announced restructuring in February 2009, the revenue bonds issued for the benefit of HECO and its subsidiaries and insured by MBIA have been reinsured by MBIA Insurance Corp. of Illinois (MBIA Illinois), whose name was subsequently changed to National Public Finance Guarantee Corp. (National). The financial strength rating of National by S&P is BBB. Moody's ratings on securities that are guaranteed or wrapped by a financial guarantor are generally maintained at a level equal to the higher of the rating of the guarantor (if rated at the investment grade level) or the published underlying rating. The insurance financial strength rating of National by Moody's is Baa1, which is the same as Moody's issuer rating for HECO.

Management believes that, if HECO's commercial paper ratings were to be further downgraded or if credit markets were to further tighten, it would be even more difficult and expensive to sell commercial paper or secure other short-term borrowings. Similarly, management believes that if HECO's long-term credit ratings

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were to be further downgraded, or if credit markets further tighten, it could be even more difficult and/or expensive for DBF and/or the Company to sell special purpose revenue bonds and other debt securities, respectively, for the benefit of the utilities in the future. Such limitations and/or increased costs could materially adversely affect the results of operations and financial condition of HECO and its subsidiaries.

The PUC must approve issuances, if any, of equity and long-term debt securities by HECO, HELCO and MECO. Revenue bonds are issued by the DBF to finance capital improvement projects of HECO and its subsidiaries, but the source of their repayment is the unsecured obligations of HECO and its subsidiaries under loan agreements and notes issued to the DBF, including HECO's guarantees of its subsidiaries' obligations. The payment of principal and interest due on SPRBs currently outstanding and issued prior to 2009 are insured either by Ambac Assurance Corporation, Financial Guaranty Insurance Company, MBIA (which bonds have been reinsured by National Public Finance Guarantee Corp.) or Syncora Guarantee Inc. (which bonds have been reinsured by Syncora Capital Assurance Inc.). The insured outstanding revenue bonds were initially issued with S&P and Moody's ratings of AAA and Aaa, respectively, based on the ratings at the time of issuance of the applicable bond insurer. Beginning in 2008, however, ratings of the insurers (or their predecessors) were downgraded and/or withdrawn by S&P and Moody's, resulting in a downgrade of the bond ratings of all of the bonds as shown in the ratings table above. The \$150 million of SPRBs sold by the DBF for the benefit of HECO and HELCO on July 30, 2009, were sold without bond insurance. Management believes that if HECO's long-term credit ratings were to be downgraded, or if credit markets further tighten, it could be even more difficult and/or expensive to sell bonds in the future.

On November 15, 2010, the PUC approved the request of HECO, HELCO and MECO for the sale of each utility's common stock over a five-year period from 2010 through 2014 (HECO's sale to HEI of up to \$210 million and HELCO and MECO's sales to HECO of up to \$43 million and \$15 million, respectively), and the purchase of the HELCO and MECO common stock by HECO. In December 2010, HELCO and MECO sold \$23 million and \$3 million, respectively, of their common stock to HECO, and HECO sold \$4 million of its common stock to HEI.

Operating activities provided \$248 million in net cash during 2010. Investing activities used net cash of \$150 million, primarily for capital expenditures, net of contributions in aid of construction. Financing activities used net cash of \$48 million for the payment of common and preferred stock dividends of \$51 million, partly offset by \$4 million net proceeds from issuance of common stock.

For the five-year period 2011 through 2015, the utilities forecast \$2.2 billion of gross capital expenditures, approximately 44% of which is for transmission and distribution projects and 45% for generation projects, with the remaining 11% for general plant and other projects. These estimates do not include expenditures, which could be material, related to significant renewable energy infrastructure projects or environmental compliance requirements not currently contemplated for that period. The electric utilities' net capital expenditures (which exclude AFUDC and capital expenditures funded by third-party contributions in aid of construction) for 2011 through 2015 are currently estimated to total approximately \$2.0 billion. HECO's consolidated cash flows from operating activities (net income for common stock, adjusted for non-cash income and expense items such as depreciation, amortization and deferred taxes), after the payment of common stock and preferred stock dividends, are currently not expected to provide sufficient cash to cover the forecasted net capital expenditures. Debt and equity financing are expected to be required to fund this estimated shortfall as well as to refinance maturing revenue bonds (\$57.5 million in 2012 and \$11.4 million in 2014) and to fund any unanticipated expenditures not included in the 2011 through 2015 forecast, such as increases in the costs or acceleration of the construction of capital projects, capital expenditures that may be required by new environmental laws and regulations, unbudgeted acquisitions or investments in new businesses, significant increases in retirement benefit funding requirements and higher tax payments that would result if tax positions taken by the utilities do not prevail.

Proceeds from the issuances of equity, cash flows from operating activities, temporary increases in short-term borrowings and existing cash and cash equivalents are expected to provide the forecast \$260 million needed for the net capital expenditures in 2011. For 2011, gross capital expenditures are estimated to be \$300 million, including approximately \$176 million for transmission and distribution projects, approximately \$90 million for generation projects and approximately \$34 million for general plant and other

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projects. Consolidated net capital expenditures for HECO and subsidiaries for 2010, 2009 and 2008 were \$173 million, \$288 million and \$257 million, respectively.

Management periodically reviews capital expenditure estimates and the timing of construction projects. These estimates may change significantly as a result of many considerations, including changes in economic conditions, changes in forecasts of KWH sales and peak load, the availability of purchased power and changes in expectations concerning the construction and ownership of future generation units, the availability of generating sites and transmission and distribution corridors, the need for fuel infrastructure investments, the ability to obtain adequate and timely rate increases, escalation in construction costs, commitments under the Energy Agreement, the effects of opposition to proposed construction projects and requirements of environmental and other regulatory and permitting authorities.

For a discussion of funding for the electric utilities' retirement benefits plans, see Note 1 and Note 9 of HEI's Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements and Retirement benefits above. The electric utilities were required to make contributions of \$19.1 million for 2010, but not required to make any contributions for 2009 and 2008 to the qualified pension plans to meet minimum funding requirements pursuant to ERISA, including changes promulgated by the Pension Protection Act of 2006. The electric utilities made voluntary contributions in 2010, 2009 and 2008. Contributions by the electric utilities to the retirement benefit plans for 2010, 2009 and 2008 totaled \$31 million, \$24 million and \$14 million, respectively, and are expected to total \$63 million in 2011. In addition, the electric utilities paid directly \$2 million of benefits in 2010, less than \$1 million of benefits in each of 2009 and 2008 and expect to pay less than \$2 million of benefits in 2011. Depending on the performance of the assets held in the plans' trusts and numerous other factors, additional contributions may be required in the future to meet the minimum funding requirements of ERISA or to pay benefits to plan participants. The electric utilities believe they will have adequate cash flow or access to capital resources to support any necessary funding requirements.

Certain factors that may affect future results and financial condition. Also see Forward-Looking Statements and Certain factors that may affect future results and financial condition for Consolidated HEI above.

HCEI Energy Agreement. HECO, for itself and its subsidiaries, entered into the Energy Agreement on October 20, 2008. See Hawaii Clean Energy Initiative in Note 3 of HEI's Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

The far-reaching nature of the Energy Agreement, including the extent of renewable energy commitments and implementation of a new regulatory model which will decouple revenues from sales, present new increased risks to the Company. Among such risks are: (1) the dependence on third-party suppliers of renewable purchased energy, which if the utilities are unsuccessful in negotiating purchased power agreements with such IPPs or if a major IPP fails to deliver the anticipated capacity in its purchased power agreement, could impact the utilities' achievement of their commitments under the Energy Agreement and/or the utilities' ability to deliver reliable service; (2) delays in acquiring or unavailability of non-fossil fuel supplies for renewable generation; (3) the impact of intermittent power to the electrical grid and reliability of service if appropriate supporting infrastructure is not installed or does not operate effectively; (4) the likelihood that the utilities may need to make substantial investments in related infrastructure, which could result in increased borrowings and materially impact the financial condition and cash flows of the utilities; and (5) the commitment to support a variety of initiatives, which, if approved by the PUC, may have a material impact on the results of operations and financial condition of the utilities depending on their design and implementation. These initiatives include, but are not limited to, decoupling revenues from sales; implementing feed-in tariffs to encourage development of renewable energy; removing the system-wide caps on net energy metering (but studying DG interconnections on a per-circuit basis); and developing an Energy Efficiency Portfolio Standard. Management cannot predict the ultimate impact or outcome of the implementation of these or other HCEI programs on the results of operations, financial condition and cash flows of the electric utilities.

Regulation of electric utility rates. The rates the electric utilities are allowed to charge for their services, and the timeliness of permitted rate increases, are among the most important items influencing their financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. The PUC has broad discretion over the rates the electric

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utilities charge and other matters. Any adverse decision by the PUC concerning the level or method of determining electric utility rates, the items and amounts permitted to be included in rate base, the authorized returns on equity or rate base found to be reasonable, the potential consequences of exceeding or not meeting such returns, or any prolonged delay in rendering a decision in a rate or other proceeding could have a material adverse affect on the Company's and HECO's consolidated results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. Upon a showing of probable entitlement, the PUC is required to issue an interim D&O in a rate case within 10 months from the date of filing a completed application if the evidentiary hearing is completed (subject to extension for 30 days if the evidentiary hearing is not completed). There is no time limit for rendering a final D&O. Interim rate increases are subject to refund with interest, pending the final outcome of the case. Through December 31, 2010, HECO and its subsidiaries had recognized \$4 million of revenues with respect to interim orders.

Management cannot predict when the final D&Os in pending or future rate cases will be rendered or the amount of any interim or final rate increase that may be granted. Further, the increasing levels of O&M expenses (including increased retirement benefit costs), increased plant-in-service, and other factors have and are likely to continue to result in the electric utilities seeking rate relief more often than in the past.

Fuel oil and purchased power. The electric utilities rely on fuel oil suppliers and IPPs to deliver fuel oil and power, respectively. See Fuel contracts and Power purchase agreements in Note 3 of HEI's Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. The Company estimates that 75% of the net energy generated and purchased by HECO and its subsidiaries in 2011 will be generated from the burning of fossil fuel oil. Purchased KWHs provided approximately 40.2% of the total net energy generated and purchased in 2010 compared to 40.2% in 2009 and 40.4% in 2008.

Failure or delay by the electric utilities' oil suppliers and shippers to provide fuel pursuant to existing supply contracts, or failure by a major IPP to deliver the firm capacity anticipated in its PPA, could interrupt the ability of the electric utilities to deliver electricity, thereby materially adversely affecting the Company's results of operations and financial condition. HECO generally maintains an average system fuel inventory level equivalent to 35 days of forward consumption. HELCO and MECO generally maintain an inventory level equivalent to one month's supply of both medium sulfur fuel oil and diesel fuel. Some, but not all, of the electric utilities' PPAs require that the IPPs maintain minimum fuel inventory levels and all of the firm capacity PPAs include provisions imposing substantial penalties for failure to produce the firm capacity anticipated by those agreements.

Other operation and maintenance expenses. Other O&M expenses increased 6%, 3% and 8% for 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively, when compared to the prior year (12%, 7% and 5% respectively, excluding DSM program expense). This trend of increased O&M expenses is expected to continue in 2011 as the electric utilities expect higher production expenses (primarily to maintain and improve the efficiency of the production units), and higher costs for material and contract services. Transmission and distribution expenses are also expected to increase consistent with the new asset management initiatives to modernize the infrastructure. The timing and amount of these expenses can vary as circumstances change. For example, recent overhauls have been more expensive than in the past due to the larger scope of work necessary to maintain aging equipment, which has experienced heavier usage as demand has increased to current levels. Also, the cost of overhauls can be higher than originally planned after full assessments of the repair work are performed. In addition, the costs of environmental compliance continue to increase with more stringent regulatory requirements. Increased O&M expenses were among the reasons HECO, HELCO and MECO filed requests with the PUC in recent years to increase base rates. The successful implementation of decoupling mechanisms may partially and more promptly mitigate the negative net income impact of rising other O&M expenses.

Other regulatory and permitting contingencies. Many public utility projects require PUC approval and various permits (e.g., environmental and land use permits) from other agencies. Delays in obtaining PUC approval or permits can result in increased costs. If a project does not proceed or if the PUC disallows costs of the project, the project costs may need to be written off in amounts that could have a material adverse effect on the Company. Two major capital improvement utility projects, the Keahole project (consisting of CT-

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4, CT-5 and ST-7) and the East Oahu Transmission Project, encountered opposition and were seriously delayed before being placed in service, with a write-down being required for the Keahole project. See Note 3 of HEI's Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of additional regulatory contingencies.

Competition. Although competition in the generation sector in Hawaii has been moderated by the scarcity of generation sites, various permitting processes and lack of interconnections to other electric utilities, HECO and its subsidiaries face competition from IPPs and customer self-generation, with or without cogeneration.

In October 2003, the PUC opened investigative proceedings on two specific issues (competitive bidding and DG) to move toward a more competitive electric industry environment under cost-based regulation.

Competitive bidding proceeding. In December 2006, the PUC issued a decision that included a final competitive bidding framework, which became effective immediately. The final framework states, among other things, that under the framework: (1) a utility is required to use competitive bidding to acquire a future generation resource or a block of generation resources unless the PUC finds bidding to be unsuitable; (2) the framework does not apply in certain situations identified in the framework; (3) waivers from competitive bidding for certain circumstances will be considered; (4) the utility is required to select an independent observer from a list approved by the PUC whenever the utility or its affiliate seeks to advance a project proposal (i.e., in competition with those offered by bidders); (5) the utility may consider its own self-bid proposals in response to generation needs identified in its RFP; and (6) for any resource to which competitive bidding does not apply (due to waiver or exemption), the utility retains its traditional obligation to offer to purchase capacity and energy from a Qualifying Facility (QF) at avoided cost upon reasonable terms and conditions approved by the PUC.

Management cannot currently predict the ultimate effect of the framework on the ability of the utilities to acquire or build additional generating capacity in the future.

The utilities received approval for waivers from the competitive framework to negotiate modifications to existing PPAs that generate electricity from renewable resources. Also, certain renewable energy projects were grandfathered from the competitive bidding process. The PUC can also grant waivers on its own volition to renewable energy projects that are not exempt from the Competitive Bidding Framework (as was done in December 2010 for four 5 MW solar facilities proposed for Oahu).

Distributed generation proceeding. In January 2006, the PUC issued a D&O indicating that its policy is to promote the development of a market structure that assures distributed generation (DG) is available at the lowest feasible cost, DG that is economical and reliable has an opportunity to come to fruition and DG that is not cost-effective does not enter the system. The D&O affirmed the ability of the utilities to procure and operate DG for utility purposes at utility sites. The PUC also indicated its desire to promote the development of a competitive market for customer-sited DG. The PUC found that the disadvantages outweigh the advantages of allowing a utility to provide DG services on a customer's site. However, the PUC also found that the utility is the most informed potential provider of DG and it would not be in the public interest to exclude the utilities from providing DG services at this early stage of DG market development. Therefore, the D&O allows the utility to provide DG services on a customer-owned site as a regulated service when (1) the DG resolves a legitimate system need, (2) the DG is the lowest cost alternative to meet that need and (3) it can be shown that, in an open and competitive process acceptable to the PUC, the customer operator was unable to find another entity ready and able to supply the proposed DG service at a price and quality comparable to the utility's offering.

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In April 2006, the PUC provided clarification to the conditions under which the utilities are allowed to provide regulated DG services (e.g., the utilities can use a portfolio perspective a DG project aggregated with other DG systems and other supply-side and demand-side options to support a finding that utility-owned customer-sited DG projects fulfill a legitimate system need, and the economic standard of least cost in the order means lowest reasonable cost consistent with the standard in the IRP framework).

In March 2010, the PUC approved the amended agreement between HECO and the State of Hawaii Department of Transportation to develop a dispatchable standby generation facility at the Honolulu International Airport that will be owned by the State and operated by HECO. The PUC also waived the project

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from the Competitive Bidding Framework. The dispatchable standby generation facility is projected to be in operation in July 2012.

HECO is also evaluating the potential to develop utility-owned DG at Oahu military bases in order to meet utility system needs and the energy objectives of the federal Department of Defense (DOD).

In February 2008, the PUC approved a MECO agreement for the installation at a hotel site on the island of Lanai of a CHP system, which was placed in service in September 2009.

DG tariff proceeding. In 2008, the PUC approved modifications to the utilities' interconnection tariffs and a standby service tariff. In January 2010, the utilities requested modifications of the DG interconnection tariff. In May 2010, the PUC approved certain modifications that had been stipulated to by the parties, including (1) modifying requirements for conducting detailed interconnection studies; (2) establishing a standard three-party interconnection agreement; (3) including cross-limitation of liability and non-indemnification language with respect to projects where a State of Hawaii agency is the customer; and (4) requiring additional information regarding the customer's generating facility. The remaining issues continue to be evaluated in the proceeding.

DG and distributed energy storage under the Energy Agreement. Under the Energy Agreement, the utilities committed to facilitate planning for distributed energy resources through a new Clean Energy Scenario Planning process. Under this process, Locational Value Maps were developed in 2009 to identify areas where DG and distributed energy storage would provide utility system benefits and can be reasonably accommodated.

The utilities also agreed to power utility-owned DG using sustainable biofuels or other renewable technologies and fuels, and to support either customer-owned or utility-owned distributed energy storage. The utilities are currently planning distributed energy storage research, development and demonstration projects for installation in 2011-2012.

The parties to the Energy Agreement support reconsideration of the PUC's restrictions on utility-owned DG where it is proven that utility ownership and dispatch clearly benefits grid reliability and ratepayer interests, and the equipment is competitively procured. The parties also support HECO's dispatchable standby generation units upon showing reasonable ratepayer benefits.

The utilities may contract with third parties to aggregate fleets of DG or standby generators for utility dispatch or under PPAs, or may undertake such aggregation themselves if no third parties respond to a solicitation for such services.

The Energy Agreement also provides that to the degree that transmission and distribution automation and other smart grid technology investments are needed to facilitate distributed energy resource utilization, those investments should be recoverable through a Clean Energy Infrastructure Surcharge (which was replaced by the Renewable Energy Infrastructure Program Surcharge) and later placed in rate base in the next rate case proceeding.

Environmental matters. The HECO, HELCO and MECO generating stations operate under air pollution control permits issued by the Hawaii Department of Health (DOH) and, in a limited number of cases, by the EPA. The 2004 Hawaii State Legislature passed legislation that requires an environmental assessment for proposed waste-to-energy facilities, landfills, oil refineries, power-generating facilities greater than 5 MW and wastewater facilities, except individual wastewater systems. Meeting this requirement results in increased project costs.

The 1990 amendments to the Clean Air Act (CAA), changes to the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) for ozone, and adoption of a NAAQS for fine particulate matter resulted in substantial changes for the electric utility industry. Further significant impacts may occur under newly adopted rules (e.g., one-hour NAAQS for sulfur dioxide and nitrogen dioxide, control of GHGs under the GHG PSD and Title V Tailoring Rule), under rules deemed applicable to the utilities' facilities (e.g., Regional Haze Rule), if currently proposed legislation, rules and standards are adopted (e.g., GHG emission reduction rules), or if new legislation, rules or standards are adopted in the future. Similarly, soon-to-be issued rules governing cooling water intake may significantly impact HECO's steam generating facilities on Oahu.

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See Environmental regulation in Note 3 of HEI's Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. There can be no assurance that a significant environmental liability will not be incurred by the electric utilities or that the related costs will be recoverable through rates.

Additional environmental compliance costs are expected to be incurred as a result of the initiatives called for in the Energy Agreement, including permitting and siting costs for new facilities and testing and permitting costs related to changing to the use of biofuels.

Management believes that the recovery through rates of most, if not all, of any costs incurred by HECO and its subsidiaries in complying with environmental requirements would be allowed by the PUC, but no assurance can be given that this will in fact be the case.

Technological developments. New technological developments (e.g., the commercial development of fuel cells, DG and generation from renewable sources) may impact the electric utility's future competitive position, results of operations and financial condition.

Material estimates and critical accounting policies. Also see Material estimates and critical accounting policies for Consolidated HEI above.

Property, plant and equipment. Property, plant and equipment are reported at cost. Self-constructed electric utility plant includes engineering, supervision, and administrative and general costs, and an allowance for the cost of funds used during the construction period. These costs are recorded in construction in progress and are transferred to property, plant and equipment when construction is completed and the facilities are either placed in service or become useful for public utility purposes. Upon the retirement or sale of electric utility plant, no gain or loss is recognized. The cost of the plant retired is charged to accumulated depreciation. Amounts collected from customers for cost of removal (expected to exceed salvage value in the future) are included in regulatory liabilities.

HECO and its subsidiaries evaluate the impact of applying lease accounting standards to their new PPAs, PPA amendments and other arrangements they enter into. A possible outcome of the evaluation is that an arrangement results in its classification as a capital lease, which could have a material effect on HECO's consolidated balance sheet if a significant amount of capital assets of the IPP and lease obligations needed to be recorded.

Management believes that the PUC will allow recovery of property, plant and equipment in its electric rates. If the PUC does not allow recovery of any such costs, the electric utility would be required to write off the disallowed costs at that time. See the discussion under Major projects in Note 3 of HEI's Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements concerning costs of major projects that have not yet been approved for inclusion in the applicable utility's rate base.

Regulatory assets and liabilities. The electric utilities are regulated by the PUC. In accordance with accounting standards for regulatory operations, the Company's financial statements reflect assets, liabilities, revenues and costs of HECO and its subsidiaries based on current cost-based rate-making regulations. The actions of regulators can affect the timing of recognition of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities.

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Regulatory liabilities represent amounts collected from customers for costs that are expected to be incurred in the future. Regulatory assets represent incurred costs that have been deferred because their recovery in future customer rates is probable. As of December 31, 2010, the consolidated regulatory liabilities and regulatory assets of the utilities amounted to \$297 million and \$478 million, respectively, compared to \$288 million and \$427 million as of December 31, 2009, respectively. Regulatory liabilities and regulatory assets are itemized in Note 3 of HEI's

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. Management continually assesses whether the regulatory assets are probable of future recovery by considering factors such as changes in the applicable regulatory environment. Because current rates include the recovery of regulatory assets existing as of the last rate case and rates in effect allow the utilities to earn a reasonable rate of return, management believes that the recovery of the regulatory assets as of December 31, 2010 is probable. This determination assumes continuation of the current political and regulatory climate in Hawaii, and is subject to change in the future.

Management believes HECO and its subsidiaries' operations currently satisfy the criteria for regulatory accounting. If events or circumstances should change so that those criteria are no longer satisfied, the

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electric utilities expect that the regulatory assets would be charged to expense and the regulatory liabilities would be credited to income or refunded to ratepayers immediately. In the event of unforeseen regulatory actions or other circumstances, however, management believes that a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations and financial position may result if regulatory assets have to be charged to expense or if regulatory liabilities are required to be refunded to ratepayers immediately.

Revenues. Electric utility revenues are based on rates authorized by the PUC and include revenues applicable to energy consumed in the accounting period but not yet billed to customers. As of December 31, 2010, revenues applicable to energy consumed, but not yet billed to customers, amounted to \$104 million.

Revenue amounts recorded pursuant to a PUC interim order are subject to refund, with interest, pending a final order. As of December 31, 2010, HECO and its subsidiaries had recognized \$4 million of such revenues with respect to interim orders. Also, the rate schedules of the electric utilities include ECACs under which electric rates are adjusted for changes in the weighted-average price paid for fuel oil and certain components of purchased power, and the relative amounts of company-generated power and purchased power. Management believes that a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations, financial position and cash flows may result if the utilities were to lose their ECACs.

Consolidation of variable interest entities. A business enterprise must evaluate whether it should consolidate a VIE. The Company evaluates the impact of applying accounting standards for consolidation to its relationships with IPPs with whom the utilities execute new PPAs or execute amendments of existing PPAs. A possible outcome of the analysis is that HECO (or its subsidiaries, as applicable) may be found to meet the definition of a primary beneficiary of a VIE (the IPP) which finding may result in the consolidation of the IPP in HECO's consolidated financial statements. The consolidation of IPPs could have a material effect on HECO's consolidated financial statements, including the recognition of a significant amount of assets and liabilities, and, if such a consolidated IPP were operating at a loss and had insufficient equity, the potential recognition of such losses. The utilities do not know how the consolidation of IPPs would be treated for regulatory or credit ratings purposes. See Notes 1 and 5 of HEI's Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Bank

Executive overview and strategy. When ASB was acquired by HEI in 1988, it was a traditional thrift with assets of \$1 billion and net income of about \$13 million. ASB has grown by both acquisition and internal growth, but has been optimizing its balance sheet in recent years as a result of its multi-year performance improvement project, which has resulted in a reduction in asset size and a concomitant improvement in profitability and capital efficiency. ASB ended 2010 with assets of \$4.8 billion and net income of \$58 million, compared to assets of \$4.9 billion as of December 31, 2009 and net income of \$22 million in 2009. The weak national economic environment and declines in the national housing market in 2009 and 2008 impacted securities in ASB's investment portfolio. The rating agencies downgraded the ratings on a significant number of mortgage-related securities in 2009, including several mortgage-related securities held in ASB's portfolio. During 2009, ASB sold its private issue mortgage-related securities portfolio to reduce its credit risk and improve the prospects for consistent future earnings. The sales resulted in a net charge of \$19 million (\$32 million pretax) in the fourth quarter of 2009. ASB also improved its interest rate risk by selling substantially all of its salable fixed rate residential loan production during 2009 and more than 75% of its fixed rate residential loan production in the first nine months of 2010 into the secondary market. A portion of the excess liquidity was used to pay off other borrowings that were maturing. Also in 2009, ASB recorded a net charge of \$9 million (\$15 million pretax) for other-than-temporary impairment (OTTI) in the value of securities and a higher provision for loan losses than in 2010 and 2008.

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ASB is a full-service community bank serving both consumer and commercial customers. In order to remain competitive and continue building core franchise value, ASB continues to develop and introduce new products and services in order to meet the needs of those markets. Additionally, the banking industry is constantly changing and ASB is making the investments in people and technology necessary to adapt and remain competitive. ASB's ongoing challenge is to continue to increase revenues and control expenses after the completion of its performance improvement project.

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The interest rate environment and the quality of ASB's assets will continue to impact its financial results.

ASB continues to face a challenging interest rate environment. The weak global, national and local economic environments have resulted in a persistent, low level of interest rates, weak loan demand, and excess liquidity in the financial system. In addition, expectations are increasing that interest rates will rise rapidly once there are strong signs that the economic recovery is taking hold. ASB's decision to sell substantial fixed rate mortgage production in 2009 and 2010, weak loan demand, and challenges in finding investments with adequate risk-adjusted returns resulted in declining loan balances and an increase in ASB's liquidity position, which had a negative impact on ASB's asset yields and net interest margin. The potential for compression of ASB's margin when interest rates rise is an ongoing concern.

As part of its interest rate risk management process, ASB uses simulation analysis to measure net interest income sensitivity to changes in interest rates (see Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk). ASB then employs strategies to limit the impact of changes in interest rates on net interest income. ASB's key strategies include:

- (1) attracting and retaining low-cost, core deposits, particularly those in non-interest bearing transaction accounts;
- (2) reducing the overall exposure to fixed-rate residential mortgage loans and diversifying the loan portfolio with higher-spread, shorter-maturity loans or variable-rate loans such as commercial, commercial real estate and consumer loans;
- (3) managing costing liabilities to optimize cost of funds and manage interest rate sensitivity; and
- (4) focusing new investments on shorter duration or variable rate securities.

Although ASB's loan quality improved in 2010, there are still signs of financial stress in the Hawaii and mainland markets. The slowdown in the economy, both nationally and locally, has resulted in ASB experiencing higher levels of loan delinquencies and losses, which were concentrated in the vacant land portfolio and on the neighbor islands. As a result, ASB's provision for loan losses had increased in 2009 and remained at a high level in 2010, following several years of historically low loan losses and loan loss allowances. While a mild recovery began in 2010 as the global economic recovery began to take hold, many challenges remain and the outlook for the Hawaii economy is for a slow, steady recovery.

Consumers and businesses are expected to recover slowly in 2011 as gradual improvement in measures such as job growth, unemployment and real personal income are expected. Continued financial stress on ASB's customers may result in higher levels of loan delinquencies and losses.

Results of operations.

(dollars in millions)	2010	% change	2009	% change	2008
Revenues	\$ 283	3	\$ 275	(23)	\$ 359
Net interest income	190	(6)	201	(3)	207
Operating income	93	192	32	18	27
Net income	58	169	22	22	18
Return on average common equity (1)	11.6%	156	4.5%	43	3.2%
Earning assets					

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Average balance (1)	\$	4,492	(6)	\$	4,804	(16)	\$	5,722
Weighted-average yield		4.68%	(8)		5.10%	(7)		5.46%
Costing liabilities								
Average balance (1)	\$	3,445	(9)	\$	3,801	(20)	\$	4,754
Weighted-average rate		0.59%	(49)		1.15%	(48)		2.22%
Net interest margin (2)		4.23%	1		4.19%	16		3.62%

(1) Calculated using the average daily balances.

(2) Defined as net interest income as a percentage of average earning assets.

- Net interest income before provision for loan losses for 2010 decreased by \$11.5 million, or 5.7%, when compared to 2009 due to lower balances and yields on earning assets, partly offset by lower funding costs. ASB's average interest earning assets and loan portfolio balances decreased by \$312 million and \$347 million, respectively, primarily due to the sale of substantial residential loan production in 2009 and 2010. The average

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commercial market and residential land loan portfolio balances decreased by \$42 million and \$31 million, respectively, due to repayments in the portfolios. The average home equity line of credit portfolio balance increased by \$74 million due to promotional campaigns in the first half of 2010. The average investment and mortgage-related securities portfolio balance decreased by \$61 million due to the sale of private-issue mortgage-related securities portfolio in the fourth quarter of 2009. The other investments average balance increased by \$97 million due to an increase in liquidity as a result of ASB's fixed rate mortgage production sales. Average deposit balances for 2010 decreased by \$116 million compared to 2009 due to an outflow of time certificates of \$372 million as ASB did not aggressively price its time certificate products, partly offset by a \$256 million increase in the average core deposit balance as ASB introduced new core deposit products. The other borrowings average balance decreased by \$160 million primarily due to the payoff of maturing amounts. Net interest margin increased from 4.19% in 2009 to 4.23% in 2010 due to lower funding costs as a result of the outflow of higher costing term certificates and a shift in deposit mix.

During 2010, ASB recorded a provision for loan losses of \$20.9 million, or \$11.1 million lower than the provision for loan losses in 2009, primarily due to a \$10 million provision for loan loss in 2009 on a commercial loan that subsequently sold and lower level of nonperforming loans. ASB's nonaccrual and renegotiated loans represented 2.8%, 2.3% and 0.7% of total loans outstanding as of December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Net charge-offs for 2010 totaled \$21.9 million compared to \$26.1 million in 2009. The decrease in net charge-offs was due to a \$10 million partial charge-off of a commercial loan in 2009. ASB experienced an increase in net charge-offs of 1-4 family and residential land loans in 2010.

Noninterest income for 2010 of \$72.6 million was \$42.7 million higher than noninterest income for 2009. Excluding the losses on sale of private-issue mortgage-related securities and OTTI charges in 2009, noninterest income for 2010 was \$4.9 million lower than 2009 due to lower deposit fees as a result of new overdraft fee legislation and lower gain on sale of loans.

Noninterest expense for 2010 of \$148.9 million was \$18.5 million lower than 2009 operating expenses primarily due to lower compensation, occupancy, data processing, services and equipment expenses as a result of ASB's performance improvement project, which reduced ASB's cost structure through improved processes and procedures, and improved the efficiency of ASB. In May 2010, ASB completed the conversion to the Fiserv Inc. banking platform system, which reduced service bureau expenses by approximately \$0.5 million per month beginning in June 2010. ASB incurred conversion costs totaling approximately \$4.4 million in 2010 to complete the project.

- Net interest income before provision for loan losses for 2009 decreased by \$5.7 million, or 2.8%, when compared to 2008 due to lower balances and yields of earning assets, partly offset by lower funding costs. ASB's average interest earning assets decreased by \$918 million primarily due to the balance sheet restructure in June 2008 and ASB's sales of the residential loans it produced in 2009. Net interest margin increased from 3.62% in 2008 to 4.19% in 2009 due to the balance sheet restructure, which removed lower-spread net assets (investment and mortgage-related securities and other borrowings) and lowered funding costs as a result of the outflow of higher costing term certificates, a shift in deposit mix and the paydown of other borrowings. The decrease in the average loan portfolio balance was due to a decrease in the average 1-4 family residential loan portfolio of \$315 million as ASB sold substantially all of its salable residential loan production in the current low interest rate environment. Offsetting the decrease in the residential loan portfolio were increases in the average balances of the home equity line of credit and commercial markets portfolios of \$66 million and \$39 million, respectively. The average investment and mortgage-related securities portfolio balances decreased by \$797 million due to the balance sheet restructure in June 2008 and the sale of the private-issue mortgage-related securities portfolio in the fourth quarter of 2009. The other investments average balance increased by \$114 million due to an increase in liquidity as a result of ASB's fixed rate mortgage production sales throughout 2009, weak loan demand, and challenges in finding investments with adequate risk-adjusted returns. Average deposit balances for 2009 decreased by \$140 million compared to 2008 as ASB experienced an outflow of term certificates of \$337 million, partly offset by an inflow in core deposits of \$197 million. The decrease in other borrowings average balance was due to the early extinguishment of other

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borrowings in the balance sheet restructure in 2008 and the paydown of maturing other borrowings in 2009 with excess liquidity.

During 2009, ASB recorded a provision for loan losses of \$32 million, or \$21.7 million higher than in 2008, primarily due to a \$10 million provision for loan loss on a commercial loan that was subsequently sold and a higher level of nonperforming residential 1-4 family, residential lot and consumer loans and increases in the historical loss ratios for these loan types.

Net charge-offs for 2009 totaled \$26.1 million compared to \$4.7 million in 2008. The increase from 2008 to 2009 in net charge-offs was primarily due to the \$10 million partial charge-off of a commercial loan that was subsequently sold and higher residential 1-4 family, residential lot and home equity lines of credit charge-offs. In the fourth quarter of 2009, ASB recorded charge-offs of \$7.2 million relating to residential 1-4 family, residential lot and home equity lines of credit loans, which had specific allowance for loan losses allocated to them in prior periods. ASB took a partial charge-off on these loans for the amount of the specific allowance for loan losses.

Noninterest income for 2009 of \$29.9 million was \$16.2 million lower than noninterest income for 2008. Excluding losses on sale of securities and OTTI charges, noninterest income for 2009 was \$6.1 million higher than 2008, primarily due to higher gains on sale of loans and deposit account fees. 2008 noninterest income included insurance recoveries on legal and litigation matters of \$4.3 million and a \$1.9 million gain on sale of stock in membership organizations.

Noninterest expense for 2009 decreased by \$48.6 million when compared to 2008, primarily due to losses on the early extinguishment of certain borrowings from the balance sheet restructuring in 2008. Excluding the losses from the balance sheet restructuring, noninterest expense for 2009 decreased by \$8.7 million primarily due to lower consulting and contract services, compensation and equipment expenses, partly offset by higher data processing expenses and an FDIC special assessment of \$2.3 million. In 2008, ASB began a performance improvement project to increase revenues, reduce ASB's cost structure through improved processes and procedures and improve the efficiency of ASB. The performance improvement project includes changes to bank operating processing, reorganization of personnel and review of bank real estate. For example, in the second quarter of 2009, ASB signed an agreement with Fiserv Inc. to use its technology to consolidate ASB's disparate manual processes using a single, integrated approach. Included in 2009 noninterest expenses were the following charges related to ASB's performance improvement project: (1) real estate transaction losses and expenses of \$3.9 million; (2) professional services costs of \$2.5 million; (3) severance of \$1.7 million; (4) Fiserv (service bureau) conversion costs of \$1.7 million; (5) prepayment penalty on early extinguishment of debt of \$0.7 million; and (6) technology software write-off of \$0.2 million.

See Note 4 of HEI's Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of guarantees and further information about ASB.

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Average balance sheet and net interest margin. The following tables set forth average balances, together with interest and dividend income earned and accrued, and resulting yields and costs for 2010, 2009 and 2008.

(\$ in thousands)	2010			2009		
	Average balance	Interest	Average rate (%)	Average balance	Interest	Average rate (%)
Assets:						
Other investments (1)	\$ 334,270	\$ 621	0.19	\$ 237,770	\$ 329	0.14
Investment and mortgage-related securities	566,126	14,468	2.56	627,365	26,648	4.25
Loans receivable (2)	3,591,794	195,192	5.43	3,938,575	217,838	5.53
Total interest-earning assets (3)	4,492,190	210,281	4.68	4,803,710	244,815	5.10
Allowance for loan losses	(39,135)			(42,121)		
Non-interest-earning assets	415,986			352,398		
Total assets	\$ 4,869,041			\$ 5,113,987		
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity:						
Interest-bearing demand and savings deposits:						
Time certificates	\$ 2,410,118	3,475	0.14	\$ 2,234,259	6,676	0.30
Total interest-bearing deposits	768,991	11,221	1.46	1,140,997	27,370	2.40
Other borrowings	3,179,109	14,696	0.46	3,375,256	34,046	1.01
Total interest-bearing liabilities	266,149	5,653	2.12	425,947	9,497	2.23
Non-interest bearing liabilities:	3,445,258	20,349	0.59	3,801,203	43,543	1.15
Deposits	824,039			743,982		
Other	96,510			89,248		
Shareholders' equity	503,234			479,554		
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	\$ 4,869,041			\$ 5,113,987		
Net interest income		\$ 189,932			\$ 201,272	
Net interest margin (%) (4)			4.23			4.19

(\$ in thousands)	2008		
	Average balance	Interest	Average rate (%)
Assets:			
Other investments (1)	\$ 123,819	\$ 1,542	1.25
Investment and mortgage-related securities	1,424,015	63,666	4.47
Loans receivable (2)	4,173,802	247,210	5.92
Total interest-earning assets (3)	5,721,636	312,418	5.46
Allowance for loan losses	(30,829)		
Non-interest-earning assets	415,822		
Total assets	\$ 6,106,629		
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity:			
Interest-bearing demand and savings deposits:			
Time certificates	\$ 2,094,396	11,953	0.57
Total interest-bearing deposits	1,478,427	49,530	3.35
Other borrowings	3,572,823	61,483	1.72
Total interest-bearing liabilities	1,180,844	43,941	3.72
	4,753,667	105,424	2.22

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Non-interest bearing liabilities:

Deposits	686,461		
Other	104,539		
Shareholder's equity	561,962		
Total Liabilities and Shareholder's			
Equity	\$	6,106,629	
Net interest income		\$	206,994
Net interest margin (%) (4)			3.62

-
- (1) Includes federal funds sold, interest bearing deposits and stock in the FHLB of Seattle (\$98 million as of December 31, 2010).
- (2) Includes loan fees of \$6.3 million, \$6.9 million and \$4.4 million for 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively, together with interest accrued prior to suspension of interest accrual on nonaccrual loans.
- (3) Interest income includes taxable equivalent basis adjustments, based upon a federal statutory tax rate of 35%, of \$0.1 million and nil for 2010 and 2009, respectively.
- (4) Defined as net interest income as a percentage of average earning assets.

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Earning assets, costing liabilities and other factors. Earnings of ASB depend primarily on net interest income, which is the difference between interest earned on earning assets and interest paid on costing liabilities. The current interest rate environment is impacted by disruptions in the financial markets and these conditions may have a negative impact on ASB's net interest margin.

Loan originations and mortgage-related securities are ASB's primary sources of earning assets.

Loan portfolio. ASB's loan volumes and yields are affected by market interest rates, competition, demand for financing, availability of funds and management's responses to these factors. See Note 4 of HEI's Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the composition of ASB's loans receivable.

The decrease in the total loan portfolio from \$3.7 billion at the end of 2009 to \$3.5 billion at the end of 2010 was primarily due to ASB's strategic decision to sell most of the salable residential loans it originated during 2010 (\$340 million of loans sold).

Loan portfolio risk elements. When a borrower fails to make a required payment on a loan and does not cure the delinquency promptly, the loan is classified as delinquent. If delinquencies are not cured promptly, ASB normally commences a collection action, including foreclosure proceedings in the case of secured loans. In a foreclosure action, the property securing the delinquent debt is sold at a public auction in which ASB may participate as a bidder to protect its interest. If ASB is the successful bidder, the property is classified as real estate owned until it is sold.

See Allowance for loan losses Note 4 of HEI's Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for information with respect to nonperforming assets. The level of nonperforming loans reflects the impact of current unemployment levels in Hawaii and the weak economic environment globally, nationally and in Hawaii.

Allowance for loan losses. See Allowance for loan losses Note 4 of HEI's Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for tables which sets forth the allocation of ASB's allowance for loan losses. For 2010 compared to 2009, the increase in the allowance for loan losses for residential 1-4 family and residential land loans was due to higher historical loss ratios used to compute the loan loss reserves, partly offset by lower balances. The decrease in the allowance for loan losses for commercial construction loans for 2010 compared to 2009 was due to lower loan balances. For 2010 compared to 2009, the decrease in the allowance for loan losses for commercial loans was due to lower historical loss ratios used to compute the loan loss reserves. The increase in the allowance for loan losses for consumer loans for 2010 compared to 2009 was primarily due to an increase in outstanding loan balances.

Investment and mortgage-related securities. As of December 31, 2010, ASB's investment portfolio consisted of 47% mortgage-related securities issued by Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA), Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC) or Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA), 47% federal agency obligations and 6% municipal bonds. As of December 31, 2009, ASB's investment portfolio consisted of 75% mortgage-related securities issued by FNMA, FHLMC or GNMA and 24% federal agency obligations and 1% municipal bonds.

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Principal and interest on mortgage-related securities issued by FNMA, FHLMC and GNMA are guaranteed by the issuer, and the securities carry implied AAA ratings.

The unrealized gains on ASB's investment in federal agency mortgage-backed securities were primarily caused by lower interest rates. The low interest rate environment coupled with tighter spreads on all mortgage collateralized securities caused the market value of the securities held to increase above the carrying book value. All contractual cash flows of those investments are guaranteed by an agency of the U.S. government. See Investment and mortgage-related securities in Note 1 for a discussion of securities impairment assessment.

As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, ASB did not have any private-issue mortgage-related securities. At December 31, 2008, the PMRS portfolio had \$59 million of unrealized losses, due to multiple factors primarily related to deterioration in the residential housing market and spread widening for all credit sensitive sectors of the market. Increasing foreclosures coupled with recessionary employment pressures and declining housing prices had depressed the values of all private-issue mortgage collateralized securities as risks for this sector had increased. Changes in credit rating for issues originated in 2006 and 2007 had dramatically depressed

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valuations in this sector of the portfolio. In 2008, ASB recorded an OTTI charge of \$7.8 million on two PMRS. In the fourth quarter of 2009, ASB sold its PMRS portfolio and had no OTTI as of December 31, 2009.

Deposits and other borrowings. Deposits continue to be the largest source of funds for ASB and are affected by market interest rates, competition and management's responses to these factors. Deposit retention and growth will remain challenging in the current environment due to competition for deposits and the level of short-term interest rates. Advances from the FHLB of Seattle and securities sold under agreements to repurchase continue to be additional sources of funds. As of December 31, 2010, ASB's costing liabilities consisted of 94% deposits and 6% other borrowings. As of December 31, 2009, ASB's costing liabilities consisted of 93% deposits and 7% other borrowings. See Note 4 of HEI's Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the composition of ASB's deposit liabilities and other borrowings.

Other factors. Interest rate risk is a significant risk of ASB's operations and also represents a market risk factor affecting the fair value of ASB's investment securities. Increases and decreases in prevailing interest rates generally translate into decreases and increases in fair value of those instruments. In addition, changes in credit spreads also impact the fair values of those instruments.

Although higher long-term interest rates or other conditions in credit markets (such as the effects of the deteriorated subprime market) could reduce the market value of available-for-sale investment and mortgage-related securities and reduce shareholder's equity through a balance sheet charge to AOCI, this reduction in the market value of investments and mortgage-related securities would not result in a charge to net income in the absence of a sale of such securities (such as those that occurred in the fourth quarter of 2009 and in the 2008 balance sheet restructure) or an OTTI in the value of the securities. As of December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, ASB had unrealized gains, net of taxes, on available-for-sale investments and mortgage-related securities (including securities pledged for repurchase agreements) in AOCI of \$4 million and \$5 million, respectively. See Quantitative and qualitative disclosures about market risk.

Legislation and regulation. ASB is subject to extensive regulation, principally by the Office of Thrift Supervision (OTS), whose regulatory functions are to be transferred to the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC) as described below, and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). Depending on ASB's level of regulatory capital and other considerations, these regulations could restrict the ability of ASB to compete with other institutions and to pay dividends to its shareholder. See the discussion below under Liquidity and capital resources. Also see Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation restoration plan and Deposit insurance coverage in Note 4 of HEI's Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Dodd-Frank Act). Regulation of the financial services industry, including regulation of HEI and ASB, will undergo substantial changes as a result of the enactment of the Dodd-Frank Act, which became law in July 2010. The Dodd-Frank Act increases regulation and oversight of the financial services industry and imposes restrictions on the ability of firms within the industry to conduct business consistent with historical practices. Most importantly for HEI and ASB, the Dodd-Frank Act will abolish their historical federal financial institution regulator, the OTS, effective one year from the enactment date (subject to extension by not more than an additional six months). Supervision and regulation of HEI, as a thrift holding company, will move to the Federal Reserve, and supervision and regulation of ASB, as a federally chartered savings bank, will move to the OCC. While the laws and regulations applicable to HEI and ASB will not generally change, the Home Owners Loan Act and regulations issued thereunder will still apply, the applicable laws and regulations will be interpreted, and new and amended regulations will be adopted, by the Federal Reserve and the OCC. HEI will for the first time be subject to minimum consolidated capital requirements, and ASB may be required to be supervised through ASHI, its intermediate holding company. The Dodd-Frank Act requires regulators, at a minimum, to apply to bank and thrift holding companies leverage and risk-based capital standards that are at least as strict as those in effect at the insured depository institution level on the date the Act became effective, although there will be a phase-in period for meeting these standards. In addition, HEI will continue to be required to serve as a source of strength to ASB in the event of its financial distress. The Dodd-Frank Act also imposes new restrictions on the ability of a savings bank to pay dividends should it fail to remain a qualified thrift lender.

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More stringent affiliate transaction rules will apply to ASB in the securities lending, repurchase agreement and derivatives areas. Standards are raised with respect to the ability of ASB to merge with or acquire another institution. While the Dodd-Frank Act requires the minimum reserve ratio for the Deposit Insurance Fund to be increased from 1.15% to 1.35% by 2020, the FDIC is required to offset the effect of this increase for depository institutions with total consolidated assets of less than \$10 billion. Based on the proposed changes to the assessment base and rates, ASB anticipates a reduction in its annual FDIC assessment by approximately \$2 million. ASB may be affected by the provision of the Dodd-Frank Act that repeals, effective in July 2011 (unless extended), the prohibition on payments of interest by banks or savings associations on demand deposit accounts for businesses.

The Dodd-Frank Act establishes a Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (Bureau) to be housed in the Federal Reserve to take sole responsibility (subject to limited oversight by the new Financial Stability Oversight Council) for rulemaking under the principal federal consumer financial protection laws, such as the Truth in Lending Act, Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act, Equal Credit Opportunity Act, Truth in Savings Act, Fair Debt Collection Practices Act and several other consumer protection laws, but enforcement of these laws and rules will be by the OCC in the case of ASB because it has less than \$10 billion in assets. The Bureau will have broad power in that it will have authority to prohibit practices it finds to be unfair, deceptive or abusive, and it may also issue rules requiring specified disclosures, including the use of new model forms it may adopt. ASB may also be subject to new state regulation because of a provision in the Dodd-Frank Act that acknowledges that a federal savings bank may be subject to state regulation and only allows federal law to preempt state law on a case by case basis in the consumer financial protection area when (1) the state law would have a discriminatory effect on the bank compared to that on a bank chartered in that state; (2) the state law prevents or significantly interferes with a bank's exercise of its power; or (3) the state law is preempted by another federal law.

The Dodd-Frank Act also adopts a number of provisions that will impact the mortgage industry, including the imposition of new specific duties on the part of mortgage originators (such as ASB) to act in the best interests of consumers and to take steps to ensure that consumers will have the capability to repay loans they may obtain, as well as provisions imposing new disclosure requirements and requiring appraisal reforms. Regulations are required to be adopted under these provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act within 18 months after the date that is to be specified by the Secretary of the Treasury for the transfer of consumer protection power to the Bureau. ASB cannot predict at this time what effect these new rules may ultimately have on its mortgage origination practices, its ability to originate mortgage loans or the costs it will incur in complying with these requirements.

The Dodd-Frank Act will affect financial regulation more generally as well, although many of these regulatory changes may not impact ASB or the Company directly, either because they are limited in application to larger entities or because they relate to activities in which ASB is not substantially engaged. For example, the Dodd-Frank Act establishes a Financial Stability Oversight Council that would, among other things, designate certain nonbank financial companies that it considers to be of systemic risk to be supervised by the Federal Reserve, as well as monitor the financial markets for trends affecting systemic risk and coordinate the regulatory activities of the federal bank regulators. It also would establish a mechanism for the FDIC to resolve systemically important companies that may fail. The ability of companies to engage in derivatives transactions and hedge for their own account likely will be impacted by provisions in the Dodd-Frank Act that require such transactions to be moved to exchanges and for capital and margin to be held against them, as well as by the so-called Volcker rule, which will limit the ability of financial institutions to invest for their own account once the rule becomes effective (but with exceptions important to ASB, such as for purchases of U.S. government or agency obligations).

The Durbin Amendment to the Dodd-Frank Act requires the Federal Reserve to issue rules to ensure that debit card interchange fees are reasonable and proportional to the processing costs incurred. The Federal Reserve has proposed a cap on debit card interchange fees that card issuers can receive to 12 cents per transaction. ASB currently earns an average of 52 cents per transaction. As specified in the Dodd-Frank Act, these regulations will exempt banks with less than \$10 billion in assets. However, market pressures could very well push the impact down to all banks.

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Many of the provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act, as amended, will not become effective until a year or more after its enactment, when implementing regulations are issued and effective. Thus, management cannot predict the ultimate impact of the Dodd-Frank Act, as amended, on the Company or ASB at this time. Nor can management predict the impact or substance of other future federal or state legislation or regulation, or the application thereof.

Credit CARD Act. On May 22, 2009, President Obama signed the Credit Card Accountability Responsibility and Disclosure Act of 2009 into law. Among other things, it requires that consumers receive a reasonable amount of time to make their credit card payments, prohibits payment allocation methods that

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unfairly maximize interest charges, prohibits issuers from raising the interest rate on an existing credit card balance in certain circumstances, and prohibits issuers from charging over-limit fees unless the cardholder agreed to allow the issuer to complete over-limit transactions and restricts the manner in which the issuer may assess over-limit fees. The major provisions of the Act were effective February 22, 2010.

New overdraft rules. On November 12, 2009, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System announced that it amended Regulation E (which implements the Electronic Fund Transfer Act) to limit the ability of a financial institution to assess an overdraft fee for paying automated teller machine or one-time debit card transactions that overdraw a consumer's account, unless the consumer affirmatively consents, or opts in, to the institution's payment of overdrafts for those transactions. These new rules applied on July 1, 2010 for new accounts and August 15, 2010 for existing accounts. In 2009, these types of overdraft fees totaled approximately \$15 million pretax. The amendment had a negative impact on ASB's noninterest income of approximately \$4.4 million pretax for the second half of 2010.

FHLB of Seattle stock. As of December 31, 2010, ASB's investment in stock of the FHLB of Seattle of \$97.8 million was carried at cost because it can only be redeemed at par. There is a minimum required investment based on measurements of ASB's capital, assets and/or borrowing levels. The FHLB of Seattle reported net income of \$23.9 million for nine months ended September 30, 2010 compared to a net loss of \$144 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2009. The FHLB of Seattle reported retained earnings of \$77 million as of September 30, 2010 and was in compliance with all of its regulatory capital requirements. In October 2010, the FHLB of Seattle entered into a Stipulation and Consent to the Issuance of a Consent Order with the Federal Housing Finance Agency, which requires the FHLB of Seattle to take certain actions related to its business and operations. The Consents provide that, following a stabilization period and once the FHLB of Seattle reaches and maintains certain thresholds, it may redeem or repurchase capital stock and begin paying dividends. ASB does not believe that the Consents will affect the FHLB of Seattle's ability to meet ASB's liquidity and funding needs. ASB received cash dividends on its \$98 million of FHLB of Seattle stock of \$0.9 million in 2008, nil in 2009 and nil in 2010.

Commitments and contingencies. See Note 4 of HEI's Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Recent accounting pronouncements. See Recent accounting pronouncements and interpretations in Note 1 of HEI's Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Liquidity and capital resources.

December 31 (dollars in millions)	2010	% change	2009	% change
Total assets	\$ 4,797	(3)	\$ 4,941	(9)
Available-for-sale investment and mortgage-related securities	678	57	433	(34)
Loans receivable, net	3,498	(5)	3,670	(13)
Deposit liabilities	3,975	(2)	4,059	(3)
Other bank borrowings	237	(20)	298	(56)

As of December 31, 2010, ASB was one of Hawaii's largest financial institutions based on assets of \$4.8 billion and deposits of \$4.0 billion.

In July 2010, Moody's affirmed ASB's counterparty credit rating of A3 and changed ASB's outlook to stable from negative based on ASB's better than expected asset quality and earnings performance in the last several periods. In April 2007, S&P raised ASB's long-term/short-term counterparty credit ratings to BBB/A-2 from BBB-/A-3 and in July 2010 maintained the rating following its annual review of ASB. These ratings reflect only the view, at the time the ratings are issued, of the applicable rating agency from whom an explanation of the significance of such ratings may be obtained. Such ratings are not recommendations to buy, sell or hold any HEI or HECO securities; such ratings may be subject to revision or withdrawal at any time by the rating agencies; and each rating should be evaluated independently of any other rating.

ASB's principal sources of liquidity are customer deposits, borrowings and the maturity and repayment of portfolio loans and securities. ASB's deposits as of December 31, 2010 were \$83 million lower than December 31, 2009. ASB's principal sources of borrowings are advances from the FHLB and securities sold

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under agreements to repurchase from broker/dealers. As of December 31, 2010, FHLB borrowings totaled approximately \$65 million, representing 1.4% of assets. ASB is approved to borrow from the FHLB up to 35% of ASB's assets to the extent it provides qualifying collateral and holds sufficient FHLB stock. As of December 31, 2010, ASB's unused FHLB borrowing capacity was approximately \$1.3 billion. As of December 31, 2010, securities sold under agreements to repurchase totaled \$172 million, representing 3.6% of assets. ASB utilizes deposits, advances from the FHLB and securities sold under agreements to repurchase to fund maturing and withdrawable deposits, repay maturing borrowings, fund existing and future loans and purchase investment and mortgage-related securities. As of December 31, 2010, ASB had commitments to borrowers for undisbursed loan funds, loan commitments and unused lines and letters of credit of \$1.2 billion. Management believes ASB's current sources of funds will enable it to meet these obligations while maintaining liquidity at satisfactory levels.

As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, ASB had \$58.9 million and \$65.3 million of loans on nonaccrual status, respectively, or 1.7% and 1.8% of net loans outstanding, respectively. As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, ASB had \$4.3 million and \$4.0 million, respectively, of real estate acquired in settlement of loans.

In 2010, operating activities provided cash of \$113 million. Net cash of \$128 million was used by investing activities primarily due to purchases of investment and mortgage-related securities and capital expenditures, partly offset by net decreases in loans held for investment, repayments of investment and mortgage-related securities and proceeds from the sale of real estate. Financing activities used net cash of \$206 million due to net decreases in other borrowings and deposits and the payment of common stock dividends.

ASB believes that maintaining a satisfactory regulatory capital position provides a basis for public confidence, affords protection to depositors, helps to ensure continued access to capital markets on favorable terms and provides a foundation for growth. FDIC regulations restrict the ability of financial institutions that are not well-capitalized to compete on the same terms as well-capitalized institutions, such as by offering interest rates on deposits that are significantly higher than the rates offered by competing institutions. As of December 31, 2010, ASB was well-capitalized (see Capital requirements below for ASB's capital ratios).

For a discussion of ASB dividends, see Common stock equity in Note 4 of HEI's Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Certain factors that may affect future results and financial condition. Also see Forward-Looking Statements and Certain factors that may affect future results and financial condition for Consolidated HEI above.

Competition. The banking industry in Hawaii is highly competitive. ASB is one of Hawaii's largest financial institutions, based on total assets, and is in direct competition for deposits and loans, not only with larger institutions, but also with smaller institutions that are heavily promoting their services in certain niche areas, such as providing financial services to small- and medium-sized businesses, and national organizations offering financial services. ASB's main competitors are banks, savings associations, credit unions, mortgage brokers, finance companies and securities brokerage firms. These competitors offer a variety of lending, deposit and investment products to retail and business customers.

The primary factors in competing for deposits are interest rates, the quality and range of services offered, marketing, convenience of locations, hours of operation and perceptions of the institution's financial soundness and safety. To meet competition, ASB offers a variety of savings and checking accounts at competitive rates, convenient business hours, convenient branch locations with interbranch deposit and withdrawal privileges at each branch and convenient automated teller machines. ASB also conducts advertising and promotional campaigns.

The primary factors in competing for first mortgage and other loans are interest rates, loan origination fees and the quality and range of lending and other services offered. ASB believes that it is able to compete for such loans primarily through the competitive interest rates and loan fees it charges, the type of mortgage loan programs it offers and the efficiency and quality of the services it provides to individual borrowers and the business community.

ASB is a full-service community bank serving both consumer and commercial customers and has been diversifying its loan portfolio from single-family home mortgages to higher-spread, shorter-duration

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consumer, commercial and commercial real estate loans. The origination of consumer, commercial and commercial real estate loans involves risks and other considerations different from those associated with originating residential real estate loans. For example, the sources and level of competition may be different and credit risk is generally higher than for mortgage loans. These different risk factors are considered in the underwriting and pricing standards and in the allowance for loan losses established by ASB for its consumer, commercial and commercial real estate loans.

U.S. capital markets and credit and interest rate environment. Volatility in U.S. capital markets may negatively impact the fair values of investment and mortgage-related securities held by ASB. As of December 31, 2010, the fair value and carrying value of the investment and mortgage-related securities held by ASB were \$0.7 billion. ASB's strategic sales of its private-issue mortgage-related securities in the fourth quarter of 2009 and substantially all of its salable residential loan production during 2009 and more than 75% of its residential loan production in 2010 helped to reduce its exposure to credit risk and interest rate risk.

Interest rate risk is a significant risk of ASB's operations. ASB actively manages this risk, including managing the relationship of its interest-sensitive assets to its interest-sensitive liabilities. Persistent low levels of interest rates, weak loan demand, and excess liquidity in the financial system have made it challenging to find investments with adequate risk-adjusted returns, resulting in declining loan balances and an increase in ASB's liquidity position, with a negative impact on ASB's asset yields and net interest margin. If the current interest rate environment persists, the potential for compression of ASB's net interest margin will continue. ASB also manages the credit risk associated with its lending and securities portfolios, but a deep and prolonged recession led by a material decline in housing prices could materially impair the value of its portfolios. See "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk" below.

Technological developments. New technological developments (e.g., significant advances in internet banking) may impact ASB's future competitive position, results of operations and financial condition.

Environmental matters. Prior to extending a loan secured by real property, ASB conducts due diligence to assess whether or not the property may present environmental risks and potential cleanup liability. In the event of default and foreclosure of a loan, ASB may become the owner of the mortgaged property. For that reason, ASB seeks to avoid lending upon the security of, or acquiring through foreclosure, any property with significant potential environmental risks; however, there can be no assurance that ASB will successfully avoid all such environmental risks.

Regulation. ASB is subject to examination and comprehensive regulation by the Department of Treasury, OTS and the FDIC, and is subject to reserve requirements established by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Regulation by these agencies focuses in large measure on the adequacy of ASB's capital and the results of periodic "safety and soundness" examinations conducted by the OTS.

Capital requirements. The OTS, which is ASB's principal regulator, administers two sets of capital standards: minimum regulatory capital requirements and prompt corrective action requirements. The FDIC also has prompt corrective action capital requirements. As of December 31, 2010, ASB was in compliance with OTS minimum regulatory capital requirements and was "well-capitalized" within the meaning of OTS prompt corrective action regulations and FDIC capital regulations, as follows:

- ASB met applicable minimum regulatory capital requirements (noted in parentheses) as of December 31, 2010 with a tangible capital ratio of 9.2% (1.5%), a core capital ratio of 9.2% (4.0%) and a total risk-based capital ratio of 13.9% (8.0%).

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- ASB met the capital requirements to be generally considered well-capitalized (noted in parentheses) as of December 31, 2010 with a leverage ratio of 9.2% (5.0%), a Tier-1 risk-based capital ratio of 12.8% (6.0%) and a total risk-based capital ratio of 13.9% (10.0%).

The purpose of the prompt corrective action capital requirements is to establish thresholds for varying degrees of oversight and intervention by regulators. Declines in levels of capital, depending on their severity, will result in increasingly stringent mandatory and discretionary regulatory consequences. Capital levels may decline for any number of reasons, including reductions that would result if there were losses from

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operations, deterioration in collateral values or the inability to dispose of real estate owned (such as by foreclosure). The regulators have substantial discretion in the corrective actions they might direct and could include restrictions on dividends and other distributions that ASB may make to HEI (through ASHI) and the requirement that ASB develop and implement a plan to restore its capital. Under an agreement with regulators entered into by HEI when it acquired ASB, HEI currently could be required to contribute to ASB up to an additional \$28.3 million of capital, if necessary, to maintain ASB's capital position.

Examinations. ASB is subject to periodic safety and soundness examinations and other examinations by the OTS. In conducting its examinations, the OTS utilizes the Uniform Financial Institutions Rating System adopted by the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council, which system utilizes the CAMELS criteria for rating financial institutions. The six components in the rating system are: Capital adequacy, Asset quality, Management, Earnings, Liquidity and Sensitivity to market risk. The OTS examines and rates each CAMELS component. An overall CAMELS rating is also given, after taking into account all of the component ratings. A financial institution may be subject to formal regulatory or administrative direction or supervision such as a memorandum of understanding or a cease and desist order following an examination if its CAMELS rating is not satisfactory. An institution is prohibited from disclosing the OTS's report of its safety and soundness examination or the component and overall CAMELS rating to any person or organization not officially connected with the institution as an officer, director, employee, attorney, or auditor, except as provided by regulation. The OTS also regularly examines ASB's information technology practices and its performance under Community Reinvestment Act measurement criteria.

The Federal Deposit Insurance Act, as amended, addresses the safety and soundness of the deposit insurance system, supervision of depository institutions and improvement of accounting standards. Pursuant to this Act, federal banking agencies have promulgated regulations that affect the operations of ASB and its holding companies (e.g., standards for safety and soundness, real estate lending, accounting and reporting, transactions with affiliates and loans to insiders). FDIC regulations restrict the ability of financial institutions that fail to meet relevant capital measures to engage in certain activities, such as offering interest rates on deposits that are significantly higher than the rates offered by competing institutions. As of December 31, 2010, ASB was well-capitalized and thus not subject to these restrictions.

Qualified Thrift Lender status. ASB is a qualified thrift lender (QTL) under its federal thrift charter and, in order to maintain this status, ASB is required to maintain at least 65% of its assets in qualified thrift investments, which include housing-related loans (including mortgage-related securities) as well as certain small business loans, education loans, loans made through credit card accounts and a basket (not exceeding 20% of total assets) of other consumer loans and other assets. Savings associations that fail to maintain QTL status are subject to various penalties, including limitations on their activities. In ASB's case, the activities of HEI, ASHI and HEI's other subsidiaries would also be subject to restrictions if ASB failed to maintain its QTL status, and a failure or inability to comply with those restrictions could effectively result in the required divestiture of ASB. As of December 31, 2010, approximately 80% of ASB's assets were qualified thrift investments.

Unitary Savings and Loan Holding Company. The Gramm Act permitted banks, insurance companies and investment firms to compete directly against each other, thereby allowing one-stop shopping for an array of financial services. Although the Gramm Act further restricted the creation of so-called unitary savings and loan holding companies (i.e., companies such as HEI whose subsidiaries include one or more savings associations and one or more nonfinancial subsidiaries), the unitary savings and loan holding company relationship among HEI, ASHI and ASB is grandfathered under the Gramm Act so that HEI and its subsidiaries will be able to continue to engage in their current activities so long as ASB maintains its QTL status. Under the Gramm Act, any proposed sale of ASB would have to satisfy applicable statutory and regulatory requirements and potential acquirers of ASB would most likely be limited to companies that are already qualified as, or capable of qualifying as, either a traditional savings and loan association holding company or a bank holding company, or as one of the newly authorized financial holding companies permitted under the Gramm Act. There have been legislative proposals in the past which would operate to eliminate the

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thrift charter or the grandfathered status of HEI as a unitary thrift holding company and effectively require the divestiture of ASB.

Material estimates and critical accounting policies. Also see Material estimates and critical accounting policies for Consolidated HEI above.

Investment and mortgage-related securities. ASB owns federal agency obligations and mortgage-related securities issued by the FNMA, GNMA and FHLMC and municipal bonds, all of which are classified as available-for-sale and reported at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses excluded from earnings and reported in AOCI.

ASB views the determination of whether an investment security is temporarily or other-than-temporarily impaired as a critical accounting policy since the estimate is susceptible to significant change from period to period because it requires management to make significant judgments, assumptions and estimates in the preparation of its consolidated financial statements.

See Investment and mortgage-related securities in Note 1 of HEI's Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of securities impairment assessment and other-than-temporary impaired securities.

Prices for investments and mortgage-related securities are provided by independent market participants and are based on observable inputs using market-based valuation techniques. The prices of these securities may be influenced by factors such as market liquidity, corporate credit considerations of the underlying collateral, the levels of interest rates, expectations of prepayments and defaults, limited investor base, market sector concerns, and overall market psychology. Adverse changes in any of these factors may result in losses, and such losses could be material. As of December 31, 2010, ASB had investment and mortgage-related securities issued by FHLMC, GNMA and FNMA valued at \$0.6 billion.

Allowance for loan losses. See Note 1 of HEI's Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements and the discussion above under Earning assets, costing liabilities and other factors. As of December 31, 2010, ASB's allowance for loan losses was \$40.6 million and ASB had \$58.9 million of loans on nonaccrual status, compared to \$41.7 million and \$65.3 million at December 31, 2009, respectively. In 2010, ASB recorded a provision for loan losses of \$20.9 million.

The determination of the allowance for loan losses is sensitive to the credit risk ratings assigned to ASB's loan portfolio and loss ratios inherent in the ASB loan portfolio at any given point in time. A sensitivity analysis provides insight regarding the impact that adverse changes in credit risk ratings may have on ASB's allowance for loan losses. At December 31, 2010, in the event that 1% of the homogenous loans move down one delinquency classification (e.g., 1% of the loans in the 0-29 days delinquent category move to the 30-59 days delinquent category, 1% of the loans in the 30-59 days delinquent category move to the 60-89 days delinquent category and 1% of the loans in the 60-89 days delinquent category move to the 90+ days delinquent category) and 1% of non-homogenous loans were downgraded one credit risk rating category for each category (e.g., 1% of the loans in the pass category moved to the special mention category, 1% of the loans in the special mention category moved to the substandard category, 1% of the loans in the substandard category moved to the doubtful category and 1% of the loans in the doubtful category moved to the loss category), the allowance for loan losses would have increased by approximately \$0.5 million. The sensitivity analyses do not imply any expectation of future deterioration in ASB loans' risk ratings and they do not necessarily reflect the nature and extent of future changes in the allowance for loan losses due to the numerous quantitative and qualitative factors considered in determining ASB's allowance for loan losses. The example above is only one of a number of possible scenarios.

Although management believes ASB's allowance for loan losses is adequate, the actual loan losses, provision for loan losses and allowance for loan losses may be materially different if conditions change (e.g., if there is a significant change in the Hawaii economy or real estate market), and material increases in those amounts could have a material adverse affect on the Company's results of operations, financial position and cash flows.

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HECO:

The information required by this item is set forth in HECO's MD&A, incorporated herein by reference to page 3 of HECO Exhibit 99.2.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

HEI:

The Company manages various market risks in the ordinary course of business, including credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company believes the electric utility and the other segment's exposures to these two risks are not material as of December 31, 2010.

Credit risk for ASB is the risk that borrowers or issuers of securities will not be able to repay their obligations to the bank. Credit risk associated with ASB's lending portfolios is controlled through its underwriting standards, loan rating of commercial and commercial real estate loans, on-going monitoring by loan officers, credit review and quality control functions in these lending areas and adequate allowance for loan losses. Credit risk associated with the securities portfolio is mitigated through investment portfolio limits, experienced staff working with analytical tools, monthly fair value analysis and on-going monitoring and reporting such as investment watch reports and loss sensitivity analysis. See Allowance for loan losses above.

Liquidity risk for ASB is the risk that the bank will not meet its obligations when they become due. Liquidity risk is mitigated by ASB's asset/liability management process, on-going analytical analysis, monitoring and reporting information such as weekly cash-flow analyses and maintenance of liquidity contingency plans.

The Company is exposed to some commodity price risk primarily related to the fuel supply and IPP contracts of the electric utilities. The Company's commodity price risk is substantially mitigated so long as the electric utilities have their current ECACs in their rate schedules. The Company currently has no hedges against its commodity price risk. The Company currently has no exposure to market risk from trading activities nor foreign currency exchange rate risk.

The Company considers interest rate risk to be a very significant market risk as it could potentially have a significant effect on the Company's results of operations and financial condition, especially as it relates to ASB, but also as it may affect the discount rate used to determine retirement benefit liabilities, the market value of retirement benefit plans' assets and the electric utilities' allowed rates of return. Interest rate risk can be defined as the exposure of the Company's earnings to adverse movements in interest rates.

Bank interest rate risk

The Company's success is dependent, in part, upon ASB's ability to manage interest rate risk. ASB's interest-rate risk profile is strongly influenced by its primary business of making fixed-rate residential mortgage loans and taking in retail deposits. Large mismatches in the amounts or timing between the maturity or repricing of interest sensitive assets or liabilities could adversely affect ASB's earnings and the market value of its interest-sensitive assets and liabilities in the event of significant changes in the level of interest rates. Many other factors also affect ASB's exposure to changes in interest rates, such as general economic and financial conditions, customer preferences, and competition for loans or deposits.

ASB's Asset/Liability Management Committee (ALCO), whose voting members are officers and employees of ASB, is responsible for managing interest rate risk and carrying out the overall asset/liability management objectives and activities of ASB as approved by the ASB Board of Directors. ALCO establishes policies under which management monitors and coordinates ASB's assets and liabilities.

See Note 4 of HEI's Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of the use of rate lock commitments on loans held for sale and forward sale contracts to manage some interest rate risk associated with ASB's residential loan sale program.

Management of ASB measures interest-rate risk using simulation analysis with an emphasis on measuring changes in net interest income (NII) and the market value of interest-sensitive assets and liabilities in different interest-rate environments. The simulation analysis is performed using a dedicated asset/liability management software system enhanced with a mortgage prepayment model and a collateralized mortgage obligation database. The simulation software is capable of generating scenario-

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specific cash flows for all instruments using the specified contractual information for each instrument and product specific prepayment assumptions for mortgage loans and mortgage-related securities.

NII sensitivity analysis measures the change in ASB's twelve-month, pretax NII in alternate interest rate scenarios. NII sensitivity is measured as the change in NII in the alternate interest-rate scenarios as a percentage of the base case NII. The base case interest-rate scenario is established using the current yield curve and assumes interest rates remain constant over the next twelve months. The alternate scenarios are created by assuming rate ramps or gradual interest changes and accomplished by moving the yield curve in a parallel fashion, over the next twelve month period, in increments of +/- 100 basis points. The simulation model forecasts scenario-specific principal and interest cash flows for the interest-bearing assets and liabilities, and the NII is calculated for each scenario. Key balance sheet modeling assumptions used in the NII sensitivity analysis include: the size of the balance sheet remains relatively constant over the simulation horizon and maturing assets or liabilities are reinvested in similar instruments in order to maintain the current mix of the balance sheet. In addition, assumptions are made about the prepayment behavior of mortgage-related assets, future pricing spreads for new assets and liabilities, and the speed and magnitude with which deposit rates change in response to changes in the overall level of interest rates.

ASB's net portfolio value (NPV) ratio is a measure of the economic capitalization of ASB. The NPV ratio is the ratio of the net portfolio value of ASB to the present value of expected net cash flows from existing assets. Net portfolio value represents the theoretical market value of ASB's net worth and is defined as the present value of expected net cash flows from existing assets minus the present value of expected cash flows from existing liabilities plus the present value of expected net cash flows from existing off-balance sheet contracts. The NPV ratio is calculated by ASB pursuant to guidelines established by the OTS in Thrift Bulletin 13a and The OTS Net Portfolio Value Model Manual. Key assumptions used in the calculation of ASB's NPV ratio include the prepayment behavior of loans and investments, the possible distribution of future interest rates, pricing spreads for assets and liabilities in the alternate scenarios and the rate and balance behavior of deposit accounts with indeterminate maturities. Typically, if the value of ASB's assets grows relative to the value of its liabilities, the NPV ratio will increase. Conversely, if the value of ASB's liabilities grows relative to the value of its assets, the NPV ratio will decrease. The NPV ratio is calculated in multiple scenarios. As with the NII simulation, the base case is represented by the current yield curve. Alternate scenarios are created by assuming immediate parallel shifts in the yield curve in increments of +/- 100 basis points.

The NPV ratio sensitivity measure is the change from the NPV ratio calculated in the base case to the NPV ratio calculated in the alternate rate scenarios. The sensitivity measure alone is not necessarily indicative of the interest-rate risk of an institution, as institutions with high levels of capital may be able to support a high sensitivity measure. This measure is evaluated in conjunction with the NPV ratio calculated in each scenario.

ASB's interest-rate risk sensitivity measures as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 constitute forward-looking statements and were as follows:

December 31 Change in interest rates (basis points)	Change in NII Gradual change	2010 NPV ratio	NPV ratio sensitivity*	Change in NII Gradual change	2009 NPV ratio	NPV ratio sensitivity*
		Instantaneous change			Instantaneous change	
+300	(1.3)%	12.04%	(196)	(0.3)%	10.92%	(245)
+200	(1.3)	12.84	(116)	(0.3)	11.86	(151)
+100	(0.8)	13.52	(48)	(0.2)	12.72	(65)
Base		14.00			13.37	
-100	(0.6)	14.04	4	(0.9)	13.53	16

* Change from base case in basis points (bp).

Management believes that ASB's interest rate risk position as of December 31, 2010 represents a reasonable level of risk. Under the rising interest rate scenarios, the December 31, 2010 NII profile was more liability sensitive compared to December 31, 2009 due primarily to changes in the asset mix.

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ASB's base NPV ratio as of December 31, 2010 increased compared to December 31, 2009 due to the higher relative value of the mortgage portfolio and the decrease in size and change in mix of the balance sheet.

ASB's NPV ratio sensitivity as of December 31, 2010 was less sensitive in the rising rate scenarios compared to December 31, 2009 as the asset mix shifted from longer duration mortgages to shorter duration loans and investments.

The computation of the prospective effects of hypothetical interest rate changes on the NII sensitivity, NPV ratio, and NPV ratio sensitivity analyses is based on numerous assumptions, including relative levels of market interest rates, loan prepayments, balance changes and pricing strategies, and should not be relied upon as indicative of actual results. To the extent market conditions and other factors vary from the assumptions used in the simulation analysis, actual results may differ materially from the simulation results. Furthermore, NII sensitivity analysis measures the change in ASB's twelve-month, pretax NII in alternate interest rate scenarios, and is intended to help management identify potential exposures in ASB's current balance sheet and formulate appropriate strategies for managing interest rate risk. The simulation does not contemplate any actions that ASB management might undertake in response to changes in interest rates. Further, the changes in NII vary in the twelve-month simulation period and are not necessarily evenly distributed over the period. These analyses are for analytical purposes only and do not represent management's views of future market movements, the level of future earnings, or the timing of any changes in earnings within the twelve month analysis horizon. The actual impact of changes in interest rates on NII will depend on the magnitude and speed with which rates change, actual changes in ASB's balance sheet, and management's responses to the changes in interest rates.

Other than bank interest rate risk

The Company's general policy is to manage other than bank interest rate risk through use of a combination of short-term debt, long-term debt (currently fixed-rate debt) and preferred securities. As of December 31, 2010, management believes the Company is exposed to other than bank interest rate risk because of its periodic borrowing requirements, the impact of interest rates on the discount rate and the market value of plan assets used to determine retirement benefits expenses and obligations (see Retirement benefits (pension and other postretirement benefits) in Management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations and Note 9 of HEI's Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements) and the possible effect of interest rates on the electric utilities' allowed rates of return (see Electric utility Certain factors that may affect future results and financial condition Regulation of electric utility rates). Other than these exposures, management believes its exposure to other than bank interest rate risk is not material. The Company's longer-term debt, in the form of revenue bonds and Medium-Term Notes, is at fixed rates. Therefore, the estimated fair value of such debt is lower than the amount outstanding (see Note 15 of HEI's Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements). See Note 6 of HEI's Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of the use of forward starting swaps to manage some of the interest rate risk associated with HEI's planned issuance of long-term debt in the future.

HECO:

The information required by this item is set forth in HECO's Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk, incorporated herein by reference to page 3 of HECO Exhibit 99.2.

ITEM 8.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

HEI:

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<u>Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	95

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of
Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc.:

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2010 and the related consolidated statements of income, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the year then ended present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc. and its subsidiaries (the Company) at December 31, 2010, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Company's management is responsible for these financial statements, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the Annual Report of Management on Internal Control over Financial Reporting appearing under Item 9A. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements and on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our integrated audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit of the financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audit also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

As discussed in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company changed the manner in which it accounts for variable interest entities as of January 1, 2010.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Los Angeles, California

February 18, 2011

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2009, and the related consolidated statements of income, changes in shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the two-year period ended December 31, 2009. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2009, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the years in the two-year period ended December 31, 2009, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Honolulu, Hawaii
February 19, 2010

Table of Contents**Consolidated Statements of Income**

Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Years ended December 31 (in thousands, except per share amounts)	2010	2009	2008
Revenues			
Electric utility	\$ 2,382,366	\$ 2,035,009	\$ 2,860,350
Bank	282,693	274,719	358,553
Other	(77)	(138)	17
	2,664,982	2,309,590	3,218,920
Expenses			
Electric utility	2,203,978	1,865,338	2,668,991
Bank	190,105	242,955	331,601
Other	14,688	13,633	14,171
	2,408,771	2,121,926	3,014,763
Operating income (loss)			
Electric utility	178,388	169,671	191,359
Bank	92,588	31,764	26,952
Other	(14,765)	(13,771)	(14,154)
	256,211	187,664	204,157
Interest expense other than on deposit liabilities and other bank borrowings	(81,538)	(76,330)	(76,142)
Allowance for borrowed funds used during construction	2,558	5,268	3,741
Allowance for equity funds used during construction	6,016	12,222	9,390
Income before income taxes	183,247	128,824	141,146
Income taxes	67,822	43,923	48,978
Net income	115,425	84,901	92,168
Preferred stock dividends of subsidiaries	1,890	1,890	1,890
Net income for common stock	\$ 113,535	\$ 83,011	\$ 90,278
Basic earnings per common share	\$ 1.22	\$ 0.91	\$ 1.07
Diluted earnings per common share	\$ 1.21	\$ 0.91	\$ 1.07
Dividends per common share	\$ 1.24	\$ 1.24	\$ 1.24
Weighted-average number of common shares outstanding	93,421	91,396	84,631
Dilutive effect of share-based compensation	272	120	89
Adjusted weighted-average shares	93,693	91,516	84,720

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**Consolidated Balance Sheets**

Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc. and Subsidiaries

December 31 (dollars in thousands)	2010	2009
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 330,651	\$ 503,922
Accounts receivable and unbilled revenues, net	266,996	241,116
Available-for-sale investment and mortgage-related securities	678,152	432,881
Investment in stock of Federal Home Loan Bank of Seattle	97,764	97,764
Loans receivable held for investment, net	3,489,880	3,645,578
Loans held for sale, at lower of cost or fair value	7,849	24,915
Property, plant and equipment, net		
Land	\$ 66,002	\$ 67,381
Plant and equipment	5,034,211	4,832,740
Construction in progress	103,303	133,972
	5,203,516	5,034,093
Less accumulated depreciation	(2,037,598)	(1,945,482)
Regulatory assets	478,330	426,862
Other	487,614	381,163
Goodwill	82,190	82,190
Total assets	\$ 9,085,344	\$ 8,925,002
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 202,446	\$ 159,044
Interest and dividends payable	27,814	27,950
Deposit liabilities	3,975,372	4,058,760
Short-term borrowings - other than bank	24,923	41,989
Other bank borrowings	237,319	297,628
Long-term debt, net - other than bank	1,364,942	1,364,815
Deferred income taxes	278,958	188,875
Regulatory liabilities	296,797	288,214
Contributions in aid of construction	335,364	321,544
Other	823,479	700,242
Total liabilities	7,567,414	7,449,061
Preferred stock of subsidiaries - not subject to mandatory redemption	34,293	34,293
Shareholders' equity		
Preferred stock, no par value, authorized 10,000,000 shares; issued: none		
Common stock, no par value, authorized 200,000,000 shares; issued and outstanding: 94,690,932 shares and 92,520,638 shares in 2010 and 2009, respectively	1,314,199	1,265,157
Retained earnings	181,910	184,213
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes		
Net unrealized gains on securities	\$ 3,532	\$ 4,728
Unrealized losses on derivatives	(1,169)	
Retirement benefit plans	(14,835)	(12,472)
	(12,450)	(7,722)
Total shareholders' equity	1,483,637	1,441,648

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Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$	9,085,344	\$	8,925,002
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc. and Subsidiaries

				Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Total
(in thousands, except per share amounts)		Common stock Shares	Amount	Retained earnings	
Balance, December 31, 2007		83,432	1,072,101	225,168	(21,842)
Comprehensive income:					
Net income for common stock				90,278	90,278
Net unrealized losses on securities:					
Net unrealized losses arising during the period, net of tax benefits of \$19,892					(30,124)
Less: reclassification adjustment for net realized losses included in net income, net of tax benefits of \$9,998					15,142
Retirement benefit plans:					
Prior service credit arising during the period, net of taxes of \$641					992
Net losses arising during the period, net of tax benefits of \$111,967					(175,240)
Less: amortization of transition obligation, prior service credit and net losses recognized during the period in net periodic benefit cost, net of tax benefits of \$3,696					5,801
Less: reclassification adjustment for impact of D&Os of the PUC included in regulatory assets, net of tax benefits of \$96,975					152,256
Other comprehensive loss					(31,173)
Comprehensive income					59,105
Issuance of common stock:					
Common stock offering		5,000	115,000		115,000
Dividend reinvestment and stock purchase plan		1,425	34,607		34,607
Retirement savings and other plans		659	15,267		15,267
Expenses and other, net			(5,346)		(5,346)
Common stock dividends (\$1.24 per share)				(104,606)	(104,606)
Balance, December 31, 2008		90,516	1,231,629	210,840	(53,015)
Cumulative effect of adoption of a standard on other-than-temporary					
Impairment recognition, net of taxes of \$2,497				3,781	(3,781)
Comprehensive income:					
Net income for common stock				83,011	83,011
Net unrealized gains on securities:					
Net unrealized gains on securities arising during the period, net of taxes of \$8,543					12,938
Less: reclassification adjustment for net realized losses included in net income, net of tax benefits of \$18,882					28,596
Retirement benefit plans:					
Net transition asset arising during the period, net of taxes of \$4,172					6,549
Prior service credit arising during the period, net of taxes of \$921					1,446
Net gains arising during the period, net of taxes of \$41,218					64,547
Less: amortization of transition obligation, prior service credit and net losses recognized during the period in net periodic benefit cost, net of tax benefits of \$6,861					10,754
Less: reclassification adjustment for impact of D&Os of the PUC included in regulatory assets, net of taxes of \$48,251					(75,756)
Other comprehensive income					49,074
Comprehensive income					132,085
Issuance of common stock:					
Dividend reinvestment and stock purchase plan		1,714	27,701		27,701
Retirement savings and other plans		291	4,771		4,771

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Expenses and other, net		1,056		1,056
Common stock dividends (\$1.24 per share)			(113,419)	(113,419)
Balance, December 31, 2009	92,521	1,265,157	184,213	(7,722) 1,441,648
Comprehensive income:				
Net income for common stock			113,535	113,535
Net unrealized losses on securities:				
Net unrealized losses on securities arising during the period, net of tax benefits of \$789				(1,196) (1,196)
Unrealized losses on derivatives qualified as cash flow hedges:				
Net unrealized holding losses arising during the period, net of tax benefits of \$745				(1,169) (1,169)
Retirement benefit plans:				
Prior service credit arising during the period, net of taxes of \$3,001				4,712 4,712
Net losses arising during the period, net of tax benefits of \$28,431				(44,626) (44,626)
Less: amortization of transition obligation, prior service credit and net losses recognized during the period in net periodic benefit cost, net of tax benefits of \$2,566				4,030 4,030
Less: reclassification adjustment for impact of D&Os of the PUC included in regulatory assets, net of tax benefits of \$21,336				33,499 33,499
Other comprehensive loss				(4,750)
Comprehensive income				108,785
Issuance of common stock:	Dividend reinvestment and stock purchase plan	1,685	37,296	37,296
	Retirement savings and other plans	485	8,934	8,934
	Expenses and other, net		2,812	2,812
Common stock dividends (\$1.24 per share)			(115,838)	(115,838)
Balance, December 31, 2010	94,691	1,314,199	181,910	(12,472) 1,483,637

As of December 31, 2010, HEI had reserved a total of 18,816,260 shares of common stock for future issuance under the HEI Dividend Reinvestment and Stock Purchase Plan (DRIP), the Hawaiian Electric Industries Retirement Savings Plan (HEIRSP), the 1987 Stock Option and Incentive Plan, the HEI 1990 Nonemployee Director Stock Plan, the ASB 401(k) Plan and the 2010 Executive Incentive Plan.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows**

Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Years ended December 31 (in thousands)	2010	2009	2008
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net income	\$ 115,425	\$ 84,901	\$ 92,168
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	154,523	151,282	150,977
Other amortization	4,605	5,389	5,085
Provision for loan losses	20,894	32,000	10,334
Gain on pension curtailment			(472)
Loans receivable originated and purchased, held for sale	(360,527)	(443,843)	(204,457)
Proceeds from sale of loans receivable, held for sale	392,406	471,194	185,291
Net losses on sale of investment and mortgage-related securities		32,034	17,376
Other-than-temporary impairment on available-for-sale mortgage-related securities		15,444	7,764
Changes in deferred income taxes	97,791	12,787	5,134
Changes in excess tax benefits from share-based payment arrangements	45	310	(405)
Allowance for equity funds used during construction	(6,016)	(12,222)	(9,390)
Decrease in cash overdraft	(141)		
Changes in assets and liabilities			
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable and unbilled revenues, net	(25,880)	59,550	(6,219)
Decrease (increase) in fuel oil stock	(74,044)	(946)	14,157
Increase (decrease) in accounts, interest and dividends payable	43,266	3,410	(18,715)
Changes in prepaid and accrued income taxes and utility revenue taxes	(5,252)	(61,977)	16,466
Changes in other assets and liabilities	(16,378)	(64,845)	(5,280)
Net cash provided by operating activities	340,717	284,468	259,814
Cash flows from investing activities			
Available-for-sale investment and mortgage-related securities purchased	(714,552)	(297,864)	(489,264)
Principal repayments on available-for-sale investment and mortgage-related securities	465,437	357,233	610,521
Proceeds from sale of available-for-sale investment and mortgage-related securities		185,134	1,311,596
Proceeds from sale of other investments			17
Net decrease (increase) in loans held for investment	118,892	484,960	(92,241)
Proceeds from sale of real estate acquired in settlement of loans	5,967	1,555	
Capital expenditures	(182,125)	(304,761)	(282,051)
Contributions in aid of construction	22,555	14,170	17,319
Other	5,092	1,199	1,116
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(278,734)	441,626	1,077,013
Cash flows from financing activities			
Net decrease in deposit liabilities	(83,388)	(121,415)	(167,085)
Net increase (decrease) in short-term borrowings with original maturities of three months or less	(17,066)	41,989	(91,780)
Net decrease in retail repurchase agreements	(60,308)	(3,829)	(37,142)
Proceeds from other bank borrowings		310,000	2,592,635
Repayments of other bank borrowings		(689,517)	(3,682,119)
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt		153,186	19,275

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Repayment of long-term debt			(50,000)
Changes in excess tax benefits from share-based payment arrangements	(45)	(310)	405
Net proceeds from issuance of common stock	22,706	15,329	136,443
Common stock dividends	(93,034)	(96,843)	(83,604)
Preferred stock dividends of subsidiaries	(1,890)	(1,890)	(1,890)
Increase (decrease) in cash overdraft		(9,545)	1,265
Other	(2,229)	(2,762)	350
Net cash used in financing activities	(235,254)	(405,607)	(1,363,247)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(173,271)	320,487	(26,420)
Cash and cash equivalents, January 1	503,922	183,435	209,855
Cash and cash equivalents, December 31	\$ 330,651	\$ 503,922	\$ 183,435

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

1 • Summary of significant accounting policies

General

Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc. (HEI) is a holding company with direct and indirect subsidiaries principally engaged in electric utility and banking businesses, primarily in the State of Hawaii. HEI's common stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange.

Basis of presentation. In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses. Actual results could differ significantly from those estimates.

Material estimates that are particularly susceptible to significant change include the amounts reported for investment and mortgage-related securities; property, plant and equipment; pension and other postretirement benefit obligations; contingencies and litigation; income taxes; regulatory assets and liabilities; electric utility revenues; and allowance for loan losses.

Consolidation. The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of HEI and its subsidiaries (collectively, the Company), but exclude subsidiaries which are variable interest entities (VIEs) of which the Company is not the primary beneficiary. Investments in companies over which the Company has the ability to exercise significant influence, but not control, are accounted for using the equity method. All material intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

See Note 5 for information regarding unconsolidated VIEs.

Cash and cash equivalents. The Company considers cash on hand, deposits in banks, deposits with the Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) of Seattle, federal funds sold (excess funds that American Savings Bank, F.S.B. (ASB) loans to other banks overnight at the federal funds rate), money market accounts, certificates of deposit, short-term commercial paper of non-affiliates, reverse repurchase agreements and liquid investments (with original maturities of three months or less) to be cash and cash equivalents.

Investment and mortgage-related securities. Debt securities that the Company intends to and has the ability to hold to maturity are classified as held-to-maturity securities and reported at amortized cost. Marketable equity securities and debt securities that are bought and held principally for the purpose of selling them in the near term are classified as trading securities and reported at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses included in earnings. Marketable equity securities and debt securities not classified as either held-to-maturity or trading securities are classified as available-for-sale securities and reported at fair value, with unrealized gains and temporary losses excluded from earnings and reported on a

net basis in accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI).

For securities that are not trading securities, individual securities are assessed for impairment at least on a quarterly basis, and more frequently when economic or market conditions warrant. An investment is impaired if the fair value of the security is less than its carrying value at the financial statement date. When a security is impaired, the Company determines whether this impairment is temporary or other-than-temporary. If the Company does not expect to recover the entire amortized cost basis of the security, an other-than-temporary impairment (OTTI) exists. If the Company intends to sell the security, or will more likely than not be required to sell the security before recovery of its amortized cost, the OTTI must be recognized in earnings. If the Company does not intend to sell the security and it is not more likely than not that the Company will be required to sell the security before recovery of its amortized cost, the OTTI shall be separated into the amount representing the credit loss and the amount related to all other factors. The amount of OTTI related to the credit loss is recognized in earnings while the remaining OTTI is recognized in other comprehensive income. Once an OTTI has been recognized on a security, the Company accounts for the security as if the security had been purchased on the measurement date of the OTTI at an amortized cost basis equal to the previous amortized cost basis less the OTTI recognized in earnings. The difference between the new amortized cost

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basis and the cash flows expected to be collected is accreted in accordance with existing applicable guidance as interest income. Any discount or reduced premium recorded for the security will be amortized over the remaining life of the security in a prospective manner based on the amount and timing of future estimated cash flows. If upon subsequent evaluation, there is a significant increase in cash flows expected to be collected or if actual cash flows are significantly greater than cash flows previously expected, such changes shall be accounted for as a prospective adjustment to the accretable yield.

The specific identification method is used in determining realized gains and losses on the sales of securities. Discounts and premiums on investment securities are accreted or amortized over the remaining lives of the securities, adjusted for actual portfolio prepayments, using the interest method. Discounts and premiums on mortgage-related securities are accreted or amortized over the remaining lives of the securities, adjusted based on changes in anticipated prepayments, using the interest method.

Equity method. Investments in up to 50%-owned affiliates over which the Company has the ability to exercise significant influence over the operating and financing policies and investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries (e.g. HECO Capital Trust III) are accounted for under the equity method, whereby the investment is carried at cost, plus (or minus) the Company's equity in undistributed earnings (or losses) and minus distributions since acquisition. Equity in earnings or losses is reflected in operating revenues. Equity method investments are evaluated for other-than-temporary impairment. Also see "Variable interest entities" below.

Property, plant and equipment. Property, plant and equipment are reported at cost. Self-constructed electric utility plant includes engineering, supervision, administrative and general costs and an allowance for the cost of funds used during the construction period. These costs are recorded in construction in progress and are transferred to property, plant and equipment when construction is completed and the facilities are either placed in service or become useful for public utility purposes. Costs for betterments that make property, plant or equipment more useful, more efficient, of greater durability or of greater capacity are also capitalized. Upon the retirement or sale of electric utility plant, generally no gain or loss is recognized. The cost of the plant retired is charged to accumulated depreciation. Amounts collected from customers for cost of removal (expected to exceed salvage value in the future) are included in regulatory liabilities.

Depreciation. Depreciation is computed primarily using the straight-line method over the estimated lives of the assets being depreciated. Electric utility plant additions in the current year are depreciated beginning January 1 of the following year in accordance with rate-making. Electric utility plant has lives ranging from 20 to 69 years for production plant, from 25 to 60 years for transmission and distribution plant and from 7 to 45 years for general plant. The electric utilities' composite annual depreciation rate, which includes a component for cost of removal, was 3.5% in 2010, 3.8% in 2009 and 3.8% in 2008.

Leases. HEI, HECO and its subsidiaries and ASB have entered into lease agreements for the use of equipment and office space. The provisions of some of the lease agreements contain renewal options.

Operating lease expense was \$13 million, \$16 million and \$16 million in 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Future minimum lease payments are \$13 million, \$12 million, \$11 million, \$9 million, \$7 million and \$28 million for 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015 and thereafter, respectively.

Retirement benefits. Pension and other postretirement benefit costs are charged primarily to expense and electric utility plant. Funding for the Company's qualified pension plans (Plans) is based on actuarial assumptions adopted by the Pension Investment Committee administering the

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Plans on the advice of an enrolled actuary. The participating employers contribute amounts to a master pension trust for the Plans in accordance with the funding requirements of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended (ERISA), including changes promulgated by the Pension Protection Act of 2006, and considering the deductibility of contributions under the Internal Revenue Code. The Company generally funds at least the net periodic pension cost during the year, subject to limits and targeted funded status as determined with the consulting actuary. Under a pension tracking mechanism approved by the Public Utilities Commission of the State of Hawaii (PUC), Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc. (HECO) generally will make contributions to the pension fund at the minimum level required under the law, until its pension asset (existing at the time of the PUC decision and determined based on the cumulative fund contributions in excess of the cumulative net

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periodic pension cost recognized) is reduced to zero, at which time HECO would fund the pension cost as specified in the pension tracking mechanism. Hawaii Electric Light Company, Inc. (HELCO) and Maui Electric Company, Limited (MECO) will generally fund the net periodic pension cost. Future decisions in rate cases could further impact funding amounts.

Certain health care and/or life insurance benefits are provided to eligible retired employees and the employees' beneficiaries and covered dependents. The Company generally funds the net periodic postretirement benefit costs other than pensions and the amortization of the regulatory asset for postretirement benefits other than pensions (OPEB), while maximizing the use of the most tax advantaged funding vehicles, subject to cash flow requirements and reviews of the funded status with the consulting actuary. The electric utilities must fund OPEB costs as specified in the OPEB tracking mechanisms, which were approved by the PUC. Future decisions in rate cases could further impact funding amounts.

The Company recognizes on its balance sheet the funded status of its defined benefit pension and other postretirement benefit plans, as adjusted by the impact of decisions of the PUC.

Environmental expenditures. The Company is subject to numerous federal and state environmental statutes and regulations. In general, environmental contamination treatment costs are charged to expense, unless it is probable that the PUC would allow such costs to be recovered in future rates, in which case such costs would be capitalized as regulatory assets. Also, environmental costs are capitalized if the costs extend the life, increase the capacity, or improve the safety or efficiency of property; the costs mitigate or prevent future environmental contamination; or the costs are incurred in preparing the property for sale. Environmental costs are either capitalized or charged to expense when environmental assessments and/or remedial efforts are probable and the cost can be reasonably estimated.

Financing costs. Financing costs related to the registration and sale of HEI common stock are recorded in shareholders' equity.

HEI uses the straight-line method to amortize the long-term debt financing costs of the holding company over the term of the related debt.

HECO and its subsidiaries use the straight-line method to amortize long-term debt financing costs and premiums or discounts over the term of the related debt. Unamortized financing costs and premiums or discounts on HECO and its subsidiaries' long-term debt retired prior to maturity are classified as regulatory assets (costs and premiums) or liabilities (discounts) and are amortized on a straight-line basis over the remaining original term of the retired debt. The method and periods for amortizing financing costs, premiums and discounts, including the treatment of these items when long-term debt is retired prior to maturity, have been established by the PUC as part of the rate-making process.

HEI and HECO and its subsidiaries use the straight-line method to amortize the fees and related costs paid to secure a firm commitment under their line-of-credit arrangements.

Income taxes. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are established for the temporary differences between the financial reporting bases and the tax bases of the Company's assets and liabilities at federal and state tax rates expected to be in effect when such deferred tax assets or liabilities are realized or settled. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during

the periods in which those temporary differences become deductible.

Federal and state investment tax credits are deferred and amortized over the estimated useful lives of the properties which qualified for the credits.

Governmental tax authorities could challenge a tax return position taken by management. If the Company's position does not prevail, the Company's results of operations and financial condition may be adversely affected as the related deferred or current income tax asset might be impaired and written down or written off or an unanticipated tax liability might be incurred.

The Company uses a more-likely-than-not recognition threshold and measurement standard for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return.

Earnings per share. Basic earnings per share (EPS) is computed by dividing net income for common stock by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted EPS is computed

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similarly, except that common shares for dilutive stock compensation are added to the denominator. The Company uses the two-class method of computing EPS as restricted stock grants include non-forfeitable rights to dividends and are participating securities.

Under the two-class method, EPS was comprised as follows for both unvested restricted stock awards and unrestricted common stock:

	2010		2009		2008	
	Basic	Diluted	Basic and diluted		Basic and diluted	
Distributed earnings	\$ 1.24	\$ 1.24	\$ 1.24	\$ 1.24	\$ 1.24	\$ 1.24
Undistributed earnings (loss)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.33)		(0.17)	
	\$ 1.22	\$ 1.21	\$ 0.91	\$ 1.07		

As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, the antidilutive effect of stock appreciation rights (SARs) on 450,000 and 480,000 shares of common stock (for which the SARs exercise prices were greater than the closing market price of HEI's common stock), respectively, was not included in the computation of diluted EPS.

Share-based compensation. The Company applies the fair value based method of accounting to account for its stock compensation, including the use of a forfeiture assumption. See Note 10.

Impairment of long-lived assets and long-lived assets to be disposed of. The Company reviews long-lived assets and certain identifiable intangibles for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to future net cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeds the fair value of the assets. Assets to be disposed of are reported at the lower of the carrying amount or fair value, less costs to sell.

Recent accounting pronouncements and interpretations.

Noncontrolling interests. In December 2007, the FASB issued a standard that requires the recognition of a noncontrolling interest (i.e., a minority interest) as equity in the consolidated financial statements, separate from the parent's equity, and requires the amount of consolidated net income attributable to the parent and to the noncontrolling interest to be clearly identified and presented on the face of the income statement. Changes in the parent's ownership interest that leave control intact are accounted for as capital transactions (i.e., as increases or decreases in ownership), a gain or loss will be recognized when a subsidiary is deconsolidated based on the fair value of the noncontrolling equity investment (not carrying amount), and entities must provide sufficient disclosures that clearly identify and distinguish between the interests of the parent and of the noncontrolling owners. The Company adopted the standard prospectively on January 1, 2009, except for the presentation and disclosure requirements which must be applied retrospectively.

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In April 2010, management evaluated the impact of Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2009-04, Accounting for Redeemable Equity Instruments, and the provisions of the utilities' \$34 million of preferred stock that allowed preferred shareholders to potentially control the board if preferred dividends were not paid for four quarters, which could lead to the redemption of the preferred shares. This evaluation resulted in the movement of preferred stock of subsidiaries on the consolidated balance sheet from shareholders' equity to mezzanine equity and the removal of preferred stock of subsidiaries from the consolidated statement of changes in shareholders' equity for all prior periods presented, which changes were immaterial to the financial statements. There were no changes to previously reported operating income, net income, earnings per share and cash flows.

Variable interest entities. In June 2009, the FASB issued a standard that amends the guidance in FASB Accounting Standards CodificationTM (ASC) Topic 810 related to the consolidation of VIEs. The standard eliminates exceptions to consolidating qualifying special-purpose entities, contains new criteria for determining the primary beneficiary, and increases the frequency of required reassessments to determine whether a company is the primary beneficiary of a VIE. It also clarifies, but does not significantly change, the

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characteristics that identify a VIE. The Company adopted this standard in the first quarter of 2010 and the adoption did not impact the Company's financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Allowance for Credit Losses. In July 2010, the FASB issued ASU No. 2010-20, "Disclosures about the Credit Quality of Financing Receivables and the Allowance for Credit Losses," which requires the Company to provide a greater level of disaggregated information about the credit quality of the Company's loans and leases and the Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses (the Allowance). This ASU also requires the Company to disclose additional information related to credit quality indicators, nonaccrual and past due information, and information related to impaired loans and loans modified in a troubled debt restructuring. See Note 4.

Reclassifications. Certain reclassifications have been made to prior years' financial statements to conform to the 2010 presentation, which did not affect previously reported results of operations.

Electric utility

Accounts receivable. Accounts receivable are recorded at the invoiced amount. The electric utilities generally assess a late payment charge on balances unpaid from the previous month. The allowance for doubtful accounts is the Company's best estimate of the amount of probable credit losses in the Company's existing accounts receivable. On a monthly basis, the Company adjusts its allowance, with a corresponding charge (credit) on the statement of income, based on its historical write-off experience. Account balances are charged off against the allowance after collection efforts have been exhausted and the potential for recovery is considered remote.

Contributions in aid of construction. The electric utilities receive contributions from customers for special construction requirements. As directed by the PUC, contributions are amortized on a straight-line basis over 30 years as an offset against depreciation expense.

Electric utility revenues. Electric utility revenues are based on rates authorized by the PUC and include revenues applicable to energy consumed in the accounting period but not yet billed to the customers. Revenues related to the sale of energy are generally recorded when service is rendered or energy is delivered to customers.

The rate schedules of the electric utilities include energy cost adjustment clauses (ECACs) under which electric rates are adjusted for changes in the weighted-average price paid for fuel oil and certain components of purchased power, and the relative amounts of company-generated power and purchased power. The ECACs also include a provision requiring a quarterly reconciliation of the amounts collected through the ECACs.

HECO and its subsidiaries' operating revenues include amounts for various revenue taxes. Revenue taxes are generally recorded as an expense in the year the related revenues are recognized. However, HECO and its subsidiaries' revenue tax payments to the taxing authorities are based on the prior years' revenues. For 2010, 2009 and 2008, HECO and its subsidiaries included approximately \$211 million, \$181 million and \$252 million, respectively, of revenue taxes in operating revenues and in taxes, other than income taxes expense.

Power purchase agreements. If a power purchase agreement (PPA) falls within the scope of ASC Topic 840, Leases, and results in the classification of the agreement as a capital lease, the electric utility would recognize a capital asset and a lease obligation. Currently, none of the PPAs is required to be recorded as a capital lease.

The utilities evaluate PPAs to determine if the PPAs are VIEs, if the utilities are primary beneficiaries and if consolidation is required. See Note 5.

Repairs and maintenance costs. Repairs and maintenance costs for overhauls of generating units are generally expensed as they are incurred.

Allowance for funds used during construction (AFUDC). AFUDC is an accounting practice whereby the costs of debt and equity funds used to finance plant construction are credited on the statement of income and charged to construction in progress on the balance sheet. If a project under construction is delayed for an

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extended period of time, as it was in the case of HELCO's installation of CT-4 and CT-5, AFUDC on the delayed project may be stopped after assessing the causes of the delay and probability of recovery.

The weighted-average AFUDC rate was 8.1% in 2010, 2009 and 2008, and reflected quarterly compounding.

Bank

Loans receivable. ASB states loans receivable at amortized cost less the allowance for loan losses, loan origination fees (net of direct loan origination costs), commitment fees and purchase premiums and discounts. Interest on loans is credited to income as it is earned. Discounts and premiums are accreted or amortized over the life of the loans using the interest method.

Loan origination fees (net of direct loan origination costs) are deferred and recognized as an adjustment in yield over the life of the loan using the interest method or taken into income when the loan is paid off or sold. Nonrefundable commitment fees (net of direct loan origination costs, if applicable) received for commitments to originate or purchase loans are deferred and, if the commitment is exercised, recognized as an adjustment of yield over the life of the loan using the interest method. Nonrefundable commitment fees received for which the commitment expires unexercised are recognized as income upon expiration of the commitment.

Loans held for sale, gain on sale of loans, and mortgage servicing assets and liabilities. Mortgage and educational loans held for sale are stated at the lower of cost or estimated market value on an aggregate basis. Generally, the determination of market value is based on the fair value of the loans. A sale is recognized only when the consideration received is other than beneficial interests in the assets sold and control over the assets is transferred irrevocably to the buyer. Gains or losses on sales of loans are recognized at the time of sale and are determined by the difference between the net sales proceeds and the allocated basis of the loans sold.

ASB capitalizes mortgage servicing assets or liabilities when the related loans are sold with servicing rights retained. Accounting for the servicing of financial assets requires that mortgage servicing assets or liabilities resulting from the sale or securitization of loans be initially measured at fair value at the date of transfer, and permits a class-by-class election between fair value and the lower of amortized cost or fair value for subsequent measurements of mortgage servicing asset classes. Mortgage servicing assets or liabilities are included as a component of gain on sale of loans. Under ASC Topic 860, Transfers and Servicing, ASB elected to continue to amortize all mortgage servicing assets in proportion to and over the period of estimated net servicing income and assess servicing assets for impairment based on fair value at each reporting date. Such amortization is reflected as a component of revenues on the consolidated statements of income. The fair value of mortgage servicing assets, for the purposes of impairment, is calculated by discounting expected net income streams using discount rates that reflect industry pricing for similar assets. Expected net income streams are estimated based on industry assumptions regarding prepayment speeds and income and expenses associated with servicing residential mortgage loans for others. ASB measures impairment of mortgage servicing assets on a disaggregated basis based on certain risk characteristics including loan type and note rate. Impairment losses are recognized through a valuation allowance for each impaired stratum, with any associated provision recorded as a component of loan servicing fees included in ASB's noninterest income.

Allowance for loan losses. ASB maintains an allowance for loan losses that it believes is adequate to absorb losses inherent in its loan portfolio. The level of allowance for loan losses is based on a continuing assessment of existing risks in the loan portfolio, historical loss

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experience, changes in collateral values and current conditions (e.g., economic conditions, real estate market conditions and interest rate environment). Adverse changes in any of these factors could result in higher charge-offs and provision for loan losses.

For commercial and commercial real estate loans, a risk rating system is used. Loans are rated based on the degree of risk at origination and periodically thereafter, as appropriate. ASB's credit review department performs an evaluation of these loan portfolios to ensure compliance with the internal risk rating system and timeliness of rating changes. The allowance for loan loss allocations for these loans are based on internal migration analyses with actual net losses. For loans classified as substandard, an analysis is done to

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determine if the loan is impaired. A loan is deemed impaired when it is probable that ASB will be unable to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. Once a loan is deemed impaired, ASB applies a valuation methodology to determine whether there is an impairment loss. The measurement of impairment may be based on (i) the present value of the expected future cash flows of the impaired loan discounted at the loan's original effective interest rate, (ii) the observable market price of the impaired loan, or (iii) the fair value of the collateral, net of costs to sell. For all loans secured by real estate, ASB measures impairment by utilizing the fair value of the collateral, net of costs to sell; for other loans, discounted cash flows are used to measure impairment. For loans secured by real estate that are classified as troubled debt restructured loans, the present value of the expected future cash flows of the loans may also be used to measure impairment. Losses from impairment are charged to the provision for loan losses and included in the allowance for loan losses.

For the residential, consumer and homogeneous commercial loans receivable portfolios, the allowance for loan loss allocations use historical loss ratio analyses based on actual net charge-offs. The look-back period of actual loss experience is reviewed annually and may vary depending on the credit environment. In addition to the actual loss experience, ASB considers the following qualitative factors in estimating the allowance for loan losses:

- Changes in lending policies and procedures
- Changes in economic and business conditions and developments that affect the collectability of the portfolio
- Changes in the nature, volume and terms of the loan portfolio
- Changes in lending management and other relevant staff
- Changes in loan quality (past due, non-accrual, classified loans)
- Changes in the quality of the loan review system
- Changes in the value of underlying collateral
- Effect and changes in the level of any concentrations of credit
- Effect of other external and internal factors

ASB generally ceases the accrual of interest on loans when they become contractually 90 days past due or when there is reasonable doubt as to collectability. Subsequent recognition of interest income for such loans is generally on the cash method. When, in management's judgment, the borrower's ability to make principal and interest payments has resumed and collectability is reasonably assured, a loan not accruing interest (nonaccrual loan) is returned to accrual status. ASB uses either the cash or cost-recovery method to record cash receipts on impaired loans that are not accruing interest. While the majority of consumer loans are subject to ASB's policies regarding nonaccrual loans, all past due unsecured consumer loans may be charged off upon reaching a predetermined delinquency status varying from 120 to 180 days.

Management believes its allowance for loan losses adequately estimates actual loan losses that will ultimately be incurred. However, such estimates are based on currently available information and historical experience, and future adjustments may be required from time to time to the allowance for loan losses based on new information and changes that occur (e.g., due to changes in economic conditions, particularly in the State of Hawaii). Actual losses could differ from management's estimates, and these differences and subsequent adjustments could be material.

Loans modified in a troubled debt restructuring. Loans are considered to have been modified in a troubled debt restructuring (TDR) when, due to a borrower's financial difficulties, ASB makes certain concessions to the borrower that it would not otherwise consider. Modifications may include interest rate reductions, forbearance, and other actions intended to minimize economic loss and to provide alternatives to foreclosure or repossession of collateral. Generally, a nonaccrual loan that has been modified in a TDR remains on nonaccrual status until the borrower has demonstrated sustained repayment performance for a period of six consecutive months. However, performance prior to the modification, or significant events that coincide with the modification, are included in assessing whether the borrower can meet the new terms and may result in the loan being returned to accrual status at the time of loan modification or after a shorter performance period.

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If the borrower's ability to meet the revised payment schedule is uncertain, or there is reasonable doubt over the full collectability of principal and interest, the loan remains on nonaccrual status.

Real estate acquired in settlement of loans. ASB records real estate acquired in settlement of loans at the lower of cost or fair value, less estimated selling expenses. ASB obtains appraisals based on recent comparable sales to assist management in estimating the fair value of real estate acquired in settlement of loans. Subsequent declines in value are charged to expense through a valuation allowance. Costs related to holding real estate are charged to operations as incurred. As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, ASB had \$4.3 million and \$4.0 million, respectively, of real estate acquired in settlement of loans.

Goodwill and other intangibles. Goodwill is tested for impairment at least annually. Intangible assets with definite useful lives are amortized over their respective estimated useful lives to their estimated residual values, and reviewed for impairment in accordance with ASC 350, Intangibles—Goodwill and other.

Goodwill. At December 2010 and 2009, the amount of goodwill was \$82.2 million, which is the Company's only intangible asset with an indefinite useful life and is tested for impairment annually in the fourth quarter using data as of September 30. In December 2008, ASB recorded a write-off of \$0.9 million of goodwill related to the sale of the business of Bishop Insurance Agency. For the three years ended December 31, 2010, there has been no impairment of goodwill. The fair value of ASB was estimated using a valuation method based on a market approach and discounted cash flows with each method having an equal weighting in determining the fair value of ASB. The market approach primarily considers publicly traded financial institutions with assets of \$3 billion to \$8 billion and measures the institutions' market values as a multiple to (1) net income and (2) book equity. The median market value multiples for net income and book equity are then applied to ASB's net income and book equity to calculate ASB's fair value using the market approach. The fair value using the market approach also included a 20% control premium. The discounted cash flow analysis uses ASB's forecasted cash flows and applies a discount rate to present value the cash flows. The discount rate used in the analysis was 10.4%. As of September 30, 2010, the estimated fair value of ASB exceeded its book value by approximately 35%.

Amortized intangible assets.

	2010		2009	
Mortgage servicing assets	\$	18,483	\$	15,205
				\$ 10,804

Changes in the valuation allowance for mortgage servicing assets were as follows:

(in thousands)	2010		2009		2008	
Valuation allowance, January 1	\$	201	\$	268	\$	189
Provision (recovery)		(12)		166		278
Other-than-temporary impairment		(61)		(233)		(199)
Valuation allowance, December 31	\$	128	\$	201	\$	268

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In 2010, 2009 and 2008, aggregate amortization expenses were \$0.9 million, \$0.8 million and \$0.4 million, respectively.

The estimated aggregate amortization expenses for mortgage servicing assets for 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015 are \$1.0 million, \$0.8 million, \$0.7 million, \$0.6 million and \$0.5 million, respectively.

ASB capitalizes mortgage servicing assets acquired through either the purchase or origination of mortgage loans for sale or the securitization of mortgage loans with servicing rights retained. Changes in mortgage interest rates impact the value of ASB's mortgage servicing assets. Rising interest rates typically result in slower prepayment speeds in the loans being serviced for others which increases the value of mortgage servicing assets, whereas declining interest rates typically result in faster prepayment speeds which decrease the value of mortgage servicing assets and increase the amortization of the mortgage servicing assets. As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, the mortgage servicing assets had a net carrying value of \$6.7 million and \$4.2 million, respectively. In 2010, 2009 and 2008, mortgage servicing assets

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acquired through the sale or securitization of loans held for sale were \$3.3 million, \$3.3 million and \$0.6 million, respectively. Amortization expenses for ASB's mortgage servicing assets amounted to \$0.9 million, \$0.8 million and \$0.4 million for 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively, and are recorded as a reduction in revenues on the consolidated statements of income.

2 • Segment financial information

The electric utility and bank segments are strategic business units of the Company that offer different products and services and operate in different regulatory environments. The accounting policies of the segments are the same as those described in the summary of significant accounting policies, except that federal and state income taxes for each segment are calculated on a stand-alone basis. HEI evaluates segment performance based on net income. The Company accounts for intersegment sales and transfers as if the sales and transfers were to third parties, that is, at current market prices. Intersegment revenues consist primarily of interest, rent and preferred dividends.

Electric utility

HECO and its wholly-owned operating subsidiaries, HELCO and MECO, are public electric utilities in the business of generating, purchasing, transmitting, distributing and selling electric energy on all major islands in Hawaii other than Kauai, and are regulated by the PUC. HECO also owns the following non-regulated subsidiaries: Renewable Hawaii, Inc. (RHI), which was formed to invest in renewable energy projects; HECO Capital Trust III, which is a financing entity; and Uluwehiokama Biofuels Corp. (UBC), which was formed to own a new biodiesel refining plant to be built on the island of Maui, which project has been terminated.

Bank

ASB is a federally chartered savings bank providing a full range of banking services to individual and business customers through its branch system in Hawaii. ASB is subject to examination and comprehensive regulation by the Department of Treasury, Office of Thrift Supervision (OTS) (whose functions are to be transferred to the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency) and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), and is subject to reserve requirements established by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

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Other

Other includes amounts for the holding companies (HEI and American Savings Holdings, Inc.), other subsidiaries not qualifying as reportable segments and intercompany eliminations.

Segment financial information was as follows:

(in thousands)	Electric utility	Bank	Other	Total
2010				
Revenues from external customers	\$ 2,382,211	\$ 282,693	\$ 78	\$ 2,664,982
Intersegment revenues (eliminations)	155		(155)	
Revenues	2,382,366	282,693	(77)	2,664,982
Depreciation and amortization	157,432	749	947	159,128
Interest expense	61,510	20,349	20,028	101,887
Income (loss) before income taxes	125,452	92,512	(34,717)	183,247
Income taxes (benefit)	46,868	34,056	(13,102)	67,822
Net income (loss)	78,584	58,456	(21,615)	115,425
Preferred stock dividends of subsidiaries	1,995		(105)	1,890
Net income (loss) for common stock	76,589	58,456	(21,510)	113,535
Capital expenditures	174,344	7,709	72	182,125
Tangible assets (at December 31, 2010)	4,285,680	4,707,870	2,905	8,996,455
2009				
Revenues from external customers	\$ 2,034,834	\$ 274,719	\$ 37	\$ 2,309,590
Intersegment revenues (eliminations)	175		(175)	
Revenues	2,035,009	274,719	(138)	2,309,590
Depreciation and amortization	154,578	1,309	784	156,671
Interest expense	57,944	43,543	18,386	119,873
Income (loss) before income taxes	129,217	31,705	(32,098)	128,824
Income taxes (benefit)	47,776	9,938	(13,791)	43,923
Net income (loss)	81,441	21,767	(18,307)	84,901
Preferred stock dividends of subsidiaries	1,995		(105)	1,890
Net income (loss) for common stock	79,446	21,767	(18,202)	83,011
Capital expenditures	302,327	2,188	246	304,761
Tangible assets (at December 31, 2009)	3,978,392	4,854,595	5,625	8,838,612
2008				
Revenues from external customers	\$ 2,860,177	\$ 358,553	\$ 190	\$ 3,218,920
Intersegment revenues (eliminations)	173		(173)	
Revenues	2,860,350	358,553	17	3,218,920
Depreciation and amortization	150,297	4,884	881	156,062
Interest expense	54,757	105,424	21,385	181,566
Income (loss) before income taxes	149,733	26,791	(35,378)	141,146
Income taxes (benefit)	55,763	8,964	(15,749)	48,978
Net income (loss)	93,970	17,827	(19,629)	92,168
Preferred stock dividends of subsidiaries	1,995		(105)	1,890
Net income (loss) for common stock	91,975	17,827	(19,524)	90,278
Capital expenditures	278,476	3,499	76	282,051
Tangible assets (at December 31, 2008)	3,856,109	5,353,053	1,853	9,211,015

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Intercompany electricity sales of the electric utilities to the bank and other segments are not eliminated because those segments would need to purchase electricity from another source if it were not provided by consolidated HECO, the profit on such sales is nominal and the elimination of electric sales revenues and expenses could distort segment operating income and net income for common stock.

Bank fees that ASB charges the electric utility and other segments are not eliminated because those segments would pay fees to another financial institution if they were to bank with another institution, the profit on such fees is nominal and the elimination of bank fee income and expenses could distort segment operating income and net income for common stock.

Table of Contents**3 • Electric utility subsidiary****Selected financial information**

Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Income Data

Years ended December 31 (in thousands)	2010	2009	2008
Revenues			
Operating revenues	\$ 2,367,441	\$ 2,026,672	\$ 2,853,639
Other nonregulated	14,925	8,337	6,711
	2,382,366	2,035,009	2,860,350
Expenses			
Fuel oil	900,408	671,970	1,229,193
Purchased power	548,800	499,804	689,828
Other operation	251,027	248,515	243,249
Maintenance	127,487	107,531	101,624
Depreciation	149,708	144,533	141,678
Taxes, other than income taxes	222,117	191,699	261,823
Other nonregulated	4,431	1,286	1,596
	2,203,978	1,865,338	2,668,991
Operating income from regulated and nonregulated activities	178,388	169,671	191,359
Allowance for equity funds used during construction	6,016	12,222	9,390
Interest expense and other charges	(61,510)	(57,944)	(54,757)
Allowance for borrowed funds used during construction	2,558	5,268	3,741
Income before income taxes	125,452	129,217	149,733
Income taxes	46,868	47,776	55,763
Net income	78,584	81,441	93,970
Preferred stock dividends of subsidiaries	915	915	915
Net income attributable to HECO	77,669	80,526	93,055
Preferred stock dividends of HECO	1,080	1,080	1,080
Net income for common stock	\$ 76,589	\$ 79,446	\$ 91,975

Table of Contents**Consolidated Balance Sheet Data**

December 31 (in thousands, except share data)	2010	2009
Assets		
Utility plant, at cost		
Property, plant and equipment	\$ 4,948,338	\$ 4,748,787
Less accumulated depreciation	(1,941,059)	(1,848,416)
Construction in progress	101,562	132,980
Net utility plant	3,108,841	3,033,351
Regulatory assets	478,330	426,862
Other	698,509	518,179
	\$ 4,285,680	\$ 3,978,392
Capitalization and liabilities		
Common stock (\$6 2/3 par value, authorized 50,000,000 shares, outstanding 13,830,823 shares and 13,786,959 shares in 2010 and 2009, respectively)	\$ 92,224	\$ 91,931
Premium on common stock	389,609	385,659
Retained earnings	854,856	827,036
Accumulated other comprehensive income, net of income taxes	709	1,782
Common stock equity	1,337,398	1,306,408
Cumulative preferred stock not subject to mandatory redemption (authorized 5,000,000 shares, \$20 par value (1,114,657 shares outstanding), and 7,000,000 shares, \$100 par value (120,000 shares outstanding); dividend rates of 4.25-7.625%)	34,293	34,293
Long-term debt, net	1,057,942	1,057,815
Total capitalization	2,429,633	2,398,516
Deferred income taxes	269,286	180,603
Regulatory liabilities	296,797	288,214
Contributions in aid of construction	335,364	321,544
Other	954,600	789,515
	\$ 4,285,680	\$ 3,978,392

Regulatory assets and liabilities. In accordance with ASC Topic 980, Regulated Operations, HECO and its subsidiaries' financial statements reflect assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses based on current cost-based rate-making regulations. Their continued accounting under ASC Topic 980 generally requires that rates are established by an independent, third-party regulator; rates are designed to recover the costs of providing service; and it is reasonable to assume that rates can be charged to and collected from customers. Management believes HECO and its subsidiaries' operations currently satisfy the ASC Topic 980 criteria. If events or circumstances should change so that those criteria are no longer satisfied, the electric utilities expect that the regulatory assets would be charged to expense and the regulatory liabilities would be credited to income or refunded to ratepayers immediately. In the event of unforeseen regulatory actions or other circumstances, management believes that a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations and financial position may result if regulatory assets have to be charged to expense or if regulatory liabilities are required to be refunded to ratepayers immediately.

Regulatory assets represent deferred costs expected to be fully recovered through rates over PUC-authorized periods. Generally, HECO and its subsidiaries do not earn a return on their regulatory assets; however, they have been allowed to recover interest on certain regulatory assets and to include certain regulatory assets in rate base. Regulatory liabilities represent amounts included in rates and collected from ratepayers for costs expected to be incurred in the future. For example, the regulatory liability for cost of removal in excess of salvage value represents amounts that have been collected from ratepayers for costs that are expected to be incurred in the future to retire utility plant. Generally, HECO and its subsidiaries include regulatory liabilities in rate base or are required to apply interest to certain regulatory liabilities. Noted in parentheses are the original PUC authorized amortization or recovery periods and the remaining amortization or recovery periods as of December 31, 2010, if different.

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Regulatory assets were as follows:

December 31 (in thousands)	2010	2009
Retirement benefit plans (9 years; 5 years remaining for HELCO s \$2 million prepaid pension regulatory asset; 5 years, 4 years remaining for HECO s \$7 million pension tracking mechanism; 5 years remaining for HELCO s \$6 million and MECO s \$3 million pension and OPEB tracking mechanisms; indeterminate for remainder)	\$ 356,591	\$ 303,927
Income taxes, net (1 to 36 years)	82,615	82,046
Unamortized expense and premiums on retired debt and equity issuances (5 to 30 years; 1 to 18 years remaining)	13,589	14,878
Vacation earned, but not yet taken (1 year)	7,349	6,849
Postretirement benefits other than pensions (18 years; 2 years remaining)	3,579	5,369
Other (1 to 50 years; 1 to 49 years remaining)	14,607	13,793
	\$ 478,330	\$ 426,862

Regulatory liabilities were as follows:

December 31 (in thousands)	2010	2009
Cost of removal in excess of salvage value (1 to 60 years)	\$ 277,341	\$ 280,674
Retirement benefit plans (5 years beginning with respective utility s next rate case; 4 years remaining for HECO s \$4 million regulatory liability; 5 years remaining for HELCO s \$0.8 million and MECO s \$0.4 million regulatory liability)	18,617	5,193
Other (1 to 5 years)	839	2,347
	\$ 296,797	\$ 288,214

The regulatory asset and liability relating to retirement benefit plans was created as a result of pension and OPEB tracking mechanisms adopted by the PUC in interim rate case decisions for HECO, MECO and HELCO in 2007 (see Note 9).

Cumulative preferred stock. The cumulative preferred stock of HECO and its subsidiaries is redeemable at the option of the respective company at a premium or par, but is not subject to mandatory redemption.

Major customers. HECO and its subsidiaries received 10%, or \$242 million, \$199 million and \$295 million, of their operating revenues from the sale of electricity to various federal government agencies in 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Commitments and contingencies.

Fuel contracts. HECO and its subsidiaries have contractual agreements to purchase minimum quantities of fuel oil, diesel fuel and biodiesel for multi-year periods, some through December 31, 2014. Fossil fuel prices are tied to the market prices of crude oil and petroleum products in the Far East and U.S. West Coast and the biodiesel price is tied to the market prices of animal fat feedstocks in the U.S. Midwest. Based on the average price per barrel as of December 31, 2010, the estimated cost of minimum purchases under the fuel supply contracts is \$1.0 billion in each of 2011 and 2012 and a total of \$0.8 billion in 2013 and \$0.7 billion in 2014. The actual cost of purchases in 2011 and future years could vary substantially from this estimate as a result of changes in market prices, quantities actually purchased and/or other factors. HECO and its subsidiaries purchased \$1.0 billion, \$0.7 billion and \$1.2 billion of fuel under contractual agreements in 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

On December 2, 2009, HECO and Chevron Products Company, a division of Chevron USA, Inc. (Chevron) executed an amendment to their existing contract for the purchase/sale of low sulfur fuel oil (LSFO). The amendment modified the pricing formula, which could result in higher prices. The amended agreement terminates on April 30, 2013. On January 28, 2010, the PUC approved the amendment on an interim basis, and allowed HECO to include the costs incurred under the amendment in its ECAC, to the extent such costs are not recovered through HECO's base rates. HECO is awaiting a final D&O from the PUC.

On May 5, 2010, HECO and Tesoro Hawaii Corporation (Tesoro) executed a second amendment to their existing LSFO supply contract (LSFO contract), subject to PUC approval. The amendment modified the pricing

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formula, which could result in higher prices. It also reduced the minimum fuel volumes HECO is obligated to buy under the LSFO contract and reduced the maximum volumes Tesoro is obligated to sell HECO under the LSFO contract. The term of the amended agreement runs through April 30, 2013 and may automatically renew for annual terms thereafter unless earlier terminated by either party. On June 7, 2010, HECO submitted an application for PUC approval of the second amendment, such that the changes in fuel prices under the amendment would be included in HECO's ECAC.

The utilities pay market-related prices for fuel supplies purchased under the Chevron and Tesoro agreements.

HECO and Renewable Energy Group Marketing & Logistics Group LLC (REG) entered into a supply contract dated December 21, 2009 and expiring in 2012 for biodiesel to be consumed in the operation of the Campbell Industrial Park combustion turbine. On June 4, 2010, the PUC approved the biodiesel supply contract and allowed HECO to include the costs in its ECAC, to the extent such costs are not recovered through HECO's base rates. HECO's price for biodiesel purchased under this agreement reflects market-related prices for animal fat and other process feedstocks.

In January 2011, HELCO signed a 20-year contract with Aina Koa Pono-Ka'u LLC to supply 16 million gallons of biodiesel per year from a biorefinery to be constructed by Aina Koa Pono-Ka'u LLC on the island of Hawaii, with initial consumption at HELCO's Keahole Power Plant to begin by 2015. The utilities filed an application with the PUC requesting approval of, among other things, the contract and the establishment of a Biofuel Surcharge Provision that will pass through the differential between the cost of the biofuel and the cost of the petroleum fuel that the biofuel is replacing, in the event the cost of the biofuel is higher, over the customer base of the utilities based on KWH usage. The effectiveness of the contract is contingent upon PUC approval of, among other items, the proposed methodology for spreading the cost differential between the price of biodiesel and petroleum diesel being replaced over the customers base of all three utilities and the recovery of the contract costs in the utilities' respective ECACs to the extent not included in base rates.

Power purchase agreements. As of December 31, 2010, HECO and its subsidiaries had six firm capacity PPAs for a total of 540 megawatts (MW) of firm capacity. Purchases from these six independent power producers (IPPs) and all other IPPs totaled \$0.5 billion, \$0.5 billion and \$0.7 billion for 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. The PUC allows rate recovery for energy and firm capacity payments to IPPs under these agreements. Assuming that each of the agreements remains in place for its current term and the minimum availability criteria in the PPAs are met, aggregate minimum fixed capacity charges are expected to be approximately \$0.1 billion per year for 2011 through 2015 and a total of \$0.7 billion in the period from 2016 through 2030.

In general, HECO and its subsidiaries base their payments under the PPAs upon available capacity and actually supplied energy and they are generally not required to make payments for capacity if the contracted capacity is not available, and payments are reduced, under certain conditions, if available capacity drops below contracted levels. In general, the payment rates for capacity have been predetermined for the terms of the agreements. Energy payments will vary over the terms of the agreements. HECO and its subsidiaries pass on changes in the fuel component of the energy charges to customers through the ECAC in their rate schedules. HECO and its subsidiaries do not operate, or participate in the operation of, any of the facilities that provide power under the agreements. Title to the facilities does not pass to HECO or its subsidiaries upon expiration of the agreements, and the agreements do not contain bargain purchase options for the facilities.

The energy charge for energy purchased from Kalaeloa under HECO's PPA with Kalaeloa is based, in part, on the price Kalaeloa pays Tesoro for fuel oil under a Facility Fuel Supply Contract (fuel contract) between them. Kalaeloa and Tesoro have negotiated a proposed amendment to the pricing formula in their fuel contract. The amendment could result in higher fuel prices for Kalaeloa. In September 2010, HECO submitted a

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request for PUC approval to include the costs incurred under the PPA as a result of the amendment in HECO's ECAC.

Purchase power adjustment clause. The final decision and order (D&O) for the HECO 2009 test year rate case approved a purchased power adjustment clause (PPAC). Purchased power capacity, O&M and other non-energy costs previously recovered through base rates will be recovered in the PPAC, and subject to

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approval by the PUC, such costs resulting from new purchased power agreements can be added to the PPAC outside of a rate case. The PPAC will be adjusted monthly and reconciled quarterly and will implement a provision in the Energy Agreement that called for surcharge recovery of these costs. Purchased energy costs will continue to be recovered through the ECAC to the extent they are not recovered through base rates. Upon approval of the final rates in the HECO 2009 test year rate case, HECO will implement the PPAC.

Hawaii Clean Energy Initiative. In January 2008, the State of Hawaii (State) and the U.S. Department of Energy signed a memorandum of understanding establishing the HCEI. In October 2008, the Governor of the State, the State Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism, the Division of Consumer Advocacy of the State Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs, and HECO, on behalf of itself and its subsidiaries, HELCO and MECO (collectively, the parties), signed an Energy Agreement setting forth goals and objectives under the HCEI and the related commitments of the parties (the Energy Agreement), including pursuing a wide range of actions to decrease the State's dependence on imported fossil fuels through substantial increases in renewable energy and programs intended to secure greater energy efficiency and conservation. Many of the actions and programs included in the Energy Agreement require approval of the PUC.

Among the major provisions of the Energy Agreement are the following: (a) pursuing an overall goal of providing 70% of Hawaii's electricity and ground transportation energy needs from clean energy sources by 2030; (b) developing a feed-in tariff system with standardized purchase prices for renewable energy; (c) replacing system-wide caps on net energy metering (NEM) with per circuit thresholds that require a further study before a proposed interconnection that would take the circuit over the threshold may proceed; (d) adopting a regulatory rate-making model under which the utilities' revenues would be decoupled from kilowatthour (KWH) sales; (e) continuing the existing ECACs, subject to periodic review by the PUC; (f) establishing a surcharge to allow the utilities to pass through all reasonably incurred purchased power costs; (g) supporting the development and use of renewable biofuels; (h) promoting greater use of renewable energy, including wind power and solar energy; (i) providing for the retirement or placement on reserve standby status of older and less efficient fossil fuel fired generating units as new, renewable generation is installed; (j) improving and expanding load management and demand response programs that allow the utilities to control customer loads to improve grid reliability and cost management; (k) the filing of PUC applications for approval of the installation of Advanced Metering Infrastructure, coupled with time-of-use or dynamic rate options for customers; (l) supporting prudent and cost effective investments in smart grid technologies; (m) delinking prices paid under all new renewable energy contracts from oil prices; and (n) exploring establishment of lifeline rates for low income customers.

Many actions have been taken, and continue to be taken, to further the goals of the HCEI. For example, in May 2010, HECO received PUC approval of its power purchase agreement with Kahuku Wind Power, LLC for the purchase of as-available energy. In October 2010, the PUC approved the implementation of FITs for renewable energy generators, including applicable pricing, other terms and conditions and a standard form contract. In December 2010, the PUC allowed HECO to implement immediately the decoupling mechanism approved in August 2010. The PUC also approved HECO's proposed Purchase Power Adjustment Clause to recover non-energy purchased power agreement costs and ordered that the existing ECAC continue. In January 2011, the PUC approved the replacement of the present system-wide caps for NEM, with a 15% per circuit distribution threshold for DG penetration.

Renewable energy projects. HECO and its subsidiaries continue to negotiate with developers of proposed projects (identified in the Energy Agreement) to integrate into its grid approximately 1,100 MW from a variety of renewable energy sources, including solar, biomass, wind, ocean thermal energy conversion, wave and others. This includes HECO's commitment to integrate, with the assistance of the State, up to 400 MW of wind power into the Oahu electrical grid that would be imported via a yet-to-be-built undersea transmission cable system from wind farms proposed by developers to be built on the islands of Lanai and/or Molokai. The State and HECO have agreed to work together to ensure the supporting infrastructure needed is in place to reliably accommodate this large increment of wind power, including appropriate additional storage capacity investments and any required utility system connections or interfaces with the cable and the wind

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farm facilities. In December 2009, the PUC issued a decision and order (D&O) that allows HECO to defer the costs of studies for this large wind project for later review of prudence and reasonableness.

Interim increases. As of December 31, 2010, HECO and its subsidiaries had recognized \$4 million of revenues with respect to interim orders related to general rate increase requests. Revenue amounts recorded pursuant to interim orders are subject to refund, with interest, if they exceed amounts allowed in a final order.

Major projects. Many public utility projects require PUC approval and various permits from other governmental agencies. Difficulties in obtaining, or the inability to obtain, the necessary approvals or permits can result in significantly increased project costs or even cancellation of projects. Further, completion of projects is subject to various risks, such as problems or disputes with vendors. In the event a project does not proceed, or if it becomes probable the PUC will disallow cost recovery for all or part of a project, project costs may need to be written off in amounts that could result in significant reductions in HECO's consolidated net income. Significant projects whose costs (or costs in excess of estimates) have not yet been allowed in rate base by a final PUC order include the following:

Campbell Industrial Park combustion turbine No. 1 and transmission line. HECO built a 110 MW simple cycle combustion turbine generating unit and added an additional 138 kilovolt (kV) transmission line to transmit power from generating units at Campbell Industrial Park (CIP) to the rest of the Oahu electric grid (collectively, the Project).

In a second interim D&O to HECO's 2009 test year rate case issued in February 2010, the PUC granted HECO an increase of \$12.7 million in annual revenues to recover \$163 million of the costs of the Project. As of December 31, 2010, HECO's cost estimate for the Project was \$195 million (of which \$195 million had been incurred, including \$9 million of AFUDC). In its 2011 test year rate case, HECO is seeking to recover actual project costs in excess of the \$163 million estimate included in its 2009 test year rate case. Management believes no adjustment to project costs is required as of December 31, 2010.

East Oahu Transmission Project (EOTP). HECO had planned a project to construct a partially underground transmission line to a major substation. However, in 2002, an application for a permit, which would have allowed construction in a route through conservation district lands, was denied. In October 2007, the PUC approved HECO's request to expend funds (then estimated at \$56 million - \$42 million for Phase 1 and \$14 million for Phase 2) for a revised EOTP using different routes requiring the construction of subtransmission lines, but stated that the issue of recovery of the EOTP costs would be determined in a subsequent rate case, after the project is installed and in service.

Phase 1 was placed in service on June 29, 2010 and is currently estimated to cost \$58 million (as a result of higher costs and the project delays). In its 2011 test year rate case, HECO is seeking to recover Phase 1 costs. In April 2010, HECO proposed a modification of Phase 2 that uses smart grid technology and is estimated to cost \$10 million (total cost of \$15 million less \$5 million of funding through the Smart Grid Investment Grant Program of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009). In October 2010, the PUC approved HECO's modification request for Phase 2, which is projected for completion in 2012.

As of December 31, 2010, the accumulated costs recorded for the EOTP amounted to \$61 million (\$59 million for Phase 1 and \$2 million for Phase 2), including (i) \$12 million of planning and permitting costs incurred prior to the 2002 denial of the permit, (ii) \$25 million of planning,

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permitting and construction costs incurred after the denial of the permit and (iii) \$24 million for AFUDC. Management believes no adjustment to project costs is required as of December 31, 2010.

HELCO generating units. In 1991, HELCO began planning to meet increased forecast demand for electricity. HELCO planned to install at its Keahole power plant two 20 MW combustion turbines (CT-4 and CT-5), followed by an 18 MW heat recovery steam generator (ST-7), at which time the units would be converted to a 56 MW (net) dual-train combined-cycle unit. In 1994, the PUC approved expenditures for CT-4. In 1995, the PUC allowed HELCO to pursue construction of and commit expenditures for CT-5 and ST-7, but noted that such costs are not to be included in rate base until the project is installed and is used and useful for utility purposes.

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After numerous delays due to environmental and other permitting challenges, CT-4 and CT-5 became operational in mid-2004 and the costs of CT-4 and CT-5 (less a previously agreed to \$12 million write-off) were included in HELCO's 2006 test year rate case interim and final rate increases.

On June 22, 2009, ST-7 was placed into service. As of December 31, 2010, HELCO's cost estimate, and incurred costs, for ST-7 were both \$92 million. The costs of ST-7 were included in HELCO's 2010 test year rate case interim increase.

Management believes that no further adjustment to project costs is required at December 31, 2010.

Customer Information System Project. In 2005, the PUC approved the utilities' request to (i) expend the then-estimated \$20 million for a new Customer Information System (CIS), provided that no part of the project costs may be included in rate base until the project is in service and is used and useful for public utility purposes, and (ii) defer certain computer software development costs, accumulate AFUDC during the deferral period, amortize the deferred costs over a specified period and include the unamortized deferred costs in rate base, subject to specified conditions.

HECO signed a contract with a software company in March 2006 with a transition to the new CIS originally scheduled to occur in February 2008, which transition did not occur. Disputes over the parties' contractual obligations resulted in litigation, which subsequently was settled. HECO subsequently contracted with a new CIS software vendor and a new system integrator. The CIS Project is proceeding with the implementation of the new software system. As of December 31, 2010, HECO's total deferred and capital cost estimate for the CIS was \$57 million (of which \$22 million was recorded). Management believes no adjustment to project costs is required as of December 31, 2010.

Environmental regulation. HECO and its subsidiaries are subject to environmental laws and regulations that regulate the operation of existing facilities, the construction and operation of new facilities and the proper cleanup and disposal of hazardous waste and toxic substances. In recent years, legislative and regulatory activity related to the environment, including proposals and rulemaking under the Clean Air Act (CAA) and Clean Water Act, has increased significantly and management anticipates that such activity will continue. Depending upon the final outcome of the legislative and regulatory activity (including under the Clean Water Act with respect to cooling water intake controls and changes in effluent standards and the Clean Air Act with respect to hazardous air pollutant emissions, tightening of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards, and the Regional Haze rule), HECO and its subsidiaries may be required to incur material capital expenditures and other compliance costs.

HECO, HELCO and MECO, like other utilities, periodically experience petroleum or other chemical releases into the environment associated with current operations and report and take action on these releases when and as required by applicable law and regulations. Except as otherwise disclosed herein, the Company believes the costs of responding to its subsidiaries' releases identified to date will not have a material adverse effect, individually or in the aggregate, on the Company's or HECO's consolidated results of operations, financial condition or cash flows.

Honolulu Harbor investigation. HECO has been involved since 1995 in a work group with several other potentially responsible parties (PRPs) identified by the State of Hawaii Department of Health (DOH), including oil companies, in investigating and responding to historical subsurface petroleum contamination in the Honolulu Harbor area. A subset of the PRPs (the Participating Parties) entered into a joint defense agreement and ultimately entered into an Enforceable Agreement with the DOH to address petroleum contamination at the site. The Participating Parties are funding the investigative and remediation work using an interim cost allocation method (subject to a final allocation) and have organized a

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limited liability company to perform the work. Although the Honolulu Harbor investigation involves four units Iwilei, Downtown, Kapalama and Sand Island to date all the investigative and remedial work has focused on the Iwilei unit.

The Participating Parties have conducted subsurface investigations, assessments and preliminary oil removal, and anticipate finalizing remedial design work for the Iwilei unit in 2011.

As of December 31, 2010, HECO's remaining accrual for its estimated share of environmental costs for the Iwilei unit was \$1.4 million. Because (1) the full scope of work remains to be determined, (2) the final cost allocation method among the Participating Parties has not yet been established and (3) management cannot

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estimate the costs to be incurred (if any) for the sites other than the Iwilei unit (such as its Honolulu power plant located in the Downtown unit), the cost estimate may be subject to significant change and additional material costs may be incurred.

Global climate change and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction. National and international concern about climate change and the contribution of GHG emissions to global warming have led to action by the State and to federal legislative and regulatory proposals to reduce GHG emissions. Carbon dioxide emissions, including those from the combustion of fossil fuels, comprise the largest percentage of GHG emissions.

In July 2007, Act 234, which requires a statewide reduction of GHG emissions by January 1, 2020 to levels at or below the statewide GHG emission levels in 1990, became law in Hawaii. The electric utilities are participating in a Task Force established under Act 234, which is charged with developing a work plan and regulatory approach to reduce GHG emissions, as well as in initiatives aimed at reducing their GHG emissions, such as those to be undertaken under the Energy Agreement. A Task Force consultant prepared a work plan, which was submitted to the Hawaii Legislature in December 2009. Because the regulations implementing Act 234 have not yet been developed or promulgated, management cannot predict the impact of Act 234 on the electric utilities and the Company, but compliance costs could be significant.

In June 2009, the U.S. House of Representatives passed H.R. 2454, the American Clean Energy and Security Act of 2009 (ACES). Among other things, ACES establishes a declining cap on GHG emissions requiring a 3% emissions reduction by 2012 that increases periodically to 83% by 2050. ACES also establishes a trading and offset scheme for GHG allowances. The trading program combined with the declining cap is known as a cap and trade approach to emissions reduction. In September 2009, the U.S. Senate began consideration of the Clean Energy Jobs and American Power Act, which also includes cap and trade provisions. Since then, several other approaches to GHG emission reduction have been either introduced or discussed in the U.S. Senate; however, no legislation has yet been enacted.

On September 22, 2009, the federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued the Final Mandatory Reporting of Greenhouse Gases Rule, which requires that sources emitting GHGs above certain threshold levels monitor and report GHG emissions beginning in 2010. The utilities GHG emissions reports for 2010 are due on March 31, 2011. In December 2009, the EPA made the finding that motor vehicle GHG emissions endanger public health or welfare. Management believes the EPA will make the same or similar endangerment finding regarding GHG emissions from stationary sources like the utilities generating units.

In addition, the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) permit program of the CAA applies to designated air pollutants from new or modified stationary sources, such as utility electrical generation units. In June 2010, the EPA issued its Prevention of Significant Deterioration and Title V Greenhouse Gas Tailoring Rule (GHG Tailoring Rule) that created new thresholds for GHG emissions from new and existing facilities. States may need to increase fees to cover the increased level of activity caused by this rule. The GHG Tailoring Rule requires a number of existing HECO, HELCO and MECO facilities that are not currently subject to the Covered Source Permit program to submit an initial Covered Source Permit application to the DOH within one year. The EPA has stated that the PSD program applies to GHG emissions effective January 2, 2011 because that is the date the federal GHG emission standards for motor vehicles (Tailpipe Rule) take effect. Accordingly, permitting of new or modified stationary sources that have the potential to emit GHGs in greater quantities than the thresholds in the GHG Tailoring Rule will entail GHG emissions evaluation, analysis, and potentially control requirements. On January 12, 2011, the EPA issued a notice that it plans to defer, for three years, GHG permitting requirements for carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions from biomass-fired and other biogenic sources. The utilities are evaluating the impact of this deferral on their generation units that are or will be fired on biofuels.

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HECO and its subsidiaries have taken, and continue to identify opportunities to take, direct action to reduce GHG emissions from their operations, including, but not limited to, supporting DSM programs that foster energy efficiency, using renewable resources for energy production and purchasing power from IPPs generated by renewable resources, committing to burn renewable biodiesel in HECO's CIP CT-1, using biodiesel for startup and shutdown of selected MECO generation units, and testing biofuel blends in other HECO and MECO generating units. Management is unable to evaluate the ultimate impact on the utilities

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operations of eventual comprehensive GHG regulation. However, management believes that the various initiatives it is undertaking will provide a sound basis for managing the electric utilities' carbon footprint and meeting GHG reduction goals that will ultimately emerge.

While the timing, extent and ultimate effects of climate change cannot be determined with any certainty, climate change is predicted to result in sea level rise, which could potentially impact coastal and other low-lying areas (where much of the utilities' electric infrastructure is sited), and could cause erosion of beaches, saltwater intrusion into aquifers and surface ecosystems, higher water tables and increased flooding and storm damage due to heavy rainfall. The effects of climate change on the weather (for example, floods or hurricanes), sea levels, and water availability and quality have the potential to materially adversely affect the results of operations, financial condition and cash flows of the Company. For example, severe weather could cause significant harm to the Company's physical facilities.

Given Hawaii's unique geographic location and its isolated electric grids, physical risks of the type associated with climate change have been considered by the utilities in the planning, design, construction, operation and maintenance of their facilities. To ensure the reliability of each island's grid, the utilities design and construct their electric generation systems with greater levels of redundancy than is typical for U.S. mainland, interconnected systems. Although a major natural disaster could have severe financial implications, such risks have existed since the Company's inception and the Company makes a concerted effort to prepare for a fast response in the event of an emergency.

The utilities are undertaking an adaptation survey of their facilities as a step in developing a longer-term strategy for responding to the consequences of global climate change.

BlueEarth Biofuels LLC. BlueEarth Maui Biodiesel LLC (BlueEarth Maui), a joint venture to pursue biodiesel development, was formed in early 2008 between BlueEarth Biofuels LLC (BlueEarth) and Uluwehiokama Biofuels Corp. (UBC), a non-regulated subsidiary of HELCO. UBC invested \$400,000 in BlueEarth Maui for a minority ownership interest. MECO began negotiating with BlueEarth Maui for a biodiesel fuel purchase contract, however, negotiations stalled. In October 2008, BlueEarth filed a civil action in federal district court against MECO, HELCO and others alleging claims based on the parties' failure to have reached agreement on the biodiesel supply and related land agreements. The lawsuit seeks damages and equitable relief. Trial had been scheduled for April 2012. The project was terminated because the litigation was filed and UBC's investment in the venture was written off in 2009.

Apollo Energy Corporation/Tawhiri Power LLC. HELCO purchases energy generated at the Kamao wind farm pursuant to the Restated and Amended PPA for As-Available Energy (the RAC) dated October 13, 2004 between HELCO and Apollo Energy Corporation (Apollo), later assigned to Apollo's affiliate, Tawhiri Power LLC (Tawhiri). The maximum allowed output of the wind farm is 20.5 MW.

In June 2010, HELCO and Tawhiri participated in an arbitration relating to disputes surrounding HELCO's ownership and possessory interest in the switching station and reimbursement of certain interconnection costs. In December 2010, the arbitration panel issued its final award and order finding in favor of HELCO. Thus, Tawhiri transferred title to the switching station and rights to the land to HELCO and paid HELCO \$0.6 million (which included reimbursement of certain interconnection costs, prejudgment interest and HELCO's attorneys' fees and costs). Tawhiri's appeal from the PUC's decision not to hear the issues presented to the arbitration panel remains pending before the Hawaii Intermediate Court of Appeals.

Asset retirement obligations. Asset retirement obligations (AROs) represent legal obligations associated with the retirement of certain tangible long-lived assets, are measured as the present value of the projected costs for the future retirement of specific assets and are recognized in the period in which the liability is incurred if a reasonable estimate of fair value can be made. HECO and its subsidiaries' recognition of AROs have no impact on its earnings. Regulatory assets are established to recognize future recoveries through depreciation rates for accretion and depreciation expenses related to AROs and associated assets. AROs recognized by HECO and its subsidiaries relate to obligations to retire plant and equipment, including removal of asbestos and other hazardous materials. In September 2009, HECO recorded an ARO related to removing retired generating units at its Honolulu power plant, including abating asbestos and lead-based paint. The obligation was subsequently increased in June 2010, due to an increase in the estimated costs of the removal.

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project. In August 2010, HECO recorded a similar ARO related to removing retired generating units at HECO's Waiau power plant.

Changes to the ARO liability included in Other liabilities on HECO's balance sheet were as follows:

(in thousands)	2010	2009
Balance, January 1	\$ 23,746	\$ 286
Accretion expense	2,519	21
Liabilities incurred	11,949	23,479
Liabilities settled	(725)	(40)
Revisions in estimated cash flows	11,141	
Balance, December 31	\$ 48,630	\$ 23,746

Collective bargaining agreements. As of December 31, 2010, approximately 54% of the electric utilities' employees were members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, AFL-CIO, Local 1260, Unit 8, which is the only union representing employees of the Company. On March 1, 2008, members of the union ratified collective bargaining and benefit agreements with HECO, HELCO and MECO. The agreements cover a three-year term, from November 1, 2007 to October 31, 2010, and provide for non-compounded wage increases of 3.5% effective November 1, 2007, 4% effective January 1, 2009 and 4.5% effective January 1, 2010. The agreements had been extended to January 31, 2011. On January 31, 2011, a tentative settlement agreement was reached, subject to ratification by the utilities' union members.

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American Savings Bank, F.S.B. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Income Data

Years ended December 31 (in thousands)	2010	2009	2008
Interest and dividend income			
Interest and fees on loans	\$ 195,192	\$ 217,838	\$ 247,210
Interest and dividends on investment and mortgage-related securities	14,946	26,977	65,208
	210,138	244,815	312,418
Interest expense			
Interest on deposit liabilities	14,696	34,046	61,483
Interest on other borrowings	5,653	9,497	43,941
	20,349	43,543	105,424
Net interest income	189,789	201,272	206,994
Provision for loan losses	20,894	32,000	10,334
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	168,895	169,272	196,660
Noninterest income			
Fee income on deposit liabilities	26,369	30,713	28,332
Fees from other financial services	27,280	25,267	24,846
Fee income on other financial products	6,487	5,833	6,683
Net losses on sale of securities		(32,034)	(17,376)
Net losses on available-for-sale securities (includes \$32,167 and \$7,764 of other-than-temporary impairment losses, net of \$16,723 and nil of non-credit losses recognized in other comprehensive income, for 2009 and 2008, respectively)		(15,444)	(7,764)
Other income	12,419	15,569	11,414
	72,555	29,904	46,135
Noninterest expense			
Compensation and employee benefits	71,476	73,990	77,858
Occupancy	16,548	22,057	21,890
Data processing	13,213	14,382	10,678
Services	6,594	11,189	16,706
Equipment	6,620	8,849	12,544
Office supplies, printing and postage	3,928	3,758	4,243
Marketing	2,418	2,134	4,007
Communication	2,221	2,446	3,241
Loss on early extinguishment of debt		760	39,843
Other expense	25,920	27,906	24,994
	148,938	167,471	216,004
Income before income taxes	92,512	31,705	26,791
Income taxes	34,056	9,938	8,964
Net income	\$ 58,456	\$ 21,767	\$ 17,827

Table of Contents**Consolidated Balance Sheet Data**

December 31 (in thousands)	2010	2009
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 204,397	\$ 425,896
Federal funds sold	1,721	1,479
Available-for-sale investment and mortgage-related securities	678,152	432,881
Investment in stock of Federal Home Loan Bank of Seattle	97,764	97,764
Loans receivable held for investment, net	3,489,880	3,645,578
Loans held for sale, at lower of cost or fair value	7,849	24,915
Other	234,806	230,282
Goodwill	82,190	82,190
	\$ 4,796,759	\$ 4,940,985
Liabilities and shareholder's equity		
Deposit liabilities - noninterest-bearing	\$ 865,642	\$ 808,474
Deposit liabilities - interest-bearing	3,109,730	3,250,286
Other borrowings	237,319	297,628
Other	90,683	92,129
	4,303,374	4,448,517
Common stock	330,562	329,439
Retained earnings	169,111	172,655
Accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of tax benefits	(6,288)	(9,626)
	493,385	492,468
	\$ 4,796,759	\$ 4,940,985

Other assets

December 31 (in thousands)	2010	2009
Bank-owned life insurance	\$ 117,565	\$ 113,433
Premises and equipment, net	56,495	54,428
Prepaid expenses	18,608	24,353
Accrued interest receivable	14,887	15,247
Mortgage-servicing rights	6,699	4,200
Real estate acquired in settlement of loans, net	4,292	3,959
Other	16,260	14,662
	\$ 234,806	\$ 230,282

Other liabilities

December 31 (in thousands)	2010	2009
Accrued expenses	\$ 16,426	\$ 17,270
Federal and state income taxes payable	28,372	19,141
Cashier's checks	22,396	26,877

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Advance payments by borrowers	10,216	10,989
Other	13,273	17,852
	\$ 90,683	\$ 92,129

Balance sheet restructure. In 2008, ASB completed a restructuring of its balance sheet through the sale of mortgage-related securities and agency notes and the early extinguishment of certain borrowings to strengthen future profitability ratios and enhance future net interest margin, while remaining well-capitalized and without significantly impacting future net income and interest rate risk. On June 25, 2008, ASB completed a series of transactions which resulted in the sales to various broker/dealers of available-for-sale agency and private-issue mortgage-related securities and agency notes with a weighted average yield of 4.33% for approximately \$1.3 billion. ASB used the proceeds from the sales of these mortgage-related securities and agency notes to retire debt with a weighted average cost of 4.70%, comprised of approximately \$0.9 billion of FHLB advances and \$0.3 billion of securities sold under agreements to repurchase. These transactions resulted in a charge to net income of \$35.6 million in the second quarter of 2008. The \$35.6 million was

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comprised of: (1) realized losses on the sale of mortgage-related securities and agency notes of \$19.3 million included in Noninterest income-Net losses on sale of securities, (2) fees associated with the early retirement of other bank borrowings of \$39.8 million included in Noninterest expense-Loss on early extinguishment of debt and (3) income taxes of \$23.5 million included in Income taxes. Although the sales of the mortgage-related securities and agency notes resulted in realized losses in the second quarter of 2008, a portion of the losses on these available-for-sale securities had been previously recognized as unrealized losses in ASB's equity as a result of mark-to-market charges to other comprehensive income in earlier periods.

As a result of this balance sheet restructuring, ASB freed up capital and paid a dividend of approximately \$55 million to HEI in 2008. HEI used the dividend to repay commercial paper and for other corporate purposes.

Investment and mortgage-related securities. ASB owns investment securities (federal agency obligations) and mortgage-related securities issued by the Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA), Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC), Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA) and municipal bonds.

In the past, ASB owned private-issue mortgage-related securities (PMRS). To further improve its credit risk profile and reduce the potential volatility of future earnings, and in light of the improvement in the fixed-income securities markets, ASB sold the PMRS held in its investment portfolio in the fourth quarter of 2009. Sales of the available-for-sale PMRS were made to various broker/dealers. The PMRS sold were backed by mortgages throughout the mainland U.S. The sales resulted in an after-tax charge to net income of \$19 million (\$32 million pretax included in Noninterest income-Net losses on sale of securities) in the fourth quarter of 2009, which amount had been previously recognized as a reduction to equity as a result of mark-to-market charges to other comprehensive income in earlier periods. A portion of the proceeds from the sales were used to prepay \$40 million of advances from FHLB with a weighted average rate of 2.64% and a weighted average maturity of approximately 0.8 years. ASB incurred an after-tax loss of \$0.4 million (\$0.7 million pretax) related to this early extinguishment of debt. Over time, ASB used the remaining proceeds from the sale of the PMRS to pay down high cost liabilities (maturing certificates of deposit and wholesale borrowings), to fund loan growth and to reinvest in securities with low credit risk and high liquidity, such as government or agency notes and mortgage-related securities.

As of December 31, 2010, ASB's investment portfolio distribution was 47% mortgage-related securities issued by FNMA, FHLMC or GNMA, 47% federal agency obligations and 6% municipal bonds.

Prices for investments and mortgage-related securities are provided by independent market participants and are based on observable inputs using market-based valuation techniques. The prices of these securities may be influenced by factors such as market liquidity, corporate credit considerations of the underlying collateral, the levels of interest rates, expectations of prepayments and defaults, limited investor base, market sector concerns and overall market psychology. Adverse changes in any of these factors may result in additional losses.

December 31, 2010 (dollars in thousands)	Amortized cost	Gross unrealized gains	Gross unrealized losses	Estimated fair value	Gross unrealized losses			
					Less than 12 months	12 months or longer		
					Fair value	Amount	Fair value	Amount
Available-for-sale								
Federal agency obligations	\$ 317,945	\$ 171	\$ (2,220)	\$ 315,896	\$ 205,316	\$ (2,220)	\$	\$
Mortgage-related securities- FNMA, FHLMC and GNMA	310,711	9,570	(311)	319,970	30,986	(311)		

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Municipal bonds	43,632	7	(1,353)	42,286	41,479	(1,353)		
	\$ 672,288	\$ 9,748	\$ (3,884)	\$ 678,152	\$ 277,781	\$ (3,884)	\$	\$

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December 31, 2009 (dollars in thousands)	Amortized cost	Gross unrealized gains	Gross unrealized losses	Estimated fair value	Gross unrealized losses			
					Less than 12 months Fair value	Amount	12 months or longer Fair value	Amount
Available-for-sale								
Federal agency obligations	\$ 104,091	\$ 109	\$ (156)	\$ 104,044	\$ 54,834	\$ (156)	\$	\$
Mortgage-related securities- FNMA, FHLMC and GNMA	319,642	7,967	(88)	327,521	15,352	(88)		
Municipal bonds	1,300	16		1,316				
	\$ 425,033	\$ 8,092	\$ (244)	\$ 432,881	\$ 70,186	\$ (244)	\$	\$

Federal agency obligations have contractual terms to maturity. Mortgage-related securities have contractual terms to maturity, but require periodic payments to reduce principal. In addition, expected maturities will differ from contractual maturities because borrowers have the right to prepay the underlying mortgages (see contractual maturities table below).

The following table details the contractual maturities of available-for-sale securities. All positions with variable maturities (e.g. callable debentures and mortgage-related securities) are disclosed based upon the bond's contractual maturity.

(in thousands)	Amortized Cost	Fair value
Due in one year or less	\$ 20,800	\$ 20,834
Due after one year through five years	274,338	272,730
Due after five years through ten years	55,955	54,581
Due after ten years	10,484	10,037
	361,577	358,182
Mortgage-related securities-FNMA,FHLMC and GNMA	310,711	319,970
Total available-for-sale securities	\$ 672,288	\$ 678,152

In 2008, proceeds from sales of available-for-sale investment securities was \$75 million, resulting in gross realized gains of \$0.1 million and gross realized losses of \$0.2 million.

In 2010, 2009 and 2008, proceeds from sales of available-for-sale mortgage-related securities were nil, \$185.1 million and \$1.2 billion, resulting in gross realized gains of nil, \$0.8 million and \$0.6 million and gross realized losses of nil, \$32.9 million and \$19.8 million, respectively.

ASB pledged mortgage-related securities and federal agency obligations with a carrying value of approximately \$60.8 million and \$33.5 million as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, as collateral to secure public funds deposits, automated clearinghouse transactions with Bank of Hawaii, and deposits in ASB's bankruptcy and treasury, tax, and loan accounts with the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco. As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, mortgage-related securities and federal agency obligations with a carrying value of \$204.8 million and \$270.1 million, respectively, were pledged as collateral for securities sold under agreements to repurchase.

FHLB of Seattle stock. As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, ASB's investment in stock of the FHLB of Seattle was carried at cost because it can only be redeemed at par and it is a required investment based on measurements of ASB's capital, assets and/or borrowing levels. Periodically and as conditions warrant, ASB reviews its investment in the stock of the FHLB of Seattle for impairment. ASB evaluated its investment in FHLB stock for OTTI as of December 31, 2010, consistent with its accounting policy. ASB did not recognize an OTTI loss for 2010 based on its evaluation of the underlying investment (including the net income recorded by the FHLB of Seattle in the first nine months of 2010; the significance of the decline in net assets of the FHLB of Seattle as compared to its capital stock amount and the length of time this situation has persisted; commitments by the FHLB of Seattle to make payments required by law or regulation and the level of such payments in relation to the operating performance of the FHLB of Seattle; the impact of legislative and regulatory changes on institutions and, accordingly, on the customer base of the FHLB of Seattle; the liquidity position of the FHLB of Seattle; and ASB's intent and assessment of whether it will more likely than not be

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required to sell before recovery of its par value). Continued deterioration in the FHLB of Seattle's financial position may result in future impairment losses.

Other-than-temporary impaired securities. All securities are reviewed for impairment in accordance with accounting standards for OTTI recognition. Under these standards ASB's intent to sell the security, the probability of more-likely-than-not being forced to sell the position prior to recovery of its cost basis and the probability of more-likely-than-not recovering the amortized cost of the position was determined. If ASB's intent is to hold positions determined to be other-than-temporarily impaired, credit losses, which are recognized in earnings, are quantified using the position's pre-impairment discount rate and the net present value of the losses. Non-credit related impairments are reflected in other comprehensive income.

The following table reflects cumulative OTTIs for expected losses that have been recognized in earnings. The beginning balance for the nine months ended December 31, 2009 relates to credit losses realized prior to April 1, 2009 on debt securities held by ASB as of March 31, 2009. This beginning balance includes the net impact of non-credit losses that were originally reported as losses prior to March 31, 2009 and were subsequently recharacterized from retained earnings as a result of the adoption of new accounting standards for OTTI recognition effective April 1, 2009. Additions to this balance include new securities in which initial credit impairments have been identified and incremental increases of credit impairments on positions that had already taken similar impairments. The additions to cumulative OTTI occurred in the second and third quarter of 2009. In the fourth quarter of 2009, ASB sold its private-issue mortgage-related securities portfolio. ASB did not recognize OTTI for 2010.

(in thousands)	Twelve months ended December 31, 2010	Nine months ended December 31, 2009
Balance, beginning of period	\$	\$ 1,486
Additions:		
Initial credit impairments		4,870
Subsequent credit impairments		10,574
Reductions:		
For securities sold		(16,930)
Balance, end of period	\$	\$

Loans receivable.

December 31 (in thousands)	2010	2009
Real estate loans:		
Residential 1-4 family	\$ 2,087,813	\$ 2,332,763
Commercial real estate	300,689	255,716
Home equity line of credit	416,453	326,896
Residential land	65,599	96,515
Commercial construction	38,079	68,174
Residential construction	5,602	16,705
Total real estate loans	2,914,235	3,096,769
Commercial loans	551,683	545,622
Consumer loans	80,138	64,360
Total loans	3,546,056	3,706,751
Deferred loan fees, net and unamortized discounts	(15,530)	(19,494)

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Allowance for loan losses		(40,646)		(41,679)
Total loans, net	\$	3,489,880	\$	3,645,578

As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, ASB's commitments to originate loans, including the undisbursed portion of loans in process, approximated \$77.6 million and \$51.7 million, respectively. The increase was primarily due to a \$12 million increase in residential and home equity line of credit loan commitments and construction loans in process and \$14 million increase in commercial real estate commitments and loans in process. Commitments to extend credit are agreements to lend to a customer as long as there is no violation of any condition established in the commitments. Commitments generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and may require payment of a fee. Since certain of the commitments are expected to

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expire without being drawn upon, the total commitment amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements. ASB minimizes its exposure to loss under these commitments by requiring that customers meet certain conditions prior to disbursing funds. The amount of collateral, if any, is based on a credit evaluation of the borrower and may include residential real estate, accounts receivable, inventory, and property, plant, and equipment.

As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, ASB had commitments to sell residential loans of \$21.9 million and \$18.6 million, respectively. The loans are included in loans receivable as held for sale or represent commitments to make loans at an interest rate set prior to funding (rate lock commitments). Rate lock commitments guarantee a specified interest rate for a loan if ASB's underwriting standards are met, but do not obligate the potential borrower. Rate lock commitments on loans intended to be sold in the secondary market are derivative instruments, but have not been designated as hedges. Rate lock commitments are carried at fair value and adjustments are recorded in Other income, with an offset on the ASB balance sheet in Other liabilities. As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, ASB had rate lock commitments on outstanding loans totaling \$15.1 million and \$13.8 million, respectively. To offset the impact of changes in market interest rates on the rate lock commitments on loans held for sale, ASB utilizes short-term forward sale contracts. Forward sales contracts are also derivative instruments, but have not been designated as hedges, and thus any changes in fair value are also recorded in ASB Other income, with an offset in the ASB balance sheet in Other assets or liabilities. As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, the notional amounts for forward sales contracts were \$21.9 million and \$18.6 million, respectively. Valuation models are applied using current market information to estimate fair value. In 2010, there was no gain or loss on derivatives. There was a net loss on derivatives of \$0.2 million in 2009. For 2008, there was a net gain on derivatives of \$0.3 million.

As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, ASB had commitments to sell education loans of nil and \$20.5 million, respectively.

As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, standby, commercial and banker's acceptance letters of credit totaled \$16.3 million and \$19.5 million, respectively. Letters of credit are conditional commitments issued by ASB to guarantee payment and performance of a customer to a third party. The credit risk involved in issuing letters of credit is essentially the same as that involved in extending loan facilities to customers. ASB holds collateral supporting those commitments for which collateral is deemed necessary. As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, undrawn consumer lines of credit, including credit cards, totaled \$856.7 million and \$801.1 million, respectively, and undrawn commercial loans including lines of credit totaled \$263.4 million and \$315.1 million, respectively.

ASB services real estate loans for investors (\$0.8 billion, \$0.6 billion and \$0.3 billion as of December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively), which are not included in the accompanying consolidated financial statements. ASB reports fees earned for servicing such loans as income when the related mortgage loan payments are collected and charges loan servicing costs to expense as incurred.

As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, ASB had pledged loans with an amortized cost of approximately \$1.4 billion and \$1.6 billion, respectively, as collateral to secure advances from the FHLB of Seattle.

As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, the aggregate amount of loans to directors and executive officers of ASB and its affiliates and any related interests (as defined in Federal Reserve Board Regulation O) of such individuals, was \$60.9 million and \$79.3 million, respectively. The \$18.4 million decrease in such loans in 2010 was attributed to closed lines of credit and repayments of \$57.5 million, offset by loans and lines of credit to new and existing directors and executive officers of \$39.1 million. As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, \$52.5 million and \$65.4 million of the loan balances, respectively, were to related interests of individuals who are directors of ASB. All such loans were made at ASB's normal credit terms except that residential real estate loans and consumer loans to directors and executive officers of ASB were made at preferred employee interest rates. Management believes these loans do not represent more than a normal risk of collection.

Allowance for loan losses. As discussed in Note 1, ASB must maintain an allowance for loan losses that is adequate to absorb estimated probable credit losses associated with its loan portfolio. The allowance for loan losses consists of an allocated portion, which estimates credit losses for specifically identified loans and pools of loans, and an unallocated portion.

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Segmentation. ASB segments its loan portfolio by three levels. In the first level, the loan portfolio is separated into homogeneous and non-homogeneous loan portfolios. Residential, consumer and credit scored business loans are considered homogeneous loans. These are loans that are typically underwritten based on common, uniform standards, and are generally classified as to the level of loss exposure based on delinquency status. Commercial loans and commercial real estate (CRE) loans are defined as non-homogeneous loans and ASB utilizes a uniform ten point risk rating system for evaluating the credit quality of the loans. These are loans where the underwriting criteria are not uniform and the risk rating classification is based upon considerations broader than just delinquency performance.

In the second level of segmentation, the loan portfolios are further stratified into individual products with common risk characteristics. For residential loans, the loan portfolio is segmented by loan categories and geographic location first within the State of Hawaii (Oahu vs. the neighbor islands) and second collectively outside of the state. The consumer loan portfolio is segmented into various unsecured loan product types. The credit scored business loan portfolio is segmented by loans under lines of credit or term loans, and corporate credit cards. For commercial loans, the portfolio is differentiated by separating Commercial & Industrial (C&I) loans and C&I loans guaranteed by Small Business Administration programs while CRE loans are grouped by owner-occupied loans, investor loans, construction loans, and vacant land loans.

For the third and last level of segmentation, loans are categorized into the regulatory asset quality classifications Pass, Substandard, and Loss for homogeneous loans based primarily on delinquency status, and Pass (Risk Rating 1 to 6), Special Mention (Risk Rating 7), Substandard (Risk Rating 8), Doubtful (Risk Rating 9), and Loss (Risk Rating 10) for non-homogeneous loans based on credit quality.

Specific allocation.

Residential real estate. All residential real estate loans that are 180 days delinquent, or where ASB has initiated foreclosure action or have been modified in a TDR are reviewed for impairment based on the fair value of the collateral, net of costs to sell. Generally, impairment amounts derived under this method are immediately charged off.

Consumer. The consumer loan portfolio specific allocation is determined based on delinquency; unsecured consumer loans are generally charged-off based on delinquency status varying from 120 to 180 days.

Commercial and CRE. A specific allocation is determined for impaired commercial and CRE loans. See further discussion in Note 1.

Pooled allocation.

Residential real estate and consumer. Pooled allocation for non-impaired residential real estate and consumer loans are determined using a historical loss rate analysis and qualitative factor considerations.

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Commercial and CRE. Pooled allocation for pass, special mention, substandard, and doubtful grade commercial and CRE loans that share common risk characteristics and properties are determined using a historical loss rate analysis and qualitative factor considerations.

Qualitative adjustments. Qualitative adjustments to historical loss rates or other static sources may be necessary since these rates may not be an accurate guide to assessing losses inherent in the current portfolio. To estimate the level of adjustments, management considers factors including levels and trends in problem loans, volume and term of loans, changes in risk from changes in lending policies and practices, management expertise, economic conditions, industry trends, and the effect of credit concentrations.

Unallocated allowance. ASB's allowance incorporates an unallocated portion to cover risk factors and events that may have occurred as of the evaluation date that have not been reflected in the risk measures due to inherent limitations to the precision of the estimation process. These risk factors, in addition to micro- and macro- economic factors, past, current and anticipated events based on facts at the balance sheet date, and realistic courses of action that management expects to take, are assessed in determining the level of unallocated allowance.

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At December 31, 2010, the allowance for loan losses was comprised of the following:

(in thousands)	Residential 1-4 family	Commercial real estate	Home equity line of credit	Residen- tial land	Commercial construction	Residen- tial construc- tion	Commer- cial loans	Consu- mer loans	Unallo- cated	Total
Allowance for loan losses:										
Beginning balance	\$ 5,522	\$ 861	\$ 4,679	\$ 4,252	\$ 3,068	\$ 19	\$ 19,498	\$ 2,590	\$ 1,190	\$ 41,679
Charge-offs	6,142		2,517	6,487			6,261	3,408		24,815
Recoveries	744		63	63			1,537	481		2,888
Provision	6,373	\$ 613	2,044	8,583	(1,354)	(12)	1,241	3,662	(256)	20,894
Ending balance	\$ 6,497	\$ 1,474	\$ 4,269	\$ 6,411	\$ 1,714	\$ 7	\$ 16,015	\$ 3,325	\$ 934	\$ 40,646
Ending balance: individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 230	\$	\$	\$ 1,642	\$	\$	\$ 1,588	\$	\$	\$ 3,460
Ending balance: collectively evaluated for impairment	\$ 6,267	\$ 1,474	\$ 4,269	\$ 4,769	\$ 1,714	\$ 7	\$ 14,427	\$ 3,325	\$ 934	\$ 37,186
Ending balance: loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Financing Receivables:										
Ending balance	\$ 2,087,813	\$ 300,689	\$ 416,453	\$ 65,599	\$ 38,079	\$ 5,602	\$ 551,683	\$ 80,138	\$	\$ 3,546,056
Ending balance: individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 34,615	\$ 12,156	\$ 827	\$ 39,631	\$	\$	\$ 28,886	\$ 76	\$	\$ 116,191
Ending balance: collectively evaluated for impairment	\$ 2,053,198	\$ 288,533	\$ 415,626	\$ 25,968	\$ 38,079	\$ 5,602	\$ 522,797	\$ 80,062	\$	\$ 3,429,865
Ending balance: loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$

Changes in the allowance for loan losses were as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	2009	2008
Allowance for loan losses, January 1	\$ 35,798	\$ 30,211
Provision for loan losses	32,000	10,334
Charge-offs, net of recoveries		
Real estate loans	9,526	308
Other loans	16,593	4,439
Net charge-offs	26,119	4,747
Allowance for loan losses, December 31	\$ 41,679	\$ 35,798
Ratio of net charge-offs to average loans outstanding	0.66%	0.11%

Credit quality. ASB performs an internal loan review and grading on an ongoing basis. The review provides management with periodic information as to the quality of the loan portfolio and effectiveness of its lending policies and procedures. The objectives of the loan review and grading procedures are to identify, in a timely manner, existing or emerging credit quality problems so that appropriate steps can be initiated to

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avoid or minimize future losses. Loans subject to grading include commercial and CRE loans.

A ten-point risk rating system is used to determine loan grade and is based on borrower loan risk. The risk rating is a numerical representation of risk based on the overall assessment of the borrower's financial and operating strength including earnings, operating cash flow, debt service capacity, asset and liability structure, competitive issues, experience and quality of management, financial reporting issues and industry/economic factors.

The loan grade categories are:

- 1- Substantially risk free
- 2- Minimal risk
- 3- Modest risk
- 4- Better than average risk
- 5- Average risk
- 6- Acceptable risk
- 7- Special mention
- 8- Substandard
- 9- Doubtful
- 10- Loss

Grades 1 through 6 are considered pass grades. Pass exposures generally are well protected by the current net worth and paying capacity of the obligor or by the value of the asset or underlying collateral.

The credit risk profile by internally assigned grade for loans at December 31, 2010 was as follows:

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(in thousands)	Commercial real estate	Commercial construction	Commercial
Grade:			
Pass	\$ 285,624	\$ 38,079	\$ 462,078
Special mention	526		44,759
Substandard	14,539		44,259
Doubtful			556
Loss			31
Total	\$ 300,689	\$ 38,079	\$ 551,683

The credit risk profile based on payment activity for loans at December 31, 2010 was as follows:

(in thousands)	30-59 days past due	60-89 days past due	Greater than 90 days	Total past due	Current	Total financing receivables	Recorded Investment> 90 days and accruing
Real estate loans:							
Residential 1-4 family	\$ 8,245	\$ 3,719	\$ 36,419	\$ 48,383	\$ 2,039,430	\$ 2,087,813	\$
Commercial real estate		4		4	300,685	300,689	
Home equity line of credit	1,103	227	1,659	2,989	413,464	416,453	
Residential land	1,543	1,218	16,060	18,821	46,778	65,599	581
Commercial construction					38,079	38,079	
Residential construction					5,602	5,602	
Commercial loans	892	1,317	3,191	5,400	546,283	551,683	64
Consumer loans	629	410	617	1,656	78,482	80,138	320
Total loans	\$ 12,412	\$ 6,895	\$ 57,946	\$ 77,253	\$ 3,468,803	\$ 3,546,056	\$ 965

The credit risk profile based on nonaccrual loans, accruing loans 90 days or more past due and TDR loans was as follows:

December 31 (in thousands)	Nonaccrual loans 2010	Nonaccrual loans 2009	Accruing loans 90 days or more past due 2010	Accruing loans 90 days or more past due 2009	Trouble debt restructured loans 2010	Trouble debt restructured loans 2009
Real estate loans:						
Residential 1-4 family	\$ 36,420	\$ 31,848	\$	\$	\$ 5,150	\$ 1,986
Commercial real estate		344			1,963	513
Home equity line of credit	1,659	2,755				
Residential land	15,479	25,164	581		27,689	15,665
Commercial construction						
Residential construction		326				
Commercial loans	4,956	4,171	64		4,035	2,904
Consumer loans	341	715	320			

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Total	\$	58,855	\$	65,323	\$	965	\$		\$	38,837	\$	21,068
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The total carrying amount and the total unpaid principal balance of impaired loans was as follows:

December 31 (in thousands)	2010					2009				
	Recorded investment	Unpaid principal balance	Related Allow- ance	Average recorded investment	Interest income recognized	Recorded investment	Unpaid principal balance	Related allow- ance	Average recorded investment	Interest income recognized
With no related allowance recorded										
Real estate loans:										
Residential 1-4 family	\$ 18,205	\$ 24,692	\$	\$ 14,609	\$ 278	\$ 2,412	\$ 2,412	\$	\$ 1,891	\$ 91
Commercial real estate	12,156	12,156		14,276	979	15,212	15,212		14,522	882
Home equity line of credit										
Residential land	33,777	40,802		29,914	1,499	16,552	16,552		7,934	589
Commercial construction										
Residential construction										
Commercial loans	22,041	22,041		29,636	1,846	27,082	27,082		29,908	1,412
Consumer loans										
	86,179	99,691		88,435	4,602	61,258	61,258		54,255	2,974
With an allowance recorded										
Real estate loans:										
Residential 1-4 family	3,917	3,917	230	2,807	175					
Commercial real estate										
Home equity line of credit										
Residential land	5,041	5,090	1,642	3,753	327					
Commercial construction										
Residential construction										
Commercial loans	6,845	6,845	1,588	2,796	182	4,505	4,505	1,635	3,937	236
Consumer loans										
	15,803	15,852	3,460	9,356	684	4,505	4,505	1,635	3,937	236
Total										
Real estate loans:										
Residential 1-4 family	22,122	28,609	230	17,416	453	2,412	2,412		1,891	91
Commercial real estate	12,156	12,156		14,276	979	15,212	15,212		14,522	882
Home equity line of credit										
Residential land	38,818	45,892	1,642	33,667	1,826	16,552	16,552		7,934	589
Commercial construction										
Residential construction										
Commercial loans	28,886	28,886	1,588	32,432	2,028	31,587	31,587	1,635	33,845	1,648
Consumer loans										
	\$ 101,982	\$ 115,543	\$ 3,460	\$ 97,791	\$ 5,286	\$ 65,763	\$ 65,763	\$ 1,635	\$ 58,192	\$ 3,210

Deposit liabilities.

December 31 (dollars in thousands)	2010		2009	
	Weighted-average stated rate	Amount	Weighted-average stated rate	Amount
Savings	0.12%	\$ 1,623,211	0.19%	\$ 1,592,739

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Other checking					
Interest-bearing	0.05	589,228	0.09	580,737	
Noninterest-bearing		473,297		427,585	
Commercial checking		392,345		380,889	
Money market	0.28	230,990	0.43	202,115	
Term certificates	1.25	666,301	1.65	874,695	
	0.28%	\$ 3,975,372	0.46%	\$ 4,058,760	

As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, certificate accounts of \$100,000 or more totaled \$153 million and \$208 million, respectively.

The approximate amounts of term certificates outstanding as of December 31, 2010 with scheduled maturities for 2011 through 2015 were \$436 million in 2011, \$72 million in 2012, \$43 million in 2013, \$40 million in 2014, \$60 million in 2015 and \$15 million thereafter.

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Interest expense on deposit liabilities by type of deposit was as follows:

(in thousands)	2010	2009	2008
Term certificates	\$ 11,221	\$ 27,369	\$ 49,530
Savings	2,262	4,952	8,577
Money market	884	886	1,793
Interest-bearing checking	329	839	1,583
	\$ 14,696	\$ 34,046	\$ 61,483

Other borrowings.

Securities sold under agreements to repurchase.

December 31, 2010 Maturity (dollars in thousands)	Repurchase liability	Weighted-average interest rate	Collateralized by mortgage-related securities and federal agency obligations fair value plus accrued interest
Overnight	\$ 122,022	0.45%	\$ 141,733
1 to 29 days			
30 to 90 days			
Over 90 days	50,297	4.75	63,691
	\$ 172,319	1.71%	\$ 205,424

At December 31, 2010, \$50 million of securities sold under agreements to repurchase with a rate of 4.75% and maturity date over 90 days is callable quarterly at par until maturity.

The securities underlying the agreements to repurchase are book-entry securities and were delivered by appropriate entry into the counterparties accounts at the Federal Reserve System. Securities sold under agreements to repurchase are accounted for as financing transactions and the obligations to repurchase these securities are recorded as liabilities in the consolidated balance sheets. The securities underlying the agreements to repurchase continue to be reflected in ASB's asset accounts.

The following table sets forth information concerning securities sold under agreements to repurchase, which provided for the repurchase of identical securities:

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(dollars in millions)	2010	2009	2008
Amount outstanding as of December 31	\$ 172	\$ 233	\$ 241
Average amount outstanding during the year	\$ 201	\$ 230	\$ 507
Maximum amount outstanding as of any month-end	\$ 238	\$ 241	\$ 817
Weighted-average interest rate as of December 31	1.71%	1.38%	1.86%
Weighted-average interest rate during the year	1.53%	1.55%	2.98%
Weighted-average remaining days to maturity as of December 31	628	544	601

Advances from Federal Home Loan Bank.

December 31, 2010 (dollars in thousands)	Weighted-average stated rate	Amount
Due in		
2011	2.64%	\$ 15,000
2012		
2013		
2014		
2015		
Thereafter	4.28	50,000
	3.90%	\$ 65,000

At December 31, 2010, \$50 million of fixed rate FHLB advances with a rate of 4.28% is callable quarterly at par until maturity in 2017.

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ASB and the FHLB of Seattle are parties to an Advances, Security and Deposit Agreement (Advances Agreement), which applies to currently outstanding and future advances, and governs the terms and conditions under which ASB borrows and the FHLB of Seattle makes loans or advances from time to time. Under the Advances Agreement, ASB agrees to abide by the FHLB of Seattle's credit policies, and makes certain warranties and representations to the FHLB of Seattle. Upon the occurrence of and during the continuation of an Event of Default (which term includes any event of nonpayment of interest or principal of any advance when due or failure to perform any promise or obligation under the Advances Agreement or other credit arrangements between the parties), the FHLB of Seattle may, at its option, declare all indebtedness and accrued interest thereon, including any prepayment fees or charges, to be immediately due and payable. Advances from the FHLB of Seattle are secured by loans and stock in the FHLB of Seattle. ASB is required to obtain and hold a specific number of shares of capital stock of the FHLB of Seattle. ASB was in compliance with all Advances Agreement requirements as of December 31, 2010 and 2009.

Common stock equity. In 1988, HEI agreed with the OTS predecessor regulatory agency to contribute additional capital to ASB up to a maximum aggregate amount of approximately \$65 million (Capital Maintenance Agreement). As of December 31, 2010, as a result of capital contributions in prior years, HEI's maximum obligation to contribute additional capital under the Capital Maintenance Agreement had been reduced to approximately \$28.3 million. As of December 31, 2010, ASB was in compliance with the minimum capital requirements under OTS regulations.

In 2010, ASB paid dividends of \$62 million to HEI, compared to \$50.1 million in 2009. The OTS must approve ASB's dividends.

Guarantees. In October 2007, ASB, as a member financial institution of Visa U.S.A. Inc., received restricted shares of Visa, Inc. (Visa) as a result of a restructuring of Visa U.S.A. Inc. in preparation for an initial public offering by Visa. As a part of the restructuring, ASB entered into a judgment and loss sharing agreement with Visa in order to apportion financial responsibilities arising from any potential adverse judgment or negotiated settlements related to indemnified litigation involving Visa. As of December 31, 2010, ASB had accrued \$1.1 million related to the agreement. Because the extent of ASB's obligations under this agreement depends entirely upon the occurrence of future events, ASB's maximum potential future liability under this agreement is not determinable.

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation restoration plan. Under the Federal Deposit Insurance Reform Act of 2005 (the Reform Act), the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) may set the designated reserve ratio within a range of 1.15% to 1.50%. The Reform Act requires that the FDIC's Board of Directors adopt a restoration plan when the Deposit Insurance Fund (DIF) reserve ratio falls below 1.15% or is expected to within six months. Financial institution failures have significantly increased the DIF's loss provisions, resulting in declines in the reserve ratio. As of June 30, 2008, the reserve ratio had fallen 18 basis points since the previous quarter to 1.01%. To restore the reserve ratio to 1.15%, higher assessment rates were required. The FDIC made changes to the assessment system to ensure that riskier institutions will bear a greater share of the proposed increase in assessments. Under the final rules, financial institutions in Risk Category I, the lowest risk group, will have an initial base assessment rate within the range of 12 to 16 basis points of deposits. After applying adjustments for unsecured debt, secured liabilities and brokered deposits, the total base assessment rate for financial institutions in Risk Category I would be within the range of 7 to 24 basis points of deposits. The new assessment rates became effective April 1, 2009. The FDIC also raised the current rates uniformly by seven basis points for the assessment for the quarter beginning January 1, 2009.

In May 2009, the board of directors of the FDIC voted to levy a special assessment on deposit institutions to build the DIF and restore public confidence in the banking system. The special assessment was 5 basis points on each institution's total assets, minus its Tier 1 core capital, as of June 30, 2009. Based on the FDIC's formula, ASB's special assessment was \$2.3 million and ASB recorded the charge in June 2009. ASB is classified in Risk Category I and its assessment rate was 13.9 basis points of deposits, or \$5.8 million (excluding the special assessment recorded in June 2009), for 2009, compared to an

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assessment rate of 5.3 basis points of deposits, or \$1.5 million (net of a one-time assessment credit), for 2008.

In November 2009, the Board of Directors of the FDIC approved a restoration plan that required banks to prepay, by December 30, 2009, their estimated quarterly, risk-based assessments for the fourth quarter of 2009, and for all of 2010, 2011 and 2012. For the fourth quarter of 2009 and all of 2010, the prepaid assessment rate was assessed according to a risk-based premium schedule adopted earlier in 2009. The prepaid assessment rate for 2011 and 2012 was the current assessment rate plus 3 basis points. The prepaid assessment was recorded as a prepaid asset as of December 30, 2009, and each quarter thereafter ASB will record a charge to earnings for its regular quarterly assessment and offset the prepaid expense until the asset is exhausted. Once the asset is exhausted, ASB will record an accrued expense payable each quarter for the assessment to be paid. If the prepaid assessment is not exhausted by December 30, 2014, any remaining amount will be returned to ASB. ASB's prepaid assessment was approximately \$24 million. For the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, ASB's assessment rate was 14 basis points of deposits, or \$5.7 million and \$5.8 million, respectively.

In November 2010, the FDIC proposed a change to its assessment base from total domestic deposits to average total assets minus average tangible equity, as required in the Dodd-Frank Act. The proposal would also lower the assessment rate schedule since the new base is larger than the current base. Assessment rates would be reduced to a range of 2.5 to 9 basis points on the new assessment base for financial institutions in the lowest risk category. Financial institutions in the highest risk category will have assessment rates of 30 to 45 basis points. Based on the proposed changes to the assessment base and rates, ASB anticipates a reduction in its annual FDIC assessment by approximately \$2 million.

The FDIC may impose additional special assessments in the future if it is deemed necessary to ensure the DIF ratio does not decline to a level that is close to zero or that could otherwise undermine public confidence in federal deposit insurance. Management cannot predict with certainty the timing or amounts of any additional assessments.

Deposit insurance coverage. In July 2010, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Dodd-Frank Act) permanently raised the current standard maximum deposit insurance amount to \$250,000. Previously, the standard maximum deposit insurance amount of \$100,000 had been temporarily raised to \$250,000 through December 31, 2013. The Dodd-Frank Act also redefines the assessment base as average total consolidated assets less average tangible equity (previously the assessment base was based on deposits).

5 • Unconsolidated variable interest entities

HECO Capital Trust III. HECO Capital Trust III (Trust III) was created and exists for the exclusive purposes of (i) issuing in March 2004 2,000,000 6.50% Cumulative Quarterly Income Preferred Securities, Series 2004 (2004 Trust Preferred Securities) (\$50 million aggregate liquidation preference) to the public and trust common securities (\$1.5 million aggregate liquidation preference) to HECO, (ii) investing the proceeds of these trust securities in 2004 Debentures issued by HECO in the principal amount of \$31.5 million and issued by each of HELCO and MECO in the respective principal amounts of \$10 million, (iii) making distributions on these trust securities and (iv) engaging in only those other activities necessary or incidental thereto. The 2004 Trust Preferred Securities are mandatorily redeemable at the maturity of the underlying debt on March 18, 2034, which maturity may be extended to no later than March 18, 2053; and are currently redeemable at the issuer's option without premium. The 2004 Debentures, together with the obligations of HECO, HELCO and MECO under an expense agreement and HECO's obligations under its trust guarantee and its guarantee of the obligations of HELCO and MECO under their respective debentures, are the sole assets of Trust III. Trust III has at all times been an unconsolidated subsidiary of HECO. Since HECO, as the common security holder, does not absorb the majority of the variability of Trust III, HECO is not the primary beneficiary and does not consolidate Trust III in accordance with accounting rules on the consolidation of VIEs. Trust III's balance sheet as of December 31, 2010 consisted of \$51.5 million of 2004 Debentures;

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\$50.0 million of 2004 Trust Preferred Securities; and \$1.5 million of trust common securities. Trust III's income statement for 2010 consisted of \$3.4 million of interest income received from the 2004 Debentures;

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\$3.3 million of distributions to holders of the Trust Preferred Securities; and \$0.1 million of common dividends on the trust common securities to HECO. So long as the 2004 Trust Preferred Securities are outstanding, HECO is not entitled to receive any funds from Trust III other than pro-rata distributions, subject to certain subordination provisions, on the trust common securities. In the event of a default by HECO in the performance of its obligations under the 2004 Debentures or under its Guarantees, or in the event HECO, HELCO or MECO elect to defer payment of interest on any of their respective 2004 Debentures, then HECO will be subject to a number of restrictions, including a prohibition on the payment of dividends on its common stock.

Purchase power agreements. As of December 31, 2010, HECO and its subsidiaries had six PPAs totaling 540 MW of firm capacity, and other PPAs with smaller IPPs and Schedule Q providers (i.e., customers with cogeneration and/or small power production facilities with a capacity of 100 kW or less who buy power from or sell power to the utilities), none of which are currently required to be consolidated as VIEs. Approximately 91% of the 540 MW of firm capacity is under PPAs, entered into before December 31, 2003, with AES Hawaii, Inc. (AES Hawaii), Kalaeloa Partners, L.P. (Kalaeloa), Hamakua Energy Partners, L.P. (HEP) and HPOWER. Purchases from all IPPs for 2010 totaled \$549 million with purchases from AES Hawaii, Kalaeloa, HEP and HPOWER totaling \$143 million, \$225 million, \$57 million and \$44 million, respectively. The primary business activities of these IPPs are the generation and sale of power to HECO and its subsidiaries (and municipal waste disposal in the case of HPOWER). Current financial information about the size, including total assets and revenues, for many of these IPPs is not publicly available.

An enterprise with an interest in a VIE or potential VIE created before December 31, 2003 (and not thereafter materially modified) is not required to apply accounting standards for VIEs to that entity if the enterprise is unable to obtain, after making an exhaustive effort, the necessary information.

HECO reviewed its significant PPAs and determined in 2004 that the IPPs at that time had no contractual obligation to provide such information. In March 2004, HECO and its subsidiaries sent letters to all of their IPPs, except the Schedule Q providers, requesting the information that they need to determine the applicability of accounting standards for VIEs to the respective IPP, and subsequently contacted most of the IPPs to explain and repeat its request for information. (HECO and its subsidiaries excluded their Schedule Q providers because their variable interest in the provider would not be significant to the utilities and they did not participate significantly in the design of the provider.) Some of the IPPs provided sufficient information for HECO to determine that the IPP was not a VIE, or was either a business or governmental organization (e.g., HPOWER), and thus excluded from the scope of accounting standards for VIEs. Other IPPs, including the three largest, declined to provide the information necessary for HECO to determine the applicability of accounting standards for VIEs.

Since 2004, HECO has continued its efforts to obtain from the IPPs the information necessary to make the determinations required under accounting standards for VIEs. In each year from 2005 to 2010, HECO and its subsidiaries sent letters to the identified IPPs requesting the required information. All of these IPPs declined to provide the necessary information, except that Kalaeloa provided the information pursuant to the amendments to its PPA (see below) and an entity owning a wind farm provided information as required under the PPA. Management has concluded that the consolidation of two entities owning wind farms was not required as HELCO and MECO do not have variable interests in the entities because the PPAs do not require them to absorb any variability of the entities.

If the requested information is ultimately received from the other IPPs, a possible outcome of future analysis is the consolidation of one or more of such IPPs in HECO's consolidated financial statements. The consolidation of any significant IPP could have a material effect on the Company's and HECO's consolidated financial statements, including the recognition of a significant amount of assets and liabilities and, if such a consolidated IPP were operating at a loss and had insufficient equity, the potential recognition of such losses. If HECO and its subsidiaries determine they are required to consolidate the financial statements of such an IPP and the consolidation has a material effect, HECO and its subsidiaries would retrospectively apply accounting standards for VIEs.

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Kalaeloa Partners, L.P. In October 1988, HECO entered into a PPA with Kalaeloa, subsequently approved by the PUC, which provided that HECO would purchase 180 MW of firm capacity for a period of 25 years beginning in May 1991. In October 2004, HECO and Kalaeloa entered into amendments to the PPA, subsequently approved by the PUC, which together effectively increased the firm capacity from 180 MW to 208 MW. The energy payments that HECO makes to Kalaeloa include: (1) a fuel component, with a fuel price adjustment based on the cost of low sulfur fuel oil, (2) a fuel additives cost component, and (3) a non-fuel component, with an adjustment based on changes in the Gross National Product Implicit Price Deflator. The capacity payments that HECO makes to Kalaeloa are fixed in accordance with the PPA. Kalaeloa also has a steam delivery cogeneration contract with another customer, the term of which coincides with the PPA. The facility has been certified by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission as a Qualifying Facility under the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978.

Pursuant to the current accounting standards for VIEs, HECO is deemed to have a variable interest in Kalaeloa by reason of the provisions of HECO's PPA with Kalaeloa. However, management has concluded that HECO is not the primary beneficiary of Kalaeloa because HECO does not have the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact Kalaeloa's economic performance nor the obligation to absorb Kalaeloa's expected losses, if any, that could potentially be significant to Kalaeloa. Thus, HECO has not consolidated Kalaeloa in its consolidated financial statements. A significant factor affecting the level of expected losses HECO could potentially absorb is the fact that HECO's exposure to fuel price variability is limited to the remaining term of the PPA as compared to the facility's remaining useful life. Although HECO absorbs fuel price variability for the remaining term of the PPA, the PPA does not currently expose HECO to losses as the fuel and fuel related energy payments under the PPA have been approved by the PUC for recovery from customers through base electric rates and through HECO's ECAC to the extent the fuel and fuel related energy payments are not included in base energy rates.

6 • Interest rate swap agreements

In June 2010, HEI entered into multiple Forward Starting Swaps (FSS) with notional amounts totaling \$125 million to hedge against interest rate fluctuations on a portion of the \$150 million of medium-term notes expected to be issued by HEI in 2011, thereby enabling HEI to better forecast its future interest expense. The FSS terminate in January and June 2011 and entitle HEI to receive/(pay) the present value of the positive/(negative) difference between three-month LIBOR and a fixed rate at termination applied to the notional amount over a five-year period. The FSS are designated and accounted for as cash flow hedges and have a negative fair value of \$2.8 million as of December 31, 2010 (recorded in Other liabilities on the consolidated balance sheet). Changes in fair value are recognized (1) in other comprehensive income to the extent that they are considered effective, and (2) in net income for any portion considered ineffective. The balance in accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss) (AOCI) at the dates of the anticipated medium-term note issuances will be accreted/amortized into interest expense over the lives of the new notes based on the effective interest method. For 2010, the ineffective portion of the change in fair value, or \$0.8 million (\$0.5 million, net of tax benefits), was recorded as a derivative loss in Interest expense other than on deposit liabilities and other bank borrowings and the effective portion, or \$2.0 million (\$1.2 million, net of tax benefits), was recorded as a net loss in AOCI. Of the \$1.2 million net loss in AOCI, a net \$0.2 million is expected to be reclassified to earnings during the next 12 months.

In January 2011, HEI settled FSS with notional amounts totaling \$50 million and a negative fair value of \$1.3 million as of December 31, 2010 for a payment of \$1.0 million.

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7 • Short-term borrowings

As of December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, HEI had \$25 million and \$42 million of outstanding commercial paper, respectively, with a weighted-average interest rate of 0.9% and 0.6%, respectively, and HECO had no commercial paper outstanding.

As of December 31, 2010, HEI and HECO maintained syndicated credit facilities which totaled \$125 million and \$175 million, respectively. As of December 31, 2009, HEI and HECO maintained syndicated credit facilities which totaled \$100 million and \$175 million, respectively. HEI had no borrowings under its facility during 2010 and 2009. HECO had no borrowings under its facilities during 2010. HECO drew on its facility in June and July 2009; all such borrowings were repaid in August 2009. None of the facilities are collateralized.

Credit agreements. Effective May 7, 2010, HEI entered into a revolving noncollateralized credit agreement establishing a line of credit facility of \$125 million, with a letter of credit sub-facility, expiring on May 7, 2013, with a syndicate of eight financial institutions. Any draws on the facility bear interest at the Adjusted LIBO Rate plus 225 basis points or the greatest of (a) the Prime Rate, (b) the sum of the Federal Funds Rate plus 50 basis points and (c) the Adjusted LIBO Rate for a one month Interest Period plus 100 basis points per annum, as defined in the agreement. Annual fees on undrawn commitments are 40 basis points. The agreement contains provisions for revised pricing in the event of a ratings change. The agreement does not contain clauses that would affect access to the lines by reason of a ratings downgrade, nor does it have broad material adverse change clauses. However, the agreement does contain customary conditions which must be met in order to draw on it, including compliance with its covenants.

HEI's \$125 million credit facility will be maintained to support the issuance of commercial paper, but also may be drawn to repay HEI's short-term and long-term indebtedness, to make investments in or loans to subsidiaries and for HEI's working capital and general corporate purposes. HEI's \$100 million syndicated credit facility expiring March 31, 2011 was terminated concurrently with the effectiveness of this new syndicated credit facility.

Effective May 7, 2010, HECO entered into a revolving noncollateralized credit agreement establishing a line of credit facility of \$175 million, with a letter of credit sub-facility expiring on May 6, 2011, with a syndicate of eight financial institutions. Any draws on the facility bear interest at the Adjusted LIBO Rate plus 225 basis points or the greatest of (a) the Prime Rate, (b) the sum of the Federal Funds Rate plus 50 basis points and (c) the Adjusted LIBO Rate for a one month Interest Period plus 100 basis points per annum, as defined in the agreement. Annual fees on the undrawn commitments are 40 basis points. The agreement contains provisions for revised pricing in the event of a long-term ratings change (such as when S&P lowered its long-term ratings for HECO, HELCO and MECO in November 2010). The agreement does not contain clauses that would affect access to the lines by reason of a ratings downgrade, nor does it have broad material adverse change clauses. However, the agreement does contain customary conditions that must be met in order to draw on it, including compliance with several covenants. The agreement's termination date was extended to May 7, 2013 after having received PUC approval.

HECO's \$175 million credit facility will be maintained to support the issuance of commercial paper, but also may be drawn to repay HECO's short-term indebtedness, to make loans to subsidiaries and for HECO's capital expenditures, working capital and general corporate purposes. HECO's \$175 million syndicated credit facility expiring March 31, 2011 was terminated concurrently with the effectiveness of this new syndicated credit facility.

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December 31 (dollars in thousands)	2010	2009
6.50% Junior Subordinated Deferrable Interest Debentures, Series 2004, due 2034 (see Note 5) \$	51,546 \$	51,546
Obligations to the State of Hawaii for the repayment of special purpose revenue bonds issued on behalf of electric utility subsidiaries		
4.75-4.95%, due 2012-2025	118,500	118,500
5.00-5.50%, due 2014-2032	203,400	203,400
5.65-5.75%, due 2018-2027	216,000	216,000
6.15-6.20%, due 2020-2029	55,000	55,000
4.60-4.65%, due 2026-2037	265,000	265,000
6.50%, due 2039	150,000	150,000
	1,007,900	1,007,900
Less unamortized discount	(1,504)	(1,631)
	1,006,396	1,006,269
HEI medium-term notes 4.23-6.141%, due 2011	150,000	150,000
HEI medium-term note 7.13%, due 2012	7,000	7,000
HEI medium-term note 5.25%, due 2013	50,000	50,000
HEI medium-term note 6.51%, due 2014	100,000	100,000
	\$ 1,364,942 \$	1,364,815

As of December 31, 2010, the aggregate principal payments required on long-term debt for 2011 through 2015 are \$150 million in 2011, \$65 million in 2012, \$50 million in 2013, \$111 million in 2014 and nil in 2015.

9 • Retirement benefits

Defined benefit plans. Substantially all of the employees of HEI and the electric utilities participate in the Retirement Plan for Employees of Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc. and Participating Subsidiaries (HEI/HECO Pension Plan). Substantially all of the employees of ASB and its subsidiaries participated in the American Savings Bank Retirement Plan (ASB Pension Plan) until it was frozen on December 31, 2007. The HEI/HECO Pension Plan and the ASB Pension Plan (collectively, the Plans) are qualified, noncontributory defined benefit pension plans and include benefits for union employees determined in accordance with the terms of the collective bargaining agreements between the utilities and their respective unions. The Plans are subject to the provisions of ERISA. In addition, some current and former executives and directors of HEI and its subsidiaries participate in noncontributory, nonqualified plans (collectively, Supplemental Plans). In general, benefits are based on the employees' or directors' years of service and compensation.

The continuation of the Plans and the Supplemental Plans and the payment of any contribution thereunder are not assumed as contractual obligations by the participating employers. The Directors' Plan has been frozen since 1996. The ASB Pension Plan was frozen as of December 31, 2007. The HEI Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan and ASB Supplemental Executive Retirement, Disability, and Death Benefit Plan (noncontributory, nonqualified, defined benefit plans) were frozen as of December 31, 2008. No participants have accrued any benefits under these plans after the respective plans' freeze and the plans will be terminated at the time all remaining benefits have been paid.

Each participating employer reserves the right to terminate its participation in the applicable plans at any time, and HEI and ASB reserve the right to terminate their respective plans at any time. If a participating employer terminates its participation in the Plans, the interest of each affected participant would become 100% vested to the extent funded. Upon the termination of the Plans, assets would be distributed to affected participants in accordance with the applicable allocation provisions of ERISA and any excess assets that exist would be paid to the participating employers. Participants' benefits in the Plans are covered up to certain limits under insurance provided by the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation.

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To determine pension costs for HEI and its subsidiaries under the Plans and the Supplemental Plans, it is necessary to make complex calculations and estimates based on numerous assumptions, including the assumptions identified below.

Postretirement benefits other than pensions. HEI and the electric utilities provide eligible employees health and life insurance benefits upon retirement under the Postretirement Welfare Benefits Plan for Employees of Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc. and participating employers (HECO Benefits Plan). Health benefits are also provided to dependents of eligible retired employees. The contribution for health benefits paid by the participating employers is based on the retirees' years of service and retirement dates. Generally, employees are eligible for these benefits if, upon retirement from active employment, they are eligible to receive benefits from the HEI/HECO Pension Plan.

In the third quarter of 2009, the Company amended the executive life benefit plan to limit it to current participants and to freeze the executive life benefits at current levels. In November 2010, August 2010 and August 2009, HELCO, MECO and HECO, respectively, eliminated the electric discount benefit for merit employees and retirees, and the electric discount benefit for bargaining unit employees and retirees was eliminated on January 31, 2011. The Company's cost for OPEB has been adjusted to reflect the plan amendment, which reduced benefits. The elimination of the electric discount benefit will generate credits through other benefit costs over the next few years as the total amendment credit is amortized.

Among other provisions, the HECO Benefits Plan provides prescription drug benefits for Medicare-eligible participants who retire after 1998. Retirees who are eligible for the drug benefits are required to pay a portion of the cost each month. The Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003 (the 2003 Act) expanded Medicare to include for the first time coverage for prescription drugs. The 2003 Act provides that persons eligible for Medicare benefits can enroll in Part D, prescription drug coverage, for a monthly premium. Alternatively, if an employer sponsors a retiree health plan that provides benefits determined to be actuarially equivalent to those covered under the Medicare standard prescription drug benefit, the employer will be paid a subsidy of 28% of a participant's drug costs between \$250 and \$5,000 (indexed for inflation) if the participant waives coverage under Medicare Part D.

The continuation of the HECO Benefits Plan and the payment of any contribution thereunder is not assumed as a contractual obligation by the participating employers. Each participating employer reserves the right to terminate its participation in the plan at any time.

Balance sheet recognition of the funded status of retirement plans. Employers must recognize on their balance sheets the funded status of defined benefit pension and other postretirement benefit plans with an offset to AOCI in shareholders' equity (using the projected benefit obligation (PBO), to calculate the funded status).

The PUC allowed the utilities to adopt pension and OPEB tracking mechanisms in recent rate cases. The amount of the net periodic pension cost (NPPC) and net periodic benefits costs (NPBC) to be recovered in rates is established by the PUC in each rate case. Under the utilities' tracking mechanisms, any actual costs determined in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles that are over/under amounts allowed in rates are charged/credited to a regulatory asset/liability. The regulatory asset/liability for each utility will then be amortized over 5 years beginning with the respective utility's next rate case. Accordingly, all retirement benefit expenses (except for executive life and nonqualified pension plan expenses, which amounted to \$1.6 million in 2010) determined in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles will be recovered.

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Under the tracking mechanisms, amounts that would otherwise be recorded in AOCI (excluding amounts for executive life and nonqualified pension plans), which amounts include the prepaid pension asset, net of taxes, as well as other pension and OPEB charges, are allowed to be reclassified as a regulatory asset, as those costs will be recovered in rates through the NPPC and NPBC in the future. The electric utilities have reclassified to a regulatory asset charges for retirement benefits that would otherwise be recorded in AOCI (amounting to the elimination of a potential charge/(credit) to AOCI of \$55 million pretax and \$(124) million pretax at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively).

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In the PUC's 2007 interim decision on HELCO's 2006 test year rate case, the PUC allowed HELCO to record a regulatory asset in the amount of \$12.8 million (representing HELCO's prepaid pension asset and reflecting the accumulated pension contributions to its pension fund in excess of accumulated NPPC), which is included in rate base, and allowed recovery of that asset over a period of five years. HELCO is required to make contributions to the pension trust in the amount of the actuarially calculated NPPC that would be allowed without penalty by the tax laws.

In the PUC's 2007 interim decisions on HECO and MECO's 2007 test year rate cases (and in its final decision on HECO's 2005 test year rate case), the PUC did not allow HECO and MECO to include their pension assets (representing the accumulated contributions to their pension fund in excess of accumulated NPPC), in their rate bases. However, under the tracking mechanisms, HECO and MECO are required to fund only the minimum level required under the law until their pension assets are reduced to zero, at which time HECO and MECO will make contributions to the pension trust in the amount of the actuarially calculated NPPC, except when limited by the ERISA minimum contribution requirements or the maximum contribution limitations on deductible contributions imposed by the Internal Revenue Code.

The PUC's exclusion of HECO's and MECO's pension assets from rate base does not allow HECO and MECO to earn a return on the pension asset, but this exclusion does not result in the exclusion of any pension benefit costs from their rates. The pension asset is to be (or was, in the case of MECO) recovered in rates (as NPPC is recorded in excess of contributions). As of December 31, 2010, MECO did not have any remaining pension asset, and HECO's pension asset had been reduced to \$3 million.

The OPEB tracking mechanisms generally require the electric utilities to make contributions to the OPEB trust in the amount of the actuarially calculated NPBC, except when limited by material, adverse consequences imposed by federal regulations.

Retirement benefits expense for the electric utilities for 2010, 2009 and 2008 was \$39 million, \$32 million and \$27 million, respectively.

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Pension and other postretirement benefit plans information. The changes in the obligations and assets of the Company's retirement benefit plans and the changes in AOCI (gross) for 2010 and 2009 and the funded status of these plans and amounts related to these plans reflected in the Company's consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 were as follows:

	2010		2009	
(in thousands)	Pension benefits	Other benefits	Pension benefits	Other benefits
Benefit obligation, January 1	\$ 1,014,287	\$ 170,572	\$ 964,388	\$ 180,656
Service cost	28,801	4,739	25,688	4,846
Interest cost	64,527	10,378	61,988	10,981
Amendments		(7,713)	109	(13,198)
Actuarial (gains) losses	121,898	11,817	14,323	(3,907)
Benefits paid and expenses	(54,979)	(9,461)	(52,209)	(8,806)
Benefit obligation, December 31	1,174,534	180,332	1,014,287	170,572
Fair value of plan assets, January 1	738,971	134,608	619,134	106,415
Actual return on plan assets	119,446	21,271	154,942	27,386
Employer contribution	27,803	3,989	15,883	9,471
Benefits paid and expenses	(53,864)	(8,751)	(50,988)	(8,664)
Fair value of plan assets, December 31	832,356	151,117	738,971	134,608
Accrued benefit liability, December 31	(342,178)	(29,215)	(275,316)	(35,964)
AOCI, January 1 (excluding impact of PUC D&Os)	302,147	14,693	400,875	52,433
Recognized during year				
net recognized transition obligation	(2)		(2)	(1,831)
Recognized during year				
prior service (cost)/credit	388	396	387	79
Recognized during year				
net actuarial gains (losses)	(7,392)	14	(15,847)	(401)
Occurring during year				
prior service cost		(7,714)	109	(2,476)
Occurring during year				
net actuarial losses (gains)	71,411	1,647	(83,375)	(22,390)
Other adjustments				(10,721)
	366,552	9,036	302,147	14,693
Cumulative impact of PUC D&Os	(340,187)	(10,880)	(278,582)	(17,650)
AOCI, December 31	26,365	(1,844)	23,565	(2,957)
Net actuarial loss	367,456	18,633	303,437	16,972
Prior service gain	(907)	(9,597)	(1,295)	(2,279)
Net transition obligation	3		5	
	366,552	9,036	302,147	14,693
Cumulative impact of PUC D&Os	(340,187)	(10,880)	(278,582)	(17,650)
AOCI, December 31	26,365	(1,844)	23,565	(2,957)
Income taxes	(10,403)	718	(9,309)	1,151
AOCI, net of taxes, December 31	\$ 15,962	\$ (1,126)	\$ 14,256	\$ (1,806)

The Company does not expect any plan assets to be returned to the Company during calendar year 2011.

The dates used to determine retirement benefit measurements for the defined benefit plans were December 31 of 2010, 2009 and 2008.

The defined benefit pension plans with accumulated benefit obligations (ABOs), which do not consider projected pay increases (unlike the PBOs shown in the table above), in excess of plan assets as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, had aggregate ABOs of \$990 million and \$858 million, respectively, and plan assets of \$758 million and \$673 million, respectively.

The Pension Protection Act provides that if a pension plan's funded status falls below certain levels, more conservative assumptions must be used to value obligations under the pension plan and restrictions on participant benefit accruals may be placed on the plan. If the plans fall below these thresholds, then, to avoid adverse consequences, funds in excess of the minimum required contribution may be contributed to the plan trust. Other factors could cause changes to the required contribution levels. The Company's current estimate of contributions to the qualified defined benefit plans and all other retirement benefit plans in 2011 is \$64 million.

The Company estimates that the cash funding for the qualified defined benefit pension plans in 2011 and 2012 will be \$60 million and \$125 million, respectively, which should fully satisfy the minimum

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required contributions to those plans, including requirements of the utilities pension tracking mechanisms and the Plan's funding policy.

As of December 31, 2010, the benefits expected to be paid under the retirement benefit plans in 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016 through 2020 amounted to \$66 million, \$69 million, \$72 million, \$75 million, \$79 million and \$452 million, respectively.

The Company has determined the market-related value of retirement benefit plan assets by calculating the difference between the expected return and the actual return on the fair value of the plan assets, then amortizing the difference over future years—0% in the first year and 25% in years two to five—and finally adding or subtracting the unamortized differences for the past four years from fair value. The method includes a 15% range around the fair value of such assets (i.e., 85% to 115% of fair value). If the market-related value is outside the 15% range, then the amount outside the range will be recognized immediately in the calculation of annual net periodic benefit cost.

A primary goal of the plans is to achieve long-term asset growth sufficient to pay future benefit obligations at a reasonable level of risk. The investment policy target for defined benefit pension and OPEB plans reflects the philosophy that long-term growth can best be achieved by prudent investments in equity securities while balancing overall fund volatility by an appropriate allocation to fixed income securities. In order to reduce the level of portfolio risk and volatility in returns, efforts have been made to diversify the plans' investments by asset class, geographic region, market capitalization and investment style.

The weighted-average asset allocation of defined benefit retirement plans was as follows:

December 31	Pension benefits				Other benefits			
	2010	2009	Investment policy Target	Range	2010	2009	Investment policy Target	Range
Asset category								
Equity securities	71%	68%	70%	65-75%	70%	67%	70%	65-75%
Fixed income	29	32	30	25-35%	30	33	30	25-35%
	100%	100%	100%		100%	100%	100%	

See Note 15 for additional disclosures about the fair value of the retirement benefit plans' assets.

The following weighted-average assumptions were used in the accounting for the plans:

December 31	2010	Pension benefits 2009	2008	2010	Other benefits 2009	2008
Benefit obligation						
Discount rate	5.68%	6.50%	6.625%	5.60%	6.50%	6.50%
Rate of compensation increase	3.5	3.5	3.5	NA	NA	3.5

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Net periodic benefit cost (years ended)

Discount rate	6.50	6.625	6.125	6.50	6.50	6.125
Expected return on plan assets	8.25	8.25	8.50	8.25	8.25	8.50
Rate of compensation increase	3.5	3.5	4.2	NA	3.5	4.2

NA Not applicable

The Company based its selection of an assumed discount rate for 2011 net periodic benefit cost and December 31, 2010 disclosure on a cash flow matching analysis that utilized bond information provided by Bloomberg for all non-callable, high quality bonds (i.e., rated AA- or better) as of December 31, 2010. In selecting the expected rate of return on plan assets of 8% for 2011 net periodic benefit cost, the Company considered economic forecasts for the types of investments held by the plans (primarily equity and fixed income investments), the plans' asset allocations and the past performance of the plans' assets. The matching of bond income to anticipated benefit cash flows was refined for 2010 but the basic methods of selecting the assumed discount rate and expected return on plan assets at December 31, 2010 did not change from December 31 2009.

As of December 31, 2010, the assumed health care trend rates for 2011 and future years were as follows: medical, 9%, grading down to 5% for 2019 and thereafter; dental, 5%; and vision, 4%. As of December 31, 2009, the assumed health care trend rates for 2010 and future years were as follows: medical, 10%, grading down to 5% for 2015 and thereafter; dental, 5%; and vision, 4%.

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The components of net periodic benefit cost were as follows:

(in thousands)	Pension benefits			Other benefits		
	2010	2009	2008	2010	2009	2008
Service cost	\$ 28,801	\$ 25,688	\$ 28,356	\$ 4,739	\$ 4,846	\$ 4,777
Interest cost	64,527	61,988	59,765	10,378	10,981	11,008
Expected return on plan assets	(68,959)	(57,244)	(73,172)	(11,101)	(8,902)	(10,970)
Amortization of net transition obligation	2	2	2		1,831	3,138
Amortization of net prior service cost (gain)	(388)	(387)	(421)	(396)	(79)	13
Amortization of net actuarial loss (gain)	7,392	15,847	6,765	(14)	401	
Net periodic benefit cost	31,375	45,894	21,295	3,606	9,078	7,966
Impact of PUC D&Os	10,207	(10,570)	5,859	5,400	(132)	1,038
Net periodic benefit cost (adjusted for impact of PUC D&Os)	\$ 41,582	\$ 35,324	\$ 27,154	\$ 9,006	\$ 8,946	\$ 9,004

The estimated prior service credit, net actuarial loss and net transition obligation for defined benefit pension plans that will be amortized from AOCI or regulatory assets into net periodic pension benefit cost during 2011 are \$(0.3) million, \$17.4 million and de minimis, respectively. The estimated prior service cost (gain), net actuarial loss and net transitional obligation for other benefit plans that will be amortized from AOCI or regulatory assets into net periodic other than pension benefit cost during 2011 are \$(0.9) million, de minimis and nil, respectively.

The Company recorded pension expense of \$32 million, \$27 million and \$20 million and OPEB expense of \$7 million, \$7 million and \$7 million in 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively, and charged the remaining amounts primarily to electric utility plant.

All pension plans and other benefits plans, with the exception of the ASB Retirement Plan, had accumulated benefit obligations exceeding plan assets as of December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009.

The health care cost trend rate assumptions can have a significant effect on the amounts reported for other benefits. As of December 31, 2010, a one-percentage-point increase in the assumed health care cost trend rates would have increased the total service and interest cost by \$0.2 million and the PBO by \$3 million, and a one-percentage-point decrease would have reduced the total service and interest cost by \$0.2 million and the PBO by \$3 million.

Defined contribution plan. On January 1, 2008, ASB began providing matching contributions of 100% on the first 4% of eligible pay contributed by participants to HEI's retirement savings plan for its eligible employees. In addition, a new ASB 401(k) Plan was created effective January 1, 2008. On May 7, 2009, the account balances of ASB participants were transferred from HEI's retirement savings plan to account balances in the newly created ASB 401(k) Plan. \$41 million in assets was transferred in-kind between plans. On May 15, 2009, ASB contributed \$2.1 million to fund the discretionary employer profit sharing (AmeriShare) portion of the plan for the 2008 plan year. This AmeriShare contribution was allocated pro-rata to accounts of eligible participants based on a flat 4% percent of eligible pay. This 4% contribution percentage was determined at year-end based on ASB's performance and achievement of financial goals for 2008. On March 17, 2010, ASB

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contributed \$1.9 million to fund AmeriShare for the 2009 plan year. This contribution equaled to 3.6% of eligible pay for eligible participants. ASB has accrued \$1.9 million and \$1.5 million in 2010 and 2009, respectively, for its anticipated Amerishare contributions in early 2011 and 2010, respectively. For 2010 and 2009, ASB's total expense for its employees participating in the HEI retirement savings plan and the new ASB 401(k) Plan combined was \$3.6 million and \$3.3 million, respectively, and cash contributions were \$3.6 million and \$3.9 million, respectively.

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10 • Share-based compensation

The 2010 Equity and Incentive Plan (EIP) was approved by shareholders in May 2010 and allows HEI to issue an aggregate of 4 million shares of common stock as incentive compensation to selected employees in the form of stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted shares, restricted stock units, performance shares and other share-based and cash-based awards. The term "deferred shares" in the EIP was replaced by amendment to the EIP with the term "restricted stock units," which is the term historically used by the Company to refer to a form of award equivalent to deferred shares. Through December 31, 2010, grants under the EIP consisted of 18,009 restricted shares and 77,500 restricted stock units.

Under the 1987 Stock Option and Incentive Plan, as amended (SOIP), grants and awards of an estimated 1.1 million shares of common stock (based on various assumptions, including long-term incentive plan (LTIP) awards at maximum levels and the use of the December 31, 2010 market price of shares as the price on the exercise/payment dates) were outstanding as of December 31, 2010 to selected employees in the form of nonqualified stock options (NQSOs), stock appreciation rights (SARs), restricted stock units, LTIP performance and other shares and dividend equivalents. As of May 11, 2010, no new awards may be granted under the SOIP. After the shares of common stock for the outstanding SOIP grants and awards are issued or such grants and awards expire, the remaining shares registered under the SOIP will be deregistered and delisted.

For the NQSOs and SARs, the exercise price of each NQSO or SAR generally equaled the fair market value of HEI's stock on or near the date of grant. NQSOs, SARs and related dividend equivalents issued in the form of stock awarded generally became exercisable in installments of 25% each year for four years, and expire if not exercised ten years from the date of the grant. NQSOs and SARs compensation expense has been recognized in accordance with the fair value-based measurement method of accounting. The estimated fair value of each NQSO and SAR grant was calculated on the date of grant using a Binomial Option Pricing Model.

The restricted shares that have been issued under the EIP become unrestricted in four equal annual increments on the anniversaries of the grant date and are forfeited to the extent they have not become unrestricted for terminations of employment during the vesting period, except accelerated vesting is provided for terminations by reason of death, disability and termination without cause. Restricted stock awards under the SOIP generally become unrestricted four years after the date of grant and are forfeited for terminations of employment during the vesting period, except that pro-rata vesting is provided for terminations by reason of death, disability or termination without cause. Restricted shares and restricted stock awards compensation expense has been recognized in accordance with the fair-value-based measurement method of accounting. Dividends on restricted shares and restricted stock awards are paid quarterly in cash.

Restricted stock units awarded under the SOIP and EIP in 2010 and prior years generally vest and will be issued as unrestricted stock four years after the date of the grant and are forfeited for terminations of employment during the vesting period, except that pro-rata vesting is provided for terminations due to death, disability and retirement. Restricted stock units expense has been recognized in accordance with the fair-value-based measurement method of accounting. Dividend equivalent rights are accrued quarterly and are paid in cash at the end of the restriction period when the restricted stock units vest.

Stock performance awards granted under the 2009-2011 and 2010-2012 LTIPs entitle the grantee to shares of common stock with dividend equivalent rights once service conditions and performance conditions are satisfied at the end of the three-year performance period. LTIP awards are forfeited for terminations of employment during the performance period, except that pro-rata participation is provided for terminations due to death, disability and retirement based upon completed months of service after a minimum of 12 months of service in the performance period. Compensation expense for the stock performance awards portion of the LTIP has been recognized in accordance with the fair-value-based

measurement method of accounting for performance shares.

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The Company's share-based compensation expense and related income tax benefit are as follows:

(in millions)		2010		2009		2008
Share-based compensation expense (1)	\$	2.7	\$	1.1	\$	0.8
Income tax benefit		0.9		0.3		0.1

(1) The Company has not capitalized any share-based compensation cost.

Nonqualified stock options. Information about HEI's NQSOs is summarized as follows:

	Shares	2010 (1)	Shares	2009 (1)	Shares	2008 (1)
Outstanding, January 1	374,500	\$ 19.73	375,500	\$ 19.73	603,800	\$ 19.68
Granted						
Exercised	(157,000)	18.32			(220,300)	19.62
Forfeited						
Expired	(2,000)	20.49	(1,000)	17.61	(8,000)	19.23
Outstanding, December 31	215,500	\$ 20.76	374,500	\$ 19.73	375,500	\$ 19.73
Exercisable, December 31	215,500	\$ 20.76	374,500	\$ 19.73	375,500	\$ 19.73

(1) Weighted-average exercise price

December 31, 2010			Outstanding & Exercisable (Vested)		
Year of Grant	Range of exercise prices	Number of options	Weighted-average remaining contractual life	Weighted-average exercise price	
2001	\$ 17.96	16,000	0.3	\$ 17.96	
2002	21.68	82,000	1.1	21.68	
2003	20.49	117,500	2.0	20.49	
	\$ 17.96 21.68	215,500	1.5	\$ 20.76	

As of December 31, 2010, all NQSOs outstanding were exercisable and had an aggregate intrinsic value (including dividend equivalents) of \$1.0 million.

NQSO activity and statistics are summarized as follows:

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(\$ in thousands, except prices)	2010	2009	2008
Cash received from exercise	\$ 2,876	\$ 4,323	
Intrinsic value of shares exercised (1)	\$ 1,355	\$ 2,235	
Tax benefit realized for the deduction of exercises	\$ 278	\$ 705	
Dividend equivalent shares distributed under Section 409A			6,125
Weighted-average Section 409A distribution price		\$ 22.38	
Intrinsic value of shares distributed under Section 409A		\$ 137	
Tax benefit realized for Section 409A distributions		\$ 53	

(1) Intrinsic value is the amount by which the fair market value of the underlying stock and the related dividend equivalents exceeds the exercise price of the option.

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Stock appreciation rights. Information about HEI's SARs is summarized as follows:

	Shares	2010 (1)	Shares	2009 (1)	Shares	2008 (1)
Outstanding, January 1	480,000	\$ 26.13	791,000	\$ 26.12	857,000	\$ 26.12
Granted						
Exercised					(36,000)	26.05
Forfeited			(6,000)	26.18	(30,000)	26.18
Expired	(30,000)	26.18	(305,000)	26.10		
Outstanding, December 31	450,000	\$ 26.13	480,000	\$ 26.13	791,000	\$ 26.12
Exercisable, December 31	450,000	\$ 26.13	480,000	\$ 26.13	557,000	\$ 26.10

(1) Weighted-average exercise price

December 31, 2010			Outstanding & Exercisable (Vested)		
Year of Grant	Range of exercise prices	Number of shares underlying SARs	Weighted-average remaining contractual life	Weighted-average exercise price	
2004	\$ 26.02	150,000	2.1	\$ 26.02	
2005	26.18	300,000	2.8	26.18	
	\$ 26.02 26.18	450,000	2.6	\$ 26.13	

As of December 31, 2010, all SARs outstanding were exercisable and had no intrinsic value.

SARs activity and statistics are summarized as follows:

(\$ in thousands, except prices)	2010	2009	2008
Shares vested		228,000	129,000
Aggregate fair value of vested shares	\$ 1,354	\$ 733	
Intrinsic value of shares exercised (1)		\$ 127	
Tax benefit realized for the deduction of exercises		\$ 49	
Dividend equivalent shares distributed under Section 409A		3,143	
Weighted-average Section 409A distribution price	\$ 13.64		
Intrinsic value of shares distributed under Section 409A	\$ 43		
Tax benefit realized for Section 409A distributions	\$ 17		

(1) Intrinsic value is the amount by which the fair market value of the underlying stock and the related dividend equivalents exceeds the exercise price of the right.

Section 409A. As a result of the changes enacted in Section 409A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (Section 409A), in 2009 and 2008, a total of 3,143 and 6,125 dividend equivalent shares, respectively, for NQSO and SAR grants were distributed to SOIP participants. Section 409A, which amended the federal income tax rules governing deferred compensation, required the Company to change the way certain affected dividend equivalents are paid in order to avoid significant adverse tax consequences to the SOIP participants. Generally, dividend equivalents subject to Section 409A will be paid within 2½ months after the end of the calendar year. Upon retirement, an SOIP participant may elect to take distributions of dividend equivalents subject to Section 409A at the time of retirement or at the end of the calendar year. The dividend equivalents associated with the 2005 SAR grants had no intrinsic value at December 31, 2009; thus, no distribution was made in 2010. No further dividend equivalents are intended to be paid in accordance with this Section 409A modified distribution.

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Restricted shares and restricted stock awards. Information about HEI's grants of restricted shares and restricted stock awards is summarized as follows:

	2010		2009		2008	
	Shares	(1)	Shares	(1)	Shares	(1)
Outstanding, January 1	129,000	\$ 25.50	160,500	\$ 25.51	146,000	\$ 25.82
Granted	18,009(2)	22.21			45,000(3)	24.71
Vested	(43,565)	26.29	(3,851)	24.52	(6,170)	25.44
Forfeited	(13,735)	24.35	(27,649)	25.67	(24,330)	25.90
Outstanding, December 31	89,709	\$ 24.64	129,000	\$ 25.50	160,500	\$ 25.51

(1) Weighted-average grant date fair value per share. The grant date fair value of a restricted stock award share was the closing or average price of HEI common stock on the date of grant.

(2) Total weighted-average grant-date fair value of \$0.4 million.

(3) Total weighted-average grant-date fair value of \$1.1 million.

As of December 31, 2010, 18,009 restricted shares were outstanding under the EIP and 71,700 shares of restricted stock were outstanding under the SOIP.

For 2010, 2009 and 2008, total restricted stock vested had a fair value of \$1.1 million, \$0.1 million and \$0.2 million, respectively, and the tax benefits realized for the tax deductions related to restricted stock awards were \$0.3 million for 2010, \$0.1 million for 2009 and \$0.2 million for 2008.

As of December 31, 2010, there was \$0.6 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to nonvested restricted shares and restricted stock awards. The cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 2.6 years.

Restricted stock units. Information about HEI's grants of restricted stock units are summarized as follows:

	2010		2009	
	Shares	(1)	Shares	(1)
Outstanding, January 1	70,500	\$ 16.99		
Granted	77,500(2)	22.30	70,500(3)	\$ 16.99
Vested	(250)	16.99		
Forfeited	(1,250)	16.99		

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Outstanding, December 31	146,500	\$	19.80	70,500	\$	16.99
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(1) Weighted-average grant-date fair value per share. The grant date fair value of the restricted stock units was the average price of HEI common stock on the date of grant.

(2) Total weighted-average grant-date fair value of \$1.7 million.

(3) Total weighted-average grant-date fair value of \$1.2 million.

As of December 31, 2010, 77,500 restricted stock units were outstanding under the EIP and 69,000 restricted stock units were outstanding under the SOIP.

As of December 31, 2010, there was \$1.8 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to the nonvested restricted stock units. The cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 2.9 years.

LTIP payable in stock. The 2009-2011 LTIP and the 2010-2012 LTIP provide for performance awards under the SOIP of shares of HEI common stock based on the satisfaction of performance goals and service conditions over a three-year performance period. The number of shares of HEI common stock that may be awarded is fixed on the date the grants are made subject to the achievement of specified performance levels. The payout varies from 0% to 200% of the number of target shares depending on achievement of the goals. The LTIP performance goals for both LTIP periods include awards with a market goal based on total return to shareholders (TRS) of HEI stock as a percentile to the Edison Electric Institute Index over the applicable three-year period. In addition, the 2009-2011 LTIP has performance goals based on HEI return on average common equity (ROACE) and the 2010-2012 LTIP has performance goals related to levels of HEI consolidated net income, HECO consolidated ROACE, ASB net income and ASB return on assets all based on two-year averages (2011-2012).

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LTIP linked to TRS. Information about HEI's LTIP grants linked to TRS is summarized as follows:

Awards	Shares	2010 (1)	Shares	2009 (1)
Outstanding, January 1	36,198	\$ 14.85		
Granted	97,191	22.45	36,198(2)	\$ 14.85
Vested				
Forfeited	(6,607)	21.53		
Outstanding, December 31	126,782	\$ 20.33	36,198	\$ 14.85

(1) Weighted-average grant-date fair value per share determined using a Monte Carlo simulation model.

(2) Total weighted-average grant-date fair value of \$0.5 million.

On February 8, 2010, LTIP grants (under the 2010-2012 LTIP) were made payable in 97,191 shares of HEI common stock (based on the grant date price of \$18.95 and target TRS performance levels), with a weighted-average grant date fair value of \$2.2 million based on the weighted-average grant date fair value per share of \$22.45.

The grant date fair values of the shares were determined using a Monte Carlo simulation model utilizing actual information for the common shares of HEI and its peers for the period from the beginning of the performance period to the grant date and estimated future stock volatility and dividends of HEI and its peers over the remaining three-year performance period. The expected stock volatility assumptions for HEI and its peer group were based on the three-year historic stock volatility, and the annual dividend yield assumptions were based on dividend yields calculated on the basis of daily stock prices over the same three-year historical period. The following table summarizes the assumptions used to determine the fair value of the LTIP linked to TRS and the resulting fair value of LTIP granted:

	2010	2009
Risk-free interest rate	1.30%	1.30%
Expected life in years	3	3
Expected volatility	27.9%	23.7%
Dividend yield	6.55%	4.53%
Range of expected volatility for Peer Group	22.3% to 52.3%	20.8% to 46.9%
Grant date fair value (per share)	\$ 22.45	\$ 14.85

As of December 31, 2010, there was \$1.5 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to the nonvested performance awards payable in shares linked to TRS. The cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 1.7 years

LTIP linked to other performance conditions. Information about HEI's LTIP awards payable in shares linked to other performance conditions is summarized as follows:

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	2010		2009	
	Shares	(1)	Shares	(1)
Outstanding, January 1	24,131	\$ 16.99		
Granted	160,939	18.95	24,131(2)	\$ 16.99
Vested				
Forfeited	(23,760)	18.90		
Outstanding, December 31	161,310	\$ 18.66	24,131	\$ 16.99

(1) Weighted-average grant-date fair value per share based on the average price of HEI common stock on the date of grant.

(2) Total weighted-average grant-date fair value of \$0.4 million.

On February 8, 2010, LTIP grants (under the 2010-2012 LTIP) were made payable in 160,939 shares of HEI common stock (based on the grant date price of \$18.95 and target performance levels relating to performance goals other than TRS), with a weighted-average grant date fair value of \$3.0 million based on the weighted-average grant date fair value per share of \$18.95.

As of December 31, 2010, there was \$2.3 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to the nonvested shares linked to performance conditions other than TRS. The cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 1.9 years.

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The components of income taxes attributable to net income for common stock were as follows:

Years ended December 31 (in thousands)	2010	2009	2008
Federal			
Current	\$ (25,446)	\$ 25,691	\$ 38,041
Deferred	85,268	14,161	7,045
Deferred tax credits, net	(901)	(593)	(1,094)
	58,921	39,259	43,992
State			
Current	(7,392)	6,930	4,409
Deferred	13,425	(783)	(815)
Deferred tax credits, net	2,868	(1,483)	1,392
	8,901	4,664	4,986
Total	\$ 67,822	\$ 43,923	\$ 48,978

A reconciliation of the amount of income taxes computed at the federal statutory rate of 35% to the amount provided in the Company's consolidated statements of income was as follows:

Years ended December 31 (in thousands)	2010	2009	2008
Amount at the federal statutory income tax rate	\$ 64,136	\$ 45,088	\$ 48,740
Increase (decrease) resulting from:			
State income taxes, net of effect on federal income taxes	5,786	3,033	3,241
Other, net	(2,100)	(4,198)	(3,003)
Total	\$ 67,822	\$ 43,923	\$ 48,978
Effective income tax rate	37.0%	34.1%	35.2%

The tax effects of book and tax basis differences that give rise to deferred tax assets and liabilities were as follows:

December 31 (in thousands)	2010	2009
Deferred tax assets		
Cost of removal in excess of salvage value	\$ 107,913	\$ 109,210
Contributions in aid of construction and customer advances	78,958	77,766
Allowance for loan losses	16,461	16,869
Retirement benefits (AOCI)	9,685	8,269
Other	35,878	39,533
	248,895	251,647

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Deferred tax liabilities		
Property, plant and equipment	375,361	336,569
Retirement benefits	12,164	6,367
Goodwill	20,130	18,233
Regulatory assets, excluding amounts attributable to property, plant and equipment	32,074	31,947
FHLB stock dividend	20,552	20,552
Change in accounting method related to repairs	46,702	
Change in accounting method related to contributions in aid of construction		8,010
Other	20,870	18,844
	527,853	440,522
Net deferred income tax liability	\$ 278,958	\$ 188,875

The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which those temporary differences are deductible. Based upon historical taxable income and projections for future taxable income, management believes it is more likely than not the Company will realize substantially all of the benefits of the deferred tax assets. In 2010, the significant increase in the net deferred income tax liability was primarily due to accelerated tax deductions taken for

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bonus depreciation (resulting from the Small Business Jobs Act and the Tax Relief, Unemployment Insurance Reauthorization and Job Creation Act) and the change in accounting method for repairs deductions for tax purposes. In 2010, \$2.0 million of deferred tax assets were written off due to the expiration of the capital loss carryforward period for losses on an investment in China, which the IRS maintains is a capital loss while HEI asserts the loss is an ordinary deduction.

In 2010, interest income on income tax refunds was reflected in Revenues Electric utility in the amount of \$9.7 million, which resulted from the settlement with the IRS of appealed issues for the tax years 1996 to 2006 and was due in large part to a change in the method of allocating overhead costs to self-constructed assets. In 2010, 2009 and 2008, interest expense (and adjustments to expense) on income taxes was reflected in Interest expense other than on deposit liabilities and bank borrowings in the amount of \$(0.9) million, \$0.7 million and \$0.2 million, respectively. As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, the total amount of accrued interest related to uncertain tax positions and recognized on the balance sheet in Interest and dividends payable was \$2.7 million and \$3.6 million, respectively.

As of December 31, 2010, the total amount of liability for uncertain tax positions was \$12.2 million and, of this amount, \$1.2 million, if recognized, would affect the Company's effective tax rate. Management concluded that no significant changes to the liability for uncertain tax positions will occur within the next 12 months.

The changes in total unrecognized tax benefits were as follows:

Years ended December 31 (in millions)	2010	2009
Unrecognized tax benefits, January 1	\$ 26.5	\$ 27.9
Additions based on tax positions taken during the year	11.0	
Reductions based on tax positions taken during the year		
Additions for tax positions of prior years	2.2	0.4
Reductions for tax positions of prior years	(18.2)	(1.8)
Decreases due to tax positions taken		
Settlements	(6.1)	
Lapses of statute of limitations		
Unrecognized tax benefits, December 31	\$ 15.4	\$ 26.5

In addition to the liability for uncertain tax positions, the Company's unrecognized tax benefits include \$1.4 million of tax benefits related to refund claims, which did not meet the recognition threshold. Consequently, tax benefits have not been recorded on these claims and no liability for uncertain tax positions was required to offset these potential benefits.

Tax years 2005 to 2009 currently remain subject to examination by the Internal Revenue Service and Department of Taxation of the State of Hawaii. HEI Investments, Inc., which owned leveraged lease investments in other states prior to 2008, is also subject to examination by those state tax authorities for tax years 2005 to 2007.

As of December 31, 2010, the disclosures above present the Company's accrual for potential tax liabilities and related interest. Based on information currently available, the Company believes this accrual has adequately provided for potential income tax issues with federal and state

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tax authorities and related interest, and that the ultimate resolution of tax issues for all open tax periods will not have a material adverse effect on its results of operations, financial condition or cash flows.

12 • Cash flows

Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information. In 2010, 2009 and 2008, the Company paid interest to non-affiliates amounting to \$95 million, \$106 million and \$182 million, respectively.

In 2010, 2009 and 2008, the Company paid income taxes amounting to \$6 million, \$21 million and \$91 million, respectively.

Supplemental disclosures of noncash activities. Under the HEI DRIP, common stock dividends reinvested by shareholders in HEI common stock in noncash transactions amounted to \$23 million, \$17 million and \$21 million in 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. HEI satisfied the requirements of the HEI DRIP and the

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HEIRSP (from April 16, 2009 through September 3, 2009) and the ASB 401(k) Plan (from its inception on May 7, 2009 through September 3, 2009) by acquiring for cash its common shares through open market purchases rather than by issuing additional shares. During all other periods in 2009, and for all of 2008 and 2010, HEI satisfied the requirements of the HEI DRIP, HEIRSP and ASB 401(k) Plan through the issuance of additional shares of common stock.

In each of 2010, 2009 and 2008, other noncash increases in common stock issued under director and officer compensatory plans were \$4 million, \$2 million and \$2 million, respectively.

In 2010, 2009 and 2008, HECO and its subsidiaries capitalized as part of the cost of electric utility plant an allowance for equity funds used during construction amounting to \$6 million, \$12 million and \$9 million, respectively.

In 2010, 2009 and 2008, the estimated fair value of noncash contributions in aid of construction amounted to \$7 million, \$12 million and \$10 million, respectively.

In 2010, 2009 and 2008, real estate acquired in settlement of loans in noncash transactions amounted to \$7 million, \$5 million and \$1 million, respectively.

13 • Regulatory restrictions on net assets

As of December 31, 2010, HECO and its subsidiaries could not transfer approximately \$588 million of net assets to HEI in the form of dividends, loans or advances without PUC approval.

ASB is required to file a notice with the OTS prior to making any capital distribution to HEI. Generally, the OTS may disapprove or deny ASB's notice of intention to make a capital distribution if the proposed distribution will cause ASB to become undercapitalized, or the proposed distribution raises safety and soundness concerns, or the proposed distribution violates a prohibition contained in any statute, regulation, or agreement between ASB and the OTS. As of December 31, 2010, ASB could transfer approximately \$132 million of net assets to HEI in the form of dividends and still maintain its well-capitalized position.

HEI management expects that the regulatory restrictions will not materially affect the operations of the Company nor HEI's ability to pay common stock dividends.

14 • Significant group concentrations of credit risk

Most of the Company's business activity is with customers located in the State of Hawaii. Most of ASB's financial instruments are based in the State of Hawaii, except for the investment and mortgage-related securities it owns. Substantially all real estate loans receivable are secured by real estate in Hawaii. ASB's policy is to require mortgage insurance on all real estate loans with a loan to appraisal ratio in excess of 80% at origination.

15 • Fair value measurements

Fair value estimates are based on the price that would be received to sell an asset, or paid upon the transfer of a liability, in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value estimates are generally determined based on assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability and are based on market data obtained from independent sources. However, in certain cases, the Company uses its own assumptions about market participant assumptions based on the best information available in the circumstances. These valuations are estimates at a specific point in time, based on relevant market information, information about the financial instrument and judgments regarding future expected loss experience, economic conditions, risk characteristics of various financial instruments and other factors. These estimates do not reflect any premium or discount that could result if the Company were to sell its entire holdings of a particular financial instrument at one time. Because no active trading market exists for a portion of the Company's financial instruments, fair value estimates cannot be determined with precision. Changes in the underlying assumptions used, including discount rates and estimates of future cash flows, could significantly affect the estimates. Fair value estimates are provided for certain financial instruments without attempting to estimate the value of anticipated future business and the value of assets and liabilities that are not considered financial instruments. In addition, the tax ramifications

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related to the realization of the unrealized gains and losses could have a significant effect on fair value estimates and have not been considered.

The Company groups its financial assets measured at fair value in three levels outlined as follows:

Level 1: Inputs to the valuation methodology are quoted prices, unadjusted, for identical assets or liabilities in active markets. A quoted price in an active market provides the most reliable evidence of fair value and shall be used to measure fair value whenever available.

Level 2: Inputs to the valuation methodology include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; inputs to the valuation methodology include quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active; or inputs to the valuation methodology that are derived principally from or can be corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means.

Level 3: Inputs to the valuation methodology are unobservable and significant to the fair value measurement. Level 3 assets and liabilities include financial instruments whose value is determined using discounted cash flow methodologies, as well as instruments for which the determination of fair value requires significant management judgment or estimation.

The Company used the following methods and assumptions to estimate the fair value of each applicable class of financial instruments for which it is practicable to estimate that value:

Cash and cash equivalents and short-term borrowings other than bank. The carrying amount approximated fair value because of the short maturity of these instruments.

Investment and mortgage-related securities. Fair value was based on observable inputs using market-based valuation techniques.

Loans receivable. For residential real estate loans, fair value is calculated by discounting estimated cash flows using discount rates based on current industry pricing for loans with similar contractual characteristics.

For other types of loans, fair value is estimated by discounting contractual cash flows using discount rates that reflect current industry pricing for loans with similar characteristics and remaining maturity. Where industry pricing is not available, discount rates are based on ASB's current pricing for loans with similar characteristics and remaining maturity.

The fair value of all loans was adjusted to reflect current assessments of loan collectability.

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Deposit liabilities. The fair value of savings, negotiable orders of withdrawal, demand and money market deposits was the amount payable on demand at the reporting date. The fair value of fixed-maturity certificates of deposit was estimated by discounting the future cash flows using the rates currently offered for deposits of similar remaining maturities.

Other bank borrowings. Fair value was estimated by discounting the future cash flows using the current rates available for borrowings with similar credit terms and remaining maturities.

Long-term debt. Fair value was obtained from a third-party financial services provider based on the current rates offered for debt of the same or similar remaining maturities.

Forward Starting Swaps. Fair value was estimated by discounting the expected future cash flows of the swaps, using the contractual terms of the swaps, including the period to maturity, and observable market-based inputs, including forward interest rate curves. Fair value incorporates credit valuation adjustments to appropriately reflect nonperformance risk.

Off-balance sheet financial instruments. The fair value of loans serviced for others was calculated by discounting expected net income streams using discount rates that reflect industry pricing for similar assets. Expected net income streams are estimated based on industry assumptions regarding prepayment speeds and income and expenses associated with servicing residential mortgage loans for others. The fair value of commitments to originate loans was estimated based on the change in current primary market prices of new commitments. Since lines of credit can expire without being drawn and customers are under no obligation to utilize the lines, no fair value was assigned to unused lines of credit. The fair value of letters of credit was

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estimated based on the fees currently charged to enter into similar agreements, taking into account the remaining terms of the agreements. The fair value of HECO-obligated preferred securities of trust subsidiaries was based on quoted market prices.

The estimated fair values of certain of the Company's financial instruments were as follows:

December 31 (in thousands)	2010		2009	
	Carrying or notional amount	Estimated fair value	Carrying or notional amount	Estimated fair value
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents, excluding money market accounts	\$ 329,553	\$ 329,553	\$ 501,773	\$ 501,773
Money market accounts	1,098	1,098	2,149	2,149
Available-for-sale investment and mortgage-related securities	678,152	678,152	432,881	432,881
Investment in stock of Federal Home Loan Bank of Seattle	97,764	97,764	97,764	97,764
Loans receivable, net	3,497,729	3,639,983	3,670,493	3,760,954
Financial liabilities				
Deposit liabilities	3,975,372	3,979,027	4,058,760	4,063,888
Short-term borrowings other than bank	24,923	24,923	41,989	41,989
Other bank borrowings	237,319	251,822	297,628	307,154
Long-term debt, net other than bank	1,364,942	1,345,770	1,364,815	1,336,250
Forward starting swaps	2,762	2,762		
Off-balance sheet items				
HECO-obligated preferred securities of trust subsidiary	50,000	52,500	50,000	48,480

As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, loan commitments and unused lines and letters of credit issued by ASB had notional amounts of \$1.2 billion and their estimated fair value on such dates was \$0.4 million and \$0.2 million, respectively. As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, loans serviced by ASB for others had notional amounts of \$817.7 million and \$577.5 million and the estimated fair value of the servicing rights for such loans was \$8.8 million and \$5.6 million, respectively.

Bank and other segments

Fair value measurements on a recurring basis. While securities held in ASB's investment portfolio trade in active markets, they do not trade on listed exchanges nor do the specific holdings trade in quoted markets by dealers or brokers. All holdings are valued using market-based approaches that are based on exit prices that are taken from identical or similar market transactions, even in situations where trading volume may be low when compared with prior periods as has been the case during the recent market disruption. Inputs to these valuation techniques reflect the assumptions that consider credit and nonperformance risk that market participants would use in pricing the asset based on market data obtained from independent sources. Available-for-sale securities were comprised of federal agency obligations and mortgage-backed securities and municipal bonds.

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Assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis were as follows:

	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)	Fair value measurements using Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
(in thousands)			
December 31, 2010			
Money market accounts (other segment)	\$	\$ 1,098	\$
Available-for-sale securities (bank segment)			
Mortgage-related securities-FNMA, FHLMC and GNMA	\$	\$ 319,970	\$
Federal agency obligations		315,896	
Municipal bonds		42,286	
	\$	\$ 678,152	\$
Forward starting swaps (other segment)	\$	\$ (2,762)	\$
December 31, 2009			
Money market accounts (other segment)	\$	\$ 2,149	\$
Available-for-sale securities (bank segment)			
Mortgage-related securities-FNMA, FHLMC and GNMA	\$	\$ 327,521	\$
Federal agency obligations		104,044	
Municipal bonds		1,316	
	\$	\$ 432,881	\$

Fair value measurements on a nonrecurring basis. From time to time, the Company may be required to measure certain assets at fair value on a nonrecurring basis in accordance with U. S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). These adjustments to fair value usually result from the write-downs of individual assets. ASB does not record loans at fair value on a recurring basis. However, from time to time, ASB records nonrecurring fair value adjustments to loans to reflect specific reserves on loans based on the current appraised value of the collateral or unobservable market assumption. Unobservable assumptions reflect ASB's own estimate of the fair value of collateral used in valuing the loan. ASB may also be required to measure goodwill at fair value on a nonrecurring basis. See "Goodwill and other intangibles" in Note 1 for ASB's goodwill valuation methodology. During 2010 and 2009, goodwill was not measured at fair value. As of December 31, 2009, there were no adjustments to fair value for assets measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis in accordance with GAAP.

From time to time, the Company may be required to measure certain liabilities at fair value on a nonrecurring basis in accordance with GAAP. The fair value of HECO's ARO (Level 3) was determined by discounting the expected future cash flows using market-observable risk-free rates as adjusted by HECO's credit spread (also see Note 3).

Assets measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis were as follows:

	Balance	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)	Fair value measurements using Significant other Observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable inputs (Level 3)
(in millions)				
Loans				
December 31, 2010	\$ 35	\$	\$ 26	\$ 9
December 31, 2009	17		14	3

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Specific reserves as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 were \$3.5 million and \$1.6 million, respectively, and were included in loans receivable held for investment, net. For 2010 and 2009, there were no adjustments to fair value for ASB's loans held for sale.

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On January 1, 2008, the retirement benefit plans (Plans) adopted new standards for fair value measurements of financial assets and liabilities and for fair value measurements of nonfinancial items that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a recurring basis.

Assets held in various trusts are measured at fair value on a recurring basis (including items that are required to be measured at fair value and items for which the fair value option has been elected) and were as follows:

		Pension benefits				Other benefits			
		Fair value measurements using				Fair value measurements using			
		Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)			Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
(in millions)	December 31, 2010				December 31, 2010				
Equity securities	\$ 453	\$ 453			\$ 80	\$ 80			
Equity index funds	80	80			14	14			
Fixed income securities	238	55	183		8	2	6		
Pooled and mutual funds	78	9	69		49	39	10		
Total	849	\$ 597	\$ 252	\$ 151	\$ 135	\$ 16	\$		
Receivables and payables, net	(17)								
Fair value of plan assets	\$ 832			\$ 151					

(in millions)	December 31, 2009	Pension benefits Fair value measurements using			December 31, 2009	Other benefits Fair value measurements using		
		Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)		Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Equity securities	\$ 405	\$ 384	\$	\$ 21	\$ 71	\$ 67	\$	\$ 4
Equity index funds	70	70			46	46		
Fixed income securities	241	32	209		8	1	7	
Pooled and mutual funds	26			26	5			5
Other	18		(2)	20	5			5
Total	760	\$ 486	\$ 207	\$ 67	135	\$ 114	\$ 7	\$ 14
Receivables and payables, net	(21)							
Fair value of plan assets	\$ 739				\$ 135			

The fair values of the financial instruments shown in the table above represent the Company's best estimates of the amounts that would be received upon sale of those assets or that would be paid to transfer those liabilities in an orderly transaction between market participants at that date. Those fair value measurements maximize the use of observable inputs. However, in situations where there is little, if any, market activity for the asset or liability at the measurement date, the fair value measurement reflects the Company's judgments about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. Those judgments are developed by the Company based on the best information available in the circumstances.

In connection with the adoption of the fair value measurement standards, the Company adopted the provisions of ASU No. 2009-12, Investments in Certain Entities that Calculate Net Asset Value per Share (or Its Equivalent), which allows for the estimation of the fair value of investments in investment companies for which the investment does not have a readily determinable fair value, using net asset value per share or its equivalent as a practical expedient.

The Company used the following valuation methodologies for assets measured at fair value. There have been no changes in the methodologies used at December 31, 2010 and 2009.

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Equity securities, equity index funds and U.S. Treasury fixed income securities (Level 1). Valued at the closing price reported on the active market on which the individual securities are traded.

Fixed income securities, equity securities, pooled securities and mutual funds (Level 2). Fixed income securities, other than those issued by the U.S. Treasury, are valued based on yields currently available on comparable securities of issuers with similar credit ratings. Equity securities and pooled and mutual funds include commingled equity funds and other closed funds, respectively, that are not open to public investment and are valued at the net asset value per share. Certain other investments are valued based on discounted cash flow analyses.

Other (Level 3). The venture capital and limited partnership interests are valued at historical cost, modified by revaluation of financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

For 2010 and 2009, the changes in Level 3 assets were as follows:

	2010		2009	
	Pension	Other	Pension	Other
(in thousands)	benefits	benefits	benefits	benefits
Balance, January 1	\$ 67,420	\$ 13,703	\$ 49,641	\$ 12,713
Realized and unrealized gains	6,650	1,445	15,132	3,301
Purchases and settlements, net	(317)	(3,854)	2,647	(2,311)
Transfer in or out of Level 3	(73,612)	(11,289)		
Balance, December 31	\$ 141	\$ 5	\$ 67,420	\$ 13,703

16 • Quarterly information (unaudited)

Selected quarterly information was as follows:

(in thousands, except per share amounts)	March 31	Quarters ended		Dec. 31	Years ended
		June 30	Sept. 30		December 31
2010					
Revenues	\$ 619,040	\$ 655,664	\$ 694,541	\$ 695,737	\$ 2,664,982
Operating income	60,707	63,631	72,631	59,242	256,211
Net income for common stock (1)	27,126	29,262	32,449	24,698	113,535
Basic earnings per common share (2)	0.29	0.31	0.35	0.26	1.22
Diluted earnings per common share (3)	0.29	0.31	0.35	0.26	1.21
Dividends per common share	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	1.24
Market price per common share (4)					
High	23.01	24.04	24.99	23.41	24.99
Low	18.63	21.07	22.04	21.77	18.63

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2009

Revenues	\$	543,797	\$	525,901	\$	620,313	\$	619,579	\$	2,309,590
Operating income		44,658		35,055		68,639		39,312		187,664
Net income for common stock (5)		20,395		15,479		33,483		13,654		83,011
Basic earnings per common share (2)		0.23		0.17		0.37		0.15		0.91
Diluted earnings per common share (3)		0.22		0.17		0.37		0.15		0.91
Dividends per common share		0.31		0.31		0.31		0.31		1.24
Market price per common share (4)										
High		22.73		19.25		19.45		21.55		22.73
Low		12.09		13.52		16.50		16.70		12.09

(1) The fourth quarter of 2010 includes \$6 million of interest income (net of taxes) at the utilities due to a federal tax settlement and \$2 million of taxes for the write-off of a deferred tax asset due to the expiration of a capital loss carryforward period.

(2) The quarterly basic earnings per common share are based upon the weighted-average number of shares of common stock outstanding in each quarter.

(3) The quarterly diluted earnings per common share are based upon the weighted-average number of shares of common stock outstanding in each quarter plus the dilutive incremental shares at quarter end.

(4) Market prices of HEI common stock (symbol HE) shown are as reported on the NYSE Composite Tape for the indicated date.

(5) The fourth quarter of 2009 includes a \$19.3 million, net of tax benefits, loss on ASB's sale of its private-issue mortgage-related securities. The first and second quarters of 2009 includes a \$3.4 million and a \$5.9 million, net of tax benefits, respectively, charge for other-than-temporary impairments of securities owned by ASB.

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HECO:

The information required by this item is incorporated herein by reference to pages 5 to 47 of HECO Exhibit 99.2.

ITEM 9. CHANGE IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

HEI and HECO:

None

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

HEI:

Conclusion Regarding the Effectiveness of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Constance H. Lau, HEI Chief Executive Officer, and James A. Ajello, HEI Chief Financial Officer, have evaluated the disclosure controls and procedures of HEI as of December 31, 2010. Based on their evaluations, as of December 31, 2010, they have concluded that the disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended) were effective in ensuring that information required to be disclosed by HEI in reports HEI files or submits under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934:

(1) is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission rules and forms, and

(2) is accumulated and communicated to HEI management, including HEI's principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Annual Report of Management on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Rule 13a-15(f) and Rule 15d-15(f) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. The Company's internal control over financial reporting was designed to provide reasonable assurance to management and the Board of Directors regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

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Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Management conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010 based on the framework in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on this evaluation, management has concluded that the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2010.

The effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010 has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report which appears on page 93.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There have been no changes in internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended December 31, 2010 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

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HECO:

Conclusion Regarding the Effectiveness of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Richard M. Rosenblum, HECO Chief Executive Officer, and Tayne S. Y. Sekimura, HECO Chief Financial Officer, have evaluated the disclosure controls and procedures of HECO as of December 31, 2010. Based on their evaluations, as of December 31, 2010, they have concluded that the disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended) were effective in ensuring that information required to be disclosed by HECO in reports HECO files or submits under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934:

- (1) is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission rules and forms, and
- (2) is accumulated and communicated to HECO management, including HECO's principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Annual Report of Management on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Rule 13a-15(f) and Rule 15d-15(f) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. HECO's internal control over financial reporting was designed to provide reasonable assurance to management and the Board of Directors regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Management conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of HECO's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010 based on the framework in *Internal Control Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on this evaluation, management has concluded that the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2010.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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There have been no changes in internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended December 31, 2010 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, HECO's internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

HEI and HECO:

Interest of named experts. HEI and HECO have agreed to indemnify and hold KPMG LLP (KPMG) harmless against and from any and all legal costs and expenses incurred by KPMG in successful defense of any legal action or proceeding that arises as a result of KPMG's consent to the inclusion of its audit report on HEI's and HECO's past financial statements included in this Form 10-K.

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PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

HEI:

Information regarding HEI's executive officers is provided in the Executive Officers of the Registrant section following Item 3 of this report.

The remaining information called for by this item is incorporated herein by reference to the following sections in the HEI 2011 Proxy Statement:

- Nominees for Class III directors whose terms expire at the 2014 Annual Meeting
- Continuing Class I directors whose terms expire at the 2012 Annual Meeting
- Continuing Class II directors whose terms expire at the 2013 Annual Meeting
- Class I director who intends to resign at the 2011 Annual Meeting
- Class III directors who are not continuing after the expiration of their terms at the 2011 Annual Meeting
- Committees of the Board (portions regarding whether HEI has an audit committee and identifying its members; no other portion of the Committees of the Board section is incorporated herein by reference)
- Audit Committee Report (portion identifying audit committee financial experts who serve on the HEI Audit Committee only; no other portion of the Audit Committee Report is incorporated herein by reference)

Family relationships; director arrangements

There are no family relationships between any HEI director or director nominee and any other HEI director or director nominee or any HEI executive officer. There are no arrangements or understandings between any HEI director or director nominee and any other person pursuant to which such director or director nominee was selected.

Code of Conduct

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The HEI Board has adopted a Corporate Code of Conduct that includes a code of ethics applicable to, among others, its principal executive officer, principal financial officer and principal accounting officer. The Corporate Code of Conduct is available on HEI's website at www.hei.com. HEI elects to disclose the information required by Form 8-K, Item 5.05, Amendments to the Registrant's Code of Ethics, or Waiver of a Provision of the Code of Ethics, through this website and such information will remain available on this website for at least a 12-month period.

Section 16(a) beneficial ownership reporting compliance

Information required to be reported under this caption is incorporated herein by reference to the Stock Ownership Information Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance section in the HEI 2011 Proxy Statement.

HECO:

Executive officers of HECO

The executive officers of HECO are listed below. Messrs. Ignacio and Reinhardt are officers of HECO subsidiaries rather than of HECO, but are deemed to be executive officers of HECO under SEC Rule 3b-7 promulgated under the 1934 Exchange Act. HECO executive officers serve from the date of their initial appointment until the annual meeting of the HECO Board (or applicable HECO subsidiary board of directors) at which officers are appointed, and thereafter are appointed for one-year terms or until their successors have been duly appointed and qualified or until their earlier resignation or removal. HECO executive officers may also hold offices with HECO subsidiaries and other affiliates in connection with their current positions listed below.

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Name	Age	Business experience for last 5 years and prior positions with HECO and its affiliates
Richard M. Rosenblum	60	<p>HECO President and Chief Executive Officer since 1/09</p> <p>HECO Director since 2/09</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prior to joining the Company: Southern California Edison Company Senior Vice President of Generation and Chief Nuclear Officer, 11/05 until his retirement in 5/08
Robert A. Alm	59	<p>HECO Executive Vice President since 3/09</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> HECO Executive Vice President – Public Affairs, 2/08 to 3/09 HECO Senior Vice President – Public Affairs, 7/01 to 2/08
Stephen M. McMenamin	55	<p>HECO Senior Vice President and Chief Information Officer since 9/09</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prior to being appointed to his current officer position at HECO, served as a full-time consultant to HECO in an acting chief information officer capacity from 6/09 to 9/09 and as a part-time information services consultant to HECO from 3/09 to 5/09 Prior to joining the Company: Borland Software Corp. Vice President, Engineering, 1/06 to 2/09
Tayne S. Y. Sekimura	48	<p>HECO Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer since 9/09</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> HECO Senior Vice President, Finance and Administration, 2/08 to 9/09 HECO Financial Vice President, 10/04 to 2/08 HECO Assistant Financial Vice President, 8/04 to 10/04 HECO Director, Corporate & Property Accounting, 2/01 to 8/04 HECO Director, Internal Audit, 7/97 to 2/01 HECO Capital Budgets Administrator, 5/93 to 7/97 HECO Capital Budgets Supervisor, 10/92 to 5/93 HECO Auditor (internal), 5/91 to 10/92
Patricia U. Wong	54	<p>HECO Senior Vice President, Corporate Services since 9/09</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> HEI Vice President, Administration and Corporate Secretary, 4/05 to 9/09 HEI Vice President, Administration, 1/05 to 4/05 HECO Vice President, Corporate Excellence, 3/98 to 1/05

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HECO Manager, Environmental, 9/96 to 3/98 • HECO Associate General Counsel, 12/94 to 9/96 • HECO Corporate Attorney, 5/90 to 12/94
Jay M. Ignacio	51	<p>HELCO President since 3/08</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HELCO Manager, Distribution and Transmission, 11/96 to 3/08 • HELCO Superintendent, Construction & Maintenance, 4/94 to 11/96 • HELCO Electrical Engineer, 4/90 to 4/94
Edward L. Reinhardt	58	<p>MECO President since 5/01</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MECO Manager, Energy Delivery, 12/99 to 5/01 • MECO Manager, Engineering, 8/90 to 12/99 • MECO Senior Electrical Engineer, 11/89 to 8/90 • MECO Staff Engineer, 5/88 to 11/89 • MECO Electrical Engineer, 4/86 to 5/88

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HECO Board

The directors of HECO are listed below. HECO directors are elected annually by HEI, as sole common shareholder of HECO. Below is information regarding the business experience and certain other directorships for each HECO director, together with information about legal proceedings in which certain directors were involved and a description of the experience, qualifications, attributes and skills that led to the HECO Board's conclusion at the time of this Form 10-K that each of the directors should serve on the HECO Board in light of HECO's current business and structure.

Thomas B. Fargo, age 62, HECO director since 2005

Business experience and other public company directorships since 2006

- Operating Executive Board Member, J.F. Lehman & Company (private equity firm), since 2008
- Owner, Fargo Associates, LLC (defense and homeland/national security consultancy), since 2005
- Chief Executive Officer, Hawaii Superferry, Inc. (interisland ferry), 2008-2009
- President, Trex Enterprises Corporation (defense research and development firm), 2005-2008
- Commander, U.S. Pacific Command, 2002-2005
- Director since 2008 and Audit Committee Member, Northrop Grumman Corporation
- Director, Hawaiian Holdings, Inc., 2005-2008
- Director, HEI (parent company of HECO), since 2005

Skills and qualifications for HECO Board service

- Extensive knowledge of the U.S. military, a major customer of HECO and its subsidiaries.
- Leadership, strategic planning and financial and non-financial risk assessment skills developed over 39 years of leading 9 organizations ranging in size from 130 to 300,000 people and managing budgets up to \$8 billion, including as Commander of the U.S. Pacific Command (covering 43 countries).

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- Experience with corporate governance, including audit, compensation and governance committees, from service on several public and private company boards.

Peggy Y. Fowler, age 59, HECO director since 2009

HECO Audit Committee Member

Business experience and other public company directorships since 2006

- Co-Chief Executive Officer, Portland General Electric Company (PGE), 2009
- President and Chief Executive Officer, Portland General Electric Company, 2000-2008
- Director, Portland General Electric Company, since 1998
- Director, Umpqua Holdings Corporation, since 2009, and Chair of Budget and Compensation Committees, since 2010

Involvement in certain legal proceedings

- PGE was owned by Enron Corp. from 1997 to 2006. Enron also owned Portland General Holdings, Inc., previously a holding company for the nonregulated business of PGE that became a subsidiary of Enron, holding Enron's nonregulated businesses in Portland. Enron Corp. filed for bankruptcy in 2001. Ms. Fowler was President of Portland General Holdings from 1999 to 2003, when it also filed for bankruptcy protection. The case was procedurally consolidated with the Enron bankruptcy, but Enron's bankruptcy reorganization plan did not expressly pertain to Portland General Holdings. The Portland General Holdings bankruptcy case was dismissed in October 2005, after substantially all of its assets were distributed or placed in segregated accounts.

Skills and qualifications for HECO Board service

- 35 years of executive leadership, financial oversight and utility operations experience from serving at PGE in senior officer positions, including Chief Operating Officer, President and Chief Executive Officer.
- Breadth of proven management, leadership, analytical and technical skills, including crisis management, risk assessment, strategic planning and public relations skills, demonstrated especially

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by her leadership of PGE after the 2001 bankruptcy of its parent company, Enron Corp., through its independence from Enron in 2006 and by her recognition as Oregon's Most Admired CEO in a 2005 *Portland Business Journal* survey and as Portland's First Citizen in 2007 by the Portland Metropolitan Association of Realtors, an annual award honoring civic achievement and business leadership.

- Expertise in financial oversight, regulatory compliance and corporate governance matters gained from her experience as President (1997-2000), CEO (2000-2008) and Chair (2001-2004) of PGE, her service as a director for PGE and the Portland Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, a director and member of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee for The Regence Group (BlueCross BlueShield health insurance provider in Idaho, Oregon, Utah and Washington), and a director and chair of the Budget and Compensation Committees and member of the Loan and Investment Committee for Umpqua Holdings Corporation (publicly traded bank holding company based in Portland, Oregon).

Timothy E. Johns, age 54, HECO director since 2005

HECO Audit Committee Chair

Business experience since 2006

- President and Chief Executive Officer, Bishop Museum, since 2007
- Chief Operating Officer, Estate of Samuel Mills Damon, 2000-2007

Skills and qualifications for HECO Board service

- Executive management, leadership and strategic planning skills developed over a 27-year career as a businessperson and lawyer and currently as President and Chief Executive Officer of the Bishop Museum, the largest museum in the Pacific and one of the largest natural history specimen collections in the world.
- Business, regulatory, financial stewardship and legal experience from his prior roles as Chief Operating Officer for the Estate of Samuel Mills Damon (private trust with assets valued at over \$900 million in 2004) (2000-2007), Chairperson of the Hawaii State Board of Land and Natural Resources (1999-2000), Director of the Hawaii State Department of Land and Natural Resources (1999-2000) and Vice President and General Counsel at Amfac Property Development Corp. (1994-1998).
- Corporate governance knowledge and familiarity with financial oversight and fiduciary responsibilities from his prior service as a director for The Gas Company LLC (Hawaii gas energy provider) (2003-2005) and his current service as one of five trustees of the Parker Ranch Foundation Trust (charitable trust with assets valued at over \$350 million, including operation of the largest ranch in Hawaii, significant real estate developments in Waimea, Hawaii and securities holdings, all to benefit certain health care, educational and charitable organizations in Waimea), as a director and Audit Committee member for Grove Farm Company, Inc. (privately-held community and real estate development firm operating on the island of Kauai) and on the board of Kualoa Ranch, Inc. (private ranch in Hawaii offering tours and activity packages to the public).

Bert A. Kobayashi, Jr., age 40, HECO director since 2006

Business experience since 2006

- Managing Partner, BlackSand Capital, LLC (real estate investment firm), since 2010
- President and Chief Executive Officer, Kobayashi Group, LLC, 2001-2010, and Partner, since 2001
- Vice President, Nikken Holdings, LLC, since 2003

Skills and qualifications for HECO Board service

- From his work as President and Chief Executive Officer of Kobayashi Group, LLC, a Hawaii-based real estate development firm he co-founded with family members in 2001, extensive experience with planning, financing and leading large projects ranging from large office buildings to a luxury residential high-rise in downtown Honolulu, Hawaii to a country club on the island of Maui, and experience with executive management, marketing and government relations.

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- Organizational governance and financial oversight experience from his current service as a director or trustee for two mutual funds (Pacific Capital Funds of Cash Assets and Hawaiian Tax Free Trusts, both from the Aquila Group of Funds), East-West Center Foundation, Nature Conservancy of Hawaii and GIFT Foundation of Hawaii, which he co-founded.
- Recognized business and community leader in Hawaii, named as Young Business Leader of the Year for 2007 by *Pacific Business News*.

Constance H. Lau, age 58, HECO director since 2006

HECO Chairman of the Board since 2006

Current and prior positions with HECO and its affiliates

- President and Chief Executive Officer and Director, HEI (parent company of HECO), since 2006
- Chairman of the Board, HECO, since 2006
- Chairman of the Board, ASB (affiliate of HECO), since 2006
- Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, ASB, 2008-2010
- Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer, ASB, 2006-2008
- President and Chief Executive Officer and Director, ASB, 2001-2006
- Senior Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer and Director, ASB, 1999-2001
- Treasurer, HEI, 1989-1999
- Financial Vice President & Treasurer, HEI Power Corp. (former affiliate of HECO), 1997-1999
- Treasurer, HECO and Assistant Treasurer, HEI, 1987-1989
- Assistant Corporate Counsel, HECO, 1984-1987

Other public company directorships since 2006

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- Director since 2004 and Audit Committee Member, Alexander & Baldwin, Inc.
- Director, HEI, 2001-2004 and since 2006

Skills and qualifications for HECO Board service

- Intimate understanding of HECO and its affiliates from serving in various chief executive, chief operating and other executive, finance and legal positions at HEI and its major operating subsidiaries, HECO and ASB, over the last 26 years.
- Familiarity with current management and corporate governance practices from her current service as a director and Audit Committee member for Alexander & Baldwin, Inc. and as a director of AEGIS Insurance Services, Inc.
- Experience with financial oversight and expansive knowledge of the Hawaii business community and the local communities that compose the customer bases of HECO and its subsidiaries from serving as a director for various local industry, business development, educational and nonprofit organizations.
- Utility and banking industry knowledge from serving as a director or task force member of the Hawaii Bankers Association, the American Bankers Association, and the Edison Electric Institute.

A. Maurice Myers, age 70, HECO director 2004-2006 and since 2009

Business experience and other public company directorships since 2006

- Chief Executive Officer and Owner, Myers Equipment Leasing, LLC, since 2010
- Chief Executive Officer and Director, POS Hawaii LLC (provider of point-of-sale business systems for restaurants and retailers), since 2009
- Chief Executive Officer and Director, Wine Country Kitchens LLC (manufacturer of gourmet food products), since 2007
- Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and President, Waste Management, Inc. (waste and environmental services provider), 1999-2004
- Director, HEI (parent company of HECO), since 1991

Skills and qualifications for HECO Board service

- 20 years of public company executive and board leadership experience as Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and President of Waste Management, Inc., Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and President of

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Yellow Corporation, President of America West Airlines and Chief Executive Officer and President of Aloha Airgroup, Inc.

- Practiced skills in risk assessment, strategic planning, financial oversight, customer and public relations and marketing exercised in leading successful restructuring efforts at Waste Management, Yellow Corporation and America West Airlines.
- Diverse business experience and public and private company board experience, including from his prior experience as a director and Compensation Committee Chair for Tesoro Corporation and as a director for BIS Industries Limited and Cheap Tickets.

David M. Nakada, age 59, HECO director since 2005

Business experience since 2006

- Executive Director, Boys & Girls Club of Hawaii, since 1979

Skills and qualifications for HECO Board service

- 31 years of executive leadership, strategic planning and financial management experience heading the Boys & Girls Club of Hawaii, a nonprofit dedicated to promoting character and leadership development and other positive behaviors in Hawaii's youth, and growing it from a \$500,000 budget, single-facility operation in 1979 to a \$5 million budget operation with clubhouses in 12 locations providing services to 14,000 children in Hawaii.
- In-depth knowledge of the Hawaii community at all levels through his extensive outreach and education efforts throughout the state, providing helpful insight about the customer bases of HECO and its subsidiaries and the state and local regulatory and socioeconomic climate and trends.
- Ability to share proven methods for building trust with customers and other stakeholders.

Alan M. Oshima, age 63, HECO director since 2008

Business experience and other public company directorships since 2006

- Owner and Principal, AMO Consulting LLC, since 2008
- Director, Hawaiian Telcom Communications, Inc., 2008-2010

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- Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary, Hawaiian Telcom Communications, Inc., 2005-2008
- Advisor, The Carlyle Group, 2005 (relating to its purchase of Verizon Hawaii, Inc., which is now Hawaiian Telcom Communications, Inc.)
- Founding Partner, Oshima, Chun, Fong and Chung LLP, 1985-2005

Involvement in certain legal proceedings

- Mr. Oshima was Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary of Hawaiian Telcom Communications, Inc. until June 2008, when he transitioned to become Senior Advisor and a Director of Hawaiian Telcom. In December 2008, Hawaiian Telcom and related entities filed a proceeding under Chapter 11 of the federal bankruptcy laws. The proceeding was originally filed in Delaware, then was transferred to the federal bankruptcy court in Hawaii. A Plan of Reorganization was approved by the bankruptcy court in December 2009 and by the Hawaii Public Utilities Commission in September 2010 and was completed in October 2010. Mr. Oshima was one of two members of the Hawaiian Telcom board of directors appointed to serve on a special independent board committee that oversaw the completion of the Plan of Reorganization.

Skills and qualifications for HECO Board service

- Regulatory and corporate governance expertise from his prior position as Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary at Hawaiian Telcom, in which he served as head of regulatory affairs, including overseeing all legal and regulatory matters before the Hawaii Public Utilities Commission, which also regulates HECO and its subsidiaries.
- Prior to joining Hawaiian Telcom, he practiced law for 29 years in the law firms of Carlsmith, Carlsmith, Wicham and Case (now Carlsmith Ball) and the law firm Oshima, Chun, Fong and Chung LLP (now Morihara, Lau & Fong LLP), which specializes in public utility regulation, environmental and natural

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resource issues, land use procedures, water rights, and real estate acquisition, development and disposition of assets, and was named one of America's Best Lawyers in public utility law from 1995 to 2005.

Richard M. Rosenblum, age 60, HECO director since 2009

Current and prior positions with HECO

- President and Chief Executive Officer, HECO, since 2009

Other business experience since 2006

- Senior Vice President of Generation and Chief Nuclear Officer, Southern California Edison Company, 2005-2008

Skills and qualifications for HECO Board service

- 33 years of experience in all phases of electric utility operations, including 32 years at Southern California Edison Company, one of California's largest electric utilities, and experience leading renewable energy efforts, including initiating one of the nation's largest solar photovoltaic projects with a goal of installing 250 megawatts of solar generating capacity over five years on commercial rooftops throughout Southern California.
- Operational leadership, strategic planning, customer relations and financial oversight skills from his career at Southern California Edison Company, including as Senior Vice President of Generation and Chief Nuclear Officer (2005-2008), Senior Vice President of Transmission and Distribution (1998-2005), Vice President of Customer Service and Distribution (1996-1998) and Vice President of Engineering and Technical Services (1993-1995).

Kelvin H. Taketa, age 56, HECO director since 2004

Business experience and other public company directorships since 2006

- President and Chief Executive Officer, Hawaii Community Foundation, since 1998

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- Director, HEI (parent company of HECO), since 1993

Skills and qualifications for HECO Board service

- Executive management experience with responsibility for overseeing more than \$405 million in charitable assets as President and Chief Executive Officer of the Hawaii Community Foundation.
- Proficiency in risk assessment, strategic planning and organizational leadership as well as marketing and public relations obtained from his current position at the Hawaii Community Foundation and his prior experience as Vice President and Executive Director of the Asia/Pacific Region for The Nature Conservancy and as Founder, Managing Partner and Director of Sunrise Capital Inc.
- Knowledge of corporate and nonprofit governance issues gained from his prior service as a director for Grove Farm Company, Inc., his current service as Vice Chair of the Independent Sector and Director of the Stupski Foundation and through publishing articles and lecturing on governance of tax-exempt organizations.

Barry K. Taniguchi, age 63, HECO director since 2001

HECO Audit Committee Member

Business experience and other public company directorships since 2006

- President and Chief Executive Officer, KTA Super Stores (grocery store chain), since 1989
- President, K. Taniguchi Ltd. (real estate lessor), since 1989
- Director since 2002 and Audit Committee Chair, ASB (affiliate of HECO)
- Director, HEI (parent company of HECO), since 2004
- Director, Hawaii Electric Light Company, Inc. (HECO subsidiary), 1997-2009
- Director, Maui Electric Company, Limited (HECO subsidiary), 2006-2009

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Skills and qualifications for HECO Board service

- Current knowledge of and experience with the business community on the island of Hawaii, which is served by HECO's subsidiary, HELCO, from serving in his current chief executive officer positions for the last 21 years.
- Specific understanding of the business of HECO subsidiaries HELCO and MECO, for which he served as a director from 1997 to 2009 and 2006 to 2009, respectively.
- Accounting and auditing knowledge and experience gained from obtaining a public accounting certification and working as an auditor and a controller.
- Extensive corporate and nonprofit board and leadership experience, including from his current service on the boards of Chamber of Commerce of Hawaii, Hawaii Community Foundation and as Chair of the Hawaii Island Economic Development Board.

Jeffrey N. Watanabe, age 68, HECO director 1999-2006 and since 2008

Business experience and other public company directorships since 2006

- Managing Partner, Watanabe Ing & Komeiji LLP, 1972-2007 (now retired)
- Director since 2003 and Compensation and Corporate Governance Committee Member, Alexander & Baldwin, Inc.
- Director since 1988 and Audit and Executive Committee Member, ASB (HECO affiliate)
- Director since 1987 and Chairman of the Board since 2006, HEI (parent company of HECO)

Skills and qualifications for HECO Board service

- Broad business, legal, corporate governance and leadership experience from serving as Managing Partner of the law firm he founded, advising clients on a variety of business and legal matters for 35 years and serving on a dozen public and private company and nonprofit boards and committees, including his current service on the Compensation and Corporate Governance Committees for Alexander & Baldwin, Inc.
- Specific experience with strategic planning from providing strategic counsel to local business clients and prospective investors from the continental United States and the Asia Pacific region for 25 years of his law practice.

Audit Committee of the HECO Board

HECO has a guarantee with respect to 6.50% cumulative quarterly income preferred securities series 2004 (QUIPS) listed on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE). Because HEI has common stock listed on the NYSE and HECO is a wholly-owned subsidiary of HEI, HEI is subject to the corporate governance listing standards in Section 303A of the NYSE Listed Company Manual and, by reason of an exemption resulting from HEI's listing, HECO is not. Accordingly, HECO is exempt from NYSE listing standards 303A.04, 303A.05 and 303A.06, which require listed companies to have nominating/corporate governance, compensation and audit committees.

Although not required by NYSE rules to do so, HECO has established one standing committee, the HECO Audit Committee, and voluntarily endeavors to comply with NYSE and SEC requirements regarding audit committee composition. The current members of the HECO Audit Committee are nonemployee directors Timothy E. Johns (chairperson), Peggy Y. Fowler and Barry K. Taniguchi. All committee members are independent and qualified to serve on the committee pursuant to NYSE and SEC requirements. Mr. Taniguchi is also Chair of the HEI Audit Committee. Each of Timothy E. Johns, Peggy Y. Fowler and Barry K. Taniguchi has been determined by the HECO Board to be an audit committee financial expert on the HECO Audit Committee.

The HECO Audit Committee operates and acts under a written charter approved by the HECO Board and available on HEI's website at www.hei.com. The HECO Audit Committee is responsible for overseeing (1) HECO's financial reporting processes and internal controls, (2) the performance of HECO's internal auditor, (3) risk assessment and risk management policies set by management and (4) the Corporate Code of Conduct compliance program for HECO and its subsidiaries. In addition, the committee provides input to the HEI Audit Committee regarding the appointment, compensation and oversight of the independent registered public

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accounting firm that audits HEI's consolidated financial statements and maintains procedures for receiving and reviewing confidential reports to the HECO Audit Committee of potential accounting and auditing concerns.

In 2010, the HECO Audit Committee held five meetings. At each meeting, the committee held executive sessions without management present with the independent registered public accounting firm that audits HEI's consolidated financial statements and the internal auditor.

Attendance at HECO Board and Committee meetings

In 2010, there were eight regular meetings of the HECO Board. All HECO directors attended at least 75% of the combined total number of meetings of the HECO Board and HECO Board committee on which they served.

Family relationships; executive officer and director arrangements

There are no family relationships between any executive officer, director or director nominee of HECO and any other executive officer, director or director nominee of HECO. There are no arrangements or understandings between any executive officer, director or director nominee of HECO and any other person pursuant to which such executive officer, director or director nominee was selected.

Code of Conduct

The HEI Board has adopted a Corporate Code of Conduct that applies to all of HEI's subsidiaries, including HECO, and which includes a code of ethics applicable to, among others, HECO's principal executive officer, principal financial officer and principal accounting officer. The Corporate Code of Conduct is available on HEI's website at www.hei.com. HECO elects to disclose the information required by Form 8-K, Item 5.05, Amendments to the Registrant's Code of Ethics, or Waiver of a Provision of the Code of Ethics, through this website and such information will remain available on this website for at least a 12-month period.

Section 16(a) beneficial ownership reporting compliance

Section 16(a) of the 1934 Exchange Act requires HECO's executive officers, controller, directors and persons who own more than ten percent of a registered class of HECO's equity securities to file reports of ownership and changes in ownership with the SEC. Such reporting persons are also required by SEC regulations to furnish HECO with copies of all Section 16(a) forms they file. Based solely on its review of such forms provided to it during 2010, or written representations from some of those persons that no Forms 5 were required from such persons, HECO believes that each of the persons required to comply with Section 16(a) of the 1934 Exchange Act with respect to HECO, including its executive officers, controller, directors and persons who own more than ten percent of a registered class of HECO's equity securities, complied with the reporting requirements of Section 16(a) of the 1934 Exchange Act for 2010.

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ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

HEI:

The information required under this item for HEI is incorporated herein by reference to the information relating to executive and director compensation in the HEI 2011 Proxy Statement.

HECO:

As Richard M. Rosenblum was deemed an executive officer of HEI and certain directors of HECO are also directors of HEI, information required under this item for HECO, in addition to that set forth below, is incorporated herein by reference to the information in the HEI 2011 Proxy Statement relating to the compensation of Mr. Rosenblum and directors of HECO who also serve on the HEI Board.

Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation

HEI:

The information required to be reported under this caption is incorporated herein by reference to the Other Relationships and Related Person Transactions Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation section in the HEI 2011 Proxy Statement.

HECO:

The HECO Board does not have a separate compensation committee. Rather, the entire HECO Board serves as HECO's compensation committee and oversees HECO executive compensation matters. As part of its responsibility to oversee compensation programs at HEI and its subsidiaries, the HEI Compensation Committee assists the HECO Board by reviewing and making recommendations regarding HECO executive compensation matters. HECO directors Thomas B. Fargo and A. Maurice Myers, who are also directors of HEI, also serve on the HEI Compensation Committee. Admiral Fargo is the chairperson of the HEI Compensation Committee. HECO director Alan M. Oshima attends meetings of the HEI Compensation Committee as a non-voting representative of the HECO Board.

During the last fiscal year, the following HECO officers, who are also directors of HECO, participated in deliberations of the HECO Board regarding HECO executive compensation matters:

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- HECO Chairman of the Board Constance H. Lau, who is also HEI President & Chief Executive Officer and an HEI director and is not compensated by HECO, participated in deliberations of the HEI Compensation Committee in recommending, and of the HECO Board in determining, compensation for HECO's President & Chief Executive Officer and other HECO named executive officers.
- HECO President and Chief Executive Officer Richard M. Rosenblum, who is also a HECO director, was responsible for evaluating the performance of the other HECO named executive officers and other HECO Vice Presidents based on performance goals and subjective measures, which evaluations were used by the HEI Compensation Committee in recommending, and by the HECO Board in determining, compensation for those officers. Mr. Rosenblum did not participate in the deliberations of the HEI Compensation Committee to recommend or of the HECO Board to determine his own compensation but did participate in deliberations of the HECO Board to determine the compensation of the other HECO named executive officers.

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HECO Board and HEI Compensation Committee Report

The HECO Board and the HEI Compensation Committee have reviewed and discussed with management the Compensation Discussion and Analysis that follows. Based on such review and discussion, the HEI Compensation Committee recommended, and the HECO Board approved, including the Compensation Discussion and Analysis in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

SUBMITTED BY THE HECO BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Constance H. Lau, Chairman

Thomas B. Fargo

Peggy Y. Fowler

Timothy E. Johns

Bert A. Kobayashi, Jr.

A. Maurice Myers

David M. Nakada

Alan M. Oshima

Richard M. Rosenblum

Kelvin H. Taketa

Barry K. Taniguchi

Jeffrey N. Watanabe

AND SUBMITTED BY THE COMPENSATION COMMITTEE OF

THE HEI BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Thomas B. Fargo, Chairperson

Don E. Carroll

Victor H. Li

A. Maurice Myers

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Compensation Discussion and Analysis

Who were the named executive officers for HECO in 2010?

For 2010, the HECO named executive officers were:

1. Richard M. Rosenblum, HECO President and Chief Executive Officer.
2. Tayne S. Y. Sekimura, HECO Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer.
3. Robert A. Alm, HECO Executive Vice President.
4. Stephen M. McMenamin, HECO Senior Vice President and Chief Information Officer.
5. Patricia U. Wong, HECO Senior Vice President, Corporate Services.

Summary of Results

In 2010, HECO and its subsidiaries continued to pursue initiatives to improve fundamental operating and financial performance in order to improve profitability and capital efficiency, grow earnings, reduce risk and be positioned to benefit as economic conditions improve.

The utilities focused on their critical role in achieving the state's clean energy goals, among the most aggressive in the nation. The utilities invested in reliability and clean energy initiatives and sought to recover their costs and earn a return on their investments in a more timely manner. The utilities made progress on their clean energy efforts on numerous fronts in 2010, including the implementation of feed-in-tariffs (a set of standardized purchased power rates which the utilities will pay for renewable energy) and electric vehicle pilot charging rates, the completion of purchase power agreements with renewable developers and implementation of their biofuel strategies.

The utilities received a number of rate case decisions in 2010. In February, HECO received interim rate relief for its biofueled peaking unit and in August, MECO received interim rate relief in its 2010 test year rate case. In November, HELCO received an interim decision in its 2010 test year rate case. The utilities also received a number of final rate case decisions in 2010, including a final rate decision in December for HECO's 2009 test year rate case. A new regulatory model, generally referred to as "decoupling," was approved by the PUC in August 2010 with implementation approved for HECO in December 2010 in connection with its 2009 test year rate case. This "decoupling" business model of delinking revenues from kilowatthour sales in setting electric rates is designed to support Hawaii's efforts to reduce its dependency on oil by aligning the utility with the state's public policy to promote energy efficiency and conservation. This new method of ratemaking will allow the utility to recover its investments and costs in a much more timely manner, and will strengthen the utility's financial viability so that it may attract the capital needed to support reliability and clean energy investments.

Despite the lagging economic recovery, in 2010 HECO was able to preserve earnings and, at the same time, continue to move forward on key strategic initiatives, positioning it for improved performance and shareholder value creation in the near future while helping to achieve important clean energy goals for the state of Hawaii.

Executive Summary

The following are the major revisions to the executive compensation programs impacting the HECO named executive officers in 2010:

- Total direct compensation (comprising base salary, annual incentives and long-term incentives) for the named executive officers was re-evaluated and correlated to the competitive market median of the designated peer group of companies.
- The 2010-2012 long-term incentive plan awards were denominated 100% in HEI stock (rather than a portion in stock and a portion in cash as done in prior long-term incentive plans), less an amount withheld for taxes, with the number of share units determined at the beginning of the performance period to reward participants for increases in share value and to better align executive incentives with shareholder interests.

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- A new nonqualified deferred compensation plan for HEI and HECO executives was adopted to allow executives to defer certain portions of base salary and incentive compensation and to select a range of investment vehicles (similar to that offered under the utilities 401(k) plan). This new plan will be implemented in 2011.
- The HEI stock ownership guidelines were revised in December 2010 to increase the ownership requirements of Mr. Rosenblum (and certain other HEI named executive officers) from one and one-half times to two times his base salary in shares of HEI Common Stock by January 1, 2016.

HECO has eliminated nearly all tax gross-ups for named executive officers. There are no tax gross-ups in the change-in-control agreements given to Mr. Rosenblum and Ms. Wong, the only HECO named executive officers who have change-in-control agreements, and aggregate payments under these agreements are limited to the maximum amount deductible under Section 280G of the Internal Revenue Code. There are no tax gross-ups allowed on club membership initiation or membership fees. Tax gross-ups of death benefits have been restricted to the executives who participated in the applicable plan prior to September 9, 2009 (the date the death benefit plan was frozen).

The primary refinement to HECO's compensation programs has been to make HECO's executive compensation more performance-based. The executive compensation program applicable to the HECO named executive officers consists of short-term and long-term components. The short-term components comprise base salary and an annual incentive bonus plan, the latter being performance-based. The long-term incentive compensation is made up of a long-term incentive plan (which is performance-based) and a restricted stock unit grant (which is time vested over four years). The HEI Compensation Committee and HECO Board believe that the current executive compensation program reflects best practices and is structured to encourage participants to build long-term value in HECO and HEI for the benefit of shareholders and other stakeholders.

Compensation Process

Does the HECO Board have a designated compensation committee?

The HECO Board does not have a separate compensation committee. Rather, the entire HECO Board serves as HECO's compensation committee and oversees HECO executive compensation matters. As part of its responsibility to oversee compensation programs at HEI and its subsidiaries, the HEI Compensation Committee assists the HECO Board by reviewing and making recommendations regarding HECO executive compensation matters. HECO directors Thomas B. Fargo and A. Maurice Myers, who are also directors of HEI, also serve on the HEI Compensation Committee. Admiral Fargo is the chairperson of the HEI Compensation Committee. HECO director Alan M. Oshima attends meetings of the HEI Compensation Committee as a non-voting representative of the HECO Board.

- HECO Chairman of the Board Constance H. Lau, who is also HEI President & Chief Executive Officer and an HEI director and is not compensated by HECO, participated in deliberations of the HEI Compensation Committee in recommending, and of the HECO Board in determining, compensation for HECO's President & Chief Executive Officer and other HECO named executive officers.

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- HECO President and Chief Executive Officer Richard M. Rosenblum, who is also a HECO director, was responsible for evaluating the performance of the other HECO named executive officers and other HECO Vice Presidents based on performance goals and subjective measures, which evaluations were used by the HEI Compensation Committee in recommending, and by the HECO Board in determining, compensation for those officers. Mr. Rosenblum did not participate in the deliberations of the HEI Compensation Committee to recommend or of the HECO Board to determine his own compensation but did participate in deliberations of the HECO Board to determine the compensation of the other HECO named executive officers.

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Can the HECO Board and the HEI Compensation Committee modify or terminate executive compensation programs?

The HECO Board and the HEI Compensation Committee reserve the right to amend, suspend or terminate any incentive program or other executive compensation program, or any individual executive's participation in such programs. The HECO Board and the HEI Compensation Committee can exercise discretion to reduce or increase (except to the extent an award or payout is intended to satisfy the requirements for deductibility under Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code) the size of any award or payout to HECO or subsidiary executives. In 2010, no portion of any bonus or long-term incentive compensation paid to any HECO executive was nondeductible under Section 162(m).

In making compensation determinations, the HECO Board and the HEI Compensation Committee will consider financial, accounting and tax consequences, if appropriate. For instance, the HECO Board and the HEI Compensation Committee may determine that there should not be any incentive payout that would otherwise result solely from a new way of accounting for a financial measure. As another example, the HECO Board and the HEI Compensation Committee will take into account tax deductibility in establishing executive compensation, but reserve the right to award compensation even when not deductible if it is reasonable and appropriate.

How do HECO's compensation policies and practices relate to HECO's risk management?

HECO has an Enterprise Risk Management function that is principally responsible for identifying and monitoring risk across HECO and its subsidiaries, and for reporting high risk areas to the HECO Board and the HECO Audit Committee. HECO's Enterprise Risk Management function is part of HEI's overall Enterprise Risk Management function that is principally responsible for identifying and monitoring risk across all HEI companies and for reporting high risk areas to the HEI Board and designated board committees. As a result, all HEI and HECO directors, including those that comprise the HEI Compensation Committee, are apprised of the risks which could have a material adverse effect on HECO. The HECO Board and HEI Compensation Committee have assessed and considered these risks when establishing HECO's compensation policies and practices and the executive compensation program described in this Compensation Discussion and Analysis. The HECO Board and the HEI Compensation Committee have concluded that the executive compensation program does not encourage unnecessary or excessive risk-taking.

HECO's compensation policies and practices are designed to encourage executive management to maximize value for shareholders, while considering its key stakeholders, including customers, employees and regulators, and to discourage decisions that introduce risks that may have a material adverse effect on the Company. The executive compensation program is structured to pay for performance and align the executive officers' interests with shareholder interests, as well as encourage executives to focus on profitability, efficient use of capital, earnings growth and stock price appreciation in both the short and long terms. Because the executive officers are in a position to directly influence HECO's performance, compensation for executive officers involves a significant portion of pay that is at risk and tied directly to HECO and HEI performance—namely, the annual incentive bonus plan and long-term equity-based incentives.

In structuring the incentive compensation plans and setting the particular goals, targets and metrics for awards under those plans, the HEI Compensation Committee and HECO Board incorporate the following elements and practices to ensure consistent leadership and appropriate and prudent decision-making among the named executive officers in a manner that requires cooperation and execution without taking unnecessary or excessive risks:

- Financial performance objectives of the annual cash incentive program linked to approved budget guidelines and nonfinancial measures aligned with the interests of all of HECO's stakeholders.
- Alignment of financial and nonfinancial performance in the annual cash incentive programs for HECO named executive officers, other officers and nonexecutive employees.

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- Clawback capability through an executive compensation recovery policy to recoup incentive awards paid to executives who are found to be personally responsible for fraud, gross negligence or intentional misconduct that causes a restatement of HECO's financial statements. (This policy is expected to be modified in 2011 upon the completion of SEC rule-making proceedings relating to when and under what circumstances clawbacks are required.)
- Greater financial opportunities in long-term incentive programs best realized through long-term total shareholder return, earnings growth, profitability and efficient use of capital, which mitigates excessive short-term risk-taking.
- Share ownership guidelines requiring Mr. Rosenblum to hold certain amounts of HEI Common Stock, ensuring that HECO's chief executive has a significant amount of personal stake tied to the long-term performance of HECO and HEI.
- Pro-rata payouts under the performance-based plans (only when performance is above minimum thresholds), rather than an all-or-nothing approach.
- Use of annual grants of long-term equity-based incentives vesting over a period of years to encourage executives to focus on sustaining HECO's and HEI's long-term performance.
- Use of a variety of performance metrics, both financial and nonfinancial (e.g., net income, return on average common equity, total shareholder return, safety and customer satisfaction, among others), that correlate to long-term creation of shareholder value and are impacted by management decisions.
- A variable and nonformulaic goal-setting process, where prior performance, market conditions, peer group measures and industry performance are considered relative to future expected performance to assess the reasonableness of the goals.
- Exercise of discretion by the HECO Board and the HEI Compensation Committee in establishing performance goals and metrics, in determining whether these goals have been achieved and in administering all performance-based and equity awards, including the form of the award such as cash or stock.
- Continuous monitoring by the HECO Board and the HEI Compensation Committee through assessment of HECO's progress toward its goals in juxtaposition to risks faced by the enterprise, through management presentations at quarterly meetings and through periodic written reports.

Compensation Program

What is HECO's philosophy with respect to its executive compensation programs?

HECO's compensation philosophy is reflected in the following key design priorities that have been developed with recommendations by the HEI Compensation Committee and govern HECO's executive compensation decisions:

- Design and structure the compensation elements to incent individual and group performance toward achieving the strategic goals of the Company.
- Balance the cash and equity components to align executive compensation with shareholders' interests.

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- Levelize total compensation at the competitive market median of the relevant peer group of companies in order to promote executive recruitment, retention and motivation.
- Pay for performance.
- Establish metrics using a balanced scorecard that focuses executives on long-term value creation and includes consideration of risk management issues and Company performance against its peers.
- Promote key Company values, including integrity, teamwork and egalitarianism, and avoid pressure to take undue risks.
- Manage costs.

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The compensation programs are designed to support HECO's business goals and promote both short- and long-term profitable growth of the Company. HECO's participation in HEI equity plans is used in HECO's executive compensation programs to align executive compensation with the long-term interests of HEI's shareholders. Total compensation for each executive varies with HEI's and HECO's performance in achieving financial and nonfinancial objectives.

What are the objectives of HECO's executive compensation programs and what are they designed to reward?

The following are the primary objectives of HECO's executive compensation programs:

- Encourage and reward performance relative to business plans and strategies that maximize the value HECO delivers to HEI's shareholders and other key stakeholders, such as customers, employees and regulators.
- Provide compensation and benefits that are designed to incent a high level of business performance and be competitive with peer companies and relevant functional positions to attract, retain and motivate talented executives.
- Emphasize performance-based rewards driven by results within the scope of the executive's responsibility or the responsibilities of the executive team as a group.
- Provide reward strategies to align with HECO's specific business needs and talent markets.
- Maintain a culture of integrity, where there is no undue pressure to meet or exceed targets for personal gain or to encourage employees to take undue or inappropriate risks.

What is each element of executive compensation?

HECO's executive compensation elements comprise

- Base Salary provides base level of compensation for the year.
- Annual Incentive supports a single-year focus with variable pay for performance; vehicle is stable over time, but the metrics may vary; only program for rewarding in-year performance.
- Long-Term Incentives two components comprising long-term performance-based awards (awarded at end of three-year performance period) and long-term time-vested awards (which vest over four years); these long-term incentives encourage a multi-year focus, rewarding sustained business and stock performance; metrics are stable over time, but vehicles may vary; award size is limited to rewarding demonstrated performance and addressing retention risk.

- Retirement, Pension and Savings retirement benefits provided to all eligible employees through tax-qualified HEI Retirement Plan provide financial security in recognition of years of service; additional benefits that cannot be paid from HEI Retirement Plan due to Internal Revenue Code limits are provided through the HEI Excess Pay Plan.

Why does HECO choose to pay each element?

- HECO chooses to pay its executives a base salary in order to pay value for value received. Base salary is targeted to peer group median with individual differences (above and below median) to recognize the individual's position, responsibilities, experience, performance and contributions.
- HECO provides its executives the opportunity to earn annual cash incentives based on the achievement of goals (i) to build fundamental earnings in a controlled risk manner to support the continued payment of the HEI dividend, (ii) to focus on nonfinancial measures important to HECO's stakeholders and (iii) to motivate executives and encourage their commitment to HECO's success. Shareholders and other stakeholders benefit from the achievement of these goals.
- HECO provides long-term incentives to support initiatives aimed at building long-term growth in shareholder value, to increase HECO's financial and strategic flexibility and to develop HECO's and HEI's fundamental value. HECO's long-term incentive plan rewards executives based on HECO and HEI's successful financial performance over rolling three-year performance periods. The three-year performance period provides balance with the shorter-term focus of the annual incentive compensation plan. In 2010, HECO paid its executives in a mix of earned long-term incentives paid

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partially in cash, HEI stock and service-based restricted stock units in order to encourage stock ownership and alignment of the interests of executives and shareholders. The 2010-2012 long-term incentive plan awards to all HECO executives will be paid entirely in HEI stock, less an amount withheld for taxes, determined in share units set at the beginning of the performance period, to encourage even greater alignment of executive incentives with shareholder interests. The long-term incentive plan, as constructed, also has a favorable retention impact on the executives.

- HECO provides its executives health and welfare benefits and retirement benefits to encourage good health and retention of its executives, as well as to enable HECO to be competitive with its peers.

How does HECO determine the amount for each element?

HECO uses competitive market peer company comparisons to determine the amount of each element of executive compensation. Peer companies are companies which, in the aggregate, are similar in business focus, financial scope and valuation, provide similar products and services and are sources for talented employees. Peer companies are selected by the HEI Compensation Committee's independent compensation consultant and are reviewed and approved by the HEI Compensation Committee and HECO Board. The resulting peer companies are used as a reference in determining appropriate pay levels and mix of pay components.

In early 2010, Frederic W. Cook & Co., Inc. (Fred Cook & Co.) the HEI Compensation Committee's independent compensation consultant, conducted a peer group selection in which the same utility peer group would apply to HECO and HEI. The resulting primary comparator group includes 15 publicly-traded utilities with annual revenue between \$1.5 and \$6 billion, approximately one-half to three-times that of HEI.

The following were the HECO peer group companies in 2010:

Allegheny Energy	Pinnacle West Capital
Alliant Energy	PNM Resources
Great Plains Energy	Portland General Electric
Mirant	Questar
Northeast Utilities	TECO Energy
NSTAR	Vectren
NV Energy	Wisconsin Energy
OGE Energy	

In November 2010, Fred Cook & Co. further refined the peer group selection using different utility peer groups for HECO (with revenues as the key size measure and market capitalization as a secondary consideration). The resulting primary comparator group, after refinement, includes 18

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publicly-traded utilities with annual revenue within a one-half to two-times range of HECO's consolidated revenue. The results of the review revealed that the total direct compensation level (i.e., annual cash compensation plus long-term incentive awards) of Mr. Rosenblum is in the median to 75th percentile range. Ms. Sekimura's total direct compensation level is below the 25th percentile, and the total direct compensation for the other named executive officers are between the 25th percentile and median range.

The following are the HECO peer group companies in 2011:

Allegheny Energy	NV Energy
Alliant Energy	OGE Energy
Avista	Pinnacle West
Black Hills	PNM Resources
DPL	Portland General Electric
Great Plains Energy	TECO Energy
IDACORP	UniSource Energy
NorthWestern	Vectren
NSTAR	Westar Energy

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The HECO Board and HEI Compensation Committee have discretion to set compensation at levels that may be higher or lower than peer group target percentiles.

How does each element fit into HECO's overall compensation objectives?

The HECO Board and HEI Compensation Committee, with the assistance of the independent compensation consultant, review each compensation element to determine whether it fits into HECO's overall compensation objectives. At least annually, at the request of the HEI Compensation Committee, management prepares and the compensation consultant reviews tally sheets on each executive officer to determine how each executive's elements of pay, such as base salary, annual incentives, benefits and long-term incentives, compared to executives in functionally comparable positions of peer companies. The HEI Compensation Committee and HECO Board use this information to consider whether any element should be reduced or increased or whether the mix of elements should be changed.

The HECO Board and HEI Compensation Committee also review internal equity among the top executives when developing pay recommendations. The HECO Board and HEI Compensation Committee believe that the comparative compensation among the HECO named executive officers is fair, considering job scope, experience, value to the organization and duties relative to the other HECO named executive officers.

Compensation Elements

What are the base salaries of the HECO named executive officers?

The base salaries for the HECO named executive officers are set forth under the Salary column in the 2010 Summary Compensation Table below.

In May 2010, the HECO Board approved base salary increases for the HECO named executive officers as shown in the table below. These adjustments were considered by the HECO Board and the HEI Compensation Committee to be relatively modest in light of the salary freeze in 2009. Fred Cook & Co., the HEI Compensation Committee's independent compensation consultant, has determined that the HECO named executive officer base salaries below are near the median level of the 2010 utility peer group.

Name	Base Salary Increase	% Base Salary Increase		Base Salary Effective May 1, 2010
Richard M. Rosenblum	\$ 7,000	1.2%	\$	587,000
Tayne S. Y. Sekimura	\$ 8,000	3.0%	\$	274,000
Robert A. Alm	\$ 5,000	1.4%	\$	356,600
Stephen M. McMenamin	\$ 5,000	2.0%	\$	255,000
Patricia U. Wong	\$ 3,500	1.2%	\$	289,200

What was HECO's 2010 annual incentive plan and were there any payouts to HECO named executive officers under this plan?

HECO's named executive officers participate in an annual incentive plan known as the Executive Incentive Compensation Plan (EICP). In 2010, the HECO Board and HEI Compensation Committee established the following EICP goals, which focused on four key constituencies of the utility: (i) shareholders, (ii) employees, (iii) customers and (iv) regulators. Mr. Rosenblum had additional financial metrics that were aligned with the goals of HEI. The following table lists the performance metrics, weightings, minimum thresholds and target and maximum goals for each of the HECO named executive officers under the 2010 EICP:

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Name	Weight	Performance Metric	Minimum Threshold	Target Goal	Maximum Goal
Richard M. Rosenblum	15%	HEI Consolidated Net Income	\$105 million	\$115 million	\$125 million
	15%	HEI Return on Average Common Equity	7.2%	7.9%	8.5%
	40%	Utility Consolidated Net Income	\$75 million	\$80 million	\$85 million
	10%	Utility Consolidated Safety (Total Cases Incident Rate)	3.20	2.41	1.41
	10%	Utility Consolidated Customer Satisfaction	76.6%	78.2%	82.0%
	10%	Hawaii Clean Energy Initiative (HCEI)	Meet minimum project milestones	Meet target project milestones	Meet maximum project milestones
Tayne S. Y. Sekimura	40%	Utility Consolidated Net Income	\$75 million	\$80 million	\$85 million
Robert A. Alm					
Patricia U. Wong					
Stephen M. McMenamin	20%	HECO Safety (Total Cases Incident Rate)	2.70	2.40	1.41
	20%	Utility Consolidated Customer Satisfaction	76.6%	78.2%	82.0%
	10%	Hawaii Clean Energy Initiative (HCEI)	Meet minimum project milestones	Meet target project milestones	Meet maximum project milestones
	10%	Individual goal	Meet minimum project milestones	Meet target project milestones	Meet maximum project milestones

The following were the award ranges, shown as a percentage of annual base salary, that the HECO Board and HEI Compensation Committee approved in February 2010 for the 2010 EICP:

Name	Minimum	Target	Maximum
Richard M. Rosenblum	30%	60%	120%
Tayne S. Y. Sekimura	15%	30%	60%
Robert A. Alm	20%	40%	80%
Stephen M. McMenamin	15%	30%	60%
Patricia U. Wong	15%	30%	60%

In 2010, HECO met the following annual incentive goals:

- Utility consolidated net income at \$76.6 million, which was between the minimum threshold of \$75 million and target goal of \$80.0 million. Utility consolidated net income is the basic financial measurement of earnings for the year and contributes directly to HEI's net income, its earnings per share and support of its dividend to shareholders. Net income is a generally accepted accounting principle (GAAP) measure.

- Consolidated Safety and HECO Safety focus on employee safety as measured by the Total Cases Incident Rate (TCIR) for HECO and its subsidiaries and for HECO alone, respectively. TCIR is a standard measure of safety performance, which is determined by the total number of Occupational Safety and Health Administration recordable cases x 200,000 productive hours divided by the total number of productive hours for the year, with the lower the TCIR, the better. The goal was selected because of the importance of safety to every employee. The consolidated TCIR was 2.22, which was between the target goal of 2.41 and the maximum goal of 1.41. The HECO TCIR was 2.01, which was between the target goal of 2.40 and the maximum goal of 1.41.

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- Consolidated customer satisfaction is part of HECO's balanced scorecard focused externally on customers, and is based on customer surveys conducted by a third party vendor in the performance period. It is an indicator of how satisfied customers are with the utility's service, reliability and pricing. Utility consolidated customer satisfaction was 77.8%, which was above the minimum level of 76.6% and below the target level of 78.2%.

- The utility met three of five project objectives set as annual goals for Hawaii Clean Energy Initiatives. Specified project milestones were achieved or exceeded for the interisland wind studies, a fuel infrastructure strategic plan and implementation of feed-in-tariff projects. These projects are intended to obtain renewable energy from sources including wind energy, photovoltaics, biomass, geothermal, ocean energy and others, which will help the utilities meet their commitments under the Hawaii Renewable Portfolio Standards law and the Hawaii Clean Energy Initiative, an agreement executed between the state of Hawaii and the utilities in October 2008 to proactively reduce the state's dependency on fossil fuels by moving toward a future of increasing renewable energy. In 2010, HECO met minimum project milestones for Hawaii Clean Energy Initiatives.

For Mr. Rosenblum, HEI's goals of net income and return on average common equity were determined on a consolidated basis and were thus impacted by the results from HEI's bank and utility operating subsidiaries. In 2010, HEI met its two goals of HEI net income and HEI return on average common equity, each at between minimum and target levels. Discussion of these goals is incorporated herein by reference to the discussion in the HEI 2011 Proxy Statement under Compensation Discussion and Analysis. What was HEI's 2010 annual incentive plan and were there any payouts under this plan? . Thirty percent of Mr. Rosenblum's goals were based on the level of achievement of HEI goals in addition to utility goals, because he is also an HEI named executive officer and in recognition of the utility's influence on the achievement of HEI's goals. The goals of other HECO named executive officers focused solely on utility goals, 10% of which were operational-level goals tied to each executive's specific area of responsibility and 90% of which were overall goals for corporate performance. For their individual operational goals, Ms. Sekimura achieved her goals at the minimum level and Mr. Alm and Ms. Wong achieved their goals at the target level.

Because of the achievement of the corporate goals (and of the individual goals by Mr. Alm and Ms. Sekimura and Wong) at the levels indicated above and in the materials incorporated by reference herein from the HEI 2011 Proxy Statement, in February 2011, the HECO Board and HEI Compensation Committee approved payment of the following 2010 EICP awards for HECO named executive officers:

Name	Payout
Richard M. Rosenblum	\$ 282,037
Tayne S. Y. Sekimura	\$ 67,222
Robert A. Alm	\$ 123,781
Stephen M. McMenamin	\$ 58,736
Patricia U. Wong	\$ 75,290

What was HECO's 2008-2010 long-term incentive plan and were there any payouts to HECO named executive officers under the plan?

HECO's three-year performance incentive plan is known as the Long Term Incentive Plan (LTIP) and provides awards measured over rolling three-year performance periods. In 2008, the HECO Board and HEI Compensation Committee approved the following award ranges, shown as a percentage of the salary midpoint (the middle salary level in a salary range for a particular job grade or position), for Ms. Sekimura and Mr. Alm, who were participants in the plan. At the time the 2008-2010 LTIP was approved, Ms. Wong was serving as HEI Vice President Administration and Corporate Secretary. Her award range was approved by the HEI Compensation Committee and HEI Board.

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Name	Minimum	Target	Maximum
Tayne S. Y. Sekimura	25%	37.5%	75%
Robert A. Alm	25%	37.5%	75%
Patricia U. Wong	30%	60.0%	120%

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In addition to the basic long-term incentive plan, the HECO Board and HEI Compensation Committee also approved supplemental long-term incentive award levels for the 2008-2010 period for each of the three above-named HECO named executive officers so that the long-term incentive program would be even more performance-based. Rather than providing restricted stock awards at the levels given in 2007, the HECO Board and HEI Compensation Committee reduced the restricted stock awards given to the HECO named executive officers and provided an additional supplemental long-term incentive opportunity, using the same goals, metrics and exclusions as in the 2008-2010 long-term incentive plan. Payment of any awards made under this supplemental 2008-2010 long-term incentive program would be paid in a combination of 50% cash and 50% stock (rather than 60% cash and 40% stock for the basic long-term incentive plan) to promote greater stock ownership and alignment with shareholder interests. The following are the award levels for these supplemental incentives:

Name	Minimum	Target	Maximum
Tayne S. Y. Sekimura	6.5%	10.0%	20.0%
Robert A. Alm	6.5%	10.0%	20.0%
Patricia U. Wong	6.5%	10.0%	20.0%

Messrs. Rosenblum and McMenamin did not participate in the 2008-2010 LTIP or 2008-2010 supplemental LTIP because they became employed at HECO after the start of this performance period.

The following table lists the performance metrics, weightings, minimum thresholds, and target and maximum goals, for the 2008-2010 LTIP and supplemental 2008-2010 LTIP. The executives listed together below share the same goals. During part of this performance period (from January 1, 2008 to September 27, 2009), Ms. Wong served as Vice President Administration and Corporate Secretary at HEI. On September 28, 2009, Ms. Wong transferred to HECO as its Senior Vice President, Corporate Services. Her 2008-2010 LTIP and supplemental LTIP awards are based on her HEI and HECO goals and prorated for the period that she served at each respective company.

Name	Weight	Performance Metric	Minimum Threshold	Target Goal	Maximum Goal
Tayne S. Y. Sekimura	50%	Utility Consolidated Free Cash Flow (1)	\$(24.1) million	\$(13.0) million	\$(1.8) million
Robert A. Alm					
Patricia U. Wong (HECO Metrics & Goals)	30%	Utility Consolidated Return on Average Common Equity (2)	90% of consolidated allowed rate of return on equity less 50 basis points	95% of consolidated allowed rate of return on equity less 50 basis point	100% of consolidated allowed rate of return on equity less 50 basis points
	20%	HEI Total Return to Shareholders	30th percentile of the Edison Electric Institute Index (3)	50th percentile of the Edison Electric Institute Index (3)	70th percentile of the Edison Electric Institute Index (3)
Patricia U. Wong (HEI Metrics & Goals)	40%	HEI Total Return to Shareholders	30th percentile of the Edison Electric Institute Index (3)	50th percentile of the Edison Electric Institute Index (3)	70th percentile of the Edison Electric Institute Index (3)
	15%	Utility Consolidated Free Cash Flow (1)	\$(24.1) million	\$(13.0) million	\$(1.8) million
	15%	Utility Consolidated Return on Average Common Equity (2)	90% of consolidated allowed rate of return on equity less 50 basis points	95% of consolidated allowed rate of return on equity less 50 basis points	100% of consolidated allowed rate of return on equity less 50 basis points
	15%	ASB Net Income	\$55.277 million	\$57.053 million	\$62.025 million
	15%	ASB Return on Assets	0.789%	0.816%	0.885%

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- (1) The three-year performance measure of Utility Consolidated Free Cash Flow will equal the average of each year's actual results. Utility Consolidated Free Cash Flow is equal to: Net Cash provided by Operating Activities minus Net Capital Expenditures.
 - (2) The performance measure of Utility Consolidated Return on Average Common Equity (ROACE) will be based on the relationship between HECO's consolidated ratemaking ROACE and its weighted-average consolidated allowed rate of return (to be determined by returns allowed per the most recent interim or final PUC decision in effect) less 50 basis points for each of the three years. The minimum or better must be achieved in at least two of the three years in the performance period.
 - (3) The Edison Electric Institute (EEI) is an association of U.S. investor-owned electric companies that are representative of companies that are comparable investment alternatives to HEI. The Institute's members serve 95% of the ultimate

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customers in the investor-owned segment of the industry and represent approximately 70% of the U.S. electric power industry. The three-year EEI Index measures performance data for U.S. investor-owned electric utilities. The performance of the companies in the index is calculated on a noncapitalized weighted basis so as not to give a disproportionate emphasis to the larger companies. Companies are added to or deleted from the three-year index through acquisitions or merger or other changes in ownership. The EEI uses a company in the index when it has three years of consistent comparable data in comparison to this peer group. HEI uses its ranking in the EEI Index to determine how well it performed in the three-year performance period based on total return to shareholders. In 2010, the following companies were in the three-year EEI Index:

Allegheny Energy	El Paso Electric	Pepco Holdings
ALLETE	The Empire District Electric	PG&E
Alliant Energy	Entergy	Pinnacle West Capital
Ameren	Exelon	PNM Resources
American Electric Power	FirstEnergy	Portland General Electric
Avista	Great Plains Energy	PPL
Black Hills	Hawaiian Electric Industries	Progress Energy
Centerpoint Energy	IDACORP	Public Service Enterprise Group
Central Vermont Public Service	Integrys Energy Group	Scana
CH Energy Group	MDU Resources Group	Sempra Energy
CLECO	MGE Energy	Southern
CMS Energy	Nextera Energy	TECO Energy
Consolidated Edison	NiSource	UIL Holdings
Constellation Energy Group	Northeast Utilities	UniSource Energy
Dominion Resources	NorthWestern Energy	Unitil
DPL	NSTAR	Vectren
DTE Energy	NV Energy	Westar Energy
Duke Energy	OGE Energy	Wisconsin Energy
Edison International	Otter Tail	Xcel Energy

The above goals were set by the HEI Compensation Committee and approved by the HECO Board in 2008, because they were believed to provide the necessary incentives to align executive compensation with shareholder value. The minimum performance levels reflected what the HEI Compensation Committee and HECO Board believed to be investors' minimum expectations relative to other investment opportunities and the maximum goal provided greater upside potential for performance stretch goals. Each goal was aligned with HECO's strategic plan and

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determined by the HEI Compensation Committee and HECO Board to be sufficiently difficult to be worthy of a bonus.

The utility consolidated annual free cash flow was \$3.0 million, which was at the maximum level. In addition, HEI's three-year total return to shareholders was 19% and HEI ranked in the 75th percentile of the Edison Electric Institute index, which was above the maximum level for that performance metric. As a result, named executive officers Mses. Sekimura and Wong and Mr. Alm received awards based on achievement of these two metrics at the maximum level, payable 60% in cash and 40% in shares of HEI Common Stock. In addition, Ms. Wong received an award based on performance at a level between the target and maximum levels for ASB's net income and at the maximum level for ASB's return on assets. Ms. Wong's awards were prorated as described above.

Name	Total Payout
Tayne S. Y. Sekimura	\$ 133,991
Robert A. Alm	\$ 159,425
Patricia U. Wong	\$ 278,515

In addition, the HEI Compensation Committee and HECO Board also approved the following supplemental long-term incentive awards payable 50% in cash and 50% in HEI Common Stock.

Name	Total Payout
Tayne S. Y. Sekimura	\$ 35,731
Robert A. Alm	\$ 42,514
Patricia U. Wong	\$ 46,421

Table of Contents**What is HECO's 2009-2011 long-term incentive plan?**

HECO's 2009-2011 long-term incentive plan was explained at page 64 of its Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008, which explanation is incorporated by reference.

What is HECO's 2010-2012 long-term incentive plan?

The HEI Compensation Committee modified the design of the long-term incentive plan for the 2010-2012 performance period (2010-2012 LTIP) from the design of the plan for the 2009-2011 performance period based on Company strategy and recommendations of Fred Cook & Co. after its executive compensation review. The 2010-2012 LTIP generally will be paid 100% in shares of HEI Common Stock plus accrued dividends less applicable taxes with share units determined at the beginning of the performance period, instead of at the time of the payment of the award. The number of shares was determined based on the participant's salary at the beginning of the performance period and the fair market value of HEI Common Stock on the date the 2010-2012 LTIP was approved by the HEI Compensation Committee. The HECO Board and HEI Compensation Committee believe that setting a fixed number of shares determined at the beginning of the performance period, rather than a number of shares determined by the dollar value of the award divided by the market price of the shares at payout, encourages even greater alignment of executive incentives with shareholder interests and will appropriately incentivize and reward executives to improve long-term shareholder value.

The following are the award levels approved by the HECO Board and HEI Compensation Committee for the 2010-2012 LTIP incentives, shown as a percentage of annual base salary:

Name	Minimum	Target	Maximum
Richard M. Rosenblum	45%	90%	180%
Tayne S. Y. Sekimura	20%	40%	80%
Robert A. Alm	20%	40%	80%
Stephen M. McMenamin	20%	40%	80%
Patricia U. Wong	20%	40%	80%

The HEI Compensation Committee and HECO Board also approved the following long-term incentive goals for the 2010-2012 LTIP performance period for each of the participating HECO named executive officers. The executives listed together below share the same goals.

Name	Weight	Performance Metric	Minimum Threshold	Target Goal	Maximum Goal
Richard M. Rosenblum	40%	HEI Total Return to Shareholders	30th percentile of the Edison Electric Institute Index	50th percentile of the Edison Electric Institute Index	75th percentile of the Edison Electric Institute Index
	30%	HEI 2-year Average Consolidated Net Income	\$172 million	\$191 million	