

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D. C. 20549
FORM 10-K

☒ ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31 , 2024
OR
☐ TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF
THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter	Commission File Number	I.R.S. Employer Identification No.
Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc.	1-8503	99-0208097
Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc.	1-4955	99-0040500
State of Hawaii (State or other jurisdiction of incorporation)		
1001 Bishop Street , Suite 2900 , Honolulu , Hawaii 96813 - Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc. (HEI)		
1099 Alakea Street , Suite 2200 , Honolulu , Hawaii 96813 - Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc. (Hawaiian Electric)		
(Address of principal executive offices and zip code)		
Registrant's telephone number, including area code:		
(808) 543-5662 - HEI		
(808) 543-7771 - Hawaiian Electric		
Not applicable		
(Former name or former address, if changed since last report.)		

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

Registrant	Title of each class	Trading Symbol	Name of each exchange on which registered
Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc.	Common Stock, Without Par Value	HE	New York Stock Exchange

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 the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc.	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc.	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act.

Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc.	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc.	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (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.

Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc.	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc.	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted 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 such files).

Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc.	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc.	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, a smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company" and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc.:			Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc.:		
Large accelerated filer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Smaller reporting company	<input type="checkbox"/>	Large accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Emerging growth company	<input type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Non-accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>		Non-accelerated filer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc.	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc.	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed a report on and attestation to its management's assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting under Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (15 U.S.C. 7262(b)) by the registered public accounting firm that prepared or issued its audit report.

Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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If securities are registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act, indicate by check mark whether the financial statements of the registrant included in the filing reflect the correction of an error to previously issued financial statements

Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Indicate by check mark whether any of those error corrections are restatements that required a recovery analysis of incentive-based compensation received by any of the registrant's executive officers during the relevant recovery period pursuant to §240.10D-1(b).

Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc.	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc.	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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**Aggregate market value of the voting and
non-voting common equity held by
non-affiliates of the registrants as of**

**Number of shares of common stock
outstanding of the registrants as of**

	June 30, 2024	June 30, 2024	February 14, 2025
Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc. (Without Par Value)	\$ 994,937,083	110,303,446	172,465,608
Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc. (\$6-2/3 Par Value)	None	17,854,278	17,854,278

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Hawaiian Electric's Exhibit 99.1, consisting of:

Hawaiian Electric's Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance—Part III
Hawaiian Electric's Executive Compensation—Part III
Hawaiian Electric's Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters—
Part III
Hawaiian Electric's Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence—Part III
Hawaiian Electric's Principal Accounting Fees and Services—Part III

Selected sections of Proxy Statement of HEI for the 2025 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. Hawaiian Electric makes no representations as to any information not relating to it or its subsidiaries.

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Defined below are certain terms used in this report:

<u>Terms</u>	<u>Definitions</u>
ABL Facility	Asset-based lending facility
ABOs	Accumulated benefit obligations
ABR	Alternate Base Rate
AES Hawaii	AES Hawaii, Inc.
AFS	Available-for-sale
AFUDC	Allowance for funds used during construction
AOCI	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)
APBO	Accumulated postretirement benefit obligation
ARA	Annual revenue adjustment
AROs	Asset retirement obligations
ASB	American Savings Bank, F.S.B., previously a wholly-owned subsidiary of ASB Hawaii Inc.
ASB Hawaii	ASB Hawaii, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc. and previously the parent company of American Savings Bank, F.S.B. On December 31, 2024, American Savings Bank, F.S.B. was sold.
ASC	Accounting Standards Codification
ASU	Accounting Standards Update
ATF	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives
ATM	At-the-market
BESS	Battery Energy Storage System
Btu	British thermal unit
CAT	Climate Advisory Team
CBRE	Community-based renewable energy
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
Company	When used in Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc. sections and in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, "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 Hawaiian Electric); ASB Hawaii, Inc.; GLST1, LLC; and Pacific Current, LLC and its subsidiaries (listed under Pacific Current). On December 31, 2024, American Savings Bank, F.S.B. was sold. When used in Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc. sections, "Company" refers to Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc. and its direct subsidiaries.
Consolidated Financial Statements	HEI's or Hawaiian Electric's Consolidated Financial Statements, including notes, in Item 8 of this Form 10-K
Consumer Advocate	Division of Consumer Advocacy, Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs of the State of Hawaii
CSSM	Collective Shared Savings Mechanism
D&O	Decision and order from the PUC
DBF	State of Hawaii Department of Budget and Finance
DER	Distributed energy resources
Dodd-Frank Act	Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010
DRIP	HEI Dividend Reinvestment and Stock Purchase Plan
ECRC	Energy cost recovery clause
EIP	2010 Equity and Incentive Plan, as amended
EO	Executive Order
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency - federal
EPRM	Exceptional Project Recovery Mechanism
EPS	Earnings per share
ERISA	Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended
ERL	Environmental Response Law of the State of Hawaii
ERP/EAM	Enterprise Resource Planning/Enterprise Asset Management
ESM	Earnings Sharing Mechanism
Exchange Act	Securities Exchange Act of 1934
FASB	Financial Accounting Standards Board
federal	U.S. Government
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

GLOSSARY OF TERMS *(continued)*

<u>Terms</u>	<u>Definitions</u>
Fitch	Fitch Ratings, Inc.
GAAP	Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America
GCOD	Guaranteed commercial operation date
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GLST1	GLST1, LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc.
Gramm Act	Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act of 1999
GSPA	Grid Services Purchase Agreement
GWh	Gigawatt-hour/s (as applicable)
Hamakua Energy	Hamakua Energy, LLC, an indirect subsidiary of Pacific Current
Hawaii Electric Light	Hawaii Electric Light Company, Inc., an electric utility subsidiary of Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc.
Hawaiian Electric	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, Renewable Hawaii, Inc. and HE AR INTER LLC
Hawaiian Electric's MD&A	Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc.'s Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in Item 7 of this Form 10-K
HE AR BRWR	HE AR BRWR LLC, a direct subsidiary of HE AR INTER LLC
HE AR INTER	HE AR INTER LLC, a direct subsidiary of Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc., and parent company of HE AR BRWR LLC
HEI	Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc., direct parent company of Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc., ASB Hawaii, Inc., GLST1, LLC, and Pacific Current, LLC. On December 31, 2024, American Savings Bank, F.S.B. was sold.
HEI's 2025 Proxy Statement	Selected sections of Proxy Statement for the 2025 Annual Meeting of Shareholders of Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc. to be filed after the date of this Form 10-K and not later than 120 days after December 31, 2024, which are incorporated in this Form 10-K by reference
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
HEIRSP	Hawaiian Electric Industries Retirement Savings Plan
HELOC	Home equity line of credit
HPOWER	City and County of Honolulu with respect to a power purchase agreement for a refuse-fired plant
HSFO	High sulfur fuel oil
HTM	Held-to-maturity
IJA	Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act
IPP	Independent power producer
IRLCs	Interest rate lock commitments
IWSM	Interim Wildfire Safety Measures
Ka'ie'ie Waho	Ka'ie'ie Waho Company, LLC, a subsidiary of Pacific Current
Kalaeloa	Kalaeloa Partners, L.P.
kW	Kilowatt/s (as applicable)
kWh	Kilowatt-hour/s (as applicable)
LIBOR	London Inter-Bank Offered Rate
LMI	Low-to-moderate income
LSFO	Low sulfur fuel oil
LTIP	Long-term incentive plan
Mahipapa	Mahipapa, LLC, a subsidiary of Pacific Current
Maui Electric	Maui Electric Company, Limited, an electric utility subsidiary of Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc.
Maui windstorm and wildfires	The fires in the West Maui (Lahaina) and Upcountry Maui areas that caused fatalities and widespread property damage in Lahaina on August 8, 2023
Mauo	Mauo, LLC, a subsidiary of Pacific Current
MBtu	Million British thermal unit
MD&A	Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations
MFD	County of Maui Department of Fire and Public Safety
Moody's	Moody's Investors Service's
MPIR	Major Project Interim Recovery
MRP	Multi-year rate period
MW	Megawatt/s (as applicable)
MWh	Megawatt-hour/s (as applicable)

GLOSSARY OF TERMS *(continued)*

<u>Terms</u>	<u>Definitions</u>
NA	Not applicable
NPBC	Net periodic benefits costs
NPPC	Net periodic pension costs
O&M	Other operation and maintenance
OPEB	Postretirement benefits other than pension
OTS	Office of Thrift Supervision, Department of Treasury
Pacific Current	Pacific Current, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of HEI and parent company of Hamakua Holdings, LLC, Mauo, LLC, Alenuihaha Developments, LLC, Ka'ie'ie Waho Company, LLC, Ka'aipua'a, LLC, Upena, LLC and Mahipapa, LLC
PBO	Projected benefit obligation
PBR	Performance-based regulation
PCB	Polychlorinated biphenyls
PGV	Puna Geothermal Venture
PIMs	Performance incentive mechanisms
PPA	Power purchase agreement
PPAC	Purchased power adjustment clause
PSPS	Public Safety Power Shutoff
PUC	Public Utilities Commission of the State of Hawaii
PURPA	Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978
PV	Photovoltaic
QF	Qualifying Facility under the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978
RAM	Revenue adjustment mechanism
RBA	Revenue balancing account
Registrant	Each of Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc. and Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc.
RFPs	Request for proposals
RHI	Renewable Hawaii, Inc., a wholly-owned nonregulated subsidiary of Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc.
ROACE	Return on average common equity
RORB	Return on rate base
RPS	Renewable portfolio standards
S&P	S&P Global Ratings
SAIDI	System Average Interruption Duration Index
SAIFI	System Average Interruption Frequency Index
SEC	Securities and Exchange Commission
See	Means the referenced material is incorporated by reference (or means refer to the referenced section in this document or the referenced exhibit or other document)
SLHCs	Savings & Loan Holding Companies
SOFR	Secured Overnight Financing Rate
SPRBs	Special Purpose Revenue Bonds
SSM	Shared Savings Mechanism
state	State of Hawaii
Tax Act	2017 Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (H.R. 1, An Act to provide for reconciliation pursuant to titles II and V of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2018)
TDR	Troubled debt restructuring
ULSD	Ultra-low sulfur diesel
Utilities	Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc., Hawaii Electric Light Company, Inc. and Maui Electric Company, Limited
VIE	Variable interest entity

This report and other presentations made by Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc. (HEI) and Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc. (Hawaiian Electric) 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 “will,” “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, political and market factors, among other things. These forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and actual results and financial condition may differ materially from those indicated in the forward-looking statements.

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

- the impact of the Maui windstorm and wildfires including the potential liabilities from the many lawsuits filed against the Company and the Utilities and potential regulatory penalties which may result in significant costs that may be unrecoverable (or not reimbursed on a timely basis) through insurance and/or rates;
- an increase in insurance premiums and the inability to fully recover premiums through rates or the potential inability to obtain wildfire and general liability insurance coverage at reasonable rates, if available at all;
- the uncertainties surrounding the Company's and the Utilities' access to capital and credit markets due to the uncertainties associated with the costs related to the Maui windstorm and wildfires;
- the ability to raise the amount of capital necessary on reasonable terms, if at all, for the Company's and the Utilities' contribution to the Maui wildfire tort litigation settlement in order to alleviate future conditions that may cause substantial doubt about HEI's and the Utilities' ability to continue as a going concern;
- potential further dilution to existing shareholders if the Company raises funds by issuing additional equity or equity-linked securities;
- the inability to execute financing plans to alleviate future conditions that may cause substantial doubt about HEI's and the Utilities' ability to continue as a going concern prior to the issuance of their respective annual financial statements, which could result in an event of default and an acceleration of the Company's and the Utilities' debt and lead to filing for bankruptcy protection if waivers from lenders are not received;
- extreme weather events, including windstorms and other natural disasters, particularly those driven or exacerbated by climate change, which could increase the risk of the Utilities' equipment being damaged, becoming inoperable or contributing to a wildfire;
- the continued suspension, material reduction or extended delay in dividends or other distributions from one or more operating subsidiaries to HEI;
- further downgrades by securities rating agencies in their ratings of the securities of HEI and Hawaiian Electric and their impact on results of financing efforts;
- the risks of suffering losses and incurring liabilities that are uninsured (e.g., damages to the Utilities' transmission and distribution system and losses from business interruption) or underinsured (e.g., losses not covered as a result of insurance deductibles or other exclusions or exceeding policy limits), and the risks associated with the operation of transmission and distribution assets and power generation facilities, including public and employee safety issues, and assets causing or contributing to wildfires;
- international, national and local economic and political conditions—including the state of the Hawaii tourism, defense and construction industries; the strength or weakness of the Hawaii and continental U.S. real estate markets; decisions concerning the extent of the presence of the federal government and military in Hawaii; the implications and potential impacts of future federal government shutdowns, including the impact to the Utilities' customers' ability to pay their electric bills and the impact on the State of Hawaii economy; the implications and potential impacts of U.S. and foreign capital and credit market conditions and federal, state and international responses to those conditions; the potential impacts of global and local developments (including global economic conditions and uncertainties, unrest, terrorist acts, wars, conflicts, political protests, deadly virus epidemic or other crisis); the effects of changes that have or may occur in U.S. policy, such as with respect to immigration and trade; and pandemics;
- the ability to adequately address risks and capitalize on opportunities related to the Company's and the Utilities environmental, social and governance priority areas, which include safety, reliability and resilience, including relating to wildfires and other extreme weather events, decarbonization, economic health and affordability, secure digitalization, human capital management, employee engagement, and climate-related risks and opportunities;

- citizen activism, including civil unrest, especially in times of severe economic depression and social divisiveness, which could negatively impact customers and employees, impair the ability of the Company and the Utilities to operate and maintain their facilities in an effective and safe manner, and citizen or stakeholder activism that could delay the construction, increase project costs or preclude the completion of third-party or Utility projects that are required to meet electricity demand, resilience and reliability objectives and renewable portfolio standards (RPS) and other climate-related goals;
- the effects of future actions or inaction of the U.S. government or related agencies, including those related to the U.S. debt ceiling or budget funding, monetary policy, trade policy and tariffs, energy and environmental policy, and other policy and regulatory changes advanced or proposed by President Trump and former President Biden, and their respective administrations;
- weather, natural disasters (e.g., hurricanes, earthquakes, tsunamis, lightning strikes, lava flows and the increasing effects of climate change, such as more severe storms, flooding, droughts, heat waves, and rising sea levels) and wildfires, including their impact on the resilience and reliability and cost of the Company's and Utilities' operations, and the economy;
- the timing, speed and extent of changes in interest rates and the shape of the yield curve, which could result in higher borrowing costs and changes in market liquidity;
- the continued ability of the Company and the Utilities to access the credit and capital markets to fund necessary investments and expenditures (e.g., to obtain short-term and long-term debt financing, including lines of credit, and, in the case of HEI, to issue common stock) under volatile and challenging market conditions, and the potential higher cost of such financings, if available;
- the risks inherent in changes in the value of the Company's pension and other retirement plan assets, and the risks inherent in changes in the value of the Company's pension liabilities, including changes driven by interest rates and mortality improvements;
- changes in laws, regulations (including tax regulations), market conditions, interest rates and other factors that result in changes in assumptions used to calculate retirement benefits costs and funding requirements;
- the potential delay by the Public Utilities Commission of the State of Hawaii (PUC) in considering (and potential disapproval of actual or proposed) renewable energy or resilience proposals, among others, and related costs; reliance by the Utilities on outside parties such as the state, independent power producers (IPPs) and developers; supply-chain challenges; and uncertainties surrounding technologies, solar power, wind power, biofuels, environmental assessments required to meet RPS and other climate-related goals; the impacts of implementation of the renewable energy and resilience proposals on future costs of electricity and potential penalties imposed by the PUC for delays in the commercial operations of renewable energy projects;
- the ability of the Utilities to develop, execute and recover the implementation costs of the Utilities' action plans included in their Integrated Grid Plan, which was accepted by the PUC in 2024, due to the recent issuance of the PUC's 2024 Inclinations on the Future of Energy in Hawaii, Governor Josh Green's Executive Order No. 25-01, Accelerating Hawaii's Transition Toward 100 Percent Renewable Energy, and the Hawaii State Energy Office's Alternative Fuel, Repowering and Energy Transition Study on the aforementioned plans of the Utilities;
- the ability of the Utilities to recover undepreciated cost of fossil fuel generating units, if they are required to be retired before the end of their expected useful life;
- capacity and supply constraints or difficulties, especially if generating units (utility-owned or IPP-owned) fail or measures such as demand-side management, distributed generation, combined heat and power or other firm capacity supply-side resources fall short of achieving their forecasted benefits or are otherwise insufficient to reduce or meet peak demand;
- high and/or volatile fuel prices, which increases working capital requirements and customer bills, or delivery of adequate fuel by suppliers (including as a result of the Russia-Ukraine war and conflict in the Middle East), which could affect the reliability of utility operations, and the continued availability to the electric utilities of their energy cost recovery clauses (ECRCs);
- the continued availability to the electric utilities or modifications of other cost recovery mechanisms, including the purchased power adjustment clauses (PPACs), annual revenue adjustment (ARA) and pension and postretirement benefits other than pensions (OPEB) tracking mechanisms, and the continued decoupling of revenues from sales to mitigate the effects of declining kilowatt-hour sales;
- the ability of the Utilities to recover increasing or additional costs (e.g., due to tariffs imposed by the Trump administration or other factors impacting prices) and earn a reasonable return on capital investments not covered by the ARA, while providing the customer dividend required by performance-based regulation (PBR);
- the impact from the PUC's implementation of PBR for the Utilities pursuant to Act 005, Session Laws 2018, including the potential addition of new performance incentive mechanisms (PIMs), third-party proposals adopted by the PUC in its implementation of PBR, and the implications of not achieving performance incentive goals;
- the impact of fuel price levels and volatility on customer satisfaction and political and regulatory support for the Utilities;

- unfavorable changes in economic conditions, such as sustained inflation, higher interest rates or recession, may negatively impact the ability of the Company's customers to pay their utility bills and increased operating costs of the Utilities that cannot be passed on to, or recovered, from customers;
- the risks associated with increasing reliance on renewable energy, including the availability and cost of non-fossil fuel supplies for renewable energy generation and the operational and related cost impacts of adding intermittent sources of renewable energy to the electric grid;
- the growing risk that energy production from renewable generating resources may be curtailed and the interconnection of additional resources will be constrained as more generating resources are added to the Utilities' electric systems and as customers reduce their energy usage;
- the ability of IPPs to deliver the firm capacity anticipated in their power purchase agreements (PPAs);
- the potential that, as IPP contracts near the end of their terms, there may be less economic incentive for the IPPs to make investments in their units to ensure the availability of their units;
- the ability of the Utilities to negotiate, periodically, favorable agreements for significant resources such as fuel supply contracts and collective bargaining agreements and avoid or mitigate labor disputes and work stoppages;
- new technological developments that could affect the operations and prospects of the Utilities or their competitors such as the commercial development of energy storage and microgrids;
- cybersecurity risks and the potential for cyber incidents, including potential incidents at HEI, its subsidiaries (including at electric utility plants), its third-party service providers, contractors and customers with whom they have shared data (IPPs, distributed energy resources (DER) aggregators and customers enrolled under DER programs) and incidents at data processing centers used, to the extent not prevented by intrusion detection and prevention systems, anti-virus software, firewalls and other general IT controls;
- failure to achieve remaining cost savings commitment related to the management audit committed savings of \$33 million over the 2021 to 2025 multi-year rate period (MRP);
- federal, state, county and international governmental and regulatory actions, such as existing, new and changes in laws, rules and regulations applicable to HEI and the Utilities (including changes in taxation and tax rates, increases in capital requirements, regulatory policy changes, environmental laws and regulations (including resulting compliance costs and risks of fines and penalties and/or liabilities), the regulation of greenhouse gas emissions, governmental fees and assessments, and potential carbon pricing or "cap and trade" legislation that may fundamentally alter costs to produce electricity and accelerate the move to renewable generation);
- developments in laws, regulations and policies governing protections for historic, archaeological and cultural sites, and plant and animal species and habitats, as well as developments in the implementation and enforcement of such laws, regulations and policies;
- discovery of conditions that may be attributable to historical chemical releases, including any necessary investigation and remediation, and any associated enforcement, litigation or regulatory oversight;
- 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 as a result of adverse regulatory audit reports or otherwise);
- decisions by the PUC and by other agencies and courts on land use, environmental and other permitting issues (such as required corrective actions, restrictions and penalties that may arise, such as with respect to environmental conditions or RPS);
- potential enforcement actions by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC), the Federal Reserve Board (FRB), the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and/or 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) until HEI's and ASB Hawaii's process of deregistering themselves as "unitary savings and loan holding companies" is completed and final;
- the risks associated with the geographic concentration of HEI's businesses;
- changes in accounting principles applicable to HEI and its subsidiaries, including the adoption of new U.S. accounting standards, the potential discontinuance of regulatory accounting related to PBR or other regulatory changes, the effects of potentially required consolidation of variable interest entities (VIEs), or required finance lease or on-balance-sheet operating lease accounting for PPAs with IPPs;
- the final outcome of tax positions taken by HEI and its subsidiaries;
- the ability to effectively utilize federal and state net operating loss carryforwards;
- the ability of the Company's non-regulated subsidiary, Pacific Current, LLC (Pacific Current), to achieve its performance and growth objectives, which in turn could affect its ability to service its non-recourse debt;

- the Company's reliance on third parties and the risk of their non-performance; 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 Hawaiian Electric 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, Hawaiian Electric, Pacific Current and their subsidiaries undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether written or oral and whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

HEI Consolidated

HEI and subsidiaries and lines of business. HEI is a holding company with its subsidiaries principally engaged in electric utility and non-regulated renewable/sustainable infrastructure businesses operating in the State of Hawaii. As a holding company with no significant operations of its own, HEI's sources of funds are dividends or other distributions from its operating subsidiaries, borrowings, and sales of equity. The rights of HEI and its creditors and shareholders to participate in any distribution of the assets of any of HEI's 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. The abilities of certain of HEI's subsidiaries to pay dividends or make other distributions to HEI are subject to contractual and regulatory restrictions (see Note 15 of the Consolidated Financial Statements). HEI is headquartered in Honolulu, Hawaii and has one reportable segment: Electric utility. HEI and its other subsidiaries which are not reportable segments are grouped and reported as an "All Other" non-reportable segment.

Electric Utility. Hawaiian Electric and its operating utility subsidiaries, Hawaii Electric Light Company, Inc. (Hawaii Electric Light) and Maui Electric Company, Limited (Maui Electric), are regulated electric public utilities that provide essential electric service to approximately 95% of Hawaii's population through the operation of five separate grids that serve communities on the islands of Oahu, Hawaii, Maui, Lanai and Molokai. See also "Electric utility" section below.

All Other. The All Other non-reportable segment is composed of HEI's corporate-level operating, general and administrative expenses and the results of Pacific Current, LLC (Pacific Current). Pacific Current was formed in September 2017 to focus on investing in non-regulated clean energy and sustainable infrastructure in the State of Hawaii to help reach the state's sustainability goals. See also "Electric utility—Hawaii Electric Light firm capacity PPAs" section below and Note 3 of the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information on Pacific Current activities. The All Other segment also includes ASB Hawaii, Inc. (ASB Hawaii) (a holding company), which previously owned ASB.

Additional information. Prior to December 31, 2024, ASB Hawaii owned ASB, a federally chartered, full-service Hawaii community bank. ASB was a reportable segment of HEI, until its sale on December 31, 2024. For additional information about HEI, see HEI's MD&A, HEI's "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk" and HEI's Consolidated Financial Statements.

The Company's website address is www.hei.com, where annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and all amendments to those reports (last 10 years) are made available free of charge in the Investor Relations section as soon as reasonably practicable after such material is electronically filed with, or furnished to, the SEC (and available at the SEC's website at www.sec.gov). 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 Hawaiian Electric intend to continue to use HEI's website as a means of disclosing additional information. Accordingly, investors should routinely monitor such portions of HEI's website, in addition to following HEI's and Hawaiian Electric's press releases, SEC filings and public conference calls and webcasts. Investors may also wish to refer to the PUC website at hpuc.my.site.com/cdms/s/ in order to review documents filed with and issued by the PUC. No information at the PUC website is incorporated herein by reference, and the Company has no control over its accuracy or completeness.

Regulation. HEI and Hawaiian Electric are each holding companies within the meaning of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 2005 and implementing regulations, which 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 granted HEI and Hawaiian Electric 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 PUC approval of any change in control of HEI. The PUC Agreement also 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 also Note 15 of the Consolidated Financial Statements and "Electric utility—Regulation" below.

In October 2021, Pacific Current requested informal guidance from the PUC regarding application of the affiliate transaction requirements (ATRs) to certain investments. In response, in January 2022, the PUC issued guidance (Order No. 38186, Docket No. 2018-0065) providing that, if Pacific Current acquires or invests in an unaffiliated entity that has been awarded a power purchase agreement with the Utilities through the Stage 1 or 2 Request for proposals (RFPs), such entity

would become an "Affiliate" or "Affiliate-Related Entity" under the ATRs, and any wholesale power transactions between the entity and the Utilities, including under the awarded power purchase agreement, would require PUC review and approval. Such a requirement may impact Pacific Current's competitiveness in acquiring and investing in new utility-scale projects in the Utilities' service territory and thereby impact the pace and extent of Pacific Current's growth. As a result of the D&O, Pacific Current intended to focus its future growth activities on projects not subject to a power purchase agreement with the Utilities or projects outside of the Utilities' service territory. However, subsequent to the Maui windstorm and wildfires, HEI and Pacific Current have suspended any new investments while undertaking a comprehensive review of strategic options for certain assets of Pacific Current.

On December 30, 2024, HEI, ASB and ASB Hawaii entered into investment agreements to sell 90.1% of the common stock of ASB to various investors, including certain ASB officers and directors of ASB, while retaining 9.9% of the common stock of ASB. The sale transaction closed on December 31, 2024 and no investor, including HEI, retains or owns more than 9.9% of the common stock of ASB. As HEI and ASB Hawaii no longer have a controlling interest in ASB, HEI and ASB Hawaii are in the process of deregistering themselves as "unitary savings and loan holding companies" and upon final deregistration approval, would no longer be subject to applicable federal and state regulation and supervision (including under the Federal Reserve Board and Office of the Comptroller of the Currency).

As part of HEI's comprehensive review of strategic options for certain assets of Pacific Current, on February 7, 2025, Pacific Current entered into a Securities Purchase Agreement to sell all the membership interests in Hamakua Holdings, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Pacific Current, to an unaffiliated third party for cash consideration to be determined under the provisions of the agreement. Hamakua Holdings, LLC has two wholly-owned subsidiaries: Hamakua Energy, LLC, which owns a 60-MW combined cycle power plant that sells power to Hawaii Electric Light under an existing power purchase agreement, and HAESP, LLC (created in connection with the current on-going Stage 3 RFP process). Upon closing, both Hamakua Energy and HAESP, LLC as wholly-owned subsidiaries of Hamakua Holdings will no longer be owned by Pacific Current. The close of the transaction is subject to the satisfaction of certain customary closing conditions and is expected to be finalized in March 2025. The sale transaction is not expected to have a material impact to the Company's consolidated financial statements.

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" discussion in the "Electric utility" section below, and Note 1 of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Human Capital Resources. The Company's workforce and culture are critical to its ability to achieve its business strategies. As such, the Company seeks to attract, retain and develop a talented workforce and create a high-performing, inclusive and safety-driven culture.

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

December 31	2024		2023		2022	
	Total employees	Full-time employees	Total employees	Full-time employees	Total employees	Full-time employees
HEI ¹	69	69	75	75	79	79
Hawaiian Electric and its subsidiaries	2,533	2,518	2,654	2,564	2,605	2,511
ASB ²	—	—	977	958	1,072	1,050
	2,602	2,587	3,706	3,597	3,756	3,640

¹ Includes consolidated Pacific Current employees. For 2024, 2023, and 2022, HEI corporate had 44, 45, and 41 employees, respectively.
² Beginning December 31, 2024, as a result of the sale transaction, ASB was no longer a subsidiary of HEI.

The employees of HEI and its direct and indirect subsidiaries, other than the electric utilities, are not covered by any collective bargaining agreement. The Utilities target compensation at market rates, and due to the significant increase in competitive market pay for linemen over the past few years, provided an 11.4% market rate adjustment and a 4% annual incentive for linemen effective February 1, 2024. The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 1260 represents roughly half of the Utilities' workforce covered by a collective bargaining agreement. On January 26, 2024, a new three-year contract was ratified and will be in effect from November 1, 2024 through October 31, 2027. The contract provides for a 3% general wage increase in each year of the three-year contract, double time for callouts, and a 1% incentive payment upon achievement of specified objectives.

Culture of inclusion and belonging. The Company views fostering an inclusive culture – where all employees can thrive and feel they belong – as key to its success. The Company believes such a culture promotes collaboration, trust, engagement, excellence and innovation, in turn enhancing problem-solving and decision-making. The Company believes that a workforce comprised of a diverse array of backgrounds, experiences, skills and perspectives strengthens the Company's ability to meet the needs of its customers, communities and stakeholders. Operating exclusively in Hawaii, one of the most culturally diverse states

in the U.S., the Company also recognizes the importance of having a workforce that understands its customer base, including Hawaii's unique culture, history and demographics.

Employee development & training. In order to meet the changing demands of the industries in which the Company operates, address the needs of the Company's stakeholders, attract, engage and retain talented employees, and design and carry out the Company's strategies, it is crucial for the Company's workforce to be highly skilled in their areas of focus and be able to adapt and evolve over time. As such, the Company invests in specific skill enhancement training as well as industry and leadership development programs.

Hawaiian Electric offers Hawaiian Electric and HEI holding company employees skills and professional training programs, including leadership development courses, employee development courses, technical training, apprenticeship programs, operational, environmental compliance, cybersecurity awareness and required safety training. Hawaiian Electric also offers tailored leadership development programs, including supervisor training to transition new supervisors to critical operational, administrative, and leadership roles as well as leadership and employee assessments geared to improve productivity and effectiveness in the workplace. Learning and development initiatives align with individual and organizational performance, and are reinforced in the annual performance evaluation process. Ongoing leadership succession planning ensures the identification and development of successors, high potential individuals, and nurtures a leadership pipeline.

Safety and health. As a core value, the Company strives to create workplace environments that prioritize the physical and emotional well-being of its employees. For the Utility, safety is of paramount importance due to the inherent risks involved in certain aspects of its operations and the critical role the Utility plays in maintaining the electrical grid for the State of Hawaii.

Hawaiian Electric is committed to maintaining a strong safety culture. Due to the intrinsic nature of its operations, safety is part of Hawaiian Electric's DNA. Management proactively assumes the responsibility of providing visible leadership and strategic direction for the health and safety management system and programs in their area of oversight. This leadership and direction are instrumental to building and sustaining a resilient safety culture and drive continual safety improvement. Allocating adequate resources to enable seamless implementation of safety programs and holding leaders accountable for the implementation of safety programs and resulting health and safety performance are strategic requirements. This commitment is shown in executive compensation, which is tied to the achievement of recordable incidents and lost workdays targets. These targets reward improvements in workplace safety, promote employee well-being, and contribute to long-term expense reductions. Hawaiian Electric promotes a safety culture that aims for zero incidents, with every employee taking ownership of their own safety, as well as that of their co-workers, contractors, and the public. More information on such targets is available in HEI's annual proxy statement.

Hawaiian Electric is creating a culture of total well-being to support its employees from hire to retire and beyond by instituting best practices and advancing wellness as a business strategy. Some of the programs and benefits that foster employees' total well-being include emotional, physical, occupational, social, spiritual, intellectual, environmental and financial. These programs include access to an extensive Employee Assistance Program for employees and their family members, participation in various community charity walks, wellness related trainings and resources, onsite mental health support, a wide variety of corporate wellness activities, gym and group fitness discounts, and financial wellness classes.

Workforce Stability. The Company's employees are its greatest asset and the Company strives to create a highly desirable place to work.

Hawaiian Electric seeks to provide compensation and benefits that are comprehensive, market-competitive, and internally equitable to attract, engage, and retain highly skilled employees. Hawaiian Electric believes that employee engagement is key to creating a desirable, inclusive, rewarding place to work and conducts employee engagement surveys on a regular cycle. Hawaiian Electric is expanding its strategic workforce planning initiative to build its workforce to support future transformation plans.

Properties. HEI leases office space from a nonaffiliated lessor in downtown Honolulu under leases that expire in December 2027. See "Electric Utility" section for a description of properties owned and leased.

Hamakua Energy, LLC (Hamakua Energy), an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Pacific Current, which is included in the "All Other" segment, owns a 60-MW dual-train combined-cycle facility and a total of approximately 93 acres located on the Hamakua coast on the island of Hawaii. Its power plant is situated on approximately 59 acres and the remaining 34 acres includes surrounding parcels of which 30 acres are located on the ocean front. On February 7, 2025, the parent company of Hamakua Holdings, LLC, an indirect subsidiary of HEI and parent company of Hamakua Energy, entered into a Securities Purchase Agreement to sell all of the membership interests in Hamakua Holdings, LLC to an unaffiliated third party. The sale is expected to close in March 2025. Ka'ie'ie Waho Company, LLC (Ka'ie'ie Waho), a wholly owned subsidiary of Pacific Current, owns a 6-MW solar photovoltaic facility located on approximately 20 acres on the southern coast of the island of Kauai.

Mahipapa, LLC (Mahipapa), a wholly owned subsidiary of Pacific Current, owns a 7.5- MW biomass facility located on approximately 65 acres of land and leases 3,500 acres on the island of Kauai.

Electric utility

Hawaiian Electric and subsidiaries and service areas. Hawaiian Electric, Hawaii Electric Light and Maui Electric (Utilities) 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.

In 2024, the electric utilities' revenues and net loss amounted to approximately 100% and 93% respectively, of HEI's consolidated revenues and loss from continuing operations. The electric utilities' revenues and net income amounted to approximately 99% and 133% in 2023 and approximately 100% and 117% in 2022, respectively, of HEI's consolidated revenues and income from continuing operations.

The islands of Oahu, Hawaii, Maui, Lanai and Molokai have a combined population estimated at 1.4 million, or approximately 95% of the total population of the State of Hawaii, and comprise a service area of 5,815 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. In November 2020, the PUC approved Hawaiian Electric's acquisition of the electric distribution systems serving 12 U.S. Army installations on Oahu, including Schofield Barracks, Wheeler Army Airfield, Tripler Army Medical Center, Fort Shafter and Army housing areas.

The state has granted Hawaiian Electric, Hawaii Electric Light and Maui Electric 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.

Climate change action plan. In 2021, the Utilities set an aggressive goal to cut carbon emissions from power generation 70% by 2030, compared with 2005 levels. The emissions covered by this goal include stack emissions from generation owned by Hawaiian Electric and independent power producers (IPPs) who sell electricity to the Utilities. In addition, the Utilities have committed to achieving net zero carbon emissions from power generation by 2045 or sooner.

Key elements of the 2030 plan to reduce emissions include:

- The closing of the state's last coal plant, which occurred in September 2022 upon expiry of the PPA
- Adding nearly 50,000 rooftop solar systems, more than a 50% increase, compared to the approximately 90,000 systems online in 2021 when the Climate Change action plan was developed
- Retiring at least six fossil-fueled generating units and significantly reducing the use of others as new renewable resources come online
- Adding additional renewable energy projects capable of generating a total of at least 1 gigawatt beyond resources in place in 2021, including shared solar (community-based renewable energy)
- Using more grid-scale and customer-owned energy storage
- Expanding geothermal resources
- Creating innovative programs that provide customers incentives for using clean, lower-cost energy at certain times of the day and using less fossil-fueled energy at night

Since the time the 2030 goal was established, delays and cancellations in the commercial operation of new renewable third-party generation resources and higher costs as a result of supply chain disruptions and inflationary pressures, as well as federal policies related to solar panel imports, have slowed the pace of progress toward reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The downgrade of Hawaiian Electric's credit ratings after the Maui windstorm and wildfires, which makes it more difficult for independent power producers to procure low-cost financing, has added an additional impediment to completion of new renewable energy and storage projects. As a result of these challenges, the Utilities expect the planned 70% reduction in carbon emissions to be achieved later than the original 2030 target date. However, the Utilities will continue to replace significant amounts of fossil fuel generation with renewable energy between now and 2030 and expect to meet or exceed the State of Hawaii's RPS goals.

After 2030, progress on elimination of carbon from power generation assumes continued use of proven resources, including wind, solar, geothermal, hydroelectric, biofuels and energy storage, along with the development of new and existing technologies. Those technologies may include offshore wind, green hydrogen, wave energy and carbon-capture—all currently under development around the world—as well as other solutions that will emerge. A diverse portfolio of resources will also enhance resilience to climate-related events.

Sales of electricity.
Years ended December 31

	2024		2023		2022	
(dollars in thousands)	Customer accounts*	Electric sales revenues	Customer accounts*	Electric sales revenues	Customer accounts*	Electric sales revenues
Hawaiian Electric	310,336	\$ 2,246,646	309,631	\$ 2,324,044	306,978	\$ 2,422,232
Hawaii Electric Light	90,522	475,556	89,477	458,157	88,757	479,566
Maui Electric	71,678	434,810	72,497	443,017	73,933	464,823
	472,536	\$ 3,157,012	471,605	\$ 3,225,218	469,668	\$ 3,366,621

* As of December 31.

Regulatory mechanisms. Base electric rates are set in rate cases, and on April 29, 2020, the PUC issued an order terminating the mandatory triennial rate case cycle in anticipation of the performance-based regulation framework (PBR Framework). The regulatory framework in effect in 2020 included a number of mechanisms designed to provide utility financial stability during the transition toward the state's 100% renewable energy goals. For example, under the sales decoupling mechanism, the Utilities are allowed to recover from customers, target test year revenues, independent of the level of kilowatt-hour (kWh) sales. The decoupling mechanism (i.e., the Revenue Balancing Account) continues under the PBR Framework.

On December 23, 2020, the PUC issued a D&O in Phase 2 of the PBR proceeding, establishing the PBR Framework for the Utilities. The PBR Framework includes, among other matters, a five-year multi-year rate plan with an index-driven annual revenue adjustment (ARA), which replaces the RAM, modification of the MPIR mechanism (renamed Exceptional Project Recovery Mechanism (EPRM)) to include deferred and operation and maintenance (O&M) expense projects and to permit the Utilities to include the full amount of approved costs in the EPRM for recovery in the first year the project goes into service, pro-rated for the portion of the year the project is in service, and continuation of (i) the revenue balancing account, (ii) the pension and other postretirement benefit tracking mechanisms, and (iii) energy cost recovery clause, purchased power adjustment clause, and other recovery mechanisms. See "Commitments and contingencies-Regulatory proceedings-Performance-based regulation framework" in Note 4 of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

These regulatory mechanisms are summarized as follows:

Mechanism	Description
Sales decoupling	Provides predictable revenue stream by fixing net revenues at the level approved in last rate case (revenues not linked to kWh sales).
Annual Revenue Adjustment (ARA)	Annually adjusts revenue levels during a Multi-Year Rate Period, determined by formula which includes an inflation factor, a predetermined productivity adjustment (currently set at zero), adjustments for exceptional circumstances not in the Utilities' control and a customer dividend component. The ARA replaced the Revenue Adjustment Mechanism (RAM) effective June 1, 2021.
Exceptional Project Recovery Mechanism (EPRM)	Reduces regulatory lag and permits recovery of revenues for net costs of approved eligible projects placed in service during the Multi-Year Rate Period through the revenue balancing account (RBA) that is not provided for by other effective tariffs, the ARA, Performance Incentive Mechanism (PIMS) or Shared Savings Mechanisms (SSMs). The EPRM was formerly known as the Major Project Interim Recovery (MPIR) adjustment mechanism.
Energy cost recovery clause (ECRC) and purchased power adjustment clause (PPAC)	Allows for timely recovery of fuel and purchased power costs to reduce earnings volatility. Symmetrical fossil fuel cost risk-sharing (98% customer/2% utility) mechanism established for Hawaiian Electric, Hawaii Electric Light and Maui Electric capped at \$2.5 million, \$0.6 million and \$0.6 million annually, respectively.
Performance incentive mechanism (PIM) / Shared Savings Mechanism (SSM)	Annually adjusts revenue to recover from or credit customers for specific areas of the Utilities' performance measured against the PUC's approved targets. Adding a portfolio of SSMs and new PIMs is intended to encourage acceleration in renewables, grid services, interconnection of DERs, low-to-moderate income energy efficiency, advanced metering infrastructure, generation-based reliability (penalties only), interconnection of utility scale renewable projects, and cost control of non-ARA costs and allow for financial rewards for exemplary performance.
Pension and other post-employment benefit trackers	Allows tracking of pension and other post-employment benefit costs and contributions above or below the cost included in rates in a separate regulatory asset/liability account.
Renewable energy infrastructure program	Permits recovery of renewable energy infrastructure projects through a surcharge.
Pilot Process	Fosters innovation by establishing an expedited implementation process for pilots that test new technologies, programs, business models and other arrangements and allows for timely cost recovery of annual expenditures of approved pilot projects through an adjustment to target revenues. Proposed pilots are subject to PUC approval with a total annual cap of \$10 million.
Earnings Sharing Mechanism (ESM)	Protects the Utilities and customers from excessive earnings or losses, as measured by the Utilities' achieved rate making ROACE; reflecting a symmetrical ESM for achieved rate making ROACE outside of a 300 basis points dead band above or below the current authorized ROACE of 9.5% for each of the Utilities.

Seasonality. kWh sales of the Utilities follow a seasonal pattern, but they do not experience extreme seasonal variations experienced by some electric utilities on the U.S. mainland. In Hawaii, kWh sales tend to increase in the warmer, more humid months as a result of increased demand for air conditioning and higher visitor arrivals. This is partially offset by the reduction of sales due to privately owned customer photovoltaic (PV) systems which generate the most energy during the aforementioned warmer months.

Significant customers. The Utilities derived approximately 11%, 12% and 12% of their operating revenues in 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively from the sale of electricity to various federal government agencies. Hawaiian Electric continues to work with various federal agencies to implement measures that will help them achieve their energy efficiency, resilience and clean energy objectives.

Selected consolidated electric utility operating statistics.

Years ended December 31	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
MWh sales (thousands)					
Residential	2,295.4	2,342.1	2,415.2	2,491.6	2,525.4
Commercial	2,597.8	2,586.7	2,628.8	2,572.5	2,456.0
Industrial	3,301.3	3,273.5	3,295.7	3,174.3	3,118.0
Other	24.4	24.4	14.3	22.7	20.8
	8,218.9	8,226.7	8,354.0	8,261.1	8,120.2
MWh net generated and purchased (thousands)					
Net generated	5,251.6	5,343.0	5,011.9	4,501.0	4,629.2
Purchased	3,549.1	3,271.2	3,750.4	4,153.7	3,896.2
	8,800.7	8,614.2	8,762.3	8,654.7	8,525.4
MWh customer-sited solar (thousands)	1,691.2	1,585.5	1,522.4	1,418.0	1,325.8
RPS (%) ¹	35.8	33.3	31.8	38.4	34.5
Losses and system uses (%)	6.4	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.5
Energy supply (December 31)					
Net generating capability—MW	1,647	1,739	1,738	1,738	1,737
Firm and other purchased capability—MW ²	366	362	362	540	517
	2,013	2,101	2,100	2,278	2,254
Net peak demand—MW ²	1,424	1,447	1,467	1,471	1,471
Btu per net kWh generated	11,074	11,102	10,941	10,988	10,834
Average fuel oil cost per MBtu (cents)	1,868.2	2,060.0	2,310.9	1,305.4	1,028.7
Customer accounts (December 31)					
Residential	417,253	416,072	413,744	414,713	412,484
Commercial	53,810	54,060	54,416	54,373	54,035
Industrial	712	702	696	698	694
Other	761	771	812	828	826
	472,536	471,605	469,668	470,612	468,039
Electric revenues (thousands)					
Residential	\$ 1,011,289	\$ 1,028,415	\$ 1,069,974	\$ 843,655	\$ 770,135
Commercial	1,013,567	1,029,927	1,077,521	802,878	708,180
Industrial	1,122,152	1,156,909	1,211,242	853,293	754,775
Other	10,004	9,967	7,884	7,780	6,440
	\$ 3,157,012	\$ 3,225,218	\$ 3,366,621	\$ 2,507,606	\$ 2,239,530
Average revenue per kWh sold (cents)					
Residential	38.41	39.21	40.30	30.35	27.58
Commercial	44.06	43.91	44.30	33.86	30.50
Industrial	39.02	39.82	40.99	31.21	28.83
Other	33.99	35.34	36.75	26.88	24.21
	41.05	40.79	55.24	34.19	31.01
Residential statistics					
Average annual use per customer account (kWh)	5,512	5,628	5,821	6,022	6,145
Average annual revenue per customer account	\$ 2,429	\$ 2,471	\$ 2,579	\$ 2,039	\$ 1,874
Average number of customer accounts	416,402	416,177	414,910	413,725	410,973

¹In July 2022, former Governor Ige signed Act 240 (H.B.2089), which amended the RPS calculation from renewable energy as a percentage of sales to renewable energy as a percentage of total generation. The amended RPS calculation results in a lower calculated percentage than the amount calculated under the previous methodology.

²Puna Geothermal Venture (PGV) with 34.6 MW of firm capacity went offline due to lava flow on Hawaii Island in May 2018, but returned to service in the first quarter of 2021 and is currently providing 32.2 MW. Additionally, AES Hawaii provided 180 MW of firm capacity from its coal-fired cogeneration plant. The purchase power agreement expired on September 1, 2022 and was not renewed. The AES Hawaii coal plant has ceased operations.

³Sum of the net peak demands on all islands served, noncoincident and nonintegrated.

Generation statistics. The following table contains certain generation statistics as of and for the year ended December 31, 2024. 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.

	Hawaiian Electric	Hawaii Electric Light	Maui Electric			
	Island of Oahu	Island of Hawaii	Island of Maui	Island of Lanai	Island of Molokai	Total
Net generating and firm purchased capability (MW) as of December 31, 2024 ¹						
Conventional oil-fired steam units	906.9	50.1	35.9	—	—	992.9
Diesel internal combustion engine	—	29.5	98.6	9.4	9.8	147.3
Simple-cycle combustion turbines	230.8	46.3	—	—	2.2	279.3
Dual train combined-cycle unit	—	56.2	113.6	—	—	169.8
Biodiesel internal combustion engine	57.4	—	—	—	—	57.4
Firm contract power ²	276.5	90.0	—	—	—	366.5
	1,471.6	272.1	248.1	9.4	12.0	2,013.2
Net peak demand (MW) ³	1,050.0	183.6	178.5	5.9	5.8	1,423.8
Reserve margin	40.0 %	48.2 %	39.0 %	59.3 %	106.9 %	41.4 %
Annual load factor	71.8 %	68.9 %	65.1 %	67.9 %	62.3 %	70.6 %
MWh net generated and purchased (thousands)	6,607.5	1,108.4	1,018.1	35.1	31.6	8,800.7

¹ Hawaiian Electric units at normal ratings; Hawaii Electric Light and Maui Electric units at reserve ratings.

² Nonutility generators - Hawaiian Electric: 208 MW (Kalaeloa Partners, L.P., oil-fired) and 68.5 MW (HPOWER, refuse-fired); Hawaii Electric Light: 60 MW (Hamakua Energy, oil-fired) and 34.6 MW (PGV, geothermal). PGV's current limited capability of 32.2 MW has been incorporated into the utility's firm contract power capability as of December 31, 2024.

³ Noncoincident and nonintegrated.

Generating reliability and reserve margin. Hawaiian Electric serves the island of Oahu and Hawaii Electric Light serves the island of Hawaii. Maui Electric has three separate electrical systems—one each on the islands of Maui, Molokai and Lanai. Hawaiian Electric, Hawaii Electric Light and Maui Electric 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 and cost structure 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.

Nonutility generation. The Utilities have supported state and federal energy policies which encourage the development of renewable energy sources that reduce the use of fuel oil as well as the development of qualifying facilities. The Utilities' renewable energy sources and potential sources range from wind, solar, photovoltaic, geothermal, wave and hydroelectric power to energy produced by municipal waste and other biofuels.

The rate schedules of the electric utilities contain ECRCs and PPACs that allow them to recover costs of fuel and purchase power expenses.

In addition to the firm capacity PPAs described below, the electric utilities also purchase energy on an as-available basis directly from nonutility generators and through its Feed-In Tariff programs, as well as through renewable dispatchable generation power purchase agreements. The electric utilities also receive renewable energy from customers under its customer-sited DER programs.

The PUC has allowed rate recovery for the firm capacity and purchased energy costs for the electric utilities' approved firm capacity and as-available energy PPAs.

Hawaiian Electric firm capacity PPAs. Hawaiian Electric currently has two major firm capacity PPAs that provide a total of 276.5 MW of firm capacity, representing 19% of Hawaiian Electric's total net generating and firm purchased capacity on the Island of Oahu as of December 31, 2024.

Under a 1988 PPA, as amended, Hawaiian Electric is committed to purchase 208 MW of firm capacity from Kalaeloa Partners, L.P. (Kalaeloa). The Kalaeloa facility, which is a Qualifying Facility (QF), 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. The PPA term ended on May 23, 2016 and was extended while the parties were in negotiations for a new agreement. The parties executed an Amended and Restated Power Purchase Agreement (ARPPA) on October 29, 2021, which among other provisions extends the term for ten contract years after the effective date. The ARPPA was approved on November 23, 2022. The parties executed a letter agreement to establish that the rates under the ARPPA became effective on January 1, 2023.

Hawaiian Electric 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). Under the PPA, as amended and restated, Hawaiian Electric is committed to purchase 68.5 MW of firm capacity annually up until the PPA expires on April 2, 2033.

Hawaii Electric Light firm capacity PPAs. Hawaii Electric Light has two major firm capacity PPAs that provide a total of 85.7 MW of firm capacity, representing 33% of Hawaii Electric Light's total net generating and firm purchased capacity on the Island of Hawaii as of December 31, 2024.

In October 1997, Hawaii Electric Light entered into an agreement with Encogen, which was succeeded by Hamakua Energy Partners, L. P. (HEP). The agreement requires Hawaii Electric Light 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 facility consists of two oil-fired combustion turbines and a steam turbine that utilizes waste heat from the combustion turbines, which primarily burns naphtha (a mixture of liquid hydrocarbons) and, starting in late 2019, biodiesel (comprising approximately 41.8% of HEP's fuel mix in 2024). In November 2017, Hamakua Energy, an indirect subsidiary of HEI, purchased the plant from HEP. On February 7, 2025, the parent company of Hamakua Holdings, LLC, an indirect subsidiary of HEI and parent company of Hamakua Energy, entered into a Securities Purchase Agreement to sell all the membership interests in Hamakua Holdings, LLC to an unaffiliated third party. The sale is expected to close in March 2025. See "Sale of Hamakua Holdings, LLC" in Note 3 of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Hawaii Electric Light has a 35-year PPA, as amended, with Puna Geothermal Venture (PGV) for 34.6 MW of firm capacity from its geothermal steam facility, which will expire on December 31, 2027. However, the PGV facility went offline in May 2018 due to lava flow on Hawaii Island. In March 2019, Hawaii Electric Light entered into a Rebuild Agreement with PGV, which sets forth the parties' respective responsibilities associated with restoration of the facility. The Rebuild Agreement shall govern the terms until PGV becomes fully operational. PGV returned to service at a level providing limited output without firm capacity in the fourth quarter of 2020 and is currently providing 32.2 MW of capacity. In December 2019, Hawaii Electric Light entered into an Amended and Restated PPA (ARPPA) with PGV to, among other things, extend the term by 25 years to 2052 and expand the firm capacity capable of being delivered to 46 MW. The ARPPA was approved by the PUC subject to certain conditions on December 29, 2023. See "New renewable PPAs" in the "Developments in renewable energy efforts" section in Hawaiian Electric's MD&A.

Maui Electric firm capacity PPAs. Maui Electric currently has no firm capacity PPAs.

Fuel oil usage and supply. The rate schedules of the Utilities include ECRCs 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 ECRC below under "Rates."

Hawaiian Electric's steam generating units consume LSFO and Hawaiian Electric's combustion turbine peaking units consume diesel. Hawaiian Electric's Schofield Generating Station consumes mostly B99 grade biodiesel, but is permitted to also burn ultra-low sulfur diesel (ULSD).

Hawaii Electric Light's and Maui Electric's steam generating units burn high sulfur fuel oil (HSFO) and Hawaii Electric Light's and Maui Electric's Maui combustion turbine generating units burn diesel. Hawaii Electric Light's and Maui Electric's Maui, Molokai, and Lanai diesel engine generating units burn ULSD.

See "Fuel contracts" in Hawaiian Electric's MD&A.

The following table sets forth the average cost of fuel oil used by Hawaiian Electric, Hawaii Electric Light and Maui Electric to generate electricity in 2024, 2023 and 2022:

	Hawaiian Electric		Hawaii Electric Light		Maui Electric		Consolidated	
	\$/Barrel	¢/MBtu	\$/Barrel	¢/MBtu	\$/Barrel	¢/MBtu	\$/Barrel	¢/MBtu
2024	114.42	1,839.5	117.55	1,960.3	115.93	1,945.6	115.00	1,868.2
2023	127.45	2,051.1	124.04	2,063.7	124.86	2,101.1	126.73	2,060.0
2022	144.63	2,339.5	131.36	2,183.4	135.39	2,274.5	141.49	2,310.9

The average per-unit cost of fuel oil consumed to generate electricity for Hawaiian Electric, Hawaii Electric Light and Maui Electric reflects a different volume mix of fuel types and grades as follows:

	Hawaiian Electric		Hawaii Electric Light		Maui Electric	
	% LSFO	% Biodiesel/Diesel	% HSFO	% Diesel	% HSFO	% Diesel
2024	93	7	32	68	26	74
2023	92	8	35	65	22	78
2022	93	7	36	64	24	76

The prices that Hawaiian Electric and Hawaii Electric Light pay for purchased energy from certain older nonutility generators are generally linked to the price of oil. The energy prices for Kalaeloa, which purchases LSFO from Par Hawaii Refining, LLC (PAR), vary primarily with the price of Asian crude oil. On December 31, 2019, Hawaii Electric Light and PGV entered into an Amended and Restated Power Purchase Agreement, which delinks the pricing for energy delivered from the facility from fossil fuel prices. Hamakua Energy's energy prices vary primarily with the cost of naphtha.

The Utilities estimate that 69% of the net energy they generate will come from fossil fuel oil in 2025 compared to 74% in 2024. Hawaiian Electric generally maintains an average system fuel inventory level equivalent to 47 days of forward consumption. Hawaii Electric Light and Maui Electric generally maintain an average system fuel inventory level equivalent to approximately one month's supply of both HSFO and diesel. The PPA with Hamakua Energy requires that it maintains certain minimum fuel inventory levels.

Rates. Hawaiian Electric, Hawaii Electric Light and Maui Electric are subject to the regulatory jurisdiction of the PUC with respect to rates, issuance of securities, accounting and certain other matters. See "Regulation" below.

General rate increases require the prior approval of the PUC after public and contested case hearings. Rates for Hawaiian Electric and its subsidiaries include ECRCs, and PPACs. 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. Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 (PURPA) requires the PUC to periodically review the adjustment clauses related to energy cost 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. PUC approval is also required for all surcharges and adjustments before they are reflected in rates.

See "Utility projects" under "Commitments and contingencies" in Note 4 of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Competition. See "Competition" in Hawaiian Electric's MD&A.

Regulation. The PUC regulates the rates, issuance of securities, accounting and certain other aspects of the operations of Hawaiian Electric and its electric utility subsidiaries. See the previous discussion under "Rates".

On September 15, 2014, the State of Hawaii and the U.S. Department of Energy executed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) recognizing that Hawaii is embarking on the next phase of its clean energy future. The MOU provides the framework for a comprehensive, sustained effort to better realize its vast renewable energy potential and allow Hawaii to push forward in three main areas: the power sector, transportation and energy efficiency. This next phase is focused on stimulating deployment of clean energy infrastructure as a catalyst for economic growth, energy system innovation and test bed investments.

Electrification of Transportation. In June 2018, the PUC initiated a proceeding to review the Utilities' Electrification of Transportation (EoT) Strategic Roadmap, which provided an economic analysis for light duty electric vehicles on the island of Oahu, Maui and Hawaii. The Utilities subsequently filed an update in May 2024, called the EoT Strategic Roadmap 2.0 to reflect changes to market conditions since 2018 and identifies potential utility EoT actions through 2030, through input from community and industry experts.

In October 2019, the Utilities filed their EoT Workplan, establishing a schedule to continue implementation of the EoT roadmap with a focus on EV rate design and make ready charging infrastructure in the near term. The Utilities followed through

on the EoT Workplan, with three filings: the electric bus make ready infrastructure pilot, Charge Ready Hawaii commercial infrastructure pilot, and two commercial EV rates, EV-J and EV-P. The Utilities completed the 18-month Smart Charge Hawaii Telematics pilot in December 2024.

The Utilities operate 32 public DC fast chargers (DCFC) as part of the EV-U pilot and EV-MAUI tariff. They filed a request in the fourth quarter of 2021 to expand and make permanent the public charging pilot with an additional 150 DCFCs and 150 level 2 charging stations at 75 locations. On August 20, 2024, the PUC suspended the docket effective September 6, 2024, in line with the Utilities request for suspension filed on August 13, 2024. On January 10, 2025, the Utilities learned they were not awarded federal funding as part of the Federal Joint Office and Fueling Infrastructure grant. On January 15, 2025, the Utilities filed an update to the PUC responding to their December 10, 2024 letter with a status update on changes to the priority, timing, and ability to commit funds to the application once they hear back from the Department of Energy Loan Program Office.

In August 2020, the Utilities committed to electrifying 100% of its class 1 vehicles (sedans, SUVs and light trucks) by 2035.

Renewable Portfolio Standards. In 2015, Hawaii's RPS law was amended to require electric utilities to meet an RPS of 15%, 30%, 40%, 70% and 100% by December 31, 2015, 2020, 2030, 2040 and 2045, respectively. Energy savings resulting from energy efficiency programs do not count toward the RPS since 2014 (only electrical generation using renewable energy as a source counts). In July 2022, former Governor Ige signed Act 240 (H.B.2089), that amended the RPS calculation from renewable energy as a percentage of sales to renewable energy as a percentage of total generation. The amended RPS calculation results in a lower calculated percentage than the amount calculated under the previous methodology. For example, the 2022 RPS achieved under the revised RPS calculation would have been 39.1% under the prior method versus 31.8% under the revised method. The change in the definition is to be applied prospectively to future milestone measurements and will require that the Utilities acquire more renewable energy than under the previous RPS calculation to comply with the RPS milestones; however, the Utilities expect to continue to meet the RPS milestones under the amended RPS law to exceed the 2030 RPS requirement of 40%. The ability of the Utilities to meet RPS milestones after 2030 may be impacted by the Utilities' current credit ratings, which may impact independent power producers' ability to secure low-cost financing. In 2024, the Utilities' RPS was 35.8%.

Affiliate transactions. Certain transactions between HEI's electric public utility subsidiaries (Hawaiian Electric, Hawaii Electric Light and Maui Electric) and HEI and affiliated interests (as defined by statute) are subject to regulation by the PUC.

In December 1996, the PUC issued an order in a docket to review the relationship between HEI and Hawaiian Electric and the effects of that relationship on the operations of Hawaiian Electric. The order required Hawaiian Electric 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 Hawaiian Electric). Hawaiian Electric files such status reports annually. In the order, the PUC also required the Utilities 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 Utilities have made presentations in their subsequent rate cases to support their positions that there was no evidence that would modify the PUC's finding that Hawaiian Electric'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 Hawaiian Electric's utility customers.

In December 2018, the PUC established a set of requirements governing transactions and sharing of information between the Utilities and its affiliates (Affiliate Transaction Requirements, ATRs), which was subsequently modified and clarified in January 2019 following the Utilities' motion for reconsideration. The PUC stated the intent of the ATRs is to establish safeguards to avoid potential market power benefits and cross-subsidization between regulated and unregulated activities. The requirements include rules on interactions with affiliates, information handling, business development, political activities, promotional activities, sales of products and services, and employee sharing restrictions. The ATRs include implementing an internal code of conduct, a compliance plan, including policies and procedures to comply with the requirements, and having an audit conducted every three years that examines the compliance with the requirements. Penalties for non-compliance depend on the severity of the violation, and can range from daily fines to divestiture of the Utilities by the holding company. The second external audit is anticipated to commence in the second quarter of 2025 and the selection of the external auditor is pending PUC review and approval.

Other regulations. The Utilities are not subject to regulation by the FERC 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 FERC 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 the Utilities. The Utilities are also required to file various operational reports with the FERC.

Because they are located in the State of Hawaii, Hawaiian Electric 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.

Regulatory Developments. See "Regulatory proceedings" in Note 4 of the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional discussions.

See also "HEI Consolidated-Regulation" above.

Environmental regulation. Hawaiian Electric, Hawaii Electric Light and Maui Electric, 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. Except as otherwise disclosed in this report (see "Risk Factors" in Item 1A, and Notes 1 and 4 of the Consolidated Financial Statements), the Utilities believe 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 capital expenditures, earnings and competitive position of the Utilities.

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) and the Safe Drinking Water Act Underground Injection Control (regulating disposal of wastewater into the subsurface).

Oil pollution controls. The Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA) establishes programs that govern actual or threatened oil releases and imposes strict liability on responsible parties for clean-up costs and damages to natural resources and property. The federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations under OPA require certain facilities that use or store oil to prepare and implement Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plans in order to prevent releases of oil to navigable waters of the U.S. Certain facilities are also required to prepare and implement Facility Response Plans (FRPs) to ensure prompt and proper response to releases of oil. The utility facilities that are subject to SPCC Plan and FRP requirements have prepared and implemented SPCC Plans and FRPs.

Air quality controls. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes permitting programs to reduce air pollution. The CAA amendments of 1990, established the federal Title V Operating Permit Program (in Hawaii known as the Covered Source Permit program) to ensure compliance with all applicable federal and state air pollution control requirements. The 1977 CAA Amendments established the New Source Review (NSR) permitting program, which affect new or modified generating units by requiring a permit to construct under the CAA and the controls necessary to meet the National Ambient Air Quality Standards.

Title V operating permits have been issued for all of the Utilities' affected generating units.

Hazardous waste and toxic substances controls. The operations of the electric utility are subject to EPA regulations that implement provisions of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA, also known as Superfund), the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA), and the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) as well as equivalent State laws and regulations.

RCRA underground storage tank (UST) regulations require all facilities that use USTs for storing petroleum products to comply with established leak detection, spill prevention, standards for tank design and retrofits, financial assurance, operator training, and tank decommissioning and closure requirements. All of the Utilities' USTs currently meet the applicable requirements.

The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act under SARA Title III requires the Utilities 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. Since January 1, 1998, the steam electric industry category has been subject to Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) reporting requirements.

The TSCA regulations specify procedures for the handling and disposal of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), a compound found in some transformer and capacitor dielectric fluids. The TSCA regulations also apply to responses to releases of PCBs to the environment. The Utilities 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.

Hawaii's Environmental Response Law (ERL), as amended, governs releases of hazardous substances, including oil, to the environment in areas within the state's jurisdiction. Responsible parties under the ERL may be 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 is 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.

The Utilities periodically discover leaking oil-containing equipment such as USTs, piping, and transformers. Each subsidiary reports releases from such equipment when and as required by applicable law and addresses the releases in compliance with applicable regulatory requirements.

State and Federal Endangered Species Act. Under the State and Federal Endangered Species Acts species that are listed as threatened or endangered are to be protected from harm. Various activities of the Utilities including vegetation management, operations, construction, and the presence of infrastructure in sensitive areas may have the potential to affect such species. The Utilities have developed best management practices, protocols and in some areas are developing habitat conservation plans and obtaining related permits to help protect these species.

Additional information. For additional information about Hawaiian Electric, see Hawaiian Electric's MD&A, Hawaiian Electric's "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk" and Hawaiian Electric's Consolidated Financial Statements, including the Notes thereto.

Properties. As of December 31, 2024, the Utilities' ownership in generating assets was as follows:

Property	Location (island)	Principal Fuel Type	Generating Capacity (MW)	Status
Hawaiian Electric:				
Waiau ^{1,2}	Oahu	LSFO / Diesel	388.2	Active
Kahe ¹	Oahu	LSFO	620.5	Active
Campbell Industrial Park (CIP) ¹	Oahu	Diesel	129.0	Active
Honolulu Power Plant ¹	Oahu	N/A	—	Retired in 2023
Schofield Generating Station ³	Oahu	Biodiesel / ULSD	49.4	Active
West Loch PV Project ⁴	Oahu	Renewable (Solar)	20.0	Active
Hawaii Electric Light⁵:				
Shipman	Hawaii	N/A	—	Retired in 2015
Waimea	Hawaii	ULSD	7.5	Active
Keahole	Hawaii	Diesel / ULSD	77.6	Active
Puna	Hawaii	HSFO / Diesel	36.7	Active
Hill/Kanoelehua	Hawaii	HSFO / ULSD	55.4	Active
Distributed generators at substation sites ⁶	Hawaii	ULSD	3.8	Active
Maui Electric⁷:				
Kahului	Maui	HSFO	35.9	Active
Maalaea	Maui	Diesel / ULSD	208.4	Active
Miki Basin	Lanai	ULSD	9.4	Active
Palaau	Molokai	ULSD	12.0	Active
Distributed generators at substation sites	Maui	ULSD	3.8	Active

¹ The four plants are situated on Hawaiian Electric-owned land having a combined area of 542 acres.

² Waiau Units 3 and 4 were retired on December 31, 2024.

³ Hawaiian Electric has a 35-year land lease on 8.13 acres, effective September 1, 2016 (with an option to extend an additional 10 years), with the Department of the Army.

⁴ Hawaiian Electric has a 37-year land lease on 102 acres, effective July 1, 2017, with the Secretary of the Navy.

⁵ The plants are situated on Hawaii Electric Light-owned land having a combined area of approximately 44 acres. The distributed generators are located within Hawaii Electric Light-owned substation sites having a combined area of approximately four acres.

⁶ One of the four distributed generators (Panaewa D24, 1.25 MW) was damaged in a substation fire in January 2024.

⁷ The four plants are situated on Maui Electric-owned land having a combined area of 60.7 acres. The distributed generators are located within Maui Electric-owned substation sites having a combined area of approximately three acres.

As of December 31, 2024, the Utilities' ownership in fuel storage facilities was as follows:

Facility	Location (island)	Fuel Type	Capacity (barrels in thousands)	Generation Served
Hawaiian Electric:				
Barbers Point Tank Farm	Oahu	LSFO	1,025	Kahe, Waiau
Generation sites - various (in aggregate)	Oahu	LSFO	771	Various
Generation sites - various (in aggregate)	Oahu	Diesel	147	Various
Generation sites - various (in aggregate)	Oahu	Biodiesel	11	Various
Hawaii Electric Light²:				
Generation sites - various (in aggregate)	Hawaii	HSFO	57	Various
Generation sites - various (in aggregate)	Hawaii	Diesel	87	Various
Maui Electric²:				
Generation sites - various (in aggregate)	Maui	HSFO	84	Various
Generation sites - various (in aggregate)	Maui	Diesel	109	Various

¹ There are an additional 19,249 barrels of diesel and 24,675 barrels of HSFO storage capacity for Hawaii Electric Light-owned fuel off-site at Island Energy Services, LLC-owned terminalling facilities.

² There are an additional 56,358 barrels of diesel oil storage capacity off-site at Aloha Petroleum, Ltd.-owned terminalling facilities.

Other properties. The Utilities own overhead transmission and distribution lines, underground cables, pole (some jointly) and metal high voltage towers. Electric lines are located over or under public and nonpublic properties.

Hawaiian Electric owns a total of 126.5 acres of land on which substations, transformer vaults, distribution baseyards and the Kalaeloa cogeneration facility are located. Hawaiian Electric also owns buildings and approximately 11.6 acres of land located in Honolulu, which house its operating and engineering departments. It also leases an office building and certain office spaces in Honolulu, land for office spaces and storage in Pearl City, and a warehousing center in Kapolei.

Hawaii Electric Light 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. Hawaii Electric Light also leases 3.7 acres of land for its baseyard in Hilo under a lease expiring in 2030. In addition, Hawaii Electric Light owns a total of approximately 150 acres of land, and leases a total of approximately 6 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.

Maui Electric's administrative offices, as well as its engineering and distribution departments, are situated on 9.1 acres of Maui Electric-owned land in Kahului. Maui Electric also owns approximately 20 acres of land which house some of its substations, leases approximately 3,600 square feet of land for its telecommunication and microwave facilities, leases approximately 6,000 square feet of land at Kahului Harbor for pipeline purposes, and leases 17,958 square feet of land at Puunene for the Puunene Substation. Maui Electric also owns approximately 87 acres of undeveloped land at Waena, Palaau, and Kahului. Fuel storage facilities are located on Maui Electric-owned properties at Kahului Baseyard, Kahului Power Plant, Maalaea Power Plant, Miki Basin, Palaau, Hana, and the Kuihelani Substation. Two, 1-MW stand-by diesel generators are located within the Maui Electric-owned land at Hana Substation. One, 1.83-MW stand-by diesel generator is located within the Maui Electric-owned land at Kuihelani Substation.

See "Hawaiian Electric and subsidiaries and service areas" above for a discussion of the nonexclusive franchises of Hawaiian Electric and subsidiaries.

See "Generation statistics" above for a further discussion of some of the electric utility properties.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

The businesses of HEI and its subsidiaries involve numerous risks which, if realized, could have a material and adverse effect on the Company's financial statements. For additional information for certain risk factors enumerated below and other risks of the Company and its operations, see "Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements" above and HEI's MD&A, HEI's "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk," the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, Hawaiian Electric's MD&A and Hawaiian Electric's "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk."

Holding company and company-wide risks.

Potential losses resulting from the Maui windstorm and wildfires could have a material adverse effect on HEI's and Hawaiian Electric's financial condition, liquidity, cash flows and results of operations. On August 8, 2023, a number of brush fires in the West Maui (Lahaina) and Upcountry Maui areas caused widespread property damage, including damage to property of the Utilities, and 102 confirmed fatalities in Lahaina (the Maui windstorm and wildfires). The Maui Department of Fire and Public Safety (MFD) and Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) reports classified the cause of the fire as "accidental."

Multiple lawsuits have been filed against the Utilities and HEI alleging, among other things, that they were negligent in failing to prevent the wildfires that led to the property destruction and loss of life. The amount of any liability arising from the Maui windstorm and wildfires (which could exceed amounts currently reserved for the settlement liability), whether determined at trial or through a negotiated settlement, could have a material adverse impact on HEI's and Hawaiian Electric's financial condition, liquidity, cash flows and results of operations. As of December 31, 2024, HEI and the Utilities have approximately \$13 million, nil and \$122 million of insurance coverage remaining under the excess liability, professional liability, and directors and officers liability policies, respectively, after deducting applicable retention amounts, amounts that have been recovered under insurance policies (including the *One 'Ohana Initiative* contribution), and amounts expected to be recovered for incurred costs and recognized as a receivable as of year-end.

HEI's and Hawaiian Electric's access to capital markets and other sources of debt and equity financings in a timely manner and on acceptable terms will continue to be negatively impacted as a result of the downgrades in their debt credit ratings to below investment grade. In August 2023, HEI and Hawaiian Electric received multiple downgrades to their debt, including to ratings below investment grade, by Fitch, Moody's and S&P. As of February 14, 2025, the Fitch, Moody's and S&P ratings of HEI and Hawaiian Electric were as follows:

	Fitch	Moody's	S&P
HEI:			
Long-term issuer default, long-term corporate family and issuer credit, respectively	B	B1	B-
Short-term issuer default, commercial paper and commercial paper, respectively	B	NP	B
Outlook	Stable	Stable	Negative
Hawaiian Electric:			
Long-term issuer default, long-term and issuer credit, respectively	B	Ba3	B-
Short-term issuer default, commercial paper and commercial paper, respectively	B	NP	B
Senior unsecured debt/special purpose revenue bonds	B+	Ba3	*
Cumulative preferred stock (selected series)	*	B3	*
Outlook	Stable	Stable	Negative

* Not rated.

Note: The above ratings reflect only the view, at the time the ratings are issued or affirmed, 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.

Unless and until these debt ratings are upgraded to investment grade, the Company will continue to have restricted access to capital markets and other sources of debt and equity financings, if at all, in a timely manner and on acceptable terms. Recent projects, such as, wildfire mitigation plan, grid modernization, reliability and resilience all require significant capital expenditures to implement. The Company may not be able to obtain the necessary financing to achieve its business objectives as a result of the downgrades. Accordingly, the Company's financial condition, liquidity, cash flows and results of operations may be adversely impacted if debt credit ratings are maintained at below investment grade for an extended period of time.

HEI's and Hawaiian Electric's credit ratings only reflect the view, at the time the ratings are issued, of the applicable rating agency. 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, such as current, past or future effects or events so warrant. Any such lowering, suspension or withdrawal of any rating may have an adverse effect on the availability of capital to the Company or the market price or marketability of HEI's and/or Hawaiian Electric's securities, which could increase the cost of capital of HEI and Hawaiian Electric, and such increased costs, including interest charges, under HEI's and/or Hawaiian Electric's debt securities and credit facilities, would result in reductions in HEI's consolidated net income in future periods. Because HEI's and Hawaiian Electric's credit ratings were downgraded, HEI and Hawaiian Electric are unable to sell commercial paper and were required to draw on more expensive

bank lines of credit and prioritize capital and other expenditures. Neither HEI nor Hawaiian Electric management can predict the duration of the downgrades and future rating agency actions or their effects on the future cost of capital of HEI or Hawaiian Electric. 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.

Extreme weather events and other natural disasters, particularly those exacerbated by climate change such as the Maui windstorm and wildfires, could materially affect Hawaiian Electric's assets and infrastructure, particularly if such infrastructure is damaged or is found to have contributed to other catastrophic events such as a wildfire. Extreme weather-related incidents and other natural disasters, including volcanic eruptions, mudslides, hurricanes, tsunamis and other storms, can interfere with the generation and transmission of electricity, and can seriously damage the infrastructure necessary to deliver electricity to customers. Damage to Hawaiian Electric's infrastructure can also cause or contribute to additional loss through events such as wildfires. These risks are increasing, as climate change has exacerbated some of the conditions that lead to these extreme weather events and natural disasters. Such an event can result in lost revenue and increased expenses for the Utilities, but it also can result in regulatory penalties and disallowances if Hawaiian Electric is unable to restore power on a timely basis. Also, an extreme event can lead to significant claims for damages, including for loss of life and property, and has been the case with the Maui windstorm and wildfires. Therefore, these events could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, reputation, financial condition and results of operations.

Holding Company Risk—HEI is a holding company that derives its income from its principal operating subsidiary, Hawaiian Electric, and depends on the ability of Hawaiian Electric 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 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 Hawaiian Electric and its ability to issue common stock or other equity securities and to incur additional debt. A material reduction or delay in dividends or other distributions by Hawaiian Electric for an extended period of time, such as a continuation or expansion of the reduction in dividends that HEI currently is experiencing due to the Maui windstorm and wildfires, could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations. 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 (PUC Agreement), which could limit the ability of HEI's principal electric public utility subsidiary, Hawaiian Electric, to pay dividends to HEI in the event that the consolidated common stock equity of the Utilities falls below 35% of total capitalization of the electric utilities. As of December 31, 2024, the consolidated common stock equity of HEI's electric utility subsidiaries was 33% of their total capitalization based on the current definition under the PUC Agreement and, as a result, the Utilities are restricted in cash payment of their dividend to HEI at this time (see Note 15 of the Consolidated Financial Statements.);
- the provisions of preferred stock resolutions and debt instruments of HEI and its subsidiaries.

Credit and Capital Market Risk—The Company, and its lowered credit rating, is subject to risks associated with the Hawaii economy, including catastrophic events such as the Maui windstorm and wildfire (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 or could result in higher retirement benefit plan funding requirements 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 Hawaiian Electric and its subsidiaries), 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 federal government spending in Hawaii, which can be affected by world conditions; and, from time to time, the expiration of federal government appropriations bills. In addition, the Hawaii economy could be directly or indirectly affected by implications and potential impacts of U.S. and foreign capital and credit market conditions and federal, state and international responses to those conditions and the potential impacts of global and local developments (including economic conditions and uncertainties; unrest, terrorist acts, wars (such as the Russia-Ukraine war and the Israel-Hamas war), conflicts, political protests, deadly virus epidemic, pandemics, or other crisis; the effects of changes that have or may occur in U.S. policy, such as with respect to immigration and trade).

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 Utilities' pension tracking mechanisms help moderate pension expense; however, a significant reduction in the discount rate or in the value of the Company's defined benefit pension plan assets could result in a substantial increase in the gap between the projected benefit obligations under the plans and the value of plan assets, resulting in increases in funding requirements.

HEI and the Utilities 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.

There may be future conditions or events that raise substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern, and it is possible that any plan developed to alleviate such doubt may be unsuccessful. In addition, any capital raised may result in dilution to our current shareholders. For the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company incurred losses from continuing operations of approximately \$1.32 billion. For the year ended December 31, 2024, the Utilities incurred net losses of approximately \$1.23 billion. The net losses for the year ended December 31, 2024, were primarily due to the accruals of estimated wildfire liabilities in the second and third quarters of 2024, totaling approximately \$1.92 billion related to the Maui windstorm and wildfire tort-related legal claims. The Company previously disclosed in its Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ending June 30, 2024, that based on its financial and liquidity condition, and because it had not yet implemented a capital financing plan to address proposed wildfire settlement payments, there was substantial doubt about HEI's and the Utilities' ability to continue as a going concern.

Management believes the Company's cash and cash equivalents amount of \$751 million and GLST1's restricted cash amount of \$479 million, both as of December 31, 2024, the available capacity on Hawaiian Electric's asset-based lending facility (ABL Facility) (see Note 6 of the Consolidated Financial Statements included herein), additional liquidity under HEI's recently registered ATM program as well as expenditure reduction efforts effectively alleviate any conditions that may cause substantial doubt regarding HEI's and Utilities' ability to continue as a going concern. The Company has adequate cash to meet its financial obligations and sustain operations in the short term, including available sufficient liquidity to fund the first installment of the settlement of wildfire tort claims expected to be made no earlier than the fourth quarter of 2025 and its other cash obligations for the next 12 months following the issuance of its financial statements. The plans that have been implemented have mitigated the conditions that previously caused the substantial doubt about HEI's and the Utilities' ability to continue as a going concern as of the date of filing their 2024 second quarter financial statements. Although the Company has raised sufficient cash to pay the first installment of the settlement of wildfire tort claims, the Company is currently working with its financial advisors on a financing plan to raise the additional capital necessary to fund the remaining settlement of wildfire tort claims. While management believes the Company will be able to raise the necessary capital, there is no assurance that management's plans will be successful. If the financing plans are unsuccessful, the Company may need to consider other strategic alternatives.

The recurrence of any substantial doubt about HEI's and the Utilities' ability to continue as a going concern may affect the price of our common stock, may impact our relationship with third parties with whom we do business, including our vendors, lenders and employees, may impact our ability to raise additional capital or refinance existing debt and may impact our ability to comply, going forward, with certain covenants in our debt agreements and/or satisfy conditions to draw thereunder, which could significantly and materially restrict our operations.

If a court-approved definitive settlement agreement to resolve Maui windstorm and wildfire tort-related legal claims is not obtained, or if financing for settlement payments is not available, we may need to consider other alternatives for addressing the outstanding legal claims or settlement payments, and such alternatives could adversely affect our financial results or other factors impacting our finances, operations or stock valuation. As described more fully in Note 2 of the Consolidated Financial Statements included herein, the Company entered into Settlement Agreements effective November 1, 2024, to resolve all Maui windstorm and wildfire tort-related legal claims, including all claims among the defendants. Such Settlement Agreements are subject to court approval, and other conditions including resolution of the claims of the insurance companies that have paid claims for property loss and other damages. If all conditions of the Settlement Agreements are satisfied, the Company has agreed to make substantial payments to settle all Maui windstorm and wildfire tort-related legal claims. As described more fully in Note 2 of the Consolidated Financial Statements included herein, if the conditions of the Settlement Agreements are not satisfied or the agreements are otherwise terminated, the Company intends to vigorously defend against the litigation. There is no assurance that the Company will be successful in the defense of the litigation or that insurance proceeds will be available to fund any potential settlements, judgments, or costs associated with the litigation.

If all conditions of the Settlement Agreements are satisfied, the Company expects to finance the settlement payments through a mix of debt, common equity, equity-linked securities or other potential options. While management believes the Company will be able to raise the capital necessary to finance the settlement payments, there is no assurance that future financing will be available in sufficient amounts, on a timely basis or on reasonable terms acceptable to us, if at all.

If the Company's financing plans are unsuccessful, we may need to consider other strategic alternatives, including delaying strategic initiatives, selling assets, or other strategic measures including, without limitation, obtaining relief under the U.S.

Bankruptcy Code. Such alternatives could adversely affect our financial results or other factors impacting our finances, operations or stock valuation.

You may experience future dilution as a result of future equity offerings. In order to raise additional capital, including capital necessary to fund litigation settlement expenses, the Company may in the future offer additional shares of HEI's Common Stock or other securities convertible into or exchangeable for HEI Common Stock at prices that may not be the same as the current market price per share, and investors purchasing shares or other securities in the future could have rights superior to existing stockholders. The price per share at which the Company may sell additional shares of HEI Common Stock, or securities convertible or exchangeable into HEI Common Stock, in future transactions may be higher or lower than the current market price per share of HEI Common Stock.

In addition, any future sales of a substantial number of shares of HEI Common Stock in the public market, or the perception that such sales may occur, could adversely affect the price of HEI Common Stock. We cannot predict the effect, if any, that market sales of those shares of Common Stock, or the perception that those shares may be sold, will have on the market price of HEI Common Stock. Further, we may not have the ability to raise the amount of capital necessary on reasonable terms, or at all, to fund our contribution to the Maui wildfire tort litigation settlement, and uncertainties about the Company's access to capital could have a material adverse effect on the market price of HEI Common Stock.

The Company does not expect to pay any dividends in the foreseeable future. The Company does not currently intend to pay dividends on HEI Common Stock and currently intends to retain future earnings, if any, to fund the development and growth of the Company's business. In addition, the terms of certain existing and any future debt agreements may preclude the Company from paying dividends. As a result, capital appreciation, if any, of HEI Common Stock may be your sole source of gain for the foreseeable future.

Tax Legislation Risk—Adverse tax rulings or developments or changes in tax legislation 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. Additionally, changes in tax legislation or IRS interpretations could increase the Company's tax burden and adversely affect the Company's financial position, results of operations, and cash flows.

Geographic Concentration Risk—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 Utilities. The business of the Utilities is concentrated on the individual islands they serve in the State of Hawaii. Their operations are more vulnerable to service interruptions than that of many U.S. mainland utilities because none of the systems of the Utilities 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 revenues and costs of some or all of the Utilities.

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

- The Utilities face competition from IPPs; customer self-generation, with or without cogeneration; customer energy storage; and the potential formation of community-based, cooperative ownership or municipality structures for electrical service on all islands it serves. With the exception of certain identified projects, the Utilities are required to use competitive bidding to acquire a future generation resource unless the PUC finds competitive bidding to be unsuitable. The PUC sets policies for distributed generation interconnection agreements and standby rates. The results of competitive bidding, competition from IPPs, customer self-generation, and potential cooperative ownership or municipality structures for electric utility service, and the rate at which technological developments facilitating nonutility generation of electricity, combined heat and power technology, off-grid microgrids, and customer energy storage may render the operations of the Utilities less competitive or outdated and adversely affect the Utilities and the results of their operations.

Cybersecurity Risk—The Company is subject to information technology and operational system failures, network disruptions, cyber attacks and breaches in data security that could materially and adversely affect its businesses and reputation. The Company and its subsidiaries rely on information technology systems, some of which are managed or hosted by third party service providers, to manage its business data, communications, and other business processes. Such information technology systems are vulnerable to cyberattacks or other security incidents, which could result in unauthorized access to confidential data, ransomware demands or disruptions to operations. In addition, there is increasing cybersecurity risk associated with the broad adoption of a remote working environment. If the Company is unable to prevent or adequately

respond to and resolve an incident, it may have a material impact on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and reputation.

Utilities. The Utilities rely on evolving and complex operational and information systems, networks and other technologies, which are interconnected with the systems and network infrastructure owned by third parties to support a variety of business processes and activities, including procurement and supply chain, invoicing and collection of payments, customer relationship management, human resource management, the acquisition, generation and delivery of electrical service to customers, and to process financial information and results of operations for internal reporting purposes and to comply with regulatory financial reporting and legal and tax requirements. The Utilities use their systems and infrastructure to create, collect, store, and process sensitive information, including personal information regarding customers, employees and their dependents, retirees, and other individuals. Their systems are vulnerable to disability, failures or unauthorized access caused by natural disasters, cybersecurity incidents, security breaches, user error, unintentional defects created by system changes, military or terrorist actions, nation-state threat actors, criminal organizations, power or communication failures or similar events. Any such failure could have a material adverse impact on the Utilities' ability to process transactions and provide service, as well the Utilities' financial condition and results of operations. Further, a data breach involving theft, improper disclosure, or other unauthorized access to or acquisition of confidential information could subject the Utilities to penalties for violation of applicable privacy laws, claims by third parties, and enforcement actions by government agencies. A data breach could also reduce the value of proprietary information, and harm the reputation of the Utilities.

Private and public entities, such as the North American Electric Reliability Corporation, and the U.S. federal government, including the Departments of Defense, Homeland Security and Energy, and the White House, have noted that cyberattacks targeting utility systems are increasing in sophistication, magnitude, and frequency. The Utilities' systems have been, and will likely continue to be, a target of attacks. Further, the Utilities' operational networks may be subject to unforeseen operational/cybersecurity risks due to the reliance on legacy operational components or modernizing and interconnecting existing infrastructure with new technologies and control systems, including those owned by third parties, such as independent power producers, distributed energy resource aggregators and customers. Although the Utilities have not experienced a material cybersecurity breach to date, such incidents may occur and may have a material adverse effect on the Utilities and the Company in the future. The Utilities continue to make investments in their cybersecurity program, including personnel, technologies, cyber insurance and training of Utilities personnel; however, there can be no assurance that these systems or their expected functionality will be implemented, maintained, or expanded effectively; nor can security measures completely eliminate the possibility of a cybersecurity breach. The Utilities maintain cyber liability insurance that covers certain damages caused by cyber incidents. However, there is no guarantee that adequate insurance will continue to be available at rates the Utilities believe are reasonable or that the costs of responding to and recovering from a cyber incident will be covered by insurance or recoverable in rates. If the Utilities' operational technologies or networks were to malfunction or fail or cybersecurity measures were to be breached, the Utilities could suffer financial loss, business disruptions, liability to customers, regulatory intervention or damage to their reputations.

Due to the size, scope and complexity of the Utilities' business, the development and maintenance of information technology systems to process and track information is critical and challenging. The Utilities often rely on third-party vendors to host, maintain, modify, and update its systems and these third-party vendors could cease to exist, fail to establish adequate processes to protect the Utilities systems and information, experience supply chain compromises or other internal or external security incidents. In addition, the Utilities are pursuing complex business transformation initiatives, which include the implementation of new systems and the upgrade or replacement of existing systems. Significant system changes increase the risk of system interruptions, which may occur. Further, delay or failure to complete the integration of information systems and processes may result in delays in regulatory cost recovery, or the failure to realize the benefits anticipated to be derived from these initiatives.

The Utilities' disaster recovery plans may not be successful in preventing the loss of customer data, service interruptions and disruptions to operations or damage to important facilities. If any of these systems fail to operate properly or become disabled and the Utilities' disaster recovery plans do not effectively resolve the issues in a timely manner, the Utilities could suffer financial loss, business disruptions, liability to customers, regulatory intervention or damage to their reputations, any of which could have a material adverse effect on the Utilities' and the Company's financial condition and results of operations.

Uninsured Losses—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. Some of the insurance coverages have substantial deductibles or have limits on the maximum amounts that may be recovered. In common with other companies in its line of business, the Utilities' overhead and underground transmission and distribution systems (with the exception of substation buildings and contents), which have a replacement value roughly

estimated at \$13 billion, are largely not insured against loss or damage because the amount of transmission and distribution system insurance capacity is limited and the premiums are cost prohibitive. Similarly, the 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 did not allow the affected 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.

Related to damages and costs incurred as a result of the Maui windstorm and wildfires, the Company has property insurance with a total policy limit of \$500 million, subject to a \$1 million retention, for wildfire damages related to Utility-owned non-generating assets, including overhead transmission and distribution assets within 1,000 feet of such assets. The Company also has \$165 million of excess liability insurance and \$25 million of miscellaneous professional liability insurance for third party claims, including claims related to wildfires, with a retention of \$0.3 million and \$0.1 million, respectively, and \$145 million directors and officers liability insurance to cover claims related to shareholder and derivative lawsuits, with a retention of \$1.0 million. The aggregate damages and costs associated with the Maui windstorm and wildfires could significantly exceed the Company's policy limits.

Environmental Regulation—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, state and local environmental laws and regulations relating to air quality, water quality, hazardous substances, waste management, natural resources and health and safety, which regulate, among other matters, the operation of existing facilities, the construction and operation of new facilities and the proper cleanup and disposal of hazardous and toxic wastes and substances. These laws and regulations could result in increased capital, operating, and other costs. HEI or its subsidiaries are currently involved in investigatory or remedial actions at current, former or third-party sites and there is no assurance that the Company will not incur material costs relating to these sites. In addition, compliance with these legal requirements requires the Utilities to commit significant resources and funds toward, among other things, 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 cost 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 or the cessation of operations that could have a material adverse on the Company's financial condition or results of operations.

Electric utility risks.

The following risks are generally specific to Hawaiian Electric, but could have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated results of operations, financial condition and liquidity.

Regulatory Risk—Actions of the PUC are outside the control of the Utilities and could result in inadequate or untimely rate increases, rate reductions or refunds or unanticipated delays, expenses or writedowns in connection with the construction of new projects. The rates the Utilities are allowed to charge for their services and the timeliness of permitted rate increases are among the most important items influencing the Utilities' results of operations, financial condition and liquidity. The PUC has broad discretion over the rates that the Utilities charge their customers. On December 23, 2020, as part of the D&O establishing the PBR Framework, the PUC established a five-year Multi-year Rate Period (MRP) during which there will be no general rate cases. In the fourth year of the MRP, the PUC will comprehensively review the PBR Framework to determine if any modifications or revisions are appropriate. The PUC is currently evaluating the Utilities' proposal to rebase the rates in the form of a tri-company rate case with a 2026 test year.

Any adverse decision by the PUC concerning the level or method of determining electric utility rates at the end of the MRP, including 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, the denial of exceptional project recovery applications during the MRP, adverse impact of adjustments made to the PBR Framework, decisions on recovery of exogenous items under the PBR Framework, or any prolonged delay in rendering a decision in a rate or other proceeding could have a material adverse effect on Hawaiian Electric's consolidated results of operations, financial condition and liquidity.

To improve the timing and certainty of the recovery of their costs, the Utilities have proposed and/or received approval of various cost recovery mechanisms, including an ECRC (includes a PUC-ordered 98%/2% risk-sharing split between customers and the Utilities for fossil fuel price variations from baseline prices, with a current annual aggregate exposure cap of +/- \$3.7 million), a PPAC, and pension and OPEB tracking mechanisms, as well as a decoupling mechanism, an exceptional project recovery mechanism (EPRM) (formerly Major Project Interim Recovery (MPIR) adjustment mechanism), and a Renewable Energy Infrastructure Program surcharge. A change in, or the elimination of, any of these cost recovery mechanisms, could have a material adverse effect on the Utilities. See "Regulatory mechanisms" in Electric Utility's Business.

Under the PBR Framework, the Utilities' annual revenue adjustment (ARA) includes a customer dividend consisting of a negative adjustment of 0.22% compounded annually and a flow through of the "pre-PBR" savings commitment from the management audit recommendations developed in the 2020 test year rate case. The ability of the Utilities to recover increasing costs and earn a reasonable return on capital investments not covered by the ARA or not achieving the customer dividend and cost savings commitment could have a material adverse effect on the Utilities. Under the PBR Framework, the existing PIMs continue, and the PUC established new PIMs and is working on additional PIMs with stakeholders. The assessment of penalties for not achieving performance goals or the failure to achieve PIMs rewards could affect the Utilities' ability to achieve their allowed ROACEs and have a material adverse effect on the Utilities.

Related to the Maui windstorm and wildfires, the Utilities obtained PUC approval to defer certain non-labor expenses incurred from August 8, 2023 through December 31, 2025 that are not already a part of base rates. If the PUC denies recovery of any deferred costs, such costs would be charged to expense in the period that those costs are no longer considered probable of recovery. Additionally, on August 31, 2023, the PUC issued an order temporarily suspending the ESM until further notice. The intent of the order is to address the unintended consequence of customers potentially bearing the costs associated with the Maui windstorm and wildfires through the operation of the ESM without prior PUC review. See "Performance-based regulation framework" and "Regulatory assets for Maui windstorm and wildfires related costs" in Note 4 of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Based on the current operations of the Utilities and regulatory framework, including the impact of the approved PBR Framework, the Utilities continue to follow regulatory accounting under Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 980. Continued accounting in this manner requires that certain criteria relating to the recoverability of such costs through rates be met, including achieved financial results that support the recovery of costs. If events or circumstances should change, such that the criteria are no longer satisfied, the Utilities expect that their regulatory assets (amounting to \$227 million as of December 31, 2024), net of regulatory liabilities (amounting to \$1,218 million as of December 31, 2024), would be charged to the statement of income in the period of discontinuance. See "Performance-based regulation framework" in Note 4 of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

The 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 and other proceedings, if and to the extent they exceed the amounts allowed in final 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. In the event a project does not proceed, or if the PUC disallows cost recovery for all or part of a project, or if project costs exceed caps imposed by the PUC in its approval of the project, project costs may need to be written off in amounts that could result in significant reductions in Hawaiian Electric's consolidated net income. In addition, as the Utilities may retire fossil fuel generating units before the full recovery of its investment, if the PUC disallows cost recovery of the undepreciated cost, the write-offs of such amounts could have an adverse impact on the Utilities' results of operations.

Weather Conditions Risk—Electric utility operations are significantly influenced by weather conditions and natural disasters. The Utilities' results of operations can be affected by the weather and natural disasters. Weather conditions, particularly temperature and humidity, directly impact the demand for electricity. Additionally, severe weather and natural disasters may become more intense and/or frequent because of global climate changes. Recent natural disasters such as the Kilauea eruption in 2018, Mauna Loa eruption in 2022, and the Maui windstorm and wildfires in 2023, have disrupted electric utility operations. These types of events can cause outages, property damage and result in significant additional expenses that may not always be recoverable.

Climate Change Risk—Electric utility operations may be significantly influenced by climate change. While the timing, extent and ultimate effects of climate change cannot be determined with any certainty, climate change is predicted to cause sea level rise, which could impact coastal and low-lying areas where much of the Utilities' electric infrastructure is located. Potential consequences include erosion of beaches, saltwater intrusion into aquifers and surface ecosystems, higher water tables

and increased flooding and storm damage due to heavy rainfall. Climate change may also intensify extreme weather conditions including floods, hurricanes, heat waves and drought which could increase wildfire risk. These factors along with changes in sea levels, water availability and water quality have the potential to materially and adversely affect the Utilities' results of operations, financial condition, and liquidity. For example, severe weather and its related impacts could cause significant harm to the Utilities' physical facilities.

Third Party Performance Risk—Electric utility operations depend heavily on third-party suppliers of fuel and purchased power. The Utilities rely on fuel suppliers and shippers, and IPPs to deliver fuel and power, respectively, in accordance with contractual agreements. Approximately 75% of the net energy generated or purchased by the Utilities in 2024 was generated from the burning of fossil fuel oil, and purchases of power by the Utilities provided about 40% of their total net energy generated and purchased for the same period. Failure or delay by fuel 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 Utilities to deliver electricity, affect the Utilities' maintenance schedules that could affect future reliability and require the Utilities to incur additional expenses to meet the needs of their customers that may not be recoverable. In addition, as the IPP contracts near the end of their terms, there may be less economic incentive for the IPPs to make investments in their units to ensure the availability of their units. Also, as these contractual agreements end, the Utilities may not be able to purchase fuel and power on terms equivalent to the current contractual agreements.

Capacity Risk—The capacity provided by the Utilities' generating resources and third-party purchased power may not be sufficient to meet customers' energy requirements. The Utilities rely upon their generating resources and purchased power from third parties to meet their customers' energy requirements. The Utilities update their generation capacity evaluation each year to determine the Utilities' ability to meet reasonably expected demands for service and provide reasonable reserves for emergencies and other unplanned events. These evaluations are impacted by a variety of factors, including customer energy demand, energy conservation and efficiency initiatives, economic conditions, and weather patterns. If the capacity provided by the Utilities' generating resources and third-party purchased power is not adequate relative to customer demand, the Utilities may have to contract to buy more power from third parties, invest in additional generating facilities over the long-term, or extend the operating life of existing utility units. Any failure to meet customer energy requirements could negatively impact the satisfaction of the Utilities' customers, which could have an adverse impact on the Utilities' business, reputation and results of operations.

The Energy Reserve Margin, the planning criteria used to determine generation adequacy, is the percentage which the system generation capacity must exceed the system load in each hour. The Utilities' Energy Reserve Margin is satisfied from 2025 through 2029 with the addition of planned generation and storage resource additions for all islands except for Hawaii Island and Lanai, which forecasts are near or slightly below target levels by less than one percent for 2025. The Utilities have plans to address these issues through managing maintenance schedules of existing generations, and if necessary, may request for voluntary customer conservation during periods of high power demands. The environment for resource planning has increased in complexity and uncertainty and the Utilities will continue using a portfolio approach to meet its obligation to serve. This includes increased renewable energy, energy storage, and other potential options, both supply side and customer programs. If the Utilities are unable to meet customer energy requirements, it could negatively impact the satisfaction of the Utilities' customers, which could have an adverse impact on the Utilities' business, reputation and results of operations.

Stakeholder Activism Risk—Electric utility and third-party purchased power projects may be significantly impacted by stakeholder activism. The potential impact of stakeholder activism could increase total utility project costs, and delay the permitting, construction and overall timing or preclude the completion of third-party or utility projects that are required to meet electricity demand, resilience and reliability objectives, and RPS and other climate related goals. If a utility project cannot be completed, the project costs may need to be written off in amounts that could result in significant reductions in Hawaiian Electric's consolidated net income and negatively impact its financial condition and liquidity.

Operational Risk—Electric utility generating facilities are subject to operational risks that could result in unscheduled plant outages, unanticipated and/or increased operation and maintenance expenses, increased power purchase costs, and decreased reliability. Operation of electric generating facilities involves certain risks which can adversely affect energy output, efficiency levels, and reliability. Included among these risks are facility shutdowns or power interruptions due to insufficient generation or a breakdown or failure of equipment or processes. In addition, operations could be negatively impacted by 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, adverse weather or environmental conditions and catastrophic events such as earthquakes, tsunamis, hurricanes, fires, explosions, lava flows, floods or other similar occurrences affecting the Utilities' generating facilities or transmission and distribution systems.

Legislative Risk—The Utilities may be adversely affected by new legislation, executive orders or administrative actions. The Utilities operations are subject to regulations under a wide variety of federal and state regulations and policies. Changes to

federal and state laws, rules, regulations and policies are continuous and ongoing and the federal administration, the U.S. Congress, state legislatures and state administrations may enact and implement new laws, regulations and policies that could adversely and materially affect us. The new federal administration has indicated its intent to implement material changes to the federal government's structure and operations and to advocate material changes to federal laws, regulations and policies. The Utilities cannot predict future changes in laws, regulations and policies, how they will be implemented and interpreted, or the ultimate effect that this changing environment will have on us. There can be no assurance that laws, regulations and policies will not be changed in ways that have a material adverse effect on the Utilities' operations, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows. The federal and state executive branches, Congress, the Hawaii legislature and governmental agencies have adopted, or are considering adopting, a number of measures that will significantly affect the Utilities, as described below.

Renewable Portfolio Standards law. The 2001 Hawaii Legislature adopted a law requiring the Utilities to meet a renewable portfolio standard, which has been amended over the years. The most recent amendment to Hawaii's RPS law occurred in July 2022, which former Governor Ige signed Act 240 (H.B.2089), that amended the RPS calculation from renewable energy as a percentage of sales to renewable energy as a percentage of total generation. The amended RPS calculation results in a lower calculated percentage than the amount calculated under the previous methodology. The change in the definition is to be applied prospectively to future milestone measurements and will require that the Utilities acquire more renewable energy than under the previous RPS calculation to comply with the RPS milestones. The Utilities are committed to achieving these goals and met the 2015 and 2020 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 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 megawatt-hour (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 adopted by the PUC. In addition, the PUC ordered that the Utilities will be prohibited from recovering any RPS penalty costs through rates.

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 is more expensive than energy from fossil fuel, the PUC may still approve the purchase of energy from the renewable source, resulting in higher costs.

Executive orders. In January 2025, President Trump issued multiple Executive Orders (EOs) that impact both IJJA and IRA funding. EO 14154 entitled *Unleashing American Energy* ordered to immediately pause disbursement of funds appropriated through IJJA and IRA grants, which is causing delays in processing the Utilities' requests for reimbursement for the Resilience Program and may potentially lead to project delays and economic uncertainty. The EO entitled *Ending Radical and Wasteful Government DEI Programs and Preferencing* resulted in the federal contracting officer ordering recipients to cease all diversity, equity and inclusion and community benefits plan activities funded by federal grants as of January 28, 2025, which could potentially impact the Utilities' existing community benefits agreements with some third parties and commitments included in the Resilience Program project costs. The Utilities are unable to predict the timing or amount of the funding the Utilities may receive as a result of the two EOs mentioned above.

Global climate change and greenhouse gas emissions reduction. National and international concern about climate change and the contribution of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (including carbon dioxide emissions from the combustion of fossil fuels) to climate change have led to federal legislative and regulatory proposals and action by the state of Hawaii to reduce GHG emissions.

Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS) § 269-6(b) requires that "in making determinations of the reasonableness of the costs pertaining to electric or gas utility system capital improvements and operations, the PUC shall explicitly consider, quantitatively or qualitatively, the effect of the state's reliance on fossil fuels on price volatility, export of funds for fuel imports, fuel supply reliability risk, and greenhouse gas emissions." Based on HRS § 269-6(b) and recent case law discussing the scope of this section, the Utilities are performing GHG analyses to quantitatively or qualitatively describe the GHG emissions of proposed projects that are submitted to the PUC for approval. On June 20, 2024, House Bill 2390 was signed into law as Act 54 and took effect on July 1, 2024. Act 54 authorizes the PUC to waive a lifecycle GHG analysis for energy projects that do not involve combustion. On September 18, 2024, the PUC approved the Utilities' waiver requests for the Stage 3 solar plus storage and wind projects.

In June 2018, House Bill 2182 was signed into law as Act 15 and took effect on July 1, 2018. Among its provisions, Act 15 aligned the state's clean energy and carbon sequestration efforts with climate initiative goals and established a statewide carbon

neutral goal by 2045. Under this Act, efforts would be made to "sequester more atmospheric carbon and greenhouse gases than emitted within the state as quickly as practicable, but no later than 2045." The Hawaii Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Commission, administratively placed under the State Department of Land and Natural Resources, was charged with endeavoring to achieve the target, and giving consideration to the impact of its plans, decisions and strategies on the state's ability to attain the goal. The general functions, duties and powers of the Hawaii Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Commission are set forth in HRS § 225P-3. To achieve its mandates, the Hawaii Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Commission may recommend plans, decisions and strategies that could have an impact on various entities including the Utilities. In July 2022, House Bill 1800 was signed into law as Act 238 and took effect on July 1, 2022. The Act established a goal for the statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit to be at least 50% below 2005 levels by 2030.

The Utilities have taken, and continue to identify opportunities to take, direct action to reduce GHG emissions from their operations, including, but not limited to, supporting demand-side management programs that foster energy efficiency, using renewable resources for energy production and purchasing power from IPPs generated by renewable resources, and burning renewable biodiesel at selected Hawaiian Electric and Maui Electric generating units. In November 2021, the Utilities committed to a 70% reduction in power generation GHG emissions by 2030 compared to a 2005 baseline and achievement of net zero carbon emissions from power generation by 2045. While the reduction is not mandated by law, the Utilities could suffer reputational harm if it fails to achieve its commitments, which may negatively impact its business. Since the time the 2030 goal was established, delays and cancellations in the commercial operation of new renewable third-party generation resources and higher costs as a result of supply chain disruptions and inflationary pressures, as well as federal policies related to solar panel imports, have slowed the pace of progress toward reducing GHG emissions. The downgrade of Hawaiian Electric's credit ratings after the Maui windstorm and wildfires is anticipated to be an additional impediment to completion of new renewable energy and storage projects. As a result of these challenges, the Utilities expect the planned 70% reduction in carbon emissions to be achieved later than the original 2030 target date. However, the Utilities will continue to replace significant amounts of fossil fuel generation with renewable energy between now and 2030 and expect to meet or exceed the State of Hawaii's RPS goals.

The foregoing legislation or legislation that now is, or may in the future be, proposed, such as potential carbon "cap and trade" legislation that, if applicable, may fundamentally alter costs to produce electricity and accelerate the move to renewable generation, present risks and uncertainties for the Utilities.

Renewable Transition Risk—The Utilities may be subject to increased operational challenges and their results of operations, financial condition and liquidity may be adversely impacted in meeting the commitments and objectives of clean energy initiatives, Renewable Portfolio Standards (RPS) and other climate related goals. The far-reaching nature of the Utilities' renewable energy commitments and the RPS and other climate related goals present risks to the Company. Among such risks are: (1) the potential delay by the Public Utilities Commission of the State of Hawaii (PUC) in considering (and potential disapproval of actual or proposed) renewable energy proposals and related costs; (2) the dependence on outside parties, such as the state, developers and 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 delays or fails to deliver the anticipated capacity and/or energy in its purchased power agreement, could impact the Utilities' achievement of their commitments to RPS and other climate related goals, eligibility for performance incentive mechanisms associated with the speed of increasing renewable generation, the ability to retire fossil fuel units, and/or the Utilities' ability to deliver reliable service; (3) delays in acquiring or unavailability of non-fossil fuel supplies for renewable generation; (4) 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; (5) the inability to recover the undepreciated cost of fossil fuel generating units if they are required to be retired before the end of their expected useful life; (6) uncertainties surrounding current and future renewable technologies, such as solar power, wind power, biofuels, battery storage, hydro, hydrogen, as well as related environmental assessments required to meet RPS and other climate related goals; (7) the impacts of implementation of the renewable energy proposals on future costs of electricity and potential penalties imposed by the PUC for delays in the commercial operations of renewable energy projects; (8) 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 liquidity of the Utilities; (9) the imputed debt related to the pending renewable power purchase agreements under the stage 1, stage 2, stage 3 and other RFPs could result in a credit rating downgrade for the Utilities and the Company; and (10) 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, programs to enable more customer-sited generation. The implementation of these or other programs may adversely impact the results of operations, financial condition and liquidity of the Utilities.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

HEI: None.

Hawaiian Electric: Not applicable.

ITEM 1C. CYBERSECURITY

Cybersecurity risk oversight and management is a critical component of the Company's overall enterprise risk management and top priority for the Company and its Board of Directors. The Company's Board of Directors has delegated management of Enterprise Risk Management, which includes cybersecurity, to the HEI and Hawaiian Electric Audit and Risk Committees (collectively, the ARCs). The ARCs exercise their oversight responsibility of cybersecurity through quarterly (or more frequently if necessary) cybersecurity risk updates and reports of incidents, if any, by management (primarily the Utilities' Chief Information Officer and Chief Information Security Officer). In early 2023, in recognition of the increased cybersecurity threats and heightened cybersecurity risks facing the Company, the ARCs formed the Cybersecurity Working Group (CWG), which is currently comprised of two directors, one from each of the HEI and Hawaiian Electric Boards of Directors. The purpose of the CWG is to oversee and conduct periodic meetings with management to discuss cyber risk, risk treatment, and operational activities relative to cyber risk treatment and to report matters to the ARCs. The CWG also evaluates cybersecurity areas highlighted by the ARCs including areas the CWG deems higher risk or topical and reports back to the ARCs on a quarterly basis. The CWG also coordinates with the Company's management on regular trainings and tabletop exercises for the Board of Directors.

Electric utility

System overview. The Utilities rely on evolving and increasingly complex operational and information systems, networks and other technologies, which are interconnected with the systems and network infrastructure owned by third parties, to support a variety of business processes and activities, including procurement and supply chain, invoicing and collection of payments, customer relationship management, human resource management, the acquisition, generation and delivery of electrical service to customers, and to process financial information and results of operations for internal and external reporting and compliance with regulatory, financial reporting, legal and tax requirements. The Utilities use their systems and infrastructure to create, collect, store, and process sensitive information, including personal information regarding customers, employees and their dependents, retirees, and other individuals.

Risk management and strategy. The Utilities have a cybersecurity program in place, which is integrated into the overall risk management program and includes a risk management strategy and risk assessment policy, which are disseminated and maintained by the Chief Information Security Officer (CISO), revisited annually and govern the enterprise cybersecurity risk and maturity assessment process. The program is aligned with the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Cybersecurity Framework (CSF), and leverages a risk-based approach to optimize security investment and advance the security program's maturity and security posture over time.

The Utilities' cybersecurity program adopts security measures designed to protect the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of information technology systems, network infrastructure and other assets. The Utilities' security measures, such as awareness and training, monitoring, etc. are designed to prevent, detect, and minimize the effects of a cybersecurity incident. These measures are periodically evaluated and audited against the NIST CSF by internal audit and independent third-party cybersecurity specialists.

The CISO actively monitors developments in the area of cybersecurity and is involved in various related government and industry groups and briefs the Company's Board quarterly or as needed on relevant cybersecurity issues. The Utilities continue to make investments in their cybersecurity program, including personnel, technologies, cyber insurance and training of Utilities personnel.

The Utilities have disaster recovery and incident response plans in place to protect their businesses from information technology service interruptions. The disaster recovery plans are established to help prevent the loss of customer data, service interruptions and disruptions to operations or damage to important facilities. In addition, the Utilities also maintain cyber liability insurance that covers certain damages caused by cyber incidents.

Despite the Utilities' security measures, all of their systems are vulnerable to disability, failures or unauthorized access caused by natural disasters, cybersecurity incidents, security breaches, user error, unintentional defects created by system changes, military or terrorist actions, power or communication failures or similar events.

To date, the Utilities are not aware of any risks from cybersecurity threats, including as a result of any previous cybersecurity incidents, that have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect the Utilities, including their business strategy, results of operations or financial condition. For further information, see "The Company is subject to

information technology and operational system failures, network disruptions, cyber attacks and breaches in data security that could materially and adversely affect its businesses and reputation" in Item 1A. Risk Factors.

Governance. Cybersecurity governance is a critically important part of managing security and risk, and helps ensure that the Utilities' cybersecurity program aligns with its business objectives, complies with government and industry regulations, and achieves the goals that leadership has set out for managing security and risk.

The Company's Board of Directors oversees risks from cybersecurity threats. Oversight includes quarterly or as needed reporting from the CISO on the overall cybersecurity risk reduction program maturity, emerging and current cybersecurity risks, and the cybersecurity threat landscape.

The CISO has over 30 years of experience in assessing and managing cyber risks, is responsible for day-to-day management of cybersecurity risks and regularly reports to the Board of Directors through the CWG.

All Other segment

HEI does not have an information technology (IT) or cybersecurity risk management (CRM) department, including the resources or expertise, to manage IT/CRM-related matters and processes. HEI relies on Hawaiian Electric to provide most of its IT/CRM-related services pursuant to a Service Level Agreement (SLA), amended, as of November 30, 2023 between HEI and Hawaiian Electric. HEI also employs third party cybersecurity consultants to assist in managing CRM-related matters. The SLA outlines specific services that Hawaiian Electric provides to HEI, which includes support on all IT/CRM-related matters, IT service desk support, electronic file storage and backup, hardware and software installation, inventory and maintenance, standard networking and telecommunication support, and other various IT/CRM matters, including periodic reporting to HEI's Board of Directors and CWG. Refer to Hawaiian Electric's cybersecurity discussion for more information.

The SLA services provided by Hawaiian Electric are mainly for applications and systems on Hawaiian Electric's infrastructure, networks and servers. The SLA does not cover support for certain software applications that were procured outside of Hawaiian Electric's procurement and IT policies and procedures. These include the HEI's general ledger application itself, excluding the infrastructure that the general ledger application is installed on, and certain cloud-based software. Although these applications are not supported by Hawaiian Electric, security measures and internal control procedures related to user access and periodic security reviews have been implemented on these applications and are performed on an on-going basis in accordance with Hawaiian Electric's IT policies and procedures. These controls are required to protect HEI's financial and other sensitive information, as well as to prevent cybersecurity breaches on Hawaiian Electric's infrastructure, networks and servers. In the event of a cybersecurity breach on these applications not supported by Hawaiian Electric, HEI employs third party cybersecurity consultants to assess and resolve issues resulting from a breach, depending on its severity. Hawaiian Electric may also provide guidance and support to assist HEI in assessing and resolving cybersecurity breaches. HEI has also formulated disaster recovery plans, which are updated on an annual basis, involving all of its applications, including those applications not supported by Hawaiian Electric.

HEI's cybersecurity governance is primarily integrated within Hawaiian Electric's cybersecurity governance plan and processes. HEI's Board of Directors and CWG are tasked with overseeing risks from cybersecurity threats through routine quarterly, or as needed, updates and periodic deep-dive sessions. These updates cover cybersecurity incidents, as well as overall cybersecurity risk reduction program maturity, emerging and current cybersecurity risks, and the cybersecurity threat landscape.

The HEI CFO oversees all IT and cybersecurity matters at HEI, including having oversight responsibility for the services delivered under the SLA. Since the HEI CFO does not have expertise in cybersecurity, the HEI CFO works with the Hawaiian Electric CISO and, if necessary, with third-party cybersecurity consultants on assessing, identifying, and managing material cybersecurity matters impacting HEI. There were no cybersecurity incidents that have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect HEI, including its business strategy, results of operations or financial condition.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

HEI and Hawaiian Electric: See the "Properties" sections under "HEI" and "Electric utility" in Item 1. Business above.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

HEI and Hawaiian Electric: HEI and Hawaiian Electric (including their direct and indirect subsidiaries) may be involved in ordinary routine PUC proceedings, environmental proceedings and/or litigation incidental to their respective businesses. 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 2 and 4 of the Consolidated Financial Statements. The outcomes of litigation and administrative proceedings are necessarily uncertain and there is a risk that the outcome of such matters could have a material adverse effect on the financial position, results of operations or liquidity of HEI or one or more of its subsidiaries for a particular period in the future.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURE

HEI and Hawaiian Electric: Not applicable.

INFORMATION ABOUT OUR EXECUTIVE OFFICERS (HEI)

The executive officers of HEI are listed below. Ms. Kimura is an officer of an HEI subsidiary rather than of HEI, but is deemed to be an executive officer of HEI under SEC Rule 3b-7 promulgated under the 1934 Exchange Act. HEI executive officers serve from the date of their initial appointment and are reappointed annually by the HEI Board (or annually by the applicable HEI subsidiary board), 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 addition to their current positions listed below.

Name	Age	Business experience for last 5 years and prior positions with the Company
Scott W. H. Seu	59	HEI President and Chief Executive Officer since 1/22 HEI Director since 1/22 ASB Director 1/22 to 12/24, Chair 1/22 to 8/23 ASB Hawaii Director since 1/22 <ul style="list-style-type: none">· Hawaiian Electric President and Chief Executive Officer, 2/20 to 12/21· Hawaiian Electric Director, 2/20 to 12/21· Hawaiian Electric Senior Vice President, Public Affairs, 1/17 to 2/20· Hawaiian Electric Vice President, System Operation, 5/14 to 12/16· Hawaiian Electric Vice President, Energy Resources and Operations, 1/13 to 4/14· Hawaiian Electric Vice President, Energy Resources, 8/10 to 12/12· Hawaiian Electric Manager, Resource Acquisition Department, 3/09 to 8/10· Hawaiian Electric Manager, Energy Projects Department, 5/04 to 3/09· Hawaiian Electric Manager, Customer Installations Department, 1/03 to 5/04· Hawaiian Electric Manager, Environmental Department, 4/98 to 12/02· Hawaiian Electric Principal Environmental Scientist, 1/97 to 4/98· Hawaiian Electric Senior Environmental Scientist, 5/96 to 12/96· Hawaiian Electric Environmental Scientist, 8/93 to 5/96
Scott T. DeGhetto	61	HEI Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer, since 10/23 <ul style="list-style-type: none">· Prior to joining the Company in October 2023: Moelis & Company, Managing Director, Power, Utilities & Renewable Energy, 2011-2023.
Kurt K. Murao	55	HEI Executive Vice President, General Counsel, Chief Administrative Officer and Corporate Secretary since 1/20 <ul style="list-style-type: none">· HEI Vice President - Legal & Administration and Corporate Secretary, 10/16 to 12/19· HEI Associate General Counsel, 3/11 to 10/16
Shelee M. T. Kimura	51	Hawaiian Electric President and Chief Executive Officer since 1/22 <ul style="list-style-type: none">· Hawaiian Electric Senior Vice President, Customer Service and Public Affairs, 3/21 to 12/21· Hawaiian Electric Senior Vice President, Customer Service, 2/19 to 3/21· Hawaiian Electric Senior Vice President, Business Development & Strategic Planning, 1/17 to 2/19· Hawaiian Electric Vice President, Corporate Planning & Business Development, 5/14 to 1/17· HEI Director, Investor Relations, Strategic Planning & Budget, 11/09 to 5/14· HEI Manager, Corporate Finance and Investments, 8/04 to 11/09

Family relationships; executive arrangements

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.

PART II

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

HEI:

Certain of the information required by this item is disclosed in Note 15, "Regulatory restrictions on net assets" and "Equity compensation plan information" under "Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters" of this Form 10-K.

HEI's common stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the ticker symbol "HE." As of February 14, 2025, HEI had 4,587 registered shareholders (i.e., holders of record of HEI common stock), 16,267 DRIP participants and total record shareholders of 20,854. The HEI Board of Directors evaluates the dividend quarterly and considers many factors in the evaluation including, but not limited to, the Company's results of operations, the long-term prospects for the Company, and the current and expected future economic conditions. In August 2023, due to the potential impact from the Maui windstorm and wildfires, the HEI Board of Directors voted to suspend the quarterly cash dividend, starting after the second quarter of 2023 dividend. This action is intended to allow the Company to maximize liquidity and allocate cash to rebuilding and restoring power and help ensure a strong future for the Utility and Bank (prior to its sale on December 31, 2024).

Purchases of HEI common shares were made during the fourth quarter to satisfy the requirements of certain plans as follows:

ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Period*	Total Number of Shares Purchased **	Average Price Paid per Share **	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Number (or Approximate Dollar Value) of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
October 1 to 31, 2024	37,236	\$ 9.70	—	NA
November 1 to 30, 2024	28,641	10.22	—	NA
December 1 to 31, 2024	24,228	10.20	—	NA
Total	90,105		—	NA

NA Not applicable.

* Trades (total number of shares purchased) are reflected in the month in which the order is placed.

** The purchases were made to satisfy the requirements of the HEI Dividend Reinvestment and Stock Purchase Plan (DRIP), the Hawaiian Electric Industries Retirement Savings Plan (HEIRSP), and the ASB 401(k) Plan, prior to the sale of ASB, for shares purchased for cash or, if applicable, by the reinvestment of dividends by participants under those plans and none of the purchases were made under publicly announced repurchase plans or programs. Average prices per share are calculated exclusive of any commissions payable to the brokers making the purchases for the DRIP, the HEIRSP and the ASB 401(k) Plan, prior to the sale of ASB. Of the "Total number of shares purchased," 31,970 of the 90,105 shares were purchased for the DRIP; 47,096 of the 90,105 shares were purchased for the HEIRSP; and the remaining of the 11,039 shares were purchased for the ASB 401(k) Plan, prior to the sale of ASB. The repurchased shares were issued for the accounts of the participants under registration statements registering the shares issued under these plans.

Hawaiian Electric:

Since a corporate restructuring on July 1, 1983, all the common stock of Hawaiian Electric 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 Hawaiian Electric.

The dividends declared and paid on Hawaiian Electric's common stock for the quarters of 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

Quarters ended	2024		2023	
(in thousands)				
March 31	\$	13,000	\$	32,250
June 30		13,000		32,250
September 30		—		32,250
December 31		—		32,250
Total	\$	26,000	\$	129,000

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 Note 15 of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

ITEM 6. [RESERVED]

HEI and Hawaiian Electric: Not applicable.

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

HEI and Hawaiian Electric (in the case of Hawaiian Electric, only the information related to Hawaiian Electric and its subsidiaries):

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements and the related Notes that appear in Item 8 of this report. For information on factors that may cause HEI's and Hawaiian Electric's actual future results to differ from those currently contemplated by the relevant forward-looking statements, see "Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements" at the front of this report and "Risk Factors" in Item 1A. The general discussion of HEI's consolidated results should be read in conjunction with the Electric utility discussion that follows.

HEI Consolidated

Executive overview and strategy. HEI is a holding company with operations primarily focused on Hawaii's electric utility sector after selling its bank operations on December 31, 2024. In 2017, HEI formed Pacific Current to make investments in non-regulated renewable energy and sustainable infrastructure projects. On December 30, 2024, HEI, ASB, and ASB Hawaii, a wholly owned subsidiary of HEI and ASB's parent holding company, entered into investment agreements to sell 90.1% of the common stock of ASB to various investors, including certain ASB officers and directors of ASB. The sale transaction closed on December 31, 2024 and no investor acquired more than 9.9% of the common stock of ASB. The proceeds from the sale will be used to primarily strengthen the Company's balance sheet and promote long-term financial stability which may include partially paying down its long-term debt, funding the wildfire settlement amount, and/or for other corporate purposes. Subsequent to the sale, HEI has one reportable segment: Electric utility. HEI and its other subsidiaries which are not reportable segments are grouped and reported as an "All Other" non-reportable segment.

Electric utility. Hawaiian Electric, Hawaii Electric Light and Maui Electric (Utilities) 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.

All Other. The All Other segment primarily comprises the results of Pacific Current, which invested in non-regulated clean energy and sustainable infrastructure in the State of Hawaii to help reach the state's sustainability goals, and HEI's corporate-level operating, general and administrative expenses. However, subsequent to the Maui windstorm and wildfires, HEI and Pacific Current have suspended any new investments while undertaking a comprehensive review of strategic options for certain assets of Pacific Current.

While a major focus of HEI's financial strategy is to grow core earnings/profitability at the Utilities and Pacific Current in a controlled risk manner and optimize operating, capital and tax efficiencies in order to support its dividend and deliver shareholder value, HEI is working on strategic financing plans to raise capital necessary to fund the settlement of wildfire tort claims.

Recent developments. On August 8, 2023, a number of brush fires in the West Maui (Lahaina) and Upcountry Maui areas caused widespread property damage, including damage to property of the Utilities, and 102 confirmed fatalities in Lahaina (the Maui windstorm and wildfires). The Maui windstorm and wildfires were fueled by extreme winds and drought-like conditions in those parts of Maui.

As of February 14, 2025, HEI and the Utilities have each been named in approximately 783 lawsuits related to the Maui windstorm and wildfires. These civil and putative class action lawsuits are pending in the Maui Circuit Court against HEI, the Utilities, and other defendants, including the County of Maui, the State of Hawaii and related state entities, private landowners and developers, and telecommunications companies (collectively, tort-related legal claims). One putative class action is also pending in federal court. Most of these lawsuits allege that the defendants were responsible for, and/or negligent in failing to prevent or respond to, the wildfires that led to the property destruction and loss of life. Other claims include, among other things, personal injury, wrongful death, emotional distress and inverse condemnation. One lawsuit asserting similar theories and claims was filed by the County of Maui against HEI and the Utilities, one lawsuit was filed by Spectrum Oceanic, LLC against HEI and the Utilities and other defendants, and other lawsuits were filed by approximately 160 subrogation insurers against HEI, the Utilities, a private landowner, and telecommunications companies. Additional lawsuits may be filed against the Company and other defendants in the future. The plaintiffs seek to recover damages and other costs, including punitive damages. Defendants have asserted cross-claims against one another for indemnification, contribution, and subrogation.

Effective November 1, 2024, HEI and Hawaiian Electric entered into two definitive settlement agreements (collectively, the Settlement Agreements) to settle the tort-related legal claims in the litigation arising out of the Maui windstorm and wildfires (expressly excluding securities and derivative actions) on a global basis without any admission of liability. Under the Settlement Agreements, subject to certain conditions (including those described below), HEI and Hawaiian Electric, along with other defendants (the State of Hawaii, the County of Maui, Kamehameha Schools, entities affiliated with the West Maui Land

Co., Hawaiian Telcom, and Spectrum/Charter Communications) have agreed to settle the claims of those who filed lawsuits in state and federal courts, or who may have claims but have not yet filed lawsuits, in connection with the Maui windstorm and wildfires. One Settlement Agreement is between the defendants, class counsel, and class plaintiffs (the Class Settlement Agreement), and the other is between the defendants and over 30 lawyers representing numerous individual plaintiffs who have brought their own lawsuits (the Individual Settlement Agreement). The Settlement Agreements do not resolve claims with insurers who have asserted or could assert subrogation claims in separate lawsuits and such insurers are not parties to the Settlement Agreements, but resolving such claims in the manner set forth in the Settlement Agreements (described below) is a condition that must be satisfied before any payment is due from the defendants. Both Settlement Agreements remain subject to court approval and other conditions, including those set out below.

Under the Settlement Agreements, HEI and Hawaiian Electric are obligated to contribute a total of \$1.99 billion (out of a total defendant contribution of approximately \$4.04 billion), which includes \$75 million previously contributed for the *One 'Ohana Initiative* (a humanitarian aid fund to provide payments outside of litigation to the beneficiaries of those who died, as well as compensation for personal injury damages). The total settlement amount is to be divided between two settlement funds, one for the benefit of individual plaintiffs, and the other for the benefit of the class plaintiffs. HEI and Hawaiian Electric must pay such amounts in four equal annual installments of approximately \$479 million, with the first installment expected to be made no earlier than the fourth quarter of 2025. HEI and Hawaiian Electric have the option to accelerate the payments, in whole or in part, with such accelerated payments to be discounted at a rate of 5.5% per annum. HEI transferred the amount of the first payment, \$479 million, into a new subsidiary, which is restricted from disbursing such funds except in connection with the initial payment to the settlement funds. Additionally, under the Settlement Agreements, HEI and Hawaiian Electric are obligated to contribute a share to the settlement administration fees only if certain other sources are exhausted when those fees are due, for which \$3.5 million was accrued as of December 31, 2024 based on the best estimate at that time.

The Settlement Agreements are intended to resolve all of the tort-related legal claims related to the Maui windstorm and wildfires. The Class Settlement Agreement provides releases by plaintiffs to the defendants, and among defendants, for acts and omissions relating to the Maui windstorm and wildfires. The Individual Settlement Agreement provides that individual plaintiffs who elect to accept the settlement will sign releases. The releases in the Settlement Agreements, including those among defendants (subject to certain conditions), are effective on the initial payment due date. The Settlement Agreements also provide that \$500 million of the total settlement payments will be reserved and made available to defendants to defray the cost to resolve any claims brought by plaintiffs who do not release claims as part of the settlements. Defendants have the right to terminate the Settlement Agreements under certain circumstances, including if more than specified thresholds of plaintiffs choose not to participate in the settlement.

The Settlement Agreements contain multiple conditions that must be met before any payment from HEI and Hawaiian Electric to the settlement funds are due. Those conditions include, among others, resolving claims of the insurers (either through agreement or a final court order stating that the insurers cannot maintain independent lawsuits against the defendants), legislation appropriating money from the state, and court approval of the Settlement Agreements.

The Settlement Agreements do not resolve claims with insurers who have asserted subrogation claims in separate lawsuits, and such insurers are not parties to the Settlement Agreements. However, the Settlement Agreements provide that all subrogation claims by insurers that have been or could be brought against defendants arising out of the Maui windstorm and wildfires must be resolved in order for HEI and Hawaiian Electric's payment obligation to arise. The Settlement Agreements include a condition to the defendants' obligations providing that by May 19, 2025, either (a) insurers that have brought claims arising out of the Maui windstorm and wildfires enter into a written agreement that provides for releases of all claims against the defendants, or (b) that there is a final and unappealable court order providing that if the final definitive agreement between the plaintiffs and the defendants becomes effective, then those same insurers' exclusive remedy for any claims against the defendants would be limited to asserting liens against the settlement amounts obtained by the individual plaintiffs. On February 6, 2025, after briefing was complete, the Supreme Court of Hawaii heard argument on three reserved questions regarding the scope of Hawaii subrogation law concerning the condition described in this paragraph in the manner described in (b) above. On February 10, 2025, the Hawaii Supreme Court issued an order regarding the reserved questions providing that, once the settlement becomes final, the exclusive remedy for insurers seeking to recover amounts paid to settling plaintiffs is to assert liens against their policyholders pursuant to HRS 663-10. The Hawaii Supreme Court is expected to issue a written opinion providing further detail on its decision in the coming weeks.

The Company intends to vigorously defend itself in the litigation if a definitive settlement is ultimately not achieved. There is no assurance that the Company will be successful in the defense of the litigation or that insurance will be available or adequate to fund any potential settlements, judgments, or costs associated with the litigation. If additional liabilities were to be incurred, the loss could be material to the Company's results of operations, financial position and cash flows and could result in violations of the financial covenants in the Company's debt agreements. If any such losses were to be sufficiently high, the

Company may not have liquidity or the ability to access liquidity at levels necessary to satisfy such losses. However, any possible loss in excess of the amount recorded cannot reasonably be estimated at this time.

The foregoing descriptions of the Settlement Agreements do not purport to be complete and are qualified in their entirety by reference to the full text of the Settlement Agreements attached as exhibits to the Form 8-K that was filed with the SEC on November 5, 2024.

HEI and Hawaiian Electric determined that making payments under the terms of the Settlement Agreements in four equal annual installments is the most viable option and have classified the first \$479 million installment as a current liability based on expected timing of the payment and the remaining \$1.44 billion as a noncurrent liability on HEI's and the Utilities' Consolidated Balance Sheets. The Settlement Agreements contain no admission of any liability by HEI or the Utilities and reflect the collective efforts of the State, HEI and the Utilities, and other defendants to seek a comprehensive resolution of the litigation arising out of the Maui windstorm and wildfires. The Utilities have recorded an additional \$40 million in "Accounts receivable and unbilled revenues, net" and "Other accounts receivable, net" on HEI's and the Utilities' Consolidated Balance Sheets, respectively, as of December 31, 2024, based on the amounts expected to be remaining under the applicable insurance policies at time of settlement payment.

In an effort to finance the first settlement payment, on September 25, 2024, HEI completed the sale of 62.2 million shares of common stock. The shares were issued under a registration statement registering up to \$575 million of common stock. The net proceeds from the sale of common stock amounted to approximately \$557.7 million. In addition, on September 19, 2024, HEI filed with the SEC an at-the-market (ATM) offering program under which HEI may offer and sell, from time to time at its sole discretion, its common stock, without par value, having an aggregate offering price of up to \$250 million. To date, HEI has not sold any common stock under this program. HEI is working with its financial advisors on additional financing plans to raise capital necessary to fund the remaining \$1.44 billion settlement amount.

The Company is also named in securities class action and shareholder lawsuits related to the Maui windstorm and wildfires. An unsuccessful mediation was held on January 22, 2025. There is no assurance that the Company will be successful in the defense of the litigation or that insurance will be available or adequate to fund any potential settlement or judgment or the litigation costs of the action. The Company is unable to predict the ultimate outcome and is unable to make a reasonable estimate of the amount or range of loss, if any, that could result from any unfavorable outcome.

On April 16, 2024, the County of Maui Department of Fire and Public Safety (MFD) released its After-Action Report (AAR) on the Maui windstorm and wildfires, the purpose of which was to enable future enhancements to mitigate the impact of future similar major events. The AAR identified 17 issues that the MFD faced during the Maui windstorm and wildfires or needs to address and provided 111 recommendations to consider for addressing these challenges. The issues and recommendations focus on the MFD. Some of the key areas for improvement include addressing the lack of apparatus, personnel and fire stations and the need for mutual aid and communication programs. The AAR did not address the cause or origin of the fires.

On April 17, 2024, the Hawaii Attorney General released the first of three reports regarding its investigation into the Maui windstorm and wildfires (the first AG report). The first AG report chronologically details the major events and response efforts related to the Maui windstorm and wildfires, with a focus on the events concerning the Lahaina area between 2:55 p.m. on August 8, 2023, and 8:30 a.m. on August 9, 2023. It did not address the cause or origin of the fires.

On September 13, 2024, the Hawaii Attorney General released the second of three reports, concerning the timeline and facts of the Maui windstorm and wildfires (the second AG report). The second AG report focused on the events that occurred prior to, during, and immediately following the fire in Lahaina in the afternoon of August 8, 2023, including preparedness efforts, weather and its impact to infrastructure, and other fires occurring on Maui. It did not address the cause or origin of the fires.

On October 2, 2024, the MFD released its Origin and Cause Report on the fires in Lahaina on August 8, 2023, incorporating the investigative report by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF). The MFD/ATF reports conclude that the afternoon Lahaina fire on August 8, 2023 was a rekindle of the morning fire, and that the morning fire was caused by a damaged Maui Electric powerline that emitted sparks that ignited overgrown vegetation. The MFD/ATF reports classified the cause of the fire as "accidental."

On January 14, 2025, the Hawaii Attorney General released the third of three reports, which, according to a press release issued the same day by the Attorney General, "organizes the findings from the first AG report and the second AG report and prioritizes a list of action items the state and all counties can use to make improvements to Hawaii's future preparation for and response to wildfires, including recommendations on how to address each priority."

In 2024, Governor Josh Green announced the creation of a Hawaii Climate Advisory Team (CAT), which the Governor's office stated in a news release would "recommend steps to create a durable fund to mitigate the impacts of dynamic climate change and to develop a fair and comprehensive structure to resolve claims related to future disasters" including "develop[ing] a customized go-forward fund structure and related claims settlement mechanics."

In January 2025, the CAT released a report titled "Policy Recommendations on Climate Disaster Resilience, Recovery and Funding." The report recommends the creation of a \$500 million disaster recovery fund, which would provide funding to certain low-income individuals for wildfires, hurricanes, floods, or other natural disasters that meet an aggregate damages threshold. Separately, the report notes that the CAT is "supportive of efforts to establish a separate disaster mitigation fund that would provide benefits to Hawaii residents," with participation by utilities.

See "Recent developments" in Hawaiian Electric's MD&A for additional updates.

Sustainability. At HEI, sustainability principles have long been embedded as applicable within the Company's activities and are integral to the Company's efforts to create value for all of its stakeholders. With all of its operations isolated in the middle of the Pacific Ocean, the Company's long-term health and financial performance is inextricably linked with the strength of the Hawaii economy, its communities, and the environment. That is why long-term shareholder and broader stakeholder value are both served by the Company's efforts to serve as a catalyst for a better Hawaii.

In 2021, the Company identified a number of priorities that reflect the essential connection between the health of Hawaii's environment, economy and communities and HEI's long-term success. Those sustainability priorities included:

- decarbonizing the Company's operations and the broader Hawaii economy;
- promoting Hawaii's economic health and improving affordability for all residents;
- ensuring resilience, including safety, as the Company adapts to a changing climate, which is exacerbating conditions that can lead to increasing risk of droughts, severe storms, flooding, wildfires and other extreme weather events and natural disasters;
- maintaining resilience as the Company navigates the clean energy transition;
- advancing digitalization of the Company's operations to better serve customers and increase efficiency while protecting against cyber-security challenges;
- promoting inclusion both within the Company and in the ways the Company interacts with and impacts external stakeholders;
- increasing employee engagement; and
- identifying and integrating climate-related risks and opportunities throughout the Company's planning and decision-making.

The Company has also focused on ensuring that sustainability considerations are appropriately integrated into governance structures, strategies and risk management. This includes:

- integration of Board oversight of important sustainability matters into its existing governance structures and processes across companies. This includes full HEI Board review of sustainability-related strategies, Audit & Risk Committee oversight of sustainability-related risks, Compensation & Human Capital Management Committee responsibility for sustainability-related compensation matters and human capital management and Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee responsibility for ensuring an appropriate board governance framework is in place with respect to sustainability.
- robust sustainability and risk management expertise among board members, including directors with direct experience in renewable energy, climate change policy and strategy, and risk and environmental management.
- sustainability goals as part of HEI and Utility executive incentive compensation.
- sustainability considerations explicitly woven into strategic planning efforts and enterprise risk management processes.

The Company is committed to transparency and providing information to allow customers, community leaders, investors and other stakeholders to understand how the Company's strategies and operations advance sustainability objectives and contribute to long-term stakeholder value creation.

The Company issued its first consolidated sustainability report in September 2020. The report was aligned with Sustainability Accounting Standards Board guidance. The Company has since further developed its sustainability reporting to include disclosures regarding risks and opportunities related to climate change, as well as associated risk management and governance processes, based on recommendations from the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures. It has also outlined key impacts for the Company under two climate scenarios, including a scenario targeted to limit global temperature rise to two degrees Celsius or lower. The Company's most recent reports include HEI's enterprise-wide GHG emissions inventory, providing the basis to further guide the Company's strategies and enable greater transparency around its progress on

climate issues. Net enterprise-wide GHG emissions in measured categories have decreased over time, driven largely by reductions in the utility's generation-related emissions intensity. The Company's sustainability reports can be found at www.hei.com/sustainability.

HEI consolidated results of operations.

(dollars in millions, except per share amounts)	2024	% change	2023	% change	2022
Revenues	\$ 3,220	(2)	\$ 3,288	(4)	\$ 3,421
Operating income (loss)	(1,707)	NM	275	(2)	280
Income (loss) from continuing operations for common stock	\$ (1,323)	NM	\$ 146	(9)	\$ 161
Income (loss) from discontinued operations ¹	(103)	NM	53	(33)	80
Net income (loss) for common stock	\$ (1,426)	NM	\$ 199	(17)	\$ 241
Net income (loss) by segment:					
Electric utility	\$ (1,226)	NM	\$ 194	3	\$ 189
Other	(96)	(100)	(48)	(73)	(28)
Income (loss) from continuing operations for common stock	\$ (1,323)	NM	\$ 146	(9)	\$ 161
Continuing operations - Basic earnings (loss) per common share	\$ (10.42)	NM	\$ 1.33	(10)	\$ 1.47
Discontinued operations - Basic earnings (loss) per common share ¹	(0.81)	NM	0.49	(33)	0.73
Basic earnings (loss) per share	\$ (11.23)	NM	\$ 1.82	(17)	\$ 2.20
Continuing operations - Diluted earnings (loss) per common share	\$ (10.42)	NM	\$ 1.33	(10)	\$ 1.47
Discontinued operations - Diluted earnings (loss) per common share ¹	(0.81)	NM	0.48	(34)	0.73
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	\$ (11.23)	NM	\$ 1.81	(18)	\$ 2.20
Dividends per share	\$ —	(100)	\$ 1.08	(23)	\$ 1.40
Weighted-average number of common shares outstanding (millions)	126.9	16	109.7	—	109.4
Dividend payout ratio	— %		59 %		60 %

¹ Includes the results of ASB's operations through the date of the sale of the common shares, and the loss on the sale of the common shares. See Note 5 of the Consolidated Financial Statements for more information.

Note: Total may not foot due to rounding.

In 2024, net income (loss) from continuing operations for HEI common stock decreased to \$(1,323) million compared to \$146 million in 2023, due to \$(1,420) million lower net income at the Utilities as a result of recording \$1,875 million of provision, net, for wildfire tort-related claims in 2024. In 2023, income from continuing operations decreased 9% to \$146 million (\$1.33 diluted earnings per share), compared to \$161 million (\$1.47 diluted earnings per share) in 2022, due to \$20 million higher net loss at the "All Other" segment, partly offset by \$5 million higher net income at the Utilities. The decrease in the "All Other" segment's 2023 net income compared to 2022 was primarily due to Maui windstorm and wildfires related costs and higher operating expenses at Pacific Current. The increase in the Utilities' 2023 net income compared to 2022 was principally due to higher ARA revenues, which included the customer dividend delivered to customers, partially offset by higher operating expenses. See "Electric utility" and "HEI Consolidated—All Other segment" sections below for additional information on year-to-year fluctuations.

The Company's effective tax rate (combined federal and state income tax rates) was at 26% tax benefit in 2024, compared to 19% tax expense in 2023, primarily due to the substantial pretax loss resulting from the accrual of the loss contingencies related to the Maui windstorm and wildfires tort-related claims and the impact of permanent items on the effective tax rates including federal research and development tax credit claims in 2024, partially offset by an increase in excess taxes related to vesting of share-based awards and lower amortization in 2024 of the Utilities' regulatory liability related to certain excess deferred income taxes resulting from the Tax Act's decrease in the federal income tax rate.

Maui windstorm and wildfires related expenses, net. The Company's incremental expenses related to the Maui windstorm and wildfires, as discussed in Note 2 of the Consolidated Financial Statements, for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

(in thousands)	Year ended December 31, 2024		
	Electric utility	All Other segment	HEI Consolidated ⁴
Maui windstorm and wildfires related expenses:			
Legal expenses	\$ 51,406	\$ 18,373	\$ 69,779
Outside services expense	8,500	2,514	11,014
Wildfire tort-related claims ¹	1,915,000	—	1,915,000
Other expense ²	32,753	2,650	35,403
Interest expense	11,168	3,666	14,834
Total Maui windstorm and wildfires related expenses	2,018,827	27,203	2,046,030
Insurance recoveries	(85,781)	(8,918)	(94,699)
Deferral treatment approved by the PUC ³	(37,960)	—	(37,960)
Total Maui windstorm and wildfires related expenses, net of insurance recoveries and approved deferral treatment	\$ 1,895,086	\$ 18,285	\$ 1,913,371

(in thousands)	Year ended December 31, 2023		
	Electric utility	All Other segment	HEI Consolidated ⁴
Maui windstorm and wildfires related expenses:			
Legal expenses	\$ 24,737	\$ 9,232	\$ 33,969
Outside services expense	10,532	1,492	12,024
Wildfire tort-related claims	75,000	—	75,000
Other expense	3,316	203	3,519
Interest expense	1,223	1,377	2,600
Total Maui windstorm and wildfires related expenses	114,808	12,304	127,112
Insurance recoveries	(98,613)	(5,967)	(104,580)
Deferral treatment approved by the PUC ³	(14,692)	—	(14,692)
Total Maui windstorm and wildfires related expenses, net of insurance recoveries and approved deferral treatment	\$ 1,503	\$ 6,337	\$ 7,840

¹ Represents the provision to record the Utilities' settlement of all wildfire tort-related legal claims and cross claims as of December 31, 2024. See Note 2 of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

² Includes \$18.4 million (\$16.6 million by the Utilities) pursuant to an agreement to settle indemnification claims asserted by the State of Hawaii, for 2024. Also includes \$3.5 million accrual related to the Utilities' share of settlement administration fees for 2024. See Note 2 of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

³ Related to the PUC's order, received on December 27, 2023, approving deferred accounting treatment for the Utilities' incremental non-labor expenses related to the August 2023 Maui windstorm and wildfires. Amounts were reclassified to a regulatory asset. See "Risk Factors" in Item 1A. for further discussion of regulatory risks. See Note 2 of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

⁴ Excludes expenses related to discontinued operations amounting to \$1.3 million and \$11.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Note: All Other segment Maui windstorm and wildfires related expenses - legal, outside services and other are included in "Expenses-Other" and interest expense is included in "Interest expense, net" on the HEI and subsidiaries Consolidated Statements of Income. See Electric utility section below for more detail.

From August 8, 2023 through December 31, 2024, HEI and its subsidiaries have incurred approximately \$2.2 billion of Maui windstorm and wildfires related expenses, including the Utilities' estimate of the losses related to a settlement of all wildfire tort-related legal claims and cross claims and the *One 'Ohana Initiative* contribution. Certain of these costs are reimbursable under excess liability insurance, professional liability and directors and officers liability insurance policies. As of December 31, 2024, HEI and its subsidiaries have approximately \$13 million, nil and \$122 million of insurance coverage remaining under the excess liability, professional liability and directors and officers liability policies, respectively, after deducting applicable retention amounts, amounts that have been recovered under insurance policies (including the *One 'Ohana Initiative* contribution), and amounts expected to be recovered for incurred costs and recognized as a receivable as of year-end.

With the Company accruing its losses related to a settlement of all wildfire tort-related legal claims and cross claims as of December 31, 2024, the Company expects the Electric utility and HEI to use the remaining \$13 million of insurance coverage under its excess liability policy primarily for legal expenditures, in excess of amounts deferred, in connection with the Maui windstorm and wildfires.

Economic conditions.

Note: The statistical data in this section is from public third-party sources that management believes to be reliable (e.g., Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism (DBEDT), University of Hawaii Economic Research Organization (UHERO), U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor and Industrial Relations (DLIR), Hawaii Tourism Authority (HTA), Honolulu Board of REALTORS® and national and local news media).

In the fourth quarter, the average daily passenger count was 4.2% higher than the comparable period in the prior year. The recovery in total passenger counts from the low levels in 2020, which occurred under COVID-19 restrictions, thus far has been driven by domestic travelers, with international travelers, including Japanese travelers, remaining at lower levels. In the fourth quarter, international visitor arrivals (excluding Japan) remained 18.9% below 2019 pre-COVID-19 levels. Due to the weak yen, Japanese visitors are 41.8% below 2019 pre-COVID-19 levels.

Hawaii's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in December 2024 was 3.0%, consistent with the rate observed in December 2023. The national unemployment rate in December 2024 was 4.1% compared to 3.8% in December 2023. According to the most recent forecast by UHERO, issued on December 13, 2024, job growth in the state will decrease to 0.7% for 2025 and 0.6% for 2026. Although visitor recovery after the wildfires was somewhat stronger than expected, that recovery has now stalled as Maui hotels are seeing historically low occupancy rates. Similarly, the labor market on Maui remains constrained by post-fire disruptions and outmigration, with employment remaining well below pre-wildfire levels. Unemployment in Maui County is predicted to recede to 3.2% in 2025 and 2026.

Hawaii real estate activity through December 2024, as indicated by Oahu's home resale market, resulted in an increase in the median sales price of 1.3% for condominiums and an increase of 4.8% for single-family homes compared to the same period in 2023, with the December median single-family home price of \$1,054,500, below the record \$1,153,500 set in May 2022. The number of closed sales through December 2024 decreased 2.5% for condominiums and increased 9.1% for single-family residential homes compared to the same period in 2023.

Hawaii's petroleum product prices relate to the crude oil in international markets. The price of crude oil has decreased about 10.9% over the same quarter in the prior year.

At its December 18, 2024 meeting, the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) decided to lower the federal funds rate target range by 1/4 percentage point to 4.25% - 4.5%. The FOMC's decision reflects their judgement that the risks to achieving its goals of maximum employment and an inflation rate of 2 percent over the longer run, are roughly in balance. The Federal Reserve stated that it will continue to reduce its holdings of Treasury securities, agency debt, and agency mortgage-backed securities.

UHERO forecasts full year 2025 real GDP growth of 2.9%, an increase in total visitor arrivals of 2.8%, an increase in real personal income of 1.7%, and an unemployment rate of 2.8% for the state. The post-wildfire recovery of the Maui visitor industry has stalled, while tourism across the rest of the state has been flat. Although the 2024 U.S. economy continued to expand, supported by consumer and government spending, some deceleration is expected as consumers face weakening employment conditions and rising financial stress.

See also "Recent Developments" in the "Electric utility" section below for further discussion of the economic impact of recent events.

All Other segment. The "All Other" business segment (loss)/income includes results of the stand-alone corporate operations of HEI, ASB Hawaii, GLST1, and Pacific Current.

(in millions)	2024	2023	Change	Primary reason(s)
Revenue ¹	\$ 13	\$ 18	\$ (5)	Decrease in other sales at Pacific Current subsidiaries.
Operating loss ¹	(95)	(27)	(68)	Higher HEI corporate operating loss (\$40 million in 2024 vs. \$24 million in 2023) primarily due to \$10 million higher Maui windstorm and wildfires related costs (\$15 million in 2024 vs. \$5 million in 2023), and increases in incentive compensation, legal and insurance expenses. Higher Pacific Current operating loss (\$55 million in 2024 vs \$3 million in 2023) primarily due \$35.2 million impairment loss on certain long-lived assets at Pacific Current in the third quarter of 2024, \$4.9 million in leased turbine repair costs at Hamakua Energy, \$3.5 million impairment loss on damaged assets in a March 2024 fire at Mahipapa, and lower Pacific Current asset performances mainly at Hamakua Energy and Mahipapa due to unexpected plant shut downs in the first quarter of 2024 as compared to the prior year period.
Interest expense & other, net	(45)	(40)	(5)	Primarily due to higher average long-term debt balances in 2024 than in 2023.
Interest income	13	3	10	Primarily due to interest income from common stock offering proceeds.
Loss on sale of equity-method investment	—	(1)	1	Prior year loss on sale of an equity-method investment at Pacific Current.
Income tax benefit	31	17	14	Higher pretax loss
Net loss	\$ (96)	\$ (48)	\$ (48)	

¹ Hamakua Energy's sales to Hawaii Electric Light (a regulated affiliate) are eliminated in consolidation.

Note: Total may not foot due to rounding.

In late February 2024, Hamakua Energy's first combustion turbine (CT1) and its leased combustion turbine (leased CT) unexpectedly sustained damages resulting in a plant shut down on Hawaii Island. Due to the generation capacity shortfall on Hawaii Island, unit age and extensive timeline and cost to repair CT1, in April 2024, Hamakua Energy purchased a new combustion turbine and installed the unit in May 2024 at a total cost of approximately \$8.3 million. The new CT1 was placed into service in June 2024. The leased CT was returned to the lessor and a new leased CT had been delivered and placed into service in September 2024 bringing Hamakua Energy back to full capacity. Pursuant to the lease pool program agreement, Hamakua Energy is reimbursing the lessor for damages of the leased CT and accordingly, accrued \$4.9 million of estimated repair costs as of December 31, 2024. Hamakua Energy's second combustion turbine (CT2) is currently in a scheduled overhaul which has incurred delays due to supply shortages. The CT2 overhaul is expected to be completed and the unit placed back into service in the first quarter of 2025. After conducting an investigation into the root cause of the damages, it was determined that contaminated fuel led to the turbine damages. Hamakua Energy is currently working with its legal counsel and insurance company on seeking recovery of its losses related to damages sustained to its plant facilities.

In March 2024, a fire destroyed the cooling tower at the Mahipapa facility on Kauai. The fire was ignited from a vendor's welding activities being performed on the cooling tower during its scheduled maintenance. As a result, the plant was shut down while repairs were being performed. Mahipapa completed repairs to its facility and commenced operations in early December 2024 with an expectation to ramp up to full capacity in the first quarter of 2025. As of December 31, 2024, Mahipapa has received initial insurance proceeds of \$0.8 million under its business interruption policy. In addition to working with its insurance company, Mahipapa is currently working with its legal counsel on seeking reimbursement of its losses related to damages sustained to its plant facilities.

In September 2024, Pacific Current recorded a pretax long-lived asset impairment charge of \$35.2 million after determining it was more-likely-than-not that the long-lived assets of Pacific Current will be sold significantly before the end of their previously estimated useful life and that the fair value of certain long-lived assets of Pacific Current were less than its carrying value. In addition, HEI forgave its intercompany loan receivable from Mahipapa, including accrued interest, amounting to \$9.6 million. Concurrently, Mahipapa classified its intercompany loan payable to HEI, including accrued interest, of an equivalent amount as an equity contribution. These transactions were accounted for as equity transactions and offset in the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets. The impairment charge and intercompany loan transactions were non-cash in nature

and did not affect the Company's current liquidity, cash flows or any debt covenants under the Company's existing credit agreements.

As part of HEI's comprehensive review of strategic options for certain assets of Pacific Current, on February 7, 2025, Pacific Current entered into a Securities Purchase Agreement to sell all the membership interests in Hamakua Holdings, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Pacific Current, to an unaffiliated third party for cash consideration to be determined under the provisions of the agreement. Hamakua Holdings, LLC has two wholly-owned subsidiaries: Hamakua Energy, LLC, which owns a 60-MW combined cycle power plant that sells power to Hawaii Electric Light under an existing power purchase agreement, and HAESP, LLC (created in connection with the current on-going Stage 3 RFP process). Upon closing, both Hamakua Energy and HAESP, LLC as wholly-owned subsidiaries of Hamakua Holdings will no longer be owned by Pacific Current. The close of the transaction is subject to the satisfaction of certain customary closing conditions and is expected to be finalized in March 2025. The sale transaction is not expected to have a material impact to the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Liquidity and capital resources. HEI's and the Utilities' future results of operations involve significant risks and uncertainties. Factors that could affect HEI's and the Utilities' future operating results and could cause actual results to vary materially from expectations include, but are not limited to, access to capital, ability to attract and retain key personnel, and pending or threatened litigation (including recent wildfire related litigation noted above).

The Company's objective continues to be to operate a strong, financially healthy enterprise to empower a thriving future for Hawaii. While the fundamentals of its businesses remain strong, the Company took prudent and measured actions to reinforce its commitment to serving the community for the long term. In August 2023, HEI and Hawaiian Electric fully drew down \$175 million and \$200 million, respectively, on their existing revolving credit facilities. The cash proceeds were primarily invested in highly liquid short-term investments and used for general corporate purposes. The Company has taken additional prudent measures to strengthen its financial position while continuing to provide reliable service to its customers and reinforcing HEI's commitment to serving the community for the long term. Some of these proactive measures include suspending the quarterly cash dividend on HEI's common stock after payment of the second quarter dividend in September 2023 and reducing or eliminating discretionary costs.

As of December 31, 2024, HEI and Hawaiian Electric had \$173 million and \$166 million, respectively, drawn on their revolving credit facilities and no commercial paper outstanding. As of December 31, 2024, the total amount of available borrowing capacity under HEI's and Hawaiian Electric's revolving credit facilities was \$2 million and \$34 million, respectively (see Note 6 of the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information). As of December 31, 2024, HEI consolidated had \$2.8 billion of long-term debt, net, of which \$110 million is due within 12 months and \$263 million is due within 24 months (see Note 7 of the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information).

As of December 31, 2024, the Utilities accrued estimated wildfire liabilities of approximately \$1.92 billion (pre-tax), related to the settlement of the Maui windstorm and wildfire tort-related claims (see Note 2 of the Consolidated Financial Statements). For 2024, HEI and its subsidiaries incurred net losses from continuing operations of approximately \$1.32 billion.

When preparing financial statements for each annual and interim reporting period, management has the responsibility to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern within one year after the date that the financial statements are issued. In making their evaluation, the Company considers, among other things, risks and/or uncertainties related to their results of operations, contractual obligations, near-term debt maturities, dividend requirements, debt covenant compliance, or other factors impacting the Company's liquidity and capital resources.

The Company previously concluded that as of June 30, 2024, conditions existed that raised substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern, and that while the Company was working with its financial advisors on a financing plan to raise the capital necessary to mitigate those conditions, there was no assurance that management's plans would be successful. As a result, the Company disclosed in the condensed consolidated financial statements included in the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ending June 30, 2024 there was substantial doubt about the Company's, including the Utilities', ability to continue as a going concern.

In the third quarter of 2024, the Company determined that making payments under the terms of the Settlement Agreements in four equal annual installments is the most viable option and have classified the first \$479 million installment as a current liability based on expected timing of the payment and the remaining \$1.44 billion as a noncurrent liability on the Consolidated Balance Sheet. To finance the first installment payment, in September 2024, HEI completed the sale of 62.2 million shares of common stock. The shares were issued under a registration statement registering up to \$575 million of common stock. The net proceeds from the sale of common stock amounted to approximately \$557.7 million. In addition, HEI filed with the SEC an at-the-market (ATM) offering program under which HEI may offer and sell, from time to time at its sole discretion, its common stock, without par value, having an aggregate offering price of up to \$250 million. To date, HEI has not sold any common stock.

under this program. In November 2024, HEI transferred the first installment payment to GLST1, a wholly-owned subsidiary created for the specific purpose of holding the first installment payment pursuant to the settlement of the Maui windstorm and wildfire tort-related legal claims (see Note 2 of the Consolidated Financial Statements). The cash of the first installment payment is classified as restricted cash on the Consolidated Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2024.

On December 31, 2024, HEI completed the sale of 90.1% of the common stock of ASB, amounting to \$405.5 million, to various investors including certain officers and directors of ASB, while retaining a 9.9% noncontrolling investment in ASB amounting to \$44.6 million. No investor acquired more than 9.9% of the common stock of ASB. The proceeds from the sale will be used to pay down HEI's debt in 2025.

At December 31, 2024, the Company's consolidated total available liquidity, was approximately \$1,153 million. The following table provides the components of available liquidity at December 31, 2024. See "Liquidity and capital resources" in Hawaiian Electric's MD&A below for components of its available credit.

(in millions)	As of December 31, 2024		
	Capacity	Outstanding	Undrawn
Electric Utility			
Total credit	\$ 564	\$ 216	\$ 348
Restricted credit			(198)
Total available credit - Electric Utility ¹			\$ 150
All Other			
Unsecured revolving line of credit	\$ 175	\$ 173	\$ 2
ATM program	250	—	250
Total credit - All Other	425	173	252
Restricted credit			—
Total available credit - All Other			\$ 252
Consolidated cash and cash equivalents			751
Total available liquidity			\$ 1,153

¹ The Electric Utilities' total undrawn credit amounts to \$348 million; however, due to certain financial covenant requirements, the temporary available credit is limited to approximately \$150 million. The Utilities subsequently paid off \$47 million of long-term debt that became due on January 1, 2025, which would increase the total available credit to \$200 million.

Management believes the Company's cash and cash equivalents amount of \$751 million and GLST1's restricted cash amount of \$479 million, both as of December 31, 2024, the available capacity on Hawaiian Electric's asset-based lending facility (ABL Facility) (see Note 6 of the Consolidated Financial Statements), additional liquidity under HEI's recently registered ATM program as well as expenditure reduction efforts effectively alleviate any conditions that caused there to be substantial doubt regarding HEI's and Utilities' ability to continue as a going concern. The Company has adequate cash to meet its financial obligations and sustain operations in the short term, including available sufficient liquidity to fund the first installment of the settlement of wildfire tort claims expected to be made no earlier than the fourth quarter of 2025 and its other cash obligations for the next 12 months following the issuance of its December 31, 2024 financial statements. The plans that have been implemented have mitigated the conditions that previously caused the substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern since the date of filing its 2024 second quarter financial statements.

The Company expects that liquidity will continue to be impacted in the long term primarily due to the remaining liability payments to settle wildfire claims; the result of the August 2023 downgrades of their credit ratings to below investment grade which prevents the Company from accessing unsecured, short-term borrowings and continues to restrict access to the capital markets and other sources of debt and equity financing in a timely manner and on acceptable terms; and higher working capital requirements resulting from inflation and elevated fuel prices. Although the Company has raised sufficient cash to pay the first installment of the settlement of wildfire tort claims, the Company is currently working with its financial advisors on a financing plan to raise the additional capital necessary to fund the remaining settlement of wildfire tort claims. While management believes the Company will be able to raise the necessary capital, there is no assurance that management's plans will be successful. If the financing plans are unsuccessful, the Company may need to consider other strategic alternatives. See further discussion in "Risk Factors" in Item 1A.

For the Utilities, while fuel prices have moderated from their highs in 2022, they remain elevated and have increased the cost of carrying fuel inventory and higher customer accounts receivable balances as fuel is consumed and billed to customers. While the accounts receivable balance has decreased since December 2023, it remains elevated coming out of the pandemic and has led to higher bad debt expense and higher write-offs in 2023 and 2024, following the end of the moratorium on disconnections. The higher bad debt expense is expected to continue until the Utilities return to pre-pandemic accounts receivable balances, along with a decrease in volume, for delinquent accounts. The Maui windstorm and wildfires have not and are not anticipated to materially impact accounts receivable, however, it has and will continue to lead to higher bad debt expense. As of December 31, 2024, approximately \$18.3 million of the Utilities' accounts receivables were over 30 days past due, which is a decrease of approximately 17% since December 2023. In addition to the cash flow impact from delayed collection of accounts receivable, lower kWh sales relative to the level of kWh sales approved in the last rate case generally result in delayed timing of cash flows, resulting in higher working capital requirements (see "Recent Developments" in the Electric utility section below).

If further liquidity is deemed necessary in the short term, Hawaiian Electric could also use its available capacity on its \$250 million ABL Facility, reduce the pace of capital spending related to non-essential projects, manage O&M expenses, seek borrowings on a secured basis, and explore asset sales.

HEI Consolidated material cash requirements. Material cash requirements of HEI Consolidated include: payments related to settlement of tort-related legal claims and cross claims; Utility related capital expenditures (including capital expenditures related to wildfires and wildfire mitigations), labor and benefits costs, O&M expenses, legal and consulting costs related to the Maui windstorm and wildfires, fuel and purchase power costs, and debt and interest payments; HEI related labor and benefits costs, debt and interest payments and legal and consulting costs related to the Maui windstorm and wildfires; and HEI equity contributions to support Pacific Current's sustainable infrastructure investments.

Forecasted HEI consolidated "net cash used in investing activities" consists primarily of the net capital expenditures of the Utilities principally related to maintaining and modernizing the grid to allow for the integration of more renewable energy, improved customer reliability, greater system efficiency and enhanced resilience. The Utilities' capital expenditures are forecasted to be funded primarily through a combination of retained earnings and proceeds from other sources of debt financings (see also discussion regarding other material cash requirements under "Financial Condition—Liquidity and capital resources," contained in the "Electric utility" section below). In addition to the funds required for the Utilities' construction programs and debt maturities, with respect to HEI, approximately \$50 million will be required in the fourth quarter of 2025 to repay maturing long-term debt if not refinanced. In the future, if the Company is unable to refinance scheduled maturing debt, then debt maturities are expected to be repaid with the proceeds from existing cash on hand, other medium- or long-term debt, and/or dividends from subsidiaries. The ability of Hawaiian Electric to pay dividends or make other distributions to HEI are subject to contractual and regulatory restrictions (see Note 15 of the Consolidated Financial Statements). Additional debt and/or equity financing, if available, may be utilized to invest in the Utilities or Pacific Current; to pay down commercial paper or other short-term borrowings, if any; to pay interest costs; or to fund unanticipated expenditures, such as increases in the costs of, or an acceleration of, the construction of capital projects of the Utilities or unanticipated utility capital expenditures. In addition, existing debt may be refinanced prior to maturity with additional debt or equity financing (or both).

Certain Maui windstorm and wildfires legal-related costs of HEI and the Utilities are recoverable under \$165 million of excess liability insurance, \$25 million of miscellaneous professional liability insurance, and \$145 million of directors and officers liability insurance policies (see further information in Note 2 of the Consolidated Financial Statements). As of December 31, 2024, HEI and the Utilities have approximately \$13 million, nil and \$122 million of insurance coverage remaining under the excess liability, professional liability and directors and officers liability policies, respectively, after deducting applicable retention amounts, amounts that have been recovered under insurance policies (including the *One 'Ohana Initiative* contribution), and amounts expected to be recovered for incurred costs and recognized as a receivable as of year-end.

Selected short-term and long-term contractual obligations and commitments . Information about payments under the specified contractual obligations and commitments of HEI and its subsidiaries was as follows:

December 31, 2024	Payments due by period						
(in millions)	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	After five years	Total
Contractual obligations							
Short-term borrowings	\$ 49	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	49
Long-term debt	110	153	435	274	51	1,790	2,813
Interest on short-term and long-term debt	130	120	103	88	80	703	1,224
Settlement Agreements	479	479	479	478	—	—	1,915
Operating and finance leases							
PPAs classified as leases	50	50	50	45	45	672	912
Other leases	13	13	7	5	5	24	67
Hawaiian Electric open purchase order obligations ⁴	191	163	41	14	6	23	438
Hawaiian Electric fuel oil purchase obligations (estimate based on fuel oil price at December 31)	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Hawaiian Electric purchase power obligations—minimum fixed capacity charges not classified as leases	101	102	106	105	105	800	1,319
Liabilities for uncertain tax positions	1	—	7	—	—	—	8
Total (estimated)	\$ 1,129	\$ 1,080	\$ 1,228	\$ 1,009	\$ 292	\$ 4,012	\$ 8,750

¹ Includes contractual obligations and commitments for capital expenditures and expense amounts.

The table above does not include other categories of obligations and commitments, such as deferred taxes, certain trade payables, amounts that will become payable in future periods under collective bargaining and other employment agreements and employee benefit plans, potential settlements of securities class action and shareholder lawsuits, and potential refunds of amounts collected from ratepayers (e.g., under the earnings sharing mechanism). As of December 31, 2024, the fair value of the assets held in trusts to satisfy the obligations of the Company's retirement benefit plans did not exceed the retirement benefit plans' benefit obligation. Minimum funding requirements for retirement benefit plans have not been included in the table above; however, see Note 11 of the Consolidated Financial Statements for 2025 estimated retirement benefit plan obligations and contributions.

See Note 4 of the Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of the Utilities' commitments.

Operating activities provided net cash of \$487 million in 2024, \$551 million in 2023 and \$454 million in 2022, of which operating activities from continuing operations provided net cash of \$428 million in 2024, \$443 million in 2023 and \$334 million in 2022. Investing activities provided net cash of \$258 million in 2024 and used net cash of \$257 million in 2023 and \$1,129 million in 2022, of which investing activities from continuing operations used net cash of \$334 million in 2024, \$436 million in 2023 and \$351 million in 2022. In 2024, 2023 and 2022, net cash used in investing activities from continuing activities was primarily due to capital expenditures.

Financing activities provided net cash of \$155 million in 2024, \$196 million in 2023 and \$568 million in 2022, of which financing activities from continuing operations provided net cash of \$498 million in 2024, \$203 million in 2023 and \$6 million in 2022. In 2024, net cash provided by financing activities from continuing operations included issuance of common stock (common stock offering) and increase in short-term debt, partly offset by repayment of long-term debt and revolving credit facilities. In 2023, net cash provided by financing activities from continuing operations included proceeds from revolving credit facilities, long-term debt and short-term debt, partly offset by repayment of long-term and short-term debt, net decreases in short-term borrowings and payment of common and preferred stock dividends. In 2022, net cash provided by financing activities from continuing operations included proceeds from long-term debt and short-term debt and net increases in short-term borrowings, partly offset by repayment of long-term debt and payment of common and preferred stock dividends.

Other than capital contributions from their parent company, intercompany services (and related intercompany payables and receivables), Hawaiian Electric's periodic short-term borrowings from HEI (and related interest) and the payment of dividends to HEI, the electric utility is largely autonomous in its operating, investing and financing activities. (See the electric utility segment's discussion of its cash flows in its "Liquidity and capital resources" sections below.) During 2024, Hawaiian Electric and ASB (through ASB Hawaii prior to its sale) paid cash dividends to HEI of \$26 million and nil, respectively.

In August 2023, due to the potential impact from the Maui windstorm and wildfires, the HEI Board of Directors voted to suspend the quarterly cash dividend, starting after the second quarter 2023 dividend. This action is intended to allow the Company to provide additional liquidity and allocate cash to rebuilding and restoring power and help ensure a strong future for the Utilities and the Bank it previously owned. The ASB Board of Directors suspended its quarterly cash dividends to HEI, starting after the second quarter 2023 dividend, and the Hawaiian Electric Board of Directors suspended its quarterly dividends to HEI, starting with the second quarter 2024 dividend, which would have been paid in the third quarter of 2024. The decision of the Hawaiian Electric Board of Directors to suspend its dividend to HEI was based upon the size of the proposed settlement of wildfire tort litigation and the fact that, although HEI and the Utilities have sufficient liquidity to fund the first settlement payment, no definitive funding plan currently exists for the remaining settlement payment liability.

A portion of the net assets of Hawaiian Electric is not available for transfer to HEI in the form of dividends, loans or advances without regulatory approval. In the absence of an unexpected material adverse change in the financial condition of the electric utilities, such restrictions are not expected to significantly affect the operations of HEI or its ability to meet its debt or other cash obligations. See Note 15 of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

The consolidated capital structure of HEI was as follows:

December 31	2024		2023	
(dollars in millions)				
Short-term borrowings, net	\$	49	1 %	\$ — — %
Long-term debt, net		2,800	64	2,842 54
Preferred stock of subsidiaries		34	1	34 1
Common stock equity		1,479	34	2,345 45
	\$	4,362	100 %	\$ 5,221 100 %

Prior to the Maui windstorm and wildfires, HEI utilized 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, including short-term financing needs of its subsidiaries. HEI also periodically makes short-term loans to Hawaiian Electric to meet Hawaiian Electric's cash requirements, including the funding of loans by Hawaiian Electric to Hawaii Electric Light and Maui Electric, but no such short-term loans to Hawaiian Electric were outstanding as of December 31, 2024. Historically, HEI also periodically utilized unsecured long-term debt, 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. The downgrades of HEI's credit ratings will impact HEI's ability to access capital markets and other sources of debt and equity financing, if at all, in a timely manner and on acceptable terms.

See Notes 6 and 7 of the Consolidated Financial Statements for a brief description of the Company's loans.

In August 2023, the credit ratings of HEI and Hawaiian Electric were subject to multiple downgrades, including to ratings below investment grade, by Fitch, Moody's and S&P. These rating actions were primarily due to the uncertainty facing the Company due to the damages caused by the Maui windstorm and wildfires. As of February 14, 2025, the Fitch, Moody's and S&P ratings of HEI were as follows:

	Fitch	Moody's	S&P
Long-term issuer default, long-term corporate family and issuer credit, respectively	B	B1	B-
Short-term issuer default, commercial paper and commercial paper, respectively	B	NP	B
Outlook	Stable	Stable	Negative

Note: The above ratings reflect only the view, at the time the ratings are issued or affirmed, 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.

The Company's credit rating downgrades related to the Maui windstorm and wildfires will continue to adversely impact its ability to access capital markets and other sources of debt and equity financing, if at all, in a timely manner and on acceptable terms. Through the sale of common stock in September 2024, the Company has raised sufficient cash to pay the first installment of the settlement of wildfire tort claims expected to be made no earlier than the fourth quarter of 2025. The Company is currently working with its financial advisors on a financing plan to raise the additional capital required to fund its remaining wildfire tort claims. While management believes the Company will be able to raise the necessary capital, there is no assurance that management's plans will be successful. The potential damages and losses related to the Maui windstorm and wildfires and related lawsuits (see further information in Note 2 of the Consolidated Financial Statements), the suspension of dividends from Hawaiian Electric, the economic impact of higher fuel prices, inflation, higher interest rates, tightening of monetary policy and geopolitical situations, create significant uncertainty, and the Company cannot predict the extent or duration of these conditions, the future effects that these conditions will have on the Company's financing plan, cost of capital and its ability to access

additional capital, or the future impacts on the Company's financial position, results of operations, and cash flows.

See Item 1A. Risk Factors for further discussion of risks and uncertainties. See "Credit ratings" in Hawaiian Electric's MD&A for Hawaiian Electric's credit ratings. The downgrades of HEI's and Hawaiian Electric's credit ratings impacted the Company's ability to access capital markets and other sources of debt and equity financing, if at all, in a timely manner and on HEI's acceptable terms.

On September 25, 2024, HEI completed the sale of 62.2 million shares of common stock. The shares were issued under a registration statement registering up to \$575 million of common stock. The net proceeds from the sale of common stock amounted to approximately \$557.7 million and will be used to fund the Company's contribution to the expected Maui wildfire tort litigation settlement and for general corporate purposes.

On September 19, 2024, HEI filed with the SEC an at-the-market (ATM) offering program under which HEI may offer and sell, from time to time at its sole discretion, its common stock, without par value, having an aggregate offering price of up to \$250 million. To date, HEI has not sold any common stock under this program.

There were no new issuances of common stock through the HEIRSP 401(k) Plan in 2024, 2023 or 2022 and HEI satisfied the share purchase requirements of the HEIRSP 401(k) Plan through open market purchases of its common stock. There were no new issuances of common stock through the Dividend Reinvestment Program (DRIP) from January 2023 through September 4, 2023, December 6 through December 31, 2023, in 2024 or in 2022 and HEI satisfied the share purchase requirements of the DRIP through open market purchases of its common stock. From September 5 through December 5, 2023, HEI satisfied the share purchase requirements of the Dividend Reinvestment Program (DRIP) through new issuances of approximately 0.5 million shares of common stock, amounting to \$6.6 million, primarily for participants receiving the September 2023 dividend payment.

Off-balance sheet arrangements. Although the Company and the Utilities have certain 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 and the Utilities' 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 serve 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 or the Utilities in an unconsolidated entity that provides financing, liquidity, market risk or credit risk support to the Company or the Utilities, or engages in leasing, hedging or research and development services with the Company or the Utilities.

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 pension and other postretirement benefit obligations; contingencies and litigation; income taxes; regulatory assets and liabilities; and asset retirement obligations (AROs). 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 the 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 results of operations and financial condition, and 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 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 & Risk Committee and, as applicable, the Hawaiian Electric Audit & Risk Committee.

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

Pension and other postretirement benefits obligations. The Company's benefit obligations and 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, earnings and realized and unrealized gains and losses on plan assets, and changes made to the provisions of the plans. Costs may also be significantly affected by changes in key actuarial assumptions, including the expected return on plan assets, the discount rate and mortality. The Company's accounting for retirement benefits under the plans in which the employees of the Utilities participate is also adjusted to account for the impact of decisions by the 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 discount rate used to calculate the Company's benefit obligations is a significant assumption that affects the Company's benefit obligations. As of December 31, 2024, the discount rates for HEI and the Utilities' pension and other benefits plans were 5.77% and 5.72%, respectively. Based on various assumptions in Note 11 of the Consolidated Financial Statements, sensitivities of the projected benefit obligation (PBO) and accumulated postretirement benefit obligation (APBO) as of December 31, 2024, associated with a change in the discount rate, were as follows and constitute "forward-looking statements":

Actuarial assumption	Change in assumption in basis points	Impact on HEI Consolidated PBO or APBO	Impact on Consolidated Hawaiian Electric PBO or APBO
(dollars in millions)			
Pension benefits			
Discount rate	+/-50	\$(116)/\$129	\$(113)/\$126
Other benefits			
Discount rate	+/-50	\$(7)/\$7	\$(6)/\$7

Also, see Notes 1 and 11 of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Contingencies and litigation. The Company is subject to proceedings (including PUC 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. 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.

HEI and Hawaiian Electric evaluated various financing plans to pay the amounts included in the Settlement Agreements (refer to "Recent Developments" and Note 2 of the Consolidated Financial Statements) and determined that paying in four equal annual installments is the most viable option and aligns with the Companies' expectations of how the settlement amount will be paid. The Utilities recorded a settlement accrual of \$1.92 billion which reflects their best estimate of the loss contingency. The Utilities also recorded an additional \$40 million in other accounts receivable, net as shown on the Utilities' Consolidated Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2024, based on the amounts expected to be remaining under the applicable insurance policies at time of settlement payment.

See Notes 1, 2 and 4 of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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.

In 2024, the Company generated a \$287.1 million capital loss from the sale of ASB. For federal tax purposes, any excess capital loss is first carried back three-years, and then carried forward for up to five-years to offset future capital gains. For Hawaii state tax purposes, unused capital losses can only be carried forward for up to five-years, with no carryback option available. Since capital losses can only be offset against capital gains, the Company believes it is more likely than not that the tax benefit of the capital loss on the sale of ASB will not be realized, because there is no expectation of generating capital gains.

and no tax strategies in place to produce capital gains within the next five years before the loss expires. Therefore, a valuation allowance totaling \$66.4 million for federal and state was recorded in 2024 for HEI consolidated, related to the capital loss.

The Company has agreed to settle the Maui windstorm and wildfires tort-related legal claims on a global basis. This nonrecurring settlement will create a net operating loss (NOL) of approximately \$1.878 billion resulting in a total deferred tax asset (DTA) of \$483.7 million. The Company analyzed the positive and negative evidence of each source of taxable income that will allow the DTA to be realized as enumerated in ASC 740. Other than the capital loss carryforward discussed above, the Company expects to fully utilize current DTAs that will be generated over the next seventeen-year period for HEI consolidated and thirteen-year period for Hawaiian Electric consolidated, based on estimated income projections (exclusive of future reversals of taxable temporary differences). The Company believes that the DTA generated from the nonrecurring settlement, along with historical DTAs, will be fully utilized, with the exception of the capital loss carryforward. The Company has generated consistent earnings over the past three years exclusive of the nonrecurring settlement. The Company believes that it is more likely than not that the Company will realize the benefits of its gross DTAs, other than the capital loss carryforward, including the \$483.7 million DTA recognized as a result of the settlement. If estimated future income projections turn out to be lower, it should be noted that the DTA related to the NOL carryforward does not expire.

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 Note 13 of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Following is a discussion of the electric utility segment. Additional segment information is shown in Note 3 of the Consolidated Financial Statements. The discussion concerning Hawaiian Electric should be read in conjunction with its consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes.

Electric utility

Executive overview and strategy. The Utilities provide electricity on all the principal islands in the state, other than Kauai, to approximately 95% of the state's population, and operate five separate grids. The Utilities' mission is to provide innovative energy leadership for Hawaii, to meet the needs and expectations of customers and communities, and to empower them with safe, reliable, affordable clean energy. The goal is to create a safe, modern, resilient, flexible, and dynamic electric grid that protects Hawaii from impacts of climate change and enables an optimal mix of distributed energy resources, such as private rooftop solar, demand response, and grid-scale resources to enable the creation of smart, sustainable, resilient communities and achieve their decarbonization goals that are aligned with the statutory goal to achieve a 100% renewable portfolio standard and net-negative carbon emissions by 2045.

Recent developments. See also "Recent developments" in HEI's MD&A and Note 2 of the Consolidated Financial Statements, which includes disclosures relating to Maui windstorm and wildfires.

In 2024, the Utilities accrued estimated wildfire liabilities of approximately \$1.92 billion (pre-tax) related to the settlement of the Maui windstorm and wildfire tort-related legal claims (see Note 2 of the Consolidated Financial Statements). For the full year 2024, the Utilities incurred net losses of approximately \$1.23 billion.

For the full year 2024, operation and maintenance expenses were higher by approximately \$76 million, or 14%, as compared to 2023. The increase was mainly due to an agreement to settle indemnification claims asserted by the State of Hawaii, higher property and general liability insurance costs, wildfire mitigation program expenditures primarily related to inspections, and higher outside services for legal, engineering and grant management, partially offset by labor and associated costs for the Maui windstorm and wildfires incurred in 2023.

For the full year 2024, kWh sales volume decreased 0.1% from 2023 levels. The slight decrease reflects the impacts of the Maui windstorm and wildfires. Maui consumption showed a year-over-year decrease of 6.0% in the first half of 2024 due to the reduction in sales after the wildfires, and a 4.3% increase over the second half due to the partial recovery relative to the months immediately following the wildfires.

The price of crude oil has decreased about 2.4% compared to the prior year. The Utilities are able to pass through fuel costs to customers and have limited fuel cost exposure through a 2% fuel cost-risk sharing mechanism (approximately \$3.7 million maximum penalty/reward exposure annually).

In December 2024, the consumer price index increased 2.9% over the last 12 months. In Hawaii, the November 2024

Urban Hawaii (Honolulu) Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased 3.5% over the last 12 months. Under the PBR framework, inflation risk for the Utilities is partially mitigated by an Annual Rate Adjustment (ARA), which is based on a formula that includes a compounded and non-compounded portion.

- The compounded portion of the ARA adjustment includes an adjustment for the annual change in inflation based on the estimated change in Gross Domestic Product Price Index (GDPPI) for the upcoming year, less a predetermined annual productivity factor (currently set at zero), less a 0.22% customer dividend, applied to a basis equal to test year target revenues plus the RAM Revenue adjustments in effect prior to the implementation of PBR, plus the prior adjustment year's compounded portion of the ARA adjustment. The inflation factor percentage is the consensus projection of annual percentage change in GDPPI for the following calendar year published by Blue Chip Economic Indicators each October. For the 2024 calendar year, the forecasted 2024 GDPPI was 2.18% (net of the 0.22% customer dividend), measured in October 2023, and became effective in rates on January 1, 2024. For the 2025 calendar year, the forecasted 2025 GDPPI was 1.98% (net of the 0.22% customer dividend), measured in October 2024, and became effective in rates on January 1, 2025.
- The non-compounded portion of the ARA adjustment includes a subtractive component, representing the management audit savings commitment, or refund to customers, which was approved by the PUC for the years 2021 through 2025.

Customer accounts receivable decreased in 2024 by \$44 million, or 18% with the number of accounts past due greater than 90 days decreasing by 29% since December 31, 2023. The decrease in accounts receivables was primarily driven by receipt of government and other program assistance, higher cash receipts associated with increased disconnection efforts and a change in bill due date from 19 days to 15 days in March 2024, along with lower customer bills resulting from lower fuel prices. At this time, while accounts receivable balances continue to remain elevated compared to pre-pandemic levels, it has been trending down closer to pre-pandemic levels, with the exception for Maui County, and the decrease in accounts receivable balances since the beginning of the year has reduced working capital requirements and benefited the Utilities' liquidity. See "Financial Condition—Liquidity and capital resources" for additional information.

System reliability. On March 25, 2024, the Utilities called on Hawaii Island customers to reduce or shift their electricity usage, and in certain instances initiated rolling outages due to a generation capacity shortfall. The situation was due to Hamakua Energy's unexpected plant shutdown in late February 2024 and also due to the unavailability of generators that have experienced mechanical problems, were at reduced output, or were undergoing maintenance. During that time, generation margins were below targeted levels, especially when wind, solar and hydroelectric output were lower than forecasted. On April 24, 2024, the Utilities lifted their request to conserve electricity as several of the Utilities' large generators returned to service and on June 3, 2024 Hamakua Energy completed replacement of one combustion turbine and returned it to service. The second combustion turbine returned to service on September 9, 2024. See above in "HEI MD&A—"All Other" segment" for discussion relating to Hamakua Energy's unexpected plant shutdown. While Hamakua Energy has returned to service, their total output remains restricted due to needed fuel system inspections and repairs that will not be completed until mid Q1 2025. However, adequate generation margins are expected based on forecasted load and maintenance schedules.

Since the August 2023 Maui windstorm and wildfires, the Utilities have developed a set of Interim Wildfire Safety Measures (IWSM) to mitigate the risk of wildfires in areas identified as having higher risk of wildfire in all service territories (Oahu, Maui County, and Hawaii Island). These interim measures represent actions the Utilities have performed in 2024. On January 10, 2025, the Utilities filed its 2025-2027 Wildfire Safety Strategy, which outlines its plans to reduce wildfire risk throughout its service territories over the next three years. In the near term, it is anticipated that these measures will result in disruptions to service and negatively impact T&D SAIDI and SAIFI. While the Utilities work to refine these measures over time to mitigate customer impacts, the Utilities are currently focused on taking immediate steps to keep island communities safe during extreme weather events. For a discussion regarding the launch of the Public Safety Power Shutoff (PSPS) program, see discussion below under "Wildfire Safety Measures."

Regulatory developments. On November 15, 2021, former President Biden signed into law the \$1.2 trillion Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA), which includes approximately \$550 billion of new federal spending to be allocated over the next five years through various programs. The funding will help the State of Hawaii achieve its sustainability goals, including renewable energy, resilience, and decarbonization, while also prioritizing economic development, equity and affordability. The Utilities have been pursuing potential grant funding of projects under various programs as primary applicant as well as in partnership with other organizations. On August 7, 2024, the Utilities received a notification from the U.S. Department of Energy that their Climate Adaption Transmission and Distribution Resilience Program (Resilience Program) application for \$95 million in federal funds under IIJA was officially awarded. See "Utility projects" in Note 4 of the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional discussions.

On August 16, 2022, former President Biden signed into law the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 (IRA) that provides for \$258 billion in energy-related provisions over a 10-year period. The provisions of the IRA are intended to, among other things, lower gasoline and electricity prices, incentivize clean energy investment and promote reductions in carbon emissions. The

Utilities are exploring clean energy tax incentives included in the IRA that may further reduce the Utilities' recovery under the EPRM and cost to customers. See [Note 13 of the Consolidated Financial Statements](#) for additional information.

In January 2025, President Trump issued multiple Executive Orders (EOs) that impact both IJA and IRA funding. EO 14154 entitled *Unleashing American Energy* ordered to immediately pause disbursement of funds appropriated through IJA and IRA grants, which is causing delays in processing the Utilities' requests for reimbursement for the Resilience Program and may potentially lead to project delays and economic uncertainty. The EO entitled *Ending Radical and Wasteful Government DEI Programs and Preferencing* resulted in the federal contracting officer ordering recipients to cease all diversity, equity and inclusion and community benefits plan activities funded by federal grants as of January 28, 2025, which could potentially impact the Utilities' existing community benefits agreements with some third parties and commitments included in the Resilience Program project costs. The Utilities are unable to predict the timing or amount of the funding the Utilities may receive as a result of the two EOs mentioned above.

For a discussion regarding the impact of the Maui windstorm and wildfires on the Utilities' liquidity and capital resources, see discussion under "Financial Condition—Liquidity and capital resources."

Performance-based regulations. On December 23, 2020, the PUC issued a D&O (PBR D&O) approving a new performance-based regulation framework (PBR Framework). See "Regulatory proceedings" in Note 4 of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Wildfire Safety Measures. The Utilities first began developing a Wildfire Safety Strategy in 2019 and continue to adapt the plan to address the elevated risks in Hawaii. Since the Maui windstorm and wildfires, the Utilities developed a set of Interim Wildfire Safety Measures to reduce the risk of wildfires associated with utility infrastructure in service territory areas identified as posing a higher wildfire risk. These interim measures represent actions the Utilities had either already started, or were to start in 2024, while simultaneously working to develop a more comprehensive strategy. These actions included wildfire risk analysis, operation procedures and grid design changes, enhanced inspection and vegetation management plans, and system hardening. In January 2025 the Utilities developed and filed with the Hawaii PUC a 2025-2027 Wildfire Safety Strategy, which identifies risk mitigation strategies to perform over the next three years across its service territories. The strategies and actions include additional operational changes, grid hardening work, enhanced inspections and vegetation management, and risk modeling to inform and prioritize hardening work and operational actions. The Wildfire Safety Strategy is estimated at \$450 million to implement over the 2025-2027 period. The Utilities are planning to submit a PUC application for EPRM cost recovery in the first quarter of 2025.

One of the interim measures is the Public Safety Power Shutoff (PSPS) program, which calls for the Utilities to preventatively de-energize circuits in areas identified as high fire risk during certain weather conditions. The PSPS program launched on July 1, 2024 and is ready to use, if and when it is needed, and as the last line of defense to protect customers, communities and employees. The initial PSPS protocols and operational procedures represent an early-stage iteration, which will evolve over time as more analytical, forecast, and situational awareness capabilities and wildfire mitigations are deployed. De-energizing circuits in high wildfire risk areas will lead to extended interruptions for many customers, even if not in a high wildfire risk area. The Utilities will continue to work with key stakeholders in balancing the risk of utility-related wildfires with the public consequences of not having electricity.

Transition to a decarbonized and sustainable energy future. The Utilities are fully committed to leading and enabling pathways to a decarbonized and sustainable energy future for Hawaii. A sustainable energy future is one that focuses on delivering electricity safely, reliably and affordably, strengthening resilience and shifting away from fossil-fueled resources. The Utilities believe that a holistic approach to climate change is needed, working on both climate mitigation efforts along with climate adaptation efforts. Climate mitigation requires achieving the Utilities' decarbonization and renewable energy commitments, facilitating and promoting beneficial electrification, and deploying carbon removal and offsets among other levers to reduce statewide emissions.

In the fourth quarter of 2021, the Utilities outlined their Climate Action Plan to cut carbon emissions from power generation 70% by 2030, compared to a 2005 baseline. The emissions covered by this goal include stack emissions from generation owned by Hawaiian Electric and IPPs who sell electricity to the Utilities. Since that time, delays and cancellations in the commercial operation of new renewable third-party generation resources and higher costs as a result of supply chain disruptions and inflationary pressures, as well as federal policies related to solar panel imports have slowed the pace of progress toward reducing GHG emissions. Also, see the "Developments in renewable energy efforts—New renewable PPAs" section below. The downgrade of Hawaiian Electric's credit ratings after the Maui windstorm and wildfires is anticipated to be an additional impediment to completion of new renewable energy and storage projects due to concerns of independent power producers regarding their ability to procure low-cost financing. Therefore, legislation was introduced in the 2025 Hawaii State Legislature to alleviate concerns of independent power producers and their financing parties with regards to the Company's credit rating. As a result of these challenges, the Utilities expect the planned 70% reduction in carbon emissions to be achieved later than the original 2030 target date. However, the Utilities will continue to replace significant amounts of fossil fuel

generation with renewable energy between now and 2030 and expect to meet or exceed the State of Hawaii's RPS goals.

Hawaiian Electric has also committed to achieving net zero carbon emissions from power generation by 2045 or sooner. While the timing of the Utilities' carbon reduction goals will be adjusted, key elements of the 2030 plan have already been completed or remain on track to be completed by 2030, including the closure of the state's last coal-fired IPP plant that occurred in September 2022, increasing rooftop solar by more than 50% over 2021 levels, retiring six fossil fuel generating units, increasing grid-scale and customer-owned storage, expanding geothermal resources, and creating customer incentives for using clean, lower-cost energy at certain times of the day and using less fossil-fueled energy at night. The retirement of fossil-fueled generating units is consistent with state policy and supported by Hawaii State law.

In January 2025, the State of Hawaii issued two key policy documents and an alternative fuel study. The Hawaii PUC issued its 2024 Inclinations on the Future of Energy in Hawaii (2024 PUC Inclinations). The 2024 PUC Inclinations are intended to provide a guide for the completion of energy infrastructure upgrades for public safety, reliability and resiliency. This includes among other items, strategic hardening, diversification and enhancements of transmission and distribution systems, expedited replacement of older fossil fired generation, streamlined interconnection for renewable utility scale and distributed energy resources, including a specific goal to limit fossil fuel generation to no more than 40% on each island by 2030, software and hardware improvement to prevent cybersecurity threats, creation of resilience hubs, and integration of electric, gas, and renewable resources to support continuity of energy, telecommunications, water and wastewater services. The 2024 PUC Inclinations specifically state that "Strategic ownership of new generation (by the Utilities) may be beneficial, especially when such ownership stabilizes, utility finances, benefits from low-interest federal loans or advances other objectives such as operational accountability, resilience and public safety."

Governor Josh Green issued Executive Order No. 25-01, Accelerating Hawaii's Transition Toward 100 Percent Renewable Energy (EO 25-01). EO 25-01 sets forth collective actions to accelerate the State's decarbonization, stabilize and reduce energy costs, lower the State's carbon footprint, strengthen energy security, and gain access to capital for the energy transition. Among other actions, EO 25-01 calls for 100% renewable electricity production in the counties of Hawaii and Maui by 2035 and achieving a 70% reduction of Oahu's greenhouse gas emissions reductions from the electricity sector by 2035, using 2005 as a baseline, calls for the maximization of distributed solar energy paired with energy storage, including the installation of 50,000 new distributed energy resources by 2030, accelerating permitting tied to renewable energy, approving interconnection, and addressing energy burdens on low- and moderate-income residents.

The Hawaii State Energy Office's Alternative Fuel, Repowering and Energy Transition Study expresses concern about the speed of the transition to renewable energy and cites to the continued reliance on imported oil as a driver of high bills and intense carbon emissions. The report makes a case for the use of liquefied natural gas on Oahu to replace low sulfur fuel oil during the transition to 100% renewable energy, and names several entities as potential investors that could help speed the transition. The Utilities are currently evaluating how their existing plans fit within these policies. Importantly all three documents recognize that to achieve the State's ambitious goals is a collective effort that will require government agencies, electric utilities, and private stakeholders to work together, acknowledging that each of these groups has an important role to play. The 2024 PUC Inclinations for example state: "Energy utilities, government agencies and private stakeholders must embrace an ethos of collective responsibility to confront and effectively mitigate the vulnerabilities revealed by Lahaina's heartbreaking tragedy, the COVID pandemic, ongoing global unrest, cybersecurity threats and the overarching climate crisis. The PUC later states: "The Commission does not expect energy utilities to accelerate their transformation without regulatory assistance and third-party resources." All three documents also recognize the progress made to date towards the State's renewable energy goals. The Utilities remain committed to working with all stakeholders to reach Hawaii's ambitious renewable energy goals.

Hawaii's renewable portfolio standard law requires electric utilities to meet an RPS of 30%, 40%, 70% and 100% by December 31, 2020, 2030, 2040 and 2045, respectively. Hawaii law has also established a target of sequestering more atmospheric carbon and greenhouse gases than emitted within the state by 2045. The Utilities' strategies and plans are fully aligned in meeting these targets (see also "Integrated Grid Planning" below).

The Utilities have made significant progress on the path to clean energy and have been successful in achieving RPS goals. To date the Utilities have met all of the statutory RPS goals, including exceeding the latest milestone RPS target of 30% for 2020, where it achieved an RPS of 34.5%. In July 2022, former Governor Ige signed Act 240 (H.B.2089), that amended the RPS calculation from renewable energy as a percentage of sales to renewable energy as a percentage of total generation. The amended RPS calculation results in a lower calculated percentage than the amount calculated under the previous methodology. For example, the 2022 RPS achieved under the revised RPS calculation was 31.8% versus 39.1% under the prior method. The change in the definition is effective from July 2022 forward and will require that the Utilities acquire more renewable energy than under the previous RPS calculation to comply with the RPS milestones; however, the Utilities expect to continue to meet the RPS milestones under the amended RPS law. (See "Developments in renewable energy efforts" below).

If the Utilities are not successful in meeting the RPS targets as mandated by law, the PUC could assess a penalty of \$20 for every megawatt-hour (MWh) that an electric utility is deficient. Based on the level of total generation in 2024, a 1% shortfall in meeting the 2030 RPS requirement of 40% would translate into a penalty of approximately \$2.1 million. The PUC has the discretion to reduce the penalty 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. In addition to penalties under the RPS law, failure to meet the mandated RPS targets would be expected to result in a higher proportion of fossil fuel-based generation than if the RPS target had been achieved, which in turn would be expected to subject the Utilities to limited commodity fossil fuel price exposure under a fuel cost risk-sharing mechanism. The fuel cost risk-sharing mechanism apportions 2% of the fuel cost risk to the utilities (and 98% to ratepayers) and has a maximum exposure (or benefit) of \$3.7 million. Conversely, the Utilities have incentives under PIMs that provide a financial reward for accelerating the achievement of renewable generation as a percentage of total generation, including customer supplied generation. In 2024, the Utilities achieved a 35.8% RPS accruing a reward of \$1.9 million based on \$10/MWh in exceedance of 34.0% RPS. In 2025, the Utilities are eligible for a reward of \$10/MWh in exceedance of 35.0% RPS.

The Utilities are fully aligned with, and supportive of, state policy to achieve a decarbonized future and have made significant progress in reducing emissions through renewable energy and electrification. This alignment with state policy is reflected in management compensation programs and the Utilities' long-range plans, which include aspirational targets in order to catalyze action and accelerate the transition away from fossil fuels throughout their operations at a pace more rapid than dictated by current law. The long-range plans, including aspirational targets, serve as guiding principles in the Utilities' continued transformation, and are updated regularly to adapt to changing technology, costs, and other factors. While there is no financial penalty for failure to achieve the Utilities' long-range aspirational objectives, the Utilities recognize that there are environmental and social costs from the continued use of fossil fuels.

The State of Hawaii's policy is supported by the regulatory framework and includes a number of mechanisms designed to maintain the Utilities' financial stability during the transition toward the State's decarbonized future. Under the sales decoupling mechanism, the Utilities are allowed to recover from customers, target test year revenues, independent of the level of kWh sales, which have generally trended lower over time as privately-owned DER have been added to the grid and energy efficiency measures have been put into place. Other regulatory mechanisms under the PBR framework reduce some of the regulatory lag during the multi-year rate plan (MRP), such as the annual revenue adjustment to provide annual changes in utility revenues, including inflationary adjustments, and the exceptional project recovery mechanism, which allows the Utilities to recover and earn on certain approved eligible projects placed into service. See "Regulatory proceedings" in Note 4 of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Integrated Grid Planning. Achieving high levels of renewable energy and a carbon free electric system will require modernizing the grid through coordinated energy system planning in partnership with local communities and stakeholders. To accomplish this, the Utilities are implementing an innovative systems approach to energy planning intended to yield the most cost-effective renewable energy and decarbonization pathways that incorporates customer and stakeholder input.

The Integrated Grid Planning (IGP) process utilizes an inclusive and transparent stakeholder engagement model to provide an avenue for interested parties to engage with the Utilities and contribute meaningful input throughout the IGP process. The IGP Stakeholder Council, Technical Advisory Panel and Working groups have been established and meet regularly to provide feedback and input on specific issues and process steps in the IGP. On March 7, 2024, the PUC accepted the Utilities' final Integrated Grid Plan. The Integrated Grid Plan proposes actionable steps to decarbonize the electric grid on the State of Hawaii's timeline, with a flexible framework that can adapt to future technologies. The Integrated Grid Plan is the culmination of more than five years of partnership with stakeholders and community members across the islands. Together, they forecasted future energy needs and identified strategies to meet Hawaii's growing energy demand with 100% renewable resources.

Demand response programs. Pursuant to PUC orders, the Utilities are developing an integrated Demand Response (DR) Portfolio Plan that will enhance system operations and reduce costs to customers. The reduction in cost for the customer will take the form of either rates or incentive-based programs that will compensate customers for their participation individually, or by way of engagements with turnkey service providers that contract with the Utilities to aggregate and deliver various grid services on behalf of participating customers and their distributed assets.

On June 8, 2021, the PUC approved the Emergency Demand Response Program (EDRP), a battery storage incentive program to dispatch electricity between 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. daily from participating residential and commercial customers, to address the potential reserve shortfalls following the AES coal plant retirement. The battery bonus on Oahu is officially closed to new applications. As of December 31, 2024, the Utilities have received and approved applications totaling 47.95 MW on Oahu.

On March 30, 2022, the Utilities filed with the PUC to request expanding the EDRP for up to 15 MW on the island of Maui and received PUC approval on May 20, 2022. The EDRP on Maui became effective as of June 1, 2022. Subsequently, on June 23, 2022, the PUC approved the cost recovery of the additional incentives for both Oahu and Maui through the Demand Side

Management Surcharge. As of December 31, 2024, the battery bonus program on Maui has officially closed to new applications, and the Utilities have received and approved the applications totaling approximately 10.55 MW on Maui.

Grid modernization. The overall goal of the Grid Modernization Strategy (GMS) is to deploy modern grid investments at an appropriate priority, sequence and pace to cost-effectively maximize flexibility, minimize the risk of redundancy and obsolescence, deliver customer benefits and enable greater DER and renewable energy integration. On March 25, 2019, the PUC approved a plan for the Utilities to implement GMS Phase 1, which is the proportional deployment of advanced metering infrastructure (AMI). On February 28, 2022, the PUC expanded the scope of Phase 1 to the full service territory with a completion date set for the third quarter of 2024. The Utilities completed the formal GMS Phase 1 project on September 30, 2024, and deployed about 447,000 advanced meters, servicing approximately 95% of total customers. Approximately \$129 million of capital and deferred software costs were incurred under Phase 1 and is currently being recovered under the MPIR mechanism until such costs are included in base rates. Since formal GMS Phase 1 Project completion, the Utilities continue to deploy advanced meters as part of normal Meter Shop operations under the existing Annual Revenue Adjustment (ARA) budget.

The Utilities filed an application with the PUC on September 30, 2019 for an Advanced Distribution Management System (ADMS) as part of Phase 2 of their GMS implementation. On March 31, 2021, the Utilities filed a supplement and update to the GMS Phase 2 ADMS application to include broad deployment of field devices, which the PUC suspended on November 16, 2021, to focus the Utilities' attention on completing Phase 1. On April 17, 2023, the Utilities filed a motion with the PUC, requesting the suspended docket to be reopened and to allow the Utilities to file an updated and supplemented application for updated project costs (net of Department of Energy "DOE" Infrastructure Investment Jobs Act "IIJA" Grid Resilience and Innovation Partnerships "GRIP" Round 1 grant funding) and expansion of the Phase 2 scope to also include Operational Technology Cybersecurity Monitoring. Given the Utilities were unsuccessful in obtaining GRIP Round 1 grant funding, on May 31, 2024, the Utilities filed another updated and supplemented application for updated project costs (net of GRIP Round 2 funding), as well as the addition of Private Long-Term Evolution (PLTE) expansion and Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) expansion to the prior GMS Phase 2 scope (ADMS, Field Devices, and Operational Technology Cybersecurity Monitoring). In light of the Utilities finding out that they were not awarded GRIP Round 2 funding, the Utilities are currently re-scoping GMS Phase 2 and plan to file another updated and supplemented PUC application for updated project costs in the first quarter of 2025.

Community-based renewable energy. In December 2017, the PUC adopted a community-based renewable energy (CBRE) program framework which allows customers who cannot, or chose not to, take advantage of private rooftop solar to receive the benefits of renewable energy to help offset their monthly electric bills and support clean energy for Hawaii. The program has two phases.

The first phase, which commenced in July 2018, totaling 8 MW of solar photovoltaic (PV) only with one credit rate for each island, closed on April 9, 2020. Two phase 1 projects (28.32 kW on Maui and 270 kW on Oahu) have been operational for three years and one Phase 1 project (3,000 kW on Oahu) achieved commercial operations on October 1, 2023. Two additional phase 1 projects achieved commercial operations on April 1, 2024 (Hawaii Island: 750kW and Molokai: 250kW).

The second phase, which commenced on April 9, 2020 and subsequently expanded on July 27, 2021, allows over 250 MW across all Hawaiian Electric service territories in two tranches for small (under 250 kW), mid-tier and large system sizes to encourage a variety of system sizes. To provide opportunities for low-to-moderate income (LMI) customers to participate in the program, 23 MW of capacity for dedicated-LMI projects were awarded on November 15, 2022 through three island specific RFPs for Oahu, Maui and Hawaii Island. LMI projects do not have a size cap nor do they decrease the 250 MW capacity available to other projects. Three projects have since been withdrawn by the selected CBRE developers and the remaining 14 MW of dedicated-LMI projects are expected to become operational in 2026.

The Utilities issued the CBRE Tranche 1 RFPs for Oahu, Maui and Hawaii on April 14, 2022. The RFPs closed on August 17, 2022, and proposals were evaluated. Tranche 1 projects, which are greater than or equal to 250 kW, were awarded on February 22, 2023. Two projects on Hawaii Island were subsequently withdrawn by the developer on October 18, 2023. Two additional Hawaii Island projects were disqualified on May 13, 2024. On June 14, 2024, a project on Oahu was withdrawn by the developer. There are no remaining Tranche 1 projects in development.

For Lanai, the Utilities combined the previously issued Variable Renewable Dispatchable Generation Paired with Energy Storage RFP and the CBRE RFP to optimize the benefits of procuring renewable energy, spur development and increase the likelihood of success of the CBRE Program on Lanai. See "Developments in renewable energy efforts—Requests for renewable proposals, expressions of interest, and information" for additional information.

One CBRE proposal for Lanai was selected but negotiations were terminated on June 15, 2022. With the concurrence of the independent observer, a replacement proposal was selected on July 1, 2022. On July 25, 2022, the Utilities announced the selection of a new developer for the Lanai CBRE RFP. On September 21, 2022, the Utilities were informed by Pulama Lanai of

a project being planned on Lanai to remove the two large resorts from the grid, which represent approximately 40% of the load of the island and raises great uncertainty around the future energy needs for Lanai. On September 28, 2022, the Utilities notified the PUC that ongoing negotiations for the Lanai CBRE project would continue, but the Utilities did not execute a PPA at this time given the uncertainty due to the Pulama Lanai notification. Unfortunately, due to the lapse in time from selection, the parties were unable to reach an agreement on a PPA and on October 23, 2024, the developer submitted a withdrawal letter to the Utilities. The Utilities are considering options for procuring renewable energy on Lanai. On Molokai, proposals were only received from a single community co-op group. After evaluation of these proposals and with concurrence of the independent observer, the Utilities filed a letter on September 9, 2022, proposing to close the Molokai CBRE RFP and to work with the lone bidder to improve certain aspects of their two proposed projects outside of the RFP process for the benefit of the residents of Molokai. After successful negotiations, two contracts for solar plus storage facilities were executed and on September 29, 2023, the Utilities filed two applications with the PUC requesting approval of the contracts. On January 8, 2024, the PUC approved the two contracts.

The Utilities CBRE Phase 2 Rule 29 became effective on March 10, 2022. The Utilities are currently accepting project applications for small CBRE projects less than 250 kW in size. The PUC reserved 45 MW as well as a small amount of unallocated capacity from Phase 1 for small projects in Phase 2 on Oahu, Maui and Hawaii Island. The Utilities have developed a CBRE Portal where Subscriber Organizations can apply for small project capacity and manage subscribers for all CBRE projects in the program. Customers can also use the CBRE Portal to solicit subscription quotes, compare, and subscribe to a project once the Subscriber Organization has added their project to the portal.

Microgrid services tariff proceeding. In enacting Act 200 of 2018, the Hawaii legislature found that Hawaii's residents and businesses were vulnerable to disruptions in the islands' energy systems caused by extreme weather events or other disasters, and stated its belief that the use of microgrids would build energy resiliency into Hawaii's communities, thereby increasing public safety and security. The purpose of Act 200 was therefore to encourage and facilitate the development and use of microgrids through the establishment of a standard microgrid services tariff. In July 2018, pursuant to Act 200, the PUC opened a proceeding to investigate the establishment of a microgrid services tariff. In August 2019, the PUC issued an order prioritizing items for resolution in the docket and directed the Parties to establish working groups (the Working Group) to address issues identified by the PUC.

On May 27, 2021, the Utilities filed the Microgrid Service Tariff. On September 21, 2021, the PUC provided guidance for Phase 2 of the Microgrid Tariff proceeding, specifically identifying the objective for Phase 2 to promote self-sufficiency and resilience among microgrid project operators, as well as to further streamline the Microgrid Services Tariff where applicable. Furthermore, the PUC instructed Parties to recommend priority topics, along with supporting rationale to better inform the topics that will be discussed during this phase of the proceeding, which the parties submitted by October 21, 2021.

On April 1, 2022, the PUC established its Prioritized Issues for Resolution for Phase 2 of the Microgrid proceeding, which includes the following: 1) Microgrid Compensation and Grid Services; 2) Utility Compensation; 3) Customer Protection and Related Considerations; 4) Interconnection; and 5) Working Group coordination with related microgrid and resilience Initiatives at Hawaiian Electric and government agencies. Furthermore, the PUC established a procedural schedule to consist of quarterly status conference meetings with the PUC, a Phase 2 Working Group Report, draft of a revised Microgrid Service Tariff, Party comments to the proposed Microgrid Service Tariff, followed by a PUC D&O.

On June 30, 2022, the PUC provided further guidance to the Working Group to prioritize discussion of the microgrid types in the following order: 1) Hybrid Microgrid - Third Party Developer using Utility lines/infrastructure; 2) Hybrid Microgrid - Utility Project with Partners; and 3) Customer Microgrid. Additionally, the PUC instructed the Working Group to discuss microgrid compensation and continue the involvement of microgrid developers in working group meetings.

The Working Group met from April 2022 through October 2022 to discuss the PUC's objectives and respond to the Phase 2 priority issues. On October 31, 2022, the PUC issued a guidance letter and advised that the Working Group propose a new timeline for the Report. The Utilities and the Consumer Advocate filed a joint letter with a revised timeline on November 10, 2022. On November 21, 2022, the PUC issued an order to suspend the Phase 2 procedural schedule of the microgrid docket.

Investigation on the Establishment of Wheeling. On July 1, 2024, the PUC issued an order to institute a proceeding to investigate the establishment of electricity wheeling policies and procedures for the electric utilities for the State of Hawaii. The PUC stated that it intended to address matters using lessons learned in the initial three docket Phases to explore implementation of an intragovernmental wheeling policy and an evaluation of retail wheeling in subsequent Phases, as appropriate. The PUC scopes the first three Phases of this docket, as follows: Phase 1: Stakeholder Outreach on Intragovernmental Wheeling; Phase 2: Docket Proceeding on Intragovernmental Wheeling; Phase 3: PUC decision making step. The Wheeling proceeding is currently in Phase 1. On December 9, 2024, the PUC convened an initial Stakeholder Meeting, at which Hawaiian Electric provided a presentation on the requirements and technical feasibility to implement electricity wheeling. The Stakeholder Meeting included

a discussion on the development of a working definition of electricity wheeling and focused on intragovernmental wheeling, in particular. Discussion during the Stakeholder Meeting also addressed the topics and schedule for future Stakeholder Meetings.

Decoupling. See “Decoupling” in Note 4 of the Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of decoupling.

Regulated returns. As part of the PBR Framework’s annual review cycle, the Utilities track their rate-making ROACEs as calculated under the earnings sharing mechanism, which includes only items considered in establishing rates. At year-end, each utility’s rate-making ROACE is compared against its ROACE allowed by the PUC to determine whether earnings sharing has been triggered. The D&O in the PBR proceeding modified the earnings sharing mechanism to a symmetric arrangement. Effective with annual earnings for 2021, the earnings sharing will be triggered for achieved rate-making ROACE outside of a 300 basis points dead band above and below the current authorized rate-making ROACE of 9.5% for each of the Utilities. Earnings sharing credits or recoveries will be included in the biannual report (formally known as annual decoupling filing) to be filed with the PUC in the spring of the following year.

On August 31, 2023, the PUC issued an order temporarily suspending the ESM until further notice. The intent of the order is to address the unintended consequence of customers potentially bearing the costs associated with the Maui windstorm and wildfires through the operation of the ESM without prior PUC review. In accordance with the order, the earnings sharing adjustment is zero, for both 2024 and 2023 until the PUC lifts the suspension.

Actual and PUC-allowed returns, as of December 31, 2024, were as follows:

%	Rate-making Return on rate base (RORB)*			Book ROACE**			Rate-making ROACE***		
	Hawaiian Electric			Hawaii Electric			Hawaii Electric		
	Hawaiian Electric	Light	Maui Electric	Hawaiian Electric	Light	Maui Electric	Hawaiian Electric	Light	Maui Electric
Year ended December 31, 2024									
Utility returns	7.18	6.23	4.25	(90.47)	(38.56)	(41.81)	9.09	7.48	3.54
PUC-allowed returns	7.37	7.52	7.43	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50
Difference	(0.19)	(1.29)	(3.18)	(99.97)	(48.06)	(51.31)	(0.41)	(2.02)	(5.96)

* Based on recorded operating income and average rate base, both adjusted for items not included in determining electric rates.

** Recorded net income divided by average common equity.

*** ROACE adjusted to remove items not included by the PUC in establishing rates, such as incentive compensation.

Rate-making calculations remove the impacts of the Settlement Agreements and eliminate the balances for the asset-based lending facility (ABL Facility) on a stand-alone company basis. The Utilities have stated that customers will not be impacted by payments related to the Settlement Agreements for the Maui windstorm and wildfires, which are expected to be \$1.9 billion (see Note 2 of the Consolidated Financial Statements). The ABL Facility contains certain intercompany costs related to the ABL Facility that are eliminated on a consolidated basis, and these transactions are eliminated on a stand-alone company basis for rate-making. Therefore, the rate-making returns were adjusted to exclude these impacts.

If the Utilities were to exclude the impact of the Settlement Agreements, the book ROACE as of December 31, 2024 would be 8.70%, 6.46% and 2.65% for Hawaiian Electric, Hawaii Electric Light and Maui Electric, respectively, resulting in 7.27% on a consolidated basis.

The gap between PUC-allowed ROACEs and the ROACEs achieved is generally due to the exclusion of certain expenses from rates (for example, incentive compensation and charitable contributions), and depreciation, O&M expense and return on rate base that are in excess of what is currently being recovered through rates (the last rate case plus authorized RAM adjustments and ARA revenues).

Results of operations.

2024 vs. 2023

2024	2023	Increase (decrease)	(dollars in millions, except per barrel amounts)
\$	\$	\$	
3,207	3,270	(63)	Revenues. Net decrease largely due to:
		\$ (148)	lower fuel oil prices and lower kWh generated ^f
		3	higher other revenue and one-time true-up of billable costs
		3	gain on sale of property
		5	higher PIMs accrual
		6	higher DSM revenue
		7	higher MPIR revenue
		25	higher revenue from ARA adjustments
		34	higher kWh purchased and higher PPAC revenues, partially offset by lower purchased power energy prices ^g
1,078	1,211	(133)	Fuel oil expense¹. Net decrease largely due to lower fuel oil prices and lower kWh generated, offset in part by worse heat rate performance, impacted by battery storage round trip efficiency loss and the loss of more efficient generator units on Oahu and Hawaii Island
703	672	31	Purchased power expense^{1,2}. Net increase largely due to higher kWh purchased, along with the addition of Stage 1 and Stage 2 renewable projects, offset in part by lower purchased power energy prices and the recovery of compensable curtailment energy payments in 2023
610	534	76	Operation and maintenance expense. Net increase largely due to:
		17	the settlement of indemnification claims asserted by the State of Hawaii ³
		14	higher property and general liability insurance costs
		14	wildfire mitigation program related to inspections
		9	higher outside services for legal, engineering and grant management
		5	higher Demand Response cost
		5	higher payroll and employee benefits costs
		4	higher transmission and distribution operation and maintenance expense
		4	accrual for settlement administrative fees
		3	write-off of preliminary engineering costs
		3	more generation maintenance work performed
		2	amortization of Honolulu generating units 8 and 9 net book value at retirement
		2	higher claim and liability reserves
		2	higher scope of generating facility overhauls performed
		(11)	labor and associated costs for the Maui windstorm and wildfires response incurred and recognized in 2023
1,875	—	1,875	Wildfire tort-related claims, net. Increase due to the accrual of estimated wildfire liability related to the settlement of the Maui windstorm and wildfire tort-related legal claims and cross claims
552	551	1	Other expenses. Increase due to higher depreciation expense due to increasing investments to integrate more renewable energy and improve customer reliability and system efficiency, partially offset by lower revenue and payroll taxes

(continued)

2024	2023	Increase (decrease)	(dollars in millions, except per barrel amounts)
(1,612)	302	(1,914)	Operating income (loss). Decrease largely due to wildfire tort-related claims, higher operation and maintenance expenses along with higher depreciation expenses, offset in part by higher ARA and MPIR revenue
(1,664)	247	(1,911)	Income (loss) before income taxes. Decrease largely due to operating loss operating loss and lower AFUDC due to lower AFUDC equity rate, partially offset by lower interest expense and higher interest income earned
(1,226)	194	(1,420)	Net income (loss) for common stock Decrease due to loss before income taxes. See below for effective tax rate explanation
NM	8.2 %	NM	Return on average common equity
\$ 115.00	\$ 126.73	\$ (11.73)	Average fuel oil cost per barrel
8,219	8,227	(8)	Kilowatt-hour sales (millions) ⁴
2,518	2,564	(46)	Number of full-time employees (at December 31)

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

² The rate schedules of the electric utilities currently contain PPACs through which changes in purchased power expenses (except purchased energy costs) are passed on to customers.

³ Pursuant to an agreement to settle indemnification claims with the State of Hawaii. See Note 2 of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

⁴ kWh sales were slightly lower compared to the prior year. The decrease in sales can be primarily attributed to the impacts from the Maui windstorm and wildfires.

NM - Not meaningful.

Hawaiian Electric's effective tax rate (combined federal and state income tax rates) in 2024 and 2023 was 26%.

For a discussion of 2022 results, please refer to the "Results of operations" section in Item 7, "Management Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Electric utility," in the Company's 2023 Form 10-K.

For more information of the Utilities' incremental expenses related to the Maui windstorm and wildfires for the year ended December 31, 2024, see "Results of operations—Maui windstorm and wildfires related expenses, net" in HEI's MD&A.

The net book value (cost less accumulated depreciation) of utility property, plant and equipment (PPE) as of December 31, 2024 amounted to \$5.6 billion, of which approximately 20% related to generation PPE, 65% related to transmission and distribution PPE, and 15% related to other PPE. Approximately 6% of the total net book value relates to generation PPE that has been deactivated or that the Utilities plan to deactivate or decommission by 2046.

Regulatory proceedings. On December 23, 2020, the PBR D&O was issued, establishing the PBR Framework. The PBR Framework implemented a five-year multi-year rate period (MRP), during which there will be no general rate case applications. In the fourth year of the MRP, the PUC will comprehensively review the PBR Framework to determine if any modifications or revisions are appropriate. See also "Regulatory proceedings" in Note 4 of the Consolidated Financial Statements. The PUC is currently evaluating the Utilities' proposal to rebase the rates in the form of a tri-company rate case with a 2026 test year.

Developments in renewable energy efforts. The Utilities' renewable energy goals depend, in large part, on the success of renewable projects developed and operated by independent power producers. Beginning in 2017, the Utilities embarked on an ambitious procurement effort, selecting multiple solar plus storage projects to help reach the Utilities' renewable portfolio standards goals as well as to assist the Utilities in retiring fossil fuel generation. Several of the Stage 1 and Stage 2 projects have experienced delays as a result of supply chain disruptions caused by impacts from the COVID-19 pandemic, solar product detentions at U.S. ports of entry ordered by the U.S. Customs and Border Protection agency, and unforeseen site conditions which resulted in unanticipated project costs or in some cases the inability to effectively use previously identified project sites. These impacts have resulted in five Stage 2 projects declared null and void by the independent power producers and one Stage 1 project and one Stage 2 project mutually terminating their PPAs with the Utilities. The Utilities have negotiated amendments with several project developers regarding requests to increase previously approved prices and extend guaranteed commercial operations dates for those projects in order to ensure their viability given the impact of these recent market conditions. All of these amendments have been approved. Significant project delays or failures of these projects increase the risk of the Utilities not meeting the renewable portfolio standards or other climate related goals, eligibility for performance incentive mechanisms associated with the speed of increasing renewable generation, and the ability to retire fossil fuel units. Developments in the Utilities' efforts to further their renewable energy strategy include renewable energy projects discussed in Note 4 of the Consolidated Financial Statements and the following:

New renewable PPAs

- On December 31, 2019, Hawaii Electric Light and Puna Geothermal Ventures entered into an Amended and Restated Power Purchase Agreement (PGV ARPPA). The PGV ARPPA extends the term of the existing PPA by 25 years to 2052, expands the firm capacity of the facility to 46 MW and delinks the pricing for energy delivered from the facility from fossil fuel prices to reduce cost to customers. On March 16, 2022, the PUC issued a D&O, approving the PGV ARPPA, subject to conditions, that include requiring completion of a final environmental review prior to construction. On March 28, 2022, Puna Pono Alliance filed a Motion for Reconsideration seeking reconsideration, modification and/or vacation of the D&O. On June 6, the PUC denied Puna Pono's Motion for Reconsideration. PGV notified the Utilities that changes in market conditions that transpired since the terms of the PGV ARPPA were negotiated impacted the financial viability of the Project, and that an amendment to the PGV ARPPA was necessary to mitigate the impacts. On March 27, 2023, the Utilities and PGV executed the First Amendment to the PGV ARPPA which increases the capacity payment and extends the GCOD. An application requesting approval of the First Amendment to the PGV ARPPA was filed on April 4, 2023. On June 13, 2023, PGV notified the Utilities of concerns of its ability to timely deliver on the terms of the ARPPA. PGV has been working to re-establish its capacity generation and has continued drilling and plans to drill additional wells, however, this process has taken longer than anticipated and PGV has become increasingly concerned about timely achieving the Contract Firm Capacity of 46 MW. In light of receiving this information and to allow the Utilities and PGV to determine the best path forward, on July 6, 2023 the Utilities asked the PUC to put the procedural schedule on hold for approval of the First Amendment to the PGV ARPPA. In order to address PGV's concerns, the parties executed a Second Amendment to the PGV ARPPA, which among other things lowered the capacity needed to reach commercial operations and preserves the full contract capacity, effectuating a partial commissioning. On October 2, 2023 the Utilities filed a letter requesting the docket be reopened and seeking approval of the First and Second Amendments to the PGV ARPPA by the end of 2023. On December 29, 2023, the PUC issued a D&O conditionally approving the First and Second Amendments to the PGV ARPPA. As directed, on January 12, 2024, the Utilities filed a supplemental brief explaining their request for cost recovery. On September 30, 2024, the PUC approved the Utilities' request for cost recovery.
- Under a request for proposal process governed by the PUC and monitored by independent observers, in February 2018, the Utilities issued Stage 1 Renewable RFPs for 220 MW of renewable generation on Oahu, 50 MW of renewable generation on Hawaii Island, and 60 MW of renewable generation on Maui. To date, the Utilities filed seven requests with the PUC for approval of amendments related to previously-approved PPAs for changes in pricing and/or guaranteed commercial operations dates to support completion of the projects while maintaining system reliability. The PUC has approved all seven amendments. AES West Oahu Solar project on Oahu and AES Kuihelani Solar project on Maui reached commercial operations on March 28, 2024 and May 31, 2024, respectively. See also "Purchase commitments" in Note 4 of the Consolidated Financial Statements. To date, five projects reached commercial operations.

A summary of the remaining seven PPAs is as follows:

Utilities	Number of contracts	Total photovoltaic size (MW)	BESS Size (MW/MWh)	Guaranteed commercial operation dates	Contract term (years)	Total projected annual payment (in millions)
Hawaiian Electric	4	139.5	139.5/558	7/31/22, 1/11/23, 3/28/24 & 10/31/24*	20 & 25	\$ 34.0
Hawaii Electric Light	2	60	60/240	4/21/23 & 10/11/24*	25	19.2
Maui Electric	1	60	60/240	5/31/24	25	13.2
Total	7	259.5	259.5/1038			\$ 66.4

* Project delays have resulted in Guaranteed Commercial Operations Date being missed.

The Utilities have received PUC approvals to recover the total projected annual payment of \$66.4 million for the seven PPAs through the PPAC to the extent such costs are not included in base rates.

- In continuation of their February 2018 request for proposal process, the Utilities issued their Stage 2 Renewable RFPs for Oahu, Maui and Hawaii Island and Grid Services RFP on August 22, 2019. To date, the Utilities had filed 11 PPAs. Of the 11 filed PPAs, six PPAs were declared null and void by the independent power producers and one PPA was mutually terminated. The four remaining projects have received PUC approval. To date, the Utilities filed three requests with the PUC for approval of amendments related to previously-approved PPAs for changes in pricing and/or guaranteed commercial operations dates to support completion of the projects while maintaining system reliability. The PUC has approved all three amendments. The Kupono Solar project on Oahu reached commercial operations on June 7, 2024. See also "Purchase commitments" in Note 4 of the Consolidated Financial Statements. To date, two projects reached commercial operations. Additionally, two GSPAs and two applications for commitments of funds for capital expenditures for approval of the utility self-build projects were filed with the PUC. The two GSPAs were

approved by the PUC in December 2020. As of December 31, 2024, the GSPA contracts have not yet achieved the contractual target. One of the aggregators has had financial difficulties where continuing the GSPA contract is now difficult. The Utilities are working towards planning and implementing an alternative solution for the two GSPA contracts.

A summary of the remaining four approved Stage 2 PPAs, is as follows:

Utilities	Number of contracts	Total photovoltaic size (MW)	BESS Size (MW/MWh)	Guaranteed commercial operation dates	Contract term (years)	Total projected annual payment (in millions)
Hawaiian Electric	3	79	79 / 443	5/17/24*, 6/7/24 & 9/1/24*	20 & 25	\$ 31.4
Hawaiian Electric	1	N/A	185 / 565	12/19/23	20	24.0
Total	4	79	264 / 1,008			\$ 55.4

* Project delays have resulted in Guaranteed Commercial Operations Date being missed.

The total projected annual payment of \$55.4 million for these PPAs will be recovered through the PPAC to the extent such costs are not included in base rates.

A summary of the GSPAs that were approved by PUC in December 2020 is as follows:

Utilities	Fast Frequency Response - 1 (MW)	Fast Frequency Response - 2 (MW)	Capacity - Load Build (MW)	Capacity - Load Reduction (MW)
Hawaiian Electric	—	26.7	14.5	19.4
Hawaii Electric Light	6.0	—	3.2	4.0
Maui Electric	6.1	—	1.9	4.7
Total	12.1	26.7	19.6	28.1

A summary of the utility Stage 2 self-build projects is as follows:

Utilities	Number of projects	BESS Size (MW/MWh)	Guaranteed commercial operation dates
Hawaii Electric Light	1 *	12/12	12/30/22
Maui Electric	1	40/160	11/30/26
Total	2	52/172	

* The utility Self-Build project was denied by the PUC on May 25, 2022 and the Utilities filed a motion for reconsideration with the PUC. On January 26, 2024, the PUC granted the Utilities' November 15, 2023 request to suspend the docket to focus on identified priorities. The Utilities provided the PUC with an updated assessment of the project on April 30, 2024 and requested to withdraw the application because the need that was to be served by the project can now be met by Stage 3 RFP resources. On July 8, 2024, the Utilities received approval from the PUC to withdraw the project.

Tariffed renewable resources.

- As of December 31, 2024, there were approximately 648 MW, 147 MW and 154 MW of installed distributed renewable energy technologies (mainly PV) at Hawaiian Electric, Hawaii Electric Light and Maui Electric, respectively, for tariff-based private customer generation programs, namely Standard Interconnection Agreement, Net Energy Metering, Net Energy Metering Plus, Customer Grid Supply, Customer Self Supply, Customer Grid Supply Plus and Interim Smart Export. As of December 31, 2024, an estimated 43% of single-family homes on the islands of Oahu, Hawaii and Maui have installed private rooftop solar systems, and approximately 24% of the Utilities' total customers have solar systems.
- The Utilities began accepting energy from feed-in tariff projects in 2011. As of December 31, 2024, there were 44 MW, 2 MW and 6 MW of installed feed-in tariff capacity from renewable energy technologies at Hawaiian Electric, Hawaii Electric Light and Maui Electric, respectively.

Biofuel sources.

- On August 23, 2024, the Utilities issued an RFP for biodiesel fuel supply commencing February 1, 2026. Proposals were due on September 30, 2024 and the Utilities are in negotiations with the bidders.
- On June 30, 2021, the Utilities issued an RFP for all fuels, including biodiesel, for supply commencing January 1, 2023. The Utilities and Pacific Biodiesel Technologies, LLC (PBT) signed an agreement on December 13, 2021 for supply of biodiesel on all islands commencing January 1, 2023, which was approved by the PUC on December 1, 2022. Hawaiian Electric also has a spot buy contract with PBT to purchase additional quantities of biodiesel at or

below the price of diesel. Some purchases of “at parity” biodiesel have been made under the spot purchase contract, which was extended through June 2025.

- Hawaiian Electric has a contingency supply contract with REG Marketing & Logistics Group, LLC to also supply biodiesel to any generating unit on Oahu in the event PBT is not able to supply necessary quantities. This contingency contract has been extended to November 2025, and will continue with no volume purchase requirements.
- Requests for renewable proposals, expressions of interest, and information.
- On November 22, 2021, CBRE RFPs for Molokai and Lanai were opened. The RFP for Lanai sought a single PV paired with storage project, which included a 3 MW portion, reserved for CBRE. The Lanai RFP closed on February 14, 2022 and the Molokai RFP closed on March 1, 2022. A project was selected in the Lanai RFP, but negotiations were terminated. On July 1, 2022, a replacement project was selected and negotiations commenced. On October 23, 2024 the developer submitted a withdrawal letter to the Utilities. The RFP for Molokai sought 2.75 MW of new PV paired with storage projects for CBRE generation. No projects were selected in the Molokai RFP. However, with the concurrence of the independent observer, the Utilities worked with the lone bidder outside of the RFP process and filed two PPAs with a total of 2.45 MW of PV paired with 11.1 MWh of battery energy storage on September 29, 2023. The PUC approved both PPAs on January 8, 2024. See “Transition to a decarbonized and sustainable energy future—Community-based renewable energy” for additional information.
 - On March 17, 2022, the CBRE LMI RFPs for Oahu, Maui and Hawaii Island were opened and proposals were received. In November 2022, seven projects were selected consisting of one standalone PV project on Oahu, three paired PV with storage projects on Maui, and three paired PV with storage projects on Hawaii Island. One project on Maui was subsequently withdrawn by the developer on April 11, 2024. The Utilities opened the CBRE Tranche 1 RFPs for Oahu, Maui and Hawaii Island on April 14, 2022. In March 2023, five projects were selected consisting of one paired PV with storage project on Oahu and four standalone PV projects on Hawaii Island. Two projects on Hawaii Island were subsequently withdrawn by the developer on October 18, 2023 and an additional project on Oahu was subsequently withdrawn by the developer on June 14, 2024. Two projects on Hawaii Island were disqualified on May 13, 2024. See “Transition to a decarbonized and sustainable energy future—Community-based renewable energy” for additional information.
 - The Hawaii Island Stage 3 RFP, seeking 325 gigawatt-hours (GWh) per year of energy and 65 MW of renewable firm capacity, was issued on November 21, 2022. Proposals were received on April 20, 2023. The Stage 3 RFPs for Oahu and Maui opened for bids on January 20, 2023. For Oahu, the Utilities sought 500 to 700 MW of renewable firm capacity, and at least 965 GWh of renewable dispatchable energy annually. For Maui, the Utilities sought at least 40 MW of renewable firm capacity, and at least 425 GWh of renewable dispatchable energy annually. Proposals for the firm generation portion of the Maui Stage 3 RFP were received on August 17, 2023, and Priority List selections were announced on October 9, 2023. 15 proposals, which included one utility self-build project and one proposal that requires two contracts, were selected to the Final Award Group on December 8, 2023. On February 2, 2024, one additional project totaling 40 MW of firm renewable generation was selected. Of the 16 projects, one solar-plus storage and one firm renewable generation project on Oahu, one solar-plus storage project on Maui, and two solar-plus storage projects on Hawaii Island have been withdrawn by the developers. Negotiations for the remaining projects are ongoing.

A summary of the Stage 3 PPAs is as follows:

Utilities	Number of contracts	Total photovoltaic size		BESS Size (MW/MWh)	Firm Generation (MW)
		(MW)			
Hawaiian Electric	5	126		510	307
Hawaii Electric Light	3	86		374	60
Maui Electric	4	90		240	40
Total	12	302		1,124	407

A summary of the utility Stage 3 self-build project is as follows:

Utilities	Number of projects	Firm Generation (MW)
Hawaiian Electric	1	253
Total	1	253

- On August 19, 2024, the PUC opened a docket for the Utilities' Integrated Grid Planning RFP (IGP RFP). On August 26, 2024, the Utilities filed their draft IGP RFP for Oahu and Hawaii Island. The Oahu portion of the IGP RFP seeks 589 GWh per year of energy and 270 MW of grid forming resources by December 2029, and 50 MW of renewable firm capacity by December 2032. The Hawaii Island portion of the IGP RFP seeks 134 GWh per year of energy by December 2029 and 60 MW of renewable firm capacity by December 2031. On January 9, 2025, the PUC issued an Order converting the docket into a contested case proceeding and opened a period for interested parties to move to intervene or participate.

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 "Environmental regulation" in "Item 1. Business" and Note 4 of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Fuel contracts. On June 30, 2021, the Utilities issued two RFPs for all fuels for supply commencing January 1, 2023. On February 1, 2022, the Utilities and PAR Hawaii Refining, LLC (PAR Hawaii) entered into a fuel supply contract (Supply Agreement) commencing January 1, 2023. On December 1, 2022, the PUC issued a decision and order (D&O) approving the PAR Hawaii fuels contract and recovery of associated costs through ECRC. On August 14, 2024, the Utilities entered into a second amendment of the Supply Agreement. The second amendment extends the term of the Supply Agreement by additional three years and create savings in fuel costs. The second amendment must be approved by the PUC to become effective. On August 23, 2024, the Utilities issued an RFP for biodiesel fuel supply commencing February 1, 2026. Proposals were due on September 30, 2024 and the Utilities are in negotiations with the bidders.

On March 3, 2022, as part of economic sanctions amid the Russia-Ukraine war, PAR Hawaii announced that it was suspending all purchases of Russian crude oil, which accounts for at least 25% of Hawaii's supply. The Utilities are taking additional measure to ensure adequate supply of fuel by entering into a backup fuel supply contract with Vitol Inc. (Vitol) commencing on December 1, 2022 through June 30, 2025 with annual extensions if mutually agreed by both parties. The PUC issued the final D&O approving the Vitol backup fuels supply contract on December 1, 2022 and the costs incurred under the contract with Vitol are recovered in the Utilities' respective ECRCs.

Liquidity and capital resources. As of December 31, 2024, the Utilities accrued estimated wildfire liabilities of approximately \$1.92 billion (pre-tax) related to the settlement of the Maui windstorm and wildfire tort-related legal claims (see Note 2 of the Consolidated Financial Statements). For the full year 2024, the Utilities incurred net losses of approximately \$1.23 billion.

When preparing financial statements for each annual and interim reporting period, management has the responsibility to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about HEI's and the Utilities' ability to continue as a going concern within one year after the date that the financial statements are issued. In making their evaluation, the Utilities consider, among other things, risks and/or uncertainties related to their results of operations, contractual obligations, near-term debt maturities, dividend requirements, debt covenant compliance, or other factors impacting the Utilities' liquidity and capital resources.

The Company previously concluded that as of June 30, 2024, conditions existed that raised substantial doubt about HEI's and the Utilities' ability to continue as a going concern, and that while HEI and the Utilities were working with their financial advisors on a financing plan to raise the capital necessary to mitigate those conditions, there was no assurance that management's plans would be successful. As a result, HEI and the Utilities disclosed in the condensed consolidated financial statements included in the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ending June 30, 2024 there was substantial doubt about HEI's and the Utilities' ability to continue as a going concern.

As discussed in Note 2 of the Consolidated Financial Statements, HEI and Hawaiian Electric determined that making payments under the terms of the Settlement Agreements in four equal annual installments is the most viable option and have classified the first \$479 million installment as a current liability based on expected timing of the payment and the remaining \$1.44 billion as a noncurrent liability on the Utilities' Consolidated Balance Sheet. To finance the first installment payment, in September 2024, HEI completed the sale of 62.2 million shares of common stock in a registered offering, raising net proceeds of approximately \$557.7 million. In addition, HEI filed with the SEC an at-the-market (ATM) offering program under which HEI may offer and sell, from time to time at its sole discretion, its common stock, without par value, having an aggregate offering price of up to \$250 million. To date, HEI has not sold any common stock under this program.

Management believes that HEI's and the Utilities' current cash and cash equivalents balances, as of September 30, 2024, amounting to \$677.7 million and \$147.6 million, respectively, the available capacity on Hawaiian Electric's ABL Facility (see Note 6 of the Consolidated Financial Statements), the additional liquidity from HEI's recently registered ATM program, and expenditure reduction efforts, provided sufficient liquidity to alleviate the conditions that caused the substantial doubt about HEI's and the Utilities' ability to continue as a going concern in the third quarter of 2024. As discussed in Note 2 of the Consolidated Financial Statements, HEI transferred the amount of the first payment, \$479 million, into a new subsidiary, which

is restricted from disbursing such funds except in connection with the initial payments to the settlement funds. HEI expects to make this initial payment no earlier than the fourth quarter of 2025 and HEI and the Utilities have sufficient resources to fund their operations and satisfy their other obligations for the next 12 months following the issuances of their financial statements. The plans that have been implemented in the third quarter of 2024 have mitigated the conditions that previously caused the substantial doubt about HEI's and the Utilities' ability to continue as a going concern as of the date of filing their 2024 second quarter financial statements.

HEI's and the Utilities' future results of operations involve significant risks and uncertainties. Factors that could affect HEI's and the Utilities' future operating results and could cause actual results to vary materially from expectations include, but are not limited to, access to capital, ability to attract and retain key personnel, and pending or threatened litigation (including recent litigation noted above).

Hawaiian Electric's objective continues to be to operate a strong, financially healthy enterprise to empower a thriving future for Hawaii. While the fundamentals of their business remain strong, the Utilities took prudent and measured actions to strengthen their financial position while continuing to provide reliable service to their customers and reinforcing their commitment to serving the community for the long term. In August 2023, Hawaiian Electric fully drew down \$200 million on its existing revolving credit facilities. The cash proceeds were primarily invested in highly liquid short-term investments and used for general corporate purposes. Longer term, the Utilities entered into an asset-based credit facility that allows borrowing up to \$250 million and are also evaluating other sources of liquidity that could include securitization, re-prioritizing capital spending and reducing O&M, issuing secured debt, and conducting asset sales, among others.

Although accounts receivable balances has been decreasing, it remains elevated coming out of the pandemic and has led to higher bad debt expense and higher write-offs in 2023 and 2024, following the end of the moratorium on disconnections. The higher bad debt expense is expected to continue until the Utilities return to pre-pandemic accounts receivable balances, along with a decrease in volume, for delinquent accounts. The Maui windstorm and wildfires have not and are not anticipated to materially impact accounts receivable, however, it has and will continue to lead to higher bad debt expense. As of December 31, 2024, approximately \$18.3 million of the Utilities' accounts receivables were over 30 days past due, which is a decrease of approximately 17% since December 2023. In addition to the cash flow impact from delayed collection of accounts receivable, lower kWh sales relative to the level of kWh sales approved in the last rate case generally result in delayed timing of cash flows, resulting in higher working capital requirements.

With the exception of Maui, the Utilities are continuing the disconnection process on a tiered basis, expanding the targeted balances, which is expected to reduce delinquent accounts receivable balances and accelerate cash collections. Service disconnections on Maui have been suspended through April 5, 2025, in accordance with the extension of Governor Josh Green's emergency proclamation; however, efforts are ongoing to educate and inform customers impacted by the Maui windstorm and wildfires on the availability of financial assistance to manage delinquencies accordingly. See also "Regulatory assets and liabilities" in Note 4 of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

The rebuilding of Lahaina will be a community-led effort and will occur over an extended period of time. The cost of rebuilding the electric utility infrastructure is not yet known, but could be significant because the infrastructure that may be required is expected to be different than what previously existed. For example, to mitigate wildfire risk, grid hardening strategies, such as undergrounding of lines in high-risk locations will be significantly more expensive than using overhead lines and will thus result in increased costs.

At December 31, 2024, the Utilities' total available liquidity was approximately \$334 million. The following table provides the components of available liquidity at December 31, 2024.

(in millions)	As of December 31, 2024		
	Capacity	Outstanding	Undrawn
Unsecured revolving line of credit	\$ 200	\$ 166	\$ 34
ABL Facility	239	—	239
Borrowing from HEI - standing commitment letter	75	—	75
Short-term credit facility	50	50	—
Total credit	\$ 564	\$ 216	348
Restricted credit			(198)
Total available credit ⁴			150
Cash and cash equivalents			184
Total available liquidity			\$ 334

¹ Total undrawn credit amounts to \$348 million; however, due to certain financial covenant requirements, the temporary available credit is limited to approximately \$150 million. The Utilities subsequently paid off \$47 million of long-term debt that became due on January 1, 2025, which would increase the total available credit to \$200 million.

Additionally, as of December 31, 2024, Hawaiian Electric had no commercial paper outstanding, and Hawaii Electric Light and Maui Electric had short-term borrowings from Hawaiian Electric of nil and \$62.2 million, respectively, which intercompany borrowings are eliminated in consolidation.

See Notes 6 and 7 of the Consolidated Financial Statements for a brief description of Hawaiian Electric's loans.

Hawaiian Electric's consolidated capital structure was as follows:

December 31	2024			2023		
(dollars in millions)						
Short-term borrowings, net	\$	49	1 %	\$	—	— %
Long-term debt, net		1,901	61		1,934	44
Preferred stock		34	1		34	1
Common stock equity		1,157	37		2,409	55
	\$	3,141	100 %	\$	4,377	100 %

As of December 31, 2024, the Utilities are in compliance with all applicable financial covenants. For the year ended December 31, 2024, the Utilities accrued liabilities related to wildfire tort-related claims totaling \$1.92 billion. As a result, as of December 31, 2024 the amount of additional debt that the Utilities could incur will be temporarily limited to approximately \$150 million due to certain financial covenants. The amount of additional debt that could be incurred by the Utilities will increase over time as earnings are generated or when HEI contributes equity related to the settlement payments or for capital expenditures. The Utilities believe that with the cash on hand, availability on the ABL Facility, and potential equity contributions from HEI, they have sufficient financial flexibility to continue to be in compliance with all the financial covenants in the next 12 months. However, the Utilities cannot predict the future effects on the Utilities' ability to access additional capital or the future impacts on the Utilities' financial position, results of operations, and cash flows.

Prior to the Maui windstorm and wildfires, Hawaiian Electric utilized short-term debt, typically commercial paper, to support normal operations, to refinance short-term debt and for other temporary requirements. Hawaiian Electric may also borrow short-term from HEI for itself and on behalf of Hawaii Electric Light and Maui Electric, and Hawaiian Electric may borrow from or loan to Hawaii Electric Light and Maui Electric on a short-term basis. The intercompany borrowings among the Utilities, but not the borrowings from HEI, are eliminated in the consolidation of Hawaiian Electric's financial statements. The Utilities also historically utilized long-term debt, borrowings of the proceeds of special purpose revenue bonds (SPRBs) issued by the State of Hawaii Department of Budget and Finance (DBF) and the issuance of privately placed unsecured senior notes bearing taxable interest, to finance the Utilities' capital improvement projects, or to repay short-term borrowings used to finance such projects. The downgrades of Hawaiian Electric's credit ratings will continue to adversely impact the Utilities' ability to access capital markets and other sources of debt and equity financing, if at all, in a timely manner and on acceptable terms.

Credit ratings. On October 25, 2024, Fitch revised Hawaiian Electric's outlook to "Stable" from "Watch Negative" and affirmed the "B" issuer credit rating. On November 22, 2024, S&P revised Hawaiian Electric's outlook to "Negative" from "CreditWatch" and affirmed the "B-" issuer credit rating. As of February 14, 2025, the Fitch, Moody's and S&P ratings of Hawaiian Electric were as follows:

	Fitch	Moody's	S&P
Long-term issuer default, long-term and issuer credit, respectively	B	Ba3	B-
Short-term issuer default, commercial paper and commercial paper, respectively	B	NP	B
Senior unsecured debt/special purpose revenue bonds	B+	Ba3	*
Cumulative preferred stock (selected series)	*	B3	*
Outlook	Stable	Stable	Negative

* Not rated.

Note: The above ratings reflect only the view, at the time the ratings are issued or affirmed, 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.

See "Credit and Capital Market Risk" in Item 1A. Risk Factors. The downgrades of Hawaiian Electric's credit ratings will continue to adversely impact the Utilities' ability to access capital markets and other sources of debt financing, if at all, in a timely manner and on acceptable terms. In addition, the downgrades of Hawaiian Electric's credit ratings triggered certain cash or payment requirements with the Utilities' vendors. However, the Utilities believe additional vendor collateral or payment requirements will not have a material impact on the Utilities' liquidity.

Asset-based lending facility credit agreement. On May 17, 2024, Hawaiian Electric, through a special-purpose subsidiary, entered into an ABL Facility credit agreement (ABL Credit Facility Agreement) with several banks, which, subject to the limitations and conditions set forth in such agreement, including approval by the PUC, allows borrowings of up to \$250 million on a revolving basis using certain accounts receivable as collateral. Hawaiian Electric filed an application with the PUC for approval to (i) sell accounts receivable, and (ii) establish a long-term credit facility. The first approval would allow the ABL Credit Facility Agreement to become effective for 364 days and the second approval would extend the term of the ABL Credit Facility Agreement from 364 days to three years. The ABL Credit Facility Agreement has an initial term of 364 days, with an automatic extension to three years upon receipt of the second PUC approval, with three separate options to extend one additional year, subject to the consent of the lenders. Hawaiian Electric received the first and second approvals from the PUC for the ABL Credit Facility Agreement that allows short-term and long-term borrowings of up to \$250 million on June 27, 2024 and October 11, 2024, respectively, subject to the availability of a sufficient borrowing base of eligible receivables. The ABL Facility became effective on July 24, 2024. The ABL Facility remains undrawn as of December 31, 2024.

Credit agreement. On August 23, 2023, Hawaiian Electric fully drew down \$200 million on its existing revolving credit facilities. The cash proceeds were invested in highly liquid short-term investments and will be used for general corporate purposes. As of December 31, 2024, \$166 million was outstanding on Hawaiian Electric's revolving credit facility with \$34 million remaining available borrowing capacity. See Note 6 of the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

Taxable debt. On December 20, 2022, the Utilities received PUC approval to issue, over a four-year period from January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2026, unsecured obligations bearing taxable interest (Hawaiian Electric up to \$230 million, Hawaii Electric Light up to \$65 million and Maui Electric up to \$105 million), to finance capital expenditures, repay long-term and/or short-term debt used to finance or refinance capital expenditures, and/or to reimburse funds used for payment of capital expenditures. Pursuant to the approval, on January 10, 2023, the Utilities executed through a private placement, \$150 million in unsecured senior notes (2023 Notes). The 2023 Notes had a delayed draw feature and the Utilities drew down all the proceeds on February 9, 2023. See summary table below for remaining authorized amounts as of December 31, 2024 for each respective utility.

(in millions)	Hawaiian Electric	Hawaii Electric Light	Maui Electric
Total "up to" amounts of taxable debt authorized from 2023 through 2026	\$ 230	\$ 65	\$ 105
Less: taxable debt executed on January 10, 2023, but issued on February 9, 2023	100	25	25
Remaining authorized amounts	\$ 130	\$ 40	\$ 80

As of December 31, 2024, the Utilities have \$1.9 billion of long-term debt, net, of which \$47.0 million and \$125.0 million are due within 12 and 24 months, respectively.

On January 17, 2025, the Utilities requested PUC approval to issue during the three-year period 2025 through 2027, unsecured obligations bearing taxable interest (Hawaiian Electric up to \$900 million, Hawaii Electric Light up to \$115 million and Maui Electric up to \$150 million), to finance capital expenditures, repay long-term and/or short-term debt used to finance capital expenditures, and/or to reimburse funds used for payment of capital expenditures. If approved, the Utilities would forgo the remaining authorized amounts noted in the table above. The Utilities requested PUC approval by July 31, 2025.

Equity. On December 20, 2022, the Utilities received PUC approval to issue and sell each utility's common stock over a four-year period from January 1, 2023 through December 31, 2026 (Hawaiian Electric's sale/s to HEI of up to \$75 million, Hawaii Electric Light sale/s to Hawaiian Electric of up to \$25 million, and Maui Electric sale/s to Hawaiian Electric of up to \$55 million) and the purchase of Hawaii Electric Light and Maui Electric common stock by Hawaiian Electric from 2023 through December 31, 2026. As of December 31, 2024, Hawaiian Electric, Hawaii Electric Light, and Maui Electric have \$75 million, \$25 million, and nil, respectively, of unused common stock authorization.

On January 27, 2025, the Utilities requested PUC approval to issue and sell each utility's common stock over a three-year period from January 1, 2025 through December 31, 2027 (Hawaiian Electric sale/s to HEI of up to \$210 million, Hawaii Electric Light sale/s to Hawaiian Electric of up to \$70 million, and Maui Electric sale/s to Hawaiian Electric of up to \$145 million) and the purchase of Hawaii Electric Light and Maui Electric common stock by Hawaiian Electric from 2025 through December 31, 2027. If approved, the Utilities would forgo the unused common stock authorization noted above. The Utilities requested PUC approval by October 31, 2025.

Cash flows. The following table reflects the changes in cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2024 compared to the year ended December 31, 2023:

(in thousands)	Years ended December 31		
	2024	2023	Change
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 465,733	\$ 474,367	\$ (8,634)
Net cash used in investing activities	(317,631)	(432,599)	114,968
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(72,031)	27,067	(99,098)

Net cash provided by operating activities: The decrease in net cash provided by operating activities was primarily driven by higher vendor payments, higher income taxes paid, partially offset by higher insurance proceeds received in 2024.

Net cash used in investing activities: The decrease in net cash used in investing activities was primarily driven by a decrease in capital expenditures related to construction activities.

Net cash used in financing activities: The decrease in net cash provided by financing activities was driven by lower net cash from long-term and short-term borrowings due to fully drawing on the \$200 million revolving credit facilities in August 2023.

For a discussion of 2022 operating, investing and financing activities, please refer to the "Liquidity and capital resources" section in Item 7, "Management Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Electric utility," in the Company's 2023 Form 10-K.

Material cash requirements. Material cash requirements of the Utilities include payments related to settlement of tort-related legal claims and cross claims, legal and consulting costs related to the Maui windstorm and wildfires (see further information in Note 2 of the Consolidated Financial Statements), O&M expenses, labor and benefits costs, fuel and purchase power costs, debt and interest payments, operating and finance lease obligations, their forecasted capital expenditures (including capital expenditures related to wildfires and wildfire mitigations) and investments, their expected retirement benefit plan contributions and other short-term and long-term material cash requirements. The cash requirements for O&M, fuel and purchase power costs, debt and interest payments, and operating and finance lease obligations are generally funded through the collection of the Utilities' revenue requirement established in the last rate case and other mechanisms established under the regulatory framework. The cash requirements for capital expenditures are generally funded through operating cash flows, the issuance of debt, and contributions of equity from HEI and generally recovered through the Utilities' revenue requirement or other capital recovery mechanisms over time.

The Utilities' credit rating downgrades related to the Maui windstorm and wildfires will continue to adversely impact their ability to access capital markets and other sources of debt and equity financing, if at all, in a timely manner and on acceptable terms. Through the sale of common stock in September 2024, HEI has raised sufficient cash to pay the first installment of the settlement of wildfire tort claims expected to be made no earlier than the fourth quarter of 2025. HEI is currently working with its financial advisors on a financing plan to raise the additional capital required to fund the remaining wildfire tort claims. While management believes that HEI will be able to raise the necessary capital, there is no assurance that management's plans will be successful. The potential damages and losses related to the Maui windstorm and wildfires and related lawsuits (see further information in Note 2 of the Consolidated Financial Statements), the economic impact of higher fuel prices, inflation, higher interest rates, tightening of monetary policy, and geopolitical situations, create significant uncertainty, and the Utilities cannot predict the extent or duration of these conditions, the future effects that these conditions will have on the Utilities' financing plan, cost of capital and their ability to access additional capital, or the future impacts on the Utilities' financial position, results of operations, and cash flows.

Selected short-term and long-term contractual obligations and commitments. The following table presents aggregated information about total payments due from the Utilities during the indicated periods under the specified contractual obligations and commitments:

December 31, 2024	Payments due by period						
	(in millions)	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	After five years Total
Short-term borrowings	\$	49	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 49
Long-term debt		47	125	266	68	35	1,367
Interest on short-term loan and long-term debt		89	83	73	63	61	992
Settlement Agreements		479	479	479	478	—	1,915
Operating and finance leases							
PPAs classified as leases		50	50	50	45	45	672
Other leases		12	12	6	5	5	56
Open purchase order obligations ¹		191	163	41	14	6	438
Fuel oil purchase obligations (estimate based on fuel oil price at December 31)		5	—	—	—	—	5
Purchase power obligations-minimum fixed capacity charges not classified as leases		101	102	106	105	105	1,319
Liabilities for uncertain tax positions		—	—	1	—	—	1
Total (estimated)	\$	1,023	\$ 1,014	\$ 1,022	\$ 778	\$ 257	\$ 3,501
							\$ 7,595

¹ Includes contractual obligations and commitments for capital expenditures and expense amounts.

The table above does 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 and potential refunds of amounts collected from ratepayers (e.g., under the earnings sharing mechanism). As of December 31, 2024, the fair value of the assets held in trusts to satisfy the obligations of the Utilities' retirement benefit plans did not exceed the retirement benefit plans' benefit obligation. Minimum funding requirements for retirement benefit plans have not been included in the table above. See Note 11 of the Consolidated Financial Statements for retirement benefit plan obligations and estimated contributions for 2025.

See "Biofuel sources" in the "Developments in renewable energy efforts" section above for additional information for fuel oil purchase obligation. See Notes 4 and 9 of the Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of power purchase commitments and operating leases obligations, respectively.

Competition. Although competition in the generation sector in Hawaii is moderated by the scarcity of generation sites, various permitting processes and lack of interconnections to other electric utilities, the PUC has promoted a more competitive electric industry environment through its decisions concerning competitive bidding and distributed generation. An increasing amount of generation is provided by IPPs and customer distributed generation.

Competitive bidding. On June 30, 2022, the PUC issued a decision that included a final Integrated Grid Planning Framework for Competitive Bidding that succeeded the original Framework for Competitive Bidding adopted on December 8, 2006. The final Integrated Grid Planning Framework for Competitive Bidding states, among other things, that: (1) a utility is required to use competitive bidding to acquire system 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) as ordered by the PUC, the PUC or the electric utility shall identify qualified candidates for an independent observer and select an independent observer from the final list of identified qualified candidates; (5) the utility may consider its own self-bid proposals in response to system resource 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. In 2024, the PUC proposed certain revisions to the Integrated Grid Planning Framework for Competitive Bidding, and Hawaiian Electric provided comments and proposed additional modifications, which remains pending with the PUC.

Technological developments. New emerging and breakthrough technological developments may impact the Utilities' future competitive position, results of operations, financial condition and liquidity. The Utilities continue to seek prudent opportunities to develop, test, pilot, and implement technologies that align with their technical and business plans and support clean energy and decarbonized goals, while ensuring reliability and resilience as the Utilities adapt to a changing climate. Technologies that the Utilities are evaluating include the commercial development of advanced protection schemes that would monitor, detect, and isolate falling overhead distribution and transmission lines to reduce wildfire risks and improve public/

employee safety, long-duration energy storage, grid-forming and black starting inverters in low inertia power systems, microgrids, distributed generation, grid modernization, and electrification of transportation. The Utilities also start to utilize artificial intelligence and machine learning to test predictive analytics and control through edge computing to help assess the state of health of utility assets and prevent premature failure, and the diversification of generation from renewable sources.

Environmental matters. See "Electric utility—Regulation—Environmental regulation" under "Item 1. Business" and "Environmental regulation" in Note 4 of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Commitments and contingencies. See Item 1A. Risk Factors, and Note 4 of the Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of important commitments and contingencies.

Off-balance sheet arrangements. See "Off-balance sheet arrangements" above in HEI Consolidated section.

Material estimates and critical accounting policies. Also see "Material estimates and critical accounting policies" above in HEI Consolidated section.

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

Regulatory liabilities represent amounts collected from customers for costs that are expected to be incurred in the future, or amounts collected in excess of costs incurred that are refundable to customers. Regulatory assets represent incurred costs that have been deferred because their recovery in future customer rates is probable. As of December 31, 2024, the consolidated regulatory liabilities and regulatory assets of the Utilities amounted to \$1,244 million and \$281 million, respectively, compared to \$1,151 million and \$295 million as of December 31, 2023, respectively. Regulatory liabilities and regulatory assets are itemized in Note 4 of the 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. The Utilities record regulatory assets and liabilities when they are deemed probable of recovery from or refund to customers. Determining probability requires significant judgment by management and includes considerations of regulatory orders, proposed regulatory treatment, strength of the applications and other available evidence.

Management believes that the operations of the Utilities, including the impact of the approved PBR Framework, currently satisfy the criteria for regulatory accounting. If events or circumstances should change so that those criteria are no longer satisfied, the Utilities expect that their regulatory assets, net of regulatory liabilities, would be charged to the statement of income in the period of discontinuance, which may result in a material adverse effect on the Company's and the Utilities' results of operations, financial condition and liquidity.

Asset retirement obligations. The Utilities recognize AROs at present value of expected costs to retire long-lived assets from service, which is estimated using a discounted cash flow model that relies on significant estimates and assumptions about future decommissioning costs, inflationary rates, and the estimated date of decommissioning. The estimated future cash flows are discounted using a credit-adjusted risk-free rate to reflect the risk associated with decommissioning the assets. The Utilities have not recorded AROs for assets that are expected to operate indefinitely or where the Utilities cannot estimate a settlement date (or range of potential settlement dates.) As such, ARO liabilities are not recorded for certain asset retirement activities, including various Utility-owned generating facilities and certain electric transmission, distribution and telecommunication assets resulting from easements over property not owned by the Utilities.

Changes in estimated costs, timing of decommissioning or other assumptions used in the calculation could cause material revision on the recorded liabilities. As of December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the Utilities' AROs totaled \$12.5 million and \$12.0 million, respectively.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

HEI and Hawaiian Electric (in the case of Hawaiian Electric, only the information related to Hawaiian Electric and its subsidiaries is applicable):

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 "All Other" segment's exposures to these two risks were not material as of December 31, 2024.

The Utilities are exposed to some commodity price risk primarily related to their fuel supply and IPP contracts. The Utilities' commodity price risk is substantially mitigated so long as they have their current ECRCs in their rate schedules, but have limited exposure through the fuel cost risk-sharing mechanism, which apportions 2% of the fuel cost risk to the utilities

(and 98% to ratepayers) and has a maximum exposure (or benefit) of \$3.7 million. The Utilities currently have no hedges against its commodity price risk.

The Company currently has no direct 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, financial condition and liquidity, but also as it may affect the discount rate used to determine retirement benefit liabilities and minimum contributions, the market value of retirement benefit plans' assets, borrowing costs and the 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.

Interest rate risk

The Company's general policy is to manage interest rate risk through use of a combination of short-term debt, long-term debt and preferred securities. As of December 31, 2024, the Company was exposed to interest rate risk because of its restricted access to capital markets and other sources of debt and equity financings, including the impact of interest rates on the revolving credit facility draws, 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 "Pension and other postretirement benefits obligations" in HEI's MD&A and "Retirement benefits" in Notes 1 and 11 of the Consolidated Financial Statements) and the possible effect of interest rates on the electric utilities' allowed rates of return. Other than these exposures, management believes its exposure to interest rate risk is not material. However, continued restricted access to capital markets and other sources of debt and equity financings for an extended period of time may adversely impact the Company's financial condition, liquidity, cash flows and results of operations. The Company's long-term debt, in the form of borrowings of proceeds of revenue bonds, privately-placed senior notes and bank term loans, is predominately at fixed rates (see Note 17 of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the fair value of long-term debt, net).

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

HEI and Hawaiian Electric:

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

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

Opinions on the Financial Statements and Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc. and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity, and cash flows, for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2024, and the related notes and the schedules listed in the Index at Item 15(a)(2) (collectively referred to as the "financial statements"). We also have audited the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2024, based on criteria established in Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2024, 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, 2024, based on criteria established in Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013) issued by COSO.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Notes 1 and 5 to the financial statements, the financial statements have been retrospectively adjusted for discontinued operations of American Savings Bank, F.S.B.

Basis for Opinions

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 accompanying Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB) and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud, and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects.

Our audits of the financial statements included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures to respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. 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 audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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 (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) 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 (3) 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.

Critical Audit Matters

The critical audit matters communicated below are matters arising from the current-period audit of the financial statements that were communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that (1) relate to accounts or disclosures that are material to the financial statements and (2) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. The communication of critical audit matters does not alter in any way our opinion on the financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matters below, providing separate opinions on the critical audit matters or on the accounts or disclosures to which they relate.

Electric Utility Segment — Certain Regulatory Assets and Liabilities — Refer to Notes 1 and 4 to the financial statements

Critical Audit Matter Description

Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc. ("Hawaiian Electric" or the "Utility") is subject to rate regulation by the Hawaii Public Utility Commission (the "PUC") and accounts for the effects of regulation under Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") Topic 980, "Regulated Operations," as management believes that the operations of the Utility satisfy the criteria for regulatory accounting. The Company's 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.

Hawaiian Electric's rates are subject to regulatory rate-setting processes and earnings oversight. Rates are determined and approved in regulatory proceedings based on an analysis of the Utility's costs to provide utility service and a return on, and recovery of, Hawaiain Electric's investment in the utility business.

We identified the impact of rate regulation as a critical audit matter due to the significant judgments made by management to support its assertions about the applicability of the specialized rules and to evaluate the likelihood of (1) recovery in future rates of certain incurred costs and (2) the refund to customers of certain amounts. Performing audit procedures related to these judgments required significant auditor judgement and specialized knowledge.

How the Critical Audit Matter Was Addressed in the Audit

Our audit procedures related to the application of specialized rules to account for rate regulation included the following, among others:

- We tested the effectiveness of management's controls over (1) the evaluation of the application of specialized rules to account for rate regulation and (2) for certain regulatory assets and liabilities the evaluation of the likelihood of (a) the recovery in future rates of costs deferred as regulatory assets and (b) refunds to customers reported as regulatory liabilities.
- We evaluated the Company's conclusion that it should apply the specialized rules to account for the effects of rate regulation.
- We evaluated the Company's disclosures related to the impacts of rate regulation, including the balances recorded and regulatory developments.
- We read relevant regulatory orders issued by the PUC for the Utility to assess the likelihood of recovery in future rates or of a future reduction in rates based on precedents of the PUC's treatment of similar costs under similar circumstances.
- For certain regulatory assets and liabilities we evaluated whether the amounts recorded were in accordance with ASC Topic 980.

Contingencies — Tort-Related Legal Claims - Refer to Notes 1 and 2 to the financial statements

Critical Audit Matter Description

Multiple civil and class action lawsuits (collectively the "tort-related legal claims") have been filed against the Company, its subsidiaries, and other defendants related to a number of brush fires that occurred on August 8, 2023, on the island of Maui. Most of these lawsuits allege that the defendants were responsible for, and/or negligent in failing to prevent or respond to the wildfires that led to the property destruction and loss of life. Other claims include, among other things, personal injury, wrongful death, emotional distress and inverse condemnation.

The Company reviews loss contingencies at least quarterly. When a loss is probable and reasonably estimable, a liability is recorded in the amount of the estimable loss. If it is reasonably possible that a loss may have been incurred and the effect on the financial statements could be material, the Company discloses the nature of the loss contingency and an estimate of the possible loss or range of loss or a statement that such an estimate cannot be made within the notes to the financial statements.

We identified the evaluation of the loss contingencies related to the tort-related legal claims, and related disclosures, as a critical audit matter because auditing management's judgments in determining the appropriate accounting and disclosures for the tort-related legal claims required significant auditor judgment.

How the Critical Audit Matter Was Addressed in the Audit

Our audit procedures related to the loss contingency involving the tort-related legal claims included the following, among others:

- We obtained an understanding, evaluated the design, and tested the operating effectiveness of internal controls over management's evaluation of the tort-related legal claims, including controls related to the Company's assessment of the probability of loss, measurement and classification of the contingent liability, and related disclosures based on the facts and circumstances.
- We inquired of the Company's management and internal and external legal counsel to understand the nature and status of the tort-related legal claims and the status of the settlement agreements described in Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.
- We read the settlement agreements regarding the tort-related legal claims.
- We requested written responses from internal and external counsel regarding (1) a description of the nature of the tort-related legal claims, (2) progress of the tort-related legal claims, (3) the status of the Company's response, and (4) an evaluation of the likelihood of an unfavorable outcome and an estimate, if one can be made, of the amount of range of potential loss, and received written responses.
- We evaluated management's measurement of the recorded loss contingency for the tort-related legal claims and the balance sheet classification of that liability in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.
- We consulted with professionals in our firm with expertise related to accounting for loss contingencies.
- We evaluated any events subsequent to December 31, 2024, that might impact our evaluation of the tort-related claims loss contingency.
- We obtained written representations from executives of the Company.
- We read the Company's related disclosures and evaluated them for consistency with the evidence obtained from our audit procedures.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP

Honolulu, Hawaii

February 24, 2025

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2017.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the shareholder and the Board of Directors of Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc.

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets and statements of capitalization of Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc. and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in common stock equity, and cash flows, for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2024, and the related notes and the schedules listed in the Index at Item 15(a)(2) (collectively referred to as the "financial statements"). In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2024, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB) and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. As part of our audits, we are required to obtain an understanding of internal control over financial reporting but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion.

Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Critical Audit Matters

The critical audit matters communicated below are matters arising from the current-period audit of the financial statements that were communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that (1) relate to accounts or disclosures that are material to the financial statements and (2) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. The communication of critical audit matters does not alter in any way our opinion on the financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matters below, providing separate opinions on the critical audit matters or on the accounts or disclosures to which they relate.

Certain Regulatory Assets and Liabilities — Refer to Notes 1 and 4 to the financial statements

Critical Audit Matter Description

The Company is subject to rate regulation by the Hawaii Public Utility Commission (the "PUC") and accounts for the effects of regulation under Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") Topic 980, "Regulated Operations," as management believes that the operations of the Company satisfy the criteria for regulatory accounting. The Company's 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.

The Company's rates are subject to regulatory rate-setting processes and earnings oversight. Rates are determined and approved in regulatory proceedings based on an analysis of the Company's costs to provide utility service and a return on, and recovery of, the Company's investment in the utility business.

We identified the impact of rate regulation as a critical audit matter due to the significant judgments made by management to support its assertions about the applicability of the specialized rules and to evaluate the likelihood of (1) recovery in future rates

of certain incurred costs and (2) the refund to customers of certain amounts. Performing audit procedures related to these judgments required significant auditor judgement and specialized knowledge.

How the Critical Audit Matter Was Addressed in the Audit

Our audit procedures related to the application of specialized rules to account for rate regulation included the following, among others:

- We tested the effectiveness of management's controls over (1) the evaluation of the application of specialized rules to account for rate regulation and (2) for certain regulatory assets and liabilities the evaluation of the likelihood of (a) the recovery in future rates of costs deferred as regulatory assets and (b) refunds to customers reported as regulatory liabilities.
- We evaluated the Company's conclusion that it should apply the specialized rules to account for the effects of rate regulation.
- We evaluated the Company's disclosures related to the impacts of rate regulation, including the balances recorded and regulatory developments.
- We read relevant regulatory orders issued by the PUC for the Company to assess the likelihood of recovery in future rates or of a future reduction in rates based on precedents of the PUC's treatment of similar costs under similar circumstances.
- For certain regulatory assets and liabilities we evaluated whether the amounts recorded were in accordance with ASC Topic 980.

Contingencies — Tort-Related Legal Claims - Refer to Notes 1 and 2 to the financial statements

Critical Audit Matter Description

Multiple civil and class action lawsuits (collectively the "tort-related legal claims") have been filed against the Company, its subsidiaries, and other defendants related to a number of brush fires that occurred on August 8, 2023, on the island of Maui. Most of these lawsuits allege that the defendants were responsible for, and/or negligent in failing to prevent or respond to the wildfires that led to the property destruction and loss of life. Other claims include, among other things, personal injury, wrongful death, emotional distress and inverse condemnation.

The Company reviews loss contingencies at least quarterly. When a loss is probable and reasonably estimable, a liability is recorded in the amount of the estimable loss. If it is reasonably possible that a loss may have been incurred and the effect on the financial statements could be material, the Company discloses the nature of the loss contingency and an estimate of the possible loss or range of loss or a statement that such an estimate cannot be made within the notes to the financial statements.

We identified the evaluation of the loss contingencies related to the tort-related legal claims, and related disclosures, as a critical audit matter because auditing management's judgments in determining the appropriate accounting and disclosures for the tort-related legal claims required significant auditor judgment.

How the Critical Audit Matter Was Addressed in the Audit

Our audit procedures related to the loss contingency involving the tort-related legal claims included the following, among others:

- We obtained an understanding, evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of internal controls over management's evaluation of the tort-related legal claims, including controls related to the Company's assessment of the probability of loss, measurement and classification of the contingent liability, and related disclosures based on the facts and circumstances.
- We inquired of the Company's management and internal and external legal counsel to understand the nature and status of the tort-related legal claims and the status of the settlement agreements described in Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.
- We read the settlement agreements regarding the tort-related legal claims.
- We requested written responses from internal and external counsel regarding (1) a description of the nature of the tort-related legal claims, (2) progress of the tort-related legal claims, (3) the status of the Company's response, and (4) an evaluation of the likelihood of an unfavorable outcome and an estimate, if one can be made, of the amount of range of potential loss, and received written responses.
- We evaluated management's measurement of the recorded loss contingency for the tort-related legal claims and the balance sheet classification of that liability in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

- We consulted with professionals in our firm with expertise related to accounting for loss contingencies.
- We evaluated any events subsequent to December 31, 2024, that might impact our evaluation of the tort-related claims loss contingency.
- We obtained written representations from executives of the Company.
- We read the Company's related disclosures and evaluated them for consistency with the evidence obtained from our audit procedures.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP

Honolulu, Hawaii
February 24, 2025

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2017.

Consolidated Statements of Income

Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Years ended December 31	2024		2023		2022
(in thousands, except per share amounts)					
Revenues					
Electric utility	\$	3,206,700	\$	3,269,521	\$ 3,408,587
Other		13,150		17,982	12,330
Total revenues		3,219,850		3,287,503	3,420,917
Expenses					
Electric utility (includes \$ 1,875 million of provision, net, for Wildfire tort-related claims recorded in 2024) (Note 2)		4,818,558		2,967,363	3,109,396
Other (includes \$ 35 million of impairment recorded in 2024) (Note 3)		108,052		45,148	31,966
Total expenses		4,926,610		3,012,511	3,141,362
Operating income (loss)					
Electric utility		(1,611,858)		302,158	299,191
Other		(94,902)		(27,166)	(19,636)
Total operating income (loss)		(1,706,760)		274,992	279,555
Retirement defined benefits credit—other than service costs		3,754		4,014	3,688
Interest expense, net		(127,207)		(125,532)	(103,402)
Allowance for borrowed funds used during construction		5,470		5,201	3,416
Allowance for equity funds used during construction		13,786		15,164	10,574
Interest income		19,362		9,105	—
Gain (loss) on sales of equity-method investments		—		(644)	8,123
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes		(1,791,595)		182,300	201,954
Income tax expense (benefit)		(470,962)		34,534	38,915
Income (loss) from continuing operations		(1,320,633)		147,766	163,039
Preferred stock dividends of subsidiaries		1,890		1,890	1,890
Income (loss) from continuing operations for common stock		(1,322,523)		145,876	161,149
Income (loss) from discontinued operations		(103,486)		53,362	79,989
Net income (loss) for common stock	\$	(1,426,009)	\$	199,238	\$ 241,138
Continuing operations - Basic earnings (loss) per common share	\$	(10.42)	\$	1.33	\$ 1.47
Discontinued operations - Basic earnings (loss) per common share		(0.81)		0.49	0.73
Basic earnings (loss) per common share	\$	(11.23)	\$	1.82	\$ 2.20
Continuing operations - Diluted earnings (loss) per common share	\$	(10.42)	\$	1.33	\$ 1.47
Discontinued operations - Diluted earnings (loss) per common share		(0.81)		0.48	0.73
Diluted earnings (loss) per common share	\$	(11.23)	\$	1.81	\$ 2.20
Weighted-average number of common shares outstanding		126,927		109,739	109,434
Net effect of potentially dilutive shares (share-based compensation programs)		—		299	344
Weighted-average shares assuming dilution		126,927		110,038	109,778

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Years ended December 31	2024		2023		2022
(in thousands)					
Net income (loss) for common stock	\$	(1,426,009)	\$	199,238	\$ 241,138
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes:					
Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for sale investment securities:					
Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for sale investment securities arising during the period, net of taxes of \$(4,110), \$ 7,536 and \$(110,140) for 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively		(11,227)		20,589	(300,860)
Reclassification adjustment for net realized losses included in net income, net of taxes of nil , \$ 4,011 and nil for 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively		—		10,954	—
Amortization of unrealized holding losses on held-to-maturity securities, net of taxes of \$ 4,764 , \$ 5,271 and \$ 1,462 for 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively		13,012		14,398	3,993
Derivatives qualified as cash flow hedges:					
Unrealized interest rate hedging gains (losses), net of taxes of \$ 237 , \$(58) and \$ 1,892 for 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively		683		(167)	5,457
Reclassification adjustment to net income, net of taxes of \$(70) , \$(65) and \$ 60 for 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively		(201)		(186)	172
Retirement benefit plans:					
Net gains arising during the period, net of taxes of \$ 23,015 , \$ 3,778 and \$ 65,174 for 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively		66,355		10,854	188,020
Adjustment for amortization of prior service credit and net losses (gains) recognized during the period in net periodic benefit cost, net of taxes of \$(597) , \$(535) and \$ 6,820 for 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively		(1,730)		(1,560)	19,659
Reclassification adjustment for impact of D&Os of the PUC included in regulatory assets, net of taxes of \$(22,096) , \$(2,846) and \$(69,345) for 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively		(63,708)		(8,204)	(199,936)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes		3,184		46,678	(283,495)
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc.	\$	(1,422,825)	\$	245,916	\$ (42,357)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Balance Sheets

Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc. and Subsidiaries

December 31	2024		2023	
(in thousands)				
ASSETS				
Current assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	750,535	\$	244,091
Restricted cash		492,317		15,028
Accounts receivable and unbilled revenues, net		457,171		546,704
Regulatory assets		53,895		68,453
Other		380,408		331,617
Total current assets		2,134,326		1,205,893
Noncurrent assets:				
Property, plant and equipment, net				
Land	\$	63,537	\$	69,078
Plant and equipment		8,634,124		8,471,775
Right-of-use assets - finance lease		448,527		342,834
Construction in progress		366,412		320,225
		9,512,600		9,203,912
Less – accumulated depreciation		(3,378,282)		(3,240,828)
Operating lease right-of-use assets		66,553		79,686
Regulatory assets		227,424		226,351
Other		368,795		202,358
Total noncurrent assets		6,797,090		6,471,479
Assets of discontinued operations		—		9,566,449
Total assets	\$	8,931,416	\$	17,243,821

(Continued)

Consolidated Balance Sheets (continued)

Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc. and Subsidiaries

December 31	2024	2023
(in thousands)		
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 203,452	\$ 198,885
Interest and dividends payable	27,203	28,354
Short-term borrowings	48,623	—
Current portion of long-term debt, net	109,171	16,496
Regulatory liabilities	26,568	36,559
Wildfire tort-related claims (Note 2)	478,750	75,000
Other	430,824	403,414
Total current liabilities	1,324,591	758,708
Noncurrent liabilities:		
Long-term debt, net	2,690,387	2,825,933
Deferred income taxes	—	402,246
Operating lease liabilities	56,523	69,972
Finance lease liabilities	426,598	331,262
Regulatory liabilities	1,217,515	1,114,131
Defined benefit plans liability	23,213	78,200
Wildfire tort-related claims (Note 2)	1,436,250	—
Other	242,957	247,637
Total noncurrent liabilities	6,093,443	5,069,381
Liabilities of discontinued operations	—	9,036,598
Total liabilities	7,418,034	14,864,687
Preferred stock of subsidiaries - not subject to mandatory redemption	34,293	34,293
Commitments and contingencies (Notes 2 and 4)		
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: 172,465,608 shares and 110,151,798 shares at December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively	2,264,544	1,707,471
Retained earnings	(788,916)	926,720
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes		
Net unrealized losses on securities	\$ —	\$ (282,963)
Unrealized gains on derivatives	2,120	1,638
Retirement benefit plans	1,341	(8,025)
Total shareholders' equity	1,479,089	2,344,841
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 8,931,416	\$ 17,243,821

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc. and Subsidiaries

(in thousands, except per share amounts)	Common stock		Retained earnings (deficit)	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Total
	Shares	Amount			
Balance, December 31, 2021	109,312	\$ 1,685,496	\$ 757,921	\$ (52,533)	\$ 2,390,884
Net income for common stock	—	—	241,138	—	241,138
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax benefits	—	—	—	(283,495)	(283,495)
Issuance of common stock:					
Share-based plans	159	5,831	—	—	5,831
Share-based expenses and other, net	—	1,370	—	—	1,370
Common stock dividends (\$ 1.40 per share)	—	—	(153,229)	—	(153,229)
Balance, December 31, 2022	109,471	1,692,697	845,830	(336,028)	2,202,499
Net income for common stock	—	—	199,238	—	199,238
Other comprehensive income, net of taxes	—	—	—	46,678	46,678
Issuance of common stock:					
Dividend reinvestment and stock purchase plan	537	6,612	—	—	6,612
Share-based plans	144	6,371	—	—	6,371
Share-based expenses and other, net	—	1,791	—	—	1,791
Common stock dividends (\$ 1.08 per share)	—	—	(118,348)	—	(118,348)
Balance, December 31, 2023	110,152	1,707,471	926,720	(289,350)	2,344,841
Net loss for common stock	—	—	(1,426,009)	—	(1,426,009)
Other comprehensive income, net of taxes	—	—	—	3,184	3,184
Issuance of common stock:					
Common stock offering	62,162	575,000	—	—	575,000
Share-based plans	152	8,018	—	—	8,018
Common stock offering expenses	—	(18,621)	—	—	(18,621)
Share-based expenses and other, net	—	(7,324)	—	—	(7,324)
Discontinued operations	—	—	(289,627)	289,627	—
Balance, December 31, 2024	172,466	\$ 2,264,544	\$ (788,916)	\$ 3,461	\$ 1,479,089

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Years ended December 31	2024		2023		2022
(in thousands)					
Cash flows from operating activities					
Net income (loss)	\$	(1,424,119)	\$	201,128	\$ 243,028
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities-continuing operations					
Loss (income) from discontinued operations		103,486		(53,362)	(79,989)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment		261,701		254,990	244,477
Other amortization		31,832		27,316	25,928
Loss (gains) on sale of equity-method investment		—		644	(8,123)
Deferred income tax expense (benefit)		(486,188)		9,352	(33,157)
Share-based compensation expense		3,591		6,776	7,450
Allowance for equity funds used during construction		(13,786)		(15,164)	(10,574)
Asset impairment		39,642		—	—
Other		(13,790)		(2,989)	(5,323)
Changes in assets and liabilities					
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable and unbilled revenues, net		96,700		(71,643)	(147,327)
Decrease (increase) in fuel oil stock		49,361		43,388	(87,569)
Increase in materials and supplies		(4,177)		(34,887)	(7,960)
Decrease (increase) in regulatory assets		(22,743)		(10,613)	34,600
Increase in regulatory liabilities		48,433		54,470	44,888
Increase in accounts, interest and dividends payable		6,862		34,290	23,083
Change in prepaid and accrued income taxes, tax credits and utility revenue taxes		(25,525)		(9,858)	120,738
Change in defined benefit pension and other postretirement benefit plans asset/liability		(9,358)		(8,215)	(4,564)
Increase in wildfire tort-related claims		1,840,000		75,000	—
Change in other assets and liabilities, net		(53,812)		(57,255)	(25,924)
Net cash provided by operating activities-continuing operations		428,110		443,368	333,682
Net cash provided by operating activities-discontinued operations		59,371		108,103	120,794
Net cash provided by operating activities		487,481		551,471	454,476
Cash flows from investing activities					
Capital expenditures		(344,251)		(442,727)	(339,333)
Acquisition of business		—		—	(25,706)
Other, net		10,330		6,558	14,184
Net cash used in investing activities-continuing operations		(333,921)		(436,169)	(350,855)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities-discontinued operations		592,239		178,770	(777,827)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	\$	258,318	\$	(257,399)	\$ (1,128,682)

(continued)

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (continued)

Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Years ended December 31	2024		2023		2022
Cash flows from financing activities					
Net increase (decrease) in short-term borrowings with original maturities of three months or less	\$	—	\$	(137,650)	\$ 83,652
Proceeds from issuance of short-term debt		50,000		65,000	35,000
Repayment of short-term debt		—		(100,000)	—
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt		5,475		625,000	227,312
Repayment of long-term debt and funds transferred for repayment of long-term debt		(97,698)		(167,080)	(221,910)
Withheld shares for employee taxes on vested share-based compensation		(1,074)		(2,371)	(3,165)
Net proceeds from issuance of common stock		556,612		1,223	—
Common stock dividends		—		(73,957)	(111,229)
Preferred stock dividends of subsidiaries		(1,890)		(1,890)	(1,890)
Other		(13,867)		(5,133)	(2,041)
Net cash provided by financing activities-continuing operations		497,558		203,142	5,729
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities-discontinued operations		(342,853)		(7,567)	561,942
Net cash provided by financing activities		154,705		195,575	567,671
Net increase (decrease) in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash, including cash from discontinued operations		900,504		489,647	(106,535)
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash, including cash from discontinued operations, January 1		694,574		204,927	311,462
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash, including cash from discontinued operations, December 31		1,595,078		694,574	204,927
Less: Restricted cash		(492,317)		(15,028)	(5,050)
Less: Cash from discontinued operations		(352,226)		(435,455)	(156,149)
Cash and cash equivalents from continuing operations, December 31	\$	750,535	\$	244,091	\$ 43,728

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statements of Income

Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Years ended December 31	2024	2023	2022
(in thousands)			
Revenues	\$ 3,206,700	\$ 3,269,521	\$ 3,408,587
Expenses			
Fuel oil	1,078,045	1,211,420	1,265,614
Purchased power	703,371	671,769	793,584
Other operation and maintenance	609,672	533,557	497,601
Wildfire tort-related claims, net (Note 2)	1,875,000	—	—
Depreciation	251,142	243,705	235,424
Taxes, other than income taxes	301,328	306,912	317,173
Total expenses	4,818,558	2,967,363	3,109,396
Operating income (loss)	(1,611,858)	302,158	299,191
Allowance for equity funds used during construction	13,786	15,164	10,574
Retirement defined benefits credit—other than service costs	4,137	4,303	3,835
Interest expense and other charges, net	(82,082)	(86,140)	(76,416)
Allowance for borrowed funds used during construction	5,470	5,201	3,416
Interest income	6,633	6,454	—
Income (loss) before income taxes	(1,663,914)	247,140	240,600
Income tax expense (benefit)	(439,547)	51,193	49,676
Net income (loss)	(1,224,367)	195,947	190,924
Preferred stock dividends of subsidiaries	915	915	915
Net income (loss) attributable to Hawaiian Electric	(1,225,282)	195,032	190,009
Preferred stock dividends of Hawaiian Electric	1,080	1,080	1,080
Net income (loss) for common stock	\$ (1,226,362)	\$ 193,952	\$ 188,929

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Years ended December 31	2024	2023	2022
(in thousands)			
Net income (loss) for common stock	\$ (1,226,362)	\$ 193,952	\$ 188,929
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes:			
Retirement benefit plans:			
Net gains arising during the period, net of taxes of \$ 22,780 , \$ 3,529 and \$ 64,925 for 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively	65,680	10,175	187,193
Adjustment for amortization of prior service credit and net losses (gains) recognized during the period in net periodic benefit cost, net of taxes of \$(706) , \$(688) and \$ 6,550 for 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively	(2,035)	(1,983)	18,884
Reclassification adjustment for impact of D&Os of the PUC included in regulatory assets, net of taxes of \$(22,096) , \$(2,846) , and \$(69,345) for 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively	(63,708)	(8,204)	(199,936)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes	(63)	(12)	6,141
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc.	\$ (1,226,425)	\$ 193,940	\$ 195,070

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Balance Sheets

Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc. and Subsidiaries

December 31	2024	2023
(in thousands)		
Assets		
Property, plant and equipment		
Utility property, plant and equipment		
Land	\$ 52,019	\$ 52,098
Plant and equipment	8,421,501	8,232,810
Right-of-use assets - finance lease	447,101	342,174
Less accumulated depreciation	(3,326,624)	(3,197,514)
Construction in progress	365,709	320,223
Utility property, plant and equipment, net	5,959,706	5,749,791
Nonutility property, plant and equipment, less accumulated depreciation of \$ 1 and \$ 40 as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively	2,792	6,942
Total property, plant and equipment, net	5,962,498	5,756,733
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	184,148	106,077
Restricted cash	—	2,000
Customer accounts receivable, net	199,898	244,309
Accrued unbilled revenues, net	178,721	185,644
Other accounts receivable, net	69,637	111,519
Fuel oil stock, at average cost	98,903	148,237
Materials and supplies, at average cost	118,466	114,433
Prepayments and other	151,220	58,491
Regulatory assets	53,895	68,453
Total current assets	1,054,888	1,039,163
Other long-term assets		
Operating lease right-of-use-assets	59,281	71,877
Regulatory assets	227,424	226,351
Defined benefit pension and other postretirement benefit plans asset	108,819	67,568
Other	200,694	121,862
Total other long-term assets	596,218	487,658
Total assets	\$ 7,613,604	\$ 7,283,554

(Continued)

Consolidated Balance Sheets (continued)

Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc. and Subsidiaries

December 31	2024	2023
(in thousands)		
Capitalization and liabilities		
Capitalization (see Consolidated Statements of Capitalization)		
Common stock equity	\$ 1,156,955	\$ 2,409,110
Cumulative preferred stock – not subject to mandatory redemption	34,293	34,293
Commitments and contingencies (Note 4)		
Long-term debt, net	1,854,214	1,934,277
Total capitalization	3,045,462	4,377,680
Current liabilities		
Current portion of operating lease liabilities	15,202	16,617
Current portion of long-term debt, net	47,000	—
Short-term borrowings from non-affiliate	48,623	—
Accounts payable	196,980	191,040
Interest and preferred dividends payable	21,536	22,882
Taxes accrued, including revenue taxes	272,001	291,942
Regulatory liabilities	26,568	36,559
Wildfire tort-related claims (Note 2)	478,750	75,000
Other	121,011	96,436
Total current liabilities	1,227,671	730,476
Deferred credits and other liabilities		
Operating lease liabilities	49,135	62,098
Finance lease liabilities	425,625	330,978
Deferred income taxes	—	399,001
Regulatory liabilities	1,217,515	1,114,131
Unamortized tax credits	76,676	84,312
Defined benefit plans liability	6,428	60,671
Wildfire tort-related claims (Note 2)	1,436,250	—
Other	128,842	124,207
Total deferred credits and other liabilities	3,340,471	2,175,398
Total capitalization and liabilities	\$ 7,613,604	\$ 7,283,554

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statements of Capitalization

Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc. and Subsidiaries

December 31	2024	2023
(dollars in thousands, except par value)		
Common stock equity		
Common stock of \$6 2/3 par value		
Authorized: 50,000,000 shares. Outstanding: 17,854,278 shares		
at December 31, 2024 and 2023	\$ 119,048	\$ 119,048
Premium on capital stock	810,955	810,955
Retained earnings	223,896	1,476,258
Additional paid-in capital	270	—
Accumulated other comprehensive income, net of taxes-retirement benefit plans	2,786	2,849
Common stock equity	\$ 1,156,955	\$ 2,409,110

Cumulative preferred stock not subject to mandatory redemption

Authorized: 5,000,000 shares of \$ 20 par value and 7,000,000 shares of \$ 100 par value.

Series	Par Value		Shares outstanding					
			December 31, 2024 and 2023		2024	2023		
(dollars in thousands, except par value and shares outstanding)								
C- 4.25 %	\$	20	(Hawaiian Electric)	150,000	\$	3,000	\$	3,000
D- 5.00 %		20	(Hawaiian Electric)	50,000		1,000		1,000
E- 5.00 %		20	(Hawaiian Electric)	150,000		3,000		3,000
H- 5.25 %		20	(Hawaiian Electric)	250,000		5,000		5,000
I- 5.00 %		20	(Hawaiian Electric)	89,657		1,793		1,793
J- 4.75 %		20	(Hawaiian Electric)	250,000		5,000		5,000
K- 4.65 %		20	(Hawaiian Electric)	175,000		3,500		3,500
G- 7.625 %		100	(Hawaii Electric Light)	70,000		7,000		7,000
H- 7.625 %		100	(Maui Electric)	50,000		5,000		5,000
				1,234,657		34,293		34,293

(continued)

Consolidated Statements of Capitalization (continued)

Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc. and Subsidiaries

December 31	2024	2023
(in thousands)		
Long-term debt		
Obligations to the State of Hawaii for the repayment of Special Purpose Revenue Bonds (subsidiary obligations unconditionally guaranteed by Hawaiian Electric):		
3.50 %, Series 2019, due 2049	\$ 80,000	\$ 80,000
3.20 %, Refunding series 2019, due 2039	150,000	150,000
3.10 %, Refunding series 2017A, due 2026	125,000	125,000
4.00 %, Refunding series 2017B, due 2037	140,000	140,000
3.25 %, Refunding series 2015, due 2025	47,000	47,000
Total obligations to the State of Hawaii	\$ 542,000	\$ 542,000
Other long-term debt – unsecured:		
Taxable senior notes:		
6.11 %, Series 2023A, due 2030	40,000	40,000
6.25 %, Series 2023A and 2023B, due 2033	90,000	90,000
6.70 %, Series 2023C, due 2053	20,000	20,000
3.70 %, Series 2022A, due 2032	60,000	60,000
3.51 %, Series 2020C and 2020E, due 2050	70,000	70,000
3.28 %, Series 2020B and 2020D, due 2040	45,000	45,000
3.96 %, Series 2020A, 2020B and 2020C, due 2050	50,000	50,000
3.31 %, Series 2020A and 2020B, due 2030	110,000	110,000
4.21 %, Series 2019A, due 2034	50,000	50,000
4.38 %, Series 2018A, due 2028	67,500	67,500
4.53 %, Series 2018B, due 2033	17,500	17,500
4.72 %, Series 2018C, due 2048	15,000	15,000
4.31 %, Series 2017A, due 2047	50,000	50,000
4.54 %, Series 2016A, due 2046	40,000	40,000
5.23 %, Series 2015A, due 2045	80,000	80,000
4.84 %, Series 2013A, 2013B and 2013C, due 2027	100,000	100,000
5.65 %, Series 2013B and 2013C, due 2043	70,000	70,000
4.72 %, Series 2012D, due 2029	35,000	35,000
5.39 %, Series 2012E, due 2042	150,000	150,000
4.53 %, Series 2012F, due 2032	40,000	40,000
Total taxable senior notes	1,200,000	1,200,000
Revolving credit facility SOFR + 1.80 %, due 2026 and 2027	166,000	200,000
Total other long-term debt – unsecured	1,366,000	1,400,000
Total long-term debt	1,908,000	1,942,000
Less unamortized debt issuance costs	6,786	7,723
Less current portion long-term debt, net of unamortized debt issuance costs	47,000	—
Long-term debt, net	1,854,214	1,934,277
Total capitalization	\$ 3,045,462	\$ 4,377,680

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Common Stock Equity

Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc. and Subsidiaries

(in thousands)	Common stock		Premium on capital stock	Retained earnings	Additional paid-in capital	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Total
	Shares	Amount					
Balance, December 31, 2021	17,753	\$ 118,376	\$ 798,526	\$ 1,348,277	\$ —	\$ (3,280)	\$ 2,261,899
Net income for common stock	—	—	—	188,929	—	—	188,929
Other comprehensive income, net of taxes	—	—	—	—	—	6,141	6,141
Issuance of common stock, net of expenses	101	672	12,429	—	—	—	13,101
Common stock dividends	—	—	—	(125,900)	—	—	(125,900)
Balance, December 31, 2022	17,854	119,048	810,955	1,411,306	—	2,861	2,344,170
Net income for common stock	—	—	—	193,952	—	—	193,952
Other comprehensive loss, net of taxes	—	—	—	—	—	(12)	(12)
Common stock dividends	—	—	—	(129,000)	—	—	(129,000)
Balance, December 31, 2023	17,854	119,048	810,955	1,476,258	—	2,849	2,409,110
Net loss for common stock	—	—	—	(1,226,362)	—	—	(1,226,362)
Other comprehensive loss, net of taxes	—	—	—	—	—	(63)	(63)
Common stock dividends	—	—	—	(26,000)	—	—	(26,000)
Additional paid-in capital	—	—	—	—	270	—	270
Balance, December 31, 2024	17,854	\$ 119,048	\$ 810,955	\$ 223,896	\$ 270	\$ 2,786	\$ 1,156,955

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Years ended December 31	2024	2023	2022
(in thousands)			
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net income (loss)	\$ (1,224,367)	\$ 195,947	\$ 190,924
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	251,142	243,705	235,424
Other amortization	31,828	26,490	25,320
Deferred income tax expense (benefit)	(481,624)	1,439	(41,415)
State refundable credit	(11,914)	(11,325)	(10,999)
Bad debt expense	4,720	8,161	6,027
Allowance for equity funds used during construction	(13,786)	(15,164)	(10,574)
Other	(6,311)	460	(139)
Changes in assets and liabilities			
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable	88,376	(65,004)	(91,742)
Decrease (increase) in accrued unbilled revenues	7,561	(3,048)	(54,023)
Decrease (increase) in fuel oil stock	49,334	43,293	(87,452)
Increase in materials and supplies	(4,033)	(34,865)	(7,691)
Decrease (increase) in regulatory assets	(22,743)	(10,613)	34,600
Increase in regulatory liabilities	48,433	54,470	44,888
Increase in accounts payable	9,644	20,454	22,355
Change in prepaid and accrued income taxes, tax credits and revenue taxes	(26,542)	1,878	103,198
Change in defined benefit pension and other postretirement benefit plans asset/liability	(9,218)	(8,186)	(4,828)
Increase in wildfire tort-related claims	1,840,000	75,000	—
Change in other assets and liabilities	(64,767)	(48,725)	(25,943)
Net cash provided by operating activities	465,733	474,367	327,930
Cash flows from investing activities			
Capital expenditures	(329,479)	(438,775)	(329,457)
Other	11,848	6,176	5,372
Net cash used in investing activities	(317,631)	(432,599)	(324,085)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Common stock dividends	(26,000)	(129,000)	(125,900)
Preferred stock dividends of Hawaiian Electric and subsidiaries	(1,995)	(1,995)	(1,995)
Proceeds from issuance of common stock/capital contribution from parent	270	—	13,101
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt	—	350,000	60,000
Repayment of long-term debt and funds transferred for repayment of long-term debt	(81,000)	(100,000)	(52,000)
Net increase (decrease) in short-term borrowings from non-affiliates and affiliate with original maturities of three months or less	—	(87,967)	87,967
Proceeds from issuance of short-term debt	50,000	—	—
Payments of obligations under finance leases	(4,119)	(3,128)	(670)
Other	(9,187)	(843)	(364)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(72,031)	27,067	(19,861)
Net increase (decrease) in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	76,071	68,835	(16,016)
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash, January 1	108,077	39,242	55,258
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash, December 31	184,148	108,077	39,242
Less: Restricted cash	—	(2,000)	—
Cash and cash equivalents, December 31	\$ 184,148	\$ 106,077	\$ 39,242

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Note 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 non-regulated renewable/sustainable infrastructure businesses operating in the State of Hawaii. HEI owns Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc. (Hawaiian Electric), ASB Hawaii, Inc. (ASB Hawaii), GLST1, LLC (GLST1) and Pacific Current, LLC (Pacific Current).

Hawaiian Electric and its wholly owned operating subsidiaries, Hawaii Electric Light Company, Inc. (Hawaii Electric Light) and Maui Electric Company, Limited (Maui Electric), are regulated public electric utilities (collectively, the Utilities) in the business of generating, purchasing, transmitting, distributing and selling electric energy on all major islands in Hawaii other than Kauai. Hawaiian Electric also owns Renewable Hawaii, Inc. (RHI), and HE AR INTER LLC. See Note 3.

ASB Hawaii, is an intermediate holding company that previously owned American Savings Bank, F.S.B. (ASB), a federally chartered, full-service Hawaii community bank. In December 2024, ASB Hawaii sold ASB but currently retains a 9.9 % noncontrolling investment in ASB. See Note 5.

GLST1 is a wholly owned subsidiary of Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc. created for the specific purpose of holding HEI's and Hawaiian Electric's first liability installment payment pursuant to the settlement agreements to settle the tort-related legal claims in the litigation arising out of the Maui windstorm and wildfires. See Note 2.

Pacific Current's significant subsidiaries include Hamakua Energy, LLC (Hamakua Energy) whose sale to an unaffiliated third party is expected to close in March 2025, Mauo, LLC (Mauo), Ka'ie'ie Waho Company, LLC (Ka'ie'ie Waho) and Mahipapa, LLC (Mahipapa). See Note 3.

Basis of presentation. In preparing the consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP), 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 for HEI and its subsidiaries (collectively, the Company) include the amounts reported as fair value for pension and other postretirement benefit obligations; contingencies and litigation; income taxes; regulatory assets and liabilities (Utilities only); and asset retirement obligations (Utilities only).

Consolidation. The HEI consolidated financial statements include the accounts of HEI and its subsidiaries. The Hawaiian Electric consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Hawaiian Electric and its subsidiaries. When HEI or Hawaiian Electric has a controlling financial interest in another entity (usually, majority voting interest), that entity is consolidated. Investments in companies over which the Company or the Utilities have the ability to exercise significant influence, but not control, are accounted for using the equity method. The consolidated financial statements exclude variable interest entities (VIEs) when the Company or the Utilities are not the primary beneficiaries. Significant intercompany amounts are eliminated in consolidation (see Note 3 for limited exceptions).

Sale of American Savings Bank, F.S.B. As a result of a comprehensive review of strategic options of ASB, on December 30, 2024, HEI, ASB, and ASB Hawaii, a wholly owned subsidiary of HEI and ASB's parent holding company, entered into investment agreements to sell 90.1 % of the common stock of ASB to various investors, including certain ASB officers and directors of ASB while retaining a 9.9 % noncontrolling ownership position. The sale transaction closed on December 31, 2024 and no investor acquired more than 9.9 % of the common stock of ASB. The sale of ASB met the accounting requirements to be disclosed as discontinued operations. Accordingly, the results of ASB, including the loss on the ASB sale, are presented as discontinued operations in the consolidated statements of income and cash flows, and have been excluded from both continuing operations and segment results for all periods presented. Further, the assets and liabilities associated with ASB have been classified as discontinued operations in the Consolidated Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2023. Unless otherwise noted, reference within the following notes to consolidated financial statements exclude discontinued operations. See Note 5.

Investment in ASB. As a result of the ASB sale transaction on December 31, 2024, the Company retained a 9.9 % noncontrolling ownership interest in ASB amounting to \$ 44.6 million as of December 31, 2024, and is included in "Other noncurrent assets" on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets. The Company has elected to subsequently measure its investment in ASB at cost minus impairment, in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 321, Investments-Equity Securities. FASB ASC 321 allows an entity to measure investments in

equity securities without a readily determinable fair value using a measurement alternative that measures these securities at cost minus impairment. On a quarterly basis, the Company is required to make a qualitative assessment of whether the investment is impaired.

Cash and cash equivalents. The Company considers cash on hand, deposits in banks, money market accounts, certificates of deposit, short-term commercial paper of non-affiliates and liquid investments (with original maturities of three months or less) to be cash and cash equivalents.

Restricted cash. The Company considers cash held by trustees, related to non-recourse loans at Pacific Current subsidiaries, and cash held by GLST1, related to the first liability installment payment pursuant to the settlement agreements to settle the tort-related legal claims in the litigation arising out of the Maui windstorm and wildfires, to be restricted cash. In addition, the Utilities consider funds on deposit with Wells Fargo, which represent collateral to secure company purchasing cards, to be restricted cash because these funds are available only to finance (or reimburse payment of) approved expenditures; however, as of December 31, 2024, such funds were released. At December 31, 2024 and 2023, total restricted cash of the Company was \$ 492.3 million and \$ 15.0 million, respectively, and for the Utilities was nil and \$ 2.0 million, respectively. The Company's restricted cash as of December 31, 2024 includes \$ 478.8 million held by GLST1.

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 utility plant when construction is completed and the facilities are either placed in service or become useful for public utility purposes. Costs for betterments that make utility plant 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 are included in regulatory liabilities. See discussion regarding "Utility projects" in Note 4.

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 and Pacific Current generation assets have lives ranging from 16 to 51 years for production plant, from 10 to 79 years for transmission and distribution plant, and from 5 to 50 years for general plant. The Utilities' composite annual depreciation rate, which includes a component for cost of removal, was 3.2 % in 2024, 2023 and 2022.

Retirement benefits. Pension and other postretirement benefit costs are charged primarily to expense and electric utility plant (in the case of the Utilities). Funding for the Company's qualified pension plan (Plan) is based on actuarial assumptions adopted by the Pension Investment Committee administering the Plan. The participating employers contribute amounts to pension trust for the Plan 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 ERISA minimum and Internal Revenue Code limits and targeted funded status.

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 pension (except for executive life) for postretirement benefits other than pension (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.

Environmental expenditures. The Company and the Utilities are subject to numerous federal and state environmental statutes and regulations. In general, environmental contamination treatment costs are charged to expense. 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. The Utilities review their sites and measure the liability quarterly by assessing a range of reasonably likely costs of each identified site using currently available information, including existing technology, presently enacted laws and regulations, experience gained at similar sites, and the probable level of involvement and financial condition of other potentially responsible parties.

Contingencies and litigation. The Company and the Utilities are subject to proceedings (including PUC 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. A determination of the amount of reserves required, if any, for these contingencies

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

is based on an analysis of each individual case or proceeding often with the assistance of outside counsel. Loss contingencies are reviewed quarterly and estimates are adjusted to reflect the impact of all known information, such as new developments in each matter or changes in approach in dealing with these matters, including changes in settlement strategy. When a loss is probable and reasonably estimable, a liability is recorded in the amount of the estimable loss. If it is reasonably possible that a loss may have been incurred and the effect on the financial statements could be material, the Company and the Utilities disclose the nature of the loss contingency and an estimate of the possible loss or range of loss or a statement that such an estimate cannot be made within the notes to the financial statements.

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 and the Utilities' 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. Valuation allowances are established when necessary to reduce deferred income tax assets to the amount expected to be realized.

HEI and the Utilities' investment tax credits are deferred and amortized over the estimated useful lives of the properties to which the credits relate (and for the Utilities, this treatment is in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) Topic 980, "Regulated Operations").

The Utilities are included in the consolidated income tax returns of HEI. However, income tax expense has been computed for financial statement purposes as if each utility filed a separate income tax return and Hawaiian Electric filed a consolidated Hawaiian Electric income tax return.

Governmental tax authorities could challenge a tax return position taken by the Company. The Company and the Utilities use 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.

Fair value measurements. Fair value estimates are estimates of 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 and the Utilities use their 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 or the Utilities 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 and the Utilities' 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. In addition, the tax ramifications related to the realization of the unrealized gains and losses could have a significant effect on fair value estimates, but have not been considered in making such estimates.

The Company and the Utilities group their 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 is 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.

Classification in the hierarchy is based upon the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement of the asset or liability. For instruments classified in Level 1 and 2 where inputs are primarily based upon observable market data, there is less judgment applied in arriving at the fair value. For instruments classified in Level 3, management judgment is more significant due to the lack of observable market data.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

The Company reviews and updates the fair value hierarchy classifications on a quarterly basis. Changes from one quarter to the next related to the observability of inputs in fair value measurements may result in a reclassification between the fair value hierarchy levels and are recognized based on period-end balances.

Fair value is also used on a nonrecurring basis to evaluate certain assets for impairment or for disclosure purposes. Examples of nonrecurring uses of fair value include asset retirement obligations (AROs).

Earnings per share (HEI only). Basic earnings per share (EPS) and Basic EPS from continuing operations are computed by dividing net income for common stock and income from continuing operations for common stock, respectively, by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted EPS and diluted EPS from continuing operations are computed similarly, except that dilutive common shares for stock compensation is added to the denominator. Since there is a net loss, there can be no potentially dilutive shares during the year ended December 31, 2024. As of December 31, 2023, the antidilutive effect of restricted stock units (RSUs) on 65,078 shares of common stock, was not included in the computation of diluted EPS. There were no shares of antidilutive securities outstanding during the year ended December 31, 2022.

Impairment of long-lived assets and long-lived assets to be disposed of. The Company and the Utilities review 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 undiscounted 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. When the Utilities conclude that recovery of the remaining carrying amount of long-lived generation asset upon retirement is probable of recovery in future rates the carrying amount of the long-lived generation asset is recorded as a regulatory asset. Other assets to be disposed of are reported at the lower of the carrying amount or fair value, less costs to sell.

Recent accounting pronouncements.

Segment Reporting. In November 2023, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2023-07, Segment Reporting (Topic 280): Improvements to Reportable Segment Disclosures to improve reportable segment disclosure requirements, primarily through enhanced disclosure requirements of significant segment expenses. These amendments are effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2023 and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2024. Early adoption is permitted. These amendments apply on a retrospective basis. The Company adopted this amendment as of December 31, 2024, which did not have a material impact on its disclosures.

Income Taxes. In December 2023, the FASB issued ASU No. 2023-09, Income Taxes (Topic 740): Improvement to Income Tax Disclosures to enhance the transparency and decision usefulness of income tax disclosures. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2024. These amendments apply on a prospective basis with a retrospective option. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this amendment on the Company's consolidated financial statements and does not expect the adoption to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

Climate-related disclosures. In March 2024, the SEC issued final climate-related disclosure rules under SEC Release No. 33-11275, The Enhancement and Standardization of Climate-Related Disclosures for Investors (climate disclosure rules). The rules will require annual disclosure of material greenhouse gas emissions as well as disclosure of governance, risk management and strategy related to material climate-related risks. In addition, the rules require (i) financial statement impacts of severe weather events and other natural conditions; (ii) a roll forward of carbon offset and renewable energy credit balances if material to the Company's plan to achieve climate-related targets or goals; and (iii) material impacts on estimates and assumptions in the financial statements. The disclosure requirements will begin phasing in for annual periods beginning with calendar year 2025. In April 2024, the SEC voluntarily stayed implementation of its climate disclosure rules pending completion of judicial review by the Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit. The Company is currently monitoring developments with this final rule and evaluating its impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Reclassifications. Certain prior year amounts on the Consolidated Balance Sheet have been reclassified to conform to a classified balance sheet presentation. These prior year reclassifications include presenting current and noncurrent assets and liabilities. These reclassifications did not affect net income or shareholders' equity for the years ended December 31, 2023.

Within the consolidated balance sheet for the prior period, wildfire tort-related claims amounts were reclassified from "Other current liabilities" to current "Wildfire tort-related claims" for the Company and the Utilities, and other postretirement benefit plan asset was reclassified from noncurrent "Other asset" to noncurrent "Defined benefit pension and other postretirement benefit plans asset" for the Utilities, to conform to the current year financial statement presentation. Also, consolidated statements of cash flows of prior year wildfire tort-related claims amounts were reclassified from "Change in other

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

assets and liabilities" to "Increase in wildfire tort-related claims" for the Company and the Utilities to conform to the current year financial statement presentation. Reclassifications did not affect previously reported net income, retained earnings or net cash provided by operating activities.

Electric utility

Regulation by the Public Utilities Commission of the State of Hawaii (PUC). The Utilities are regulated by the PUC and account for the effects of regulation under FASB ASC Topic 980, "Regulated Operations." As a result, the Utilities' financial statements reflect assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses based on current cost-based rate-making regulations (see Note 4—"Regulatory assets and liabilities"). 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 that the operations of the Utilities, including the impact of the approved PBR Framework, currently satisfy the criteria under ASC Topic 980.

The rate schedules of the Utilities include energy costs recovery clauses (ECRCs) 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 rate schedules also include purchased power adjustment clauses (PPACs) under which the remaining purchase power expenses are recovered through surcharge mechanisms. The amounts collected through the ECRCs and PPACs are required to be reconciled quarterly.

Accounts receivable. Accounts receivable are recorded at the invoiced amount. The Utilities generally assess a late payment charge on balances unpaid from the previous month. The allowance for doubtful accounts is the Utilities' best estimate of the amount of expected credit losses in the Utilities' existing accounts receivable. At December 31, 2024 and 2023, the allowance for customer accounts receivable, accrued unbilled revenues and other accounts receivable was \$ 5.6 million and \$ 4.6 million, respectively.

Electric utility revenues. Revenues related to electric service are generally recorded when service is rendered and include revenues applicable to energy consumed in the accounting period but not yet billed to the customers. The Utilities also record revenue under a decoupling mechanism. See "Decoupling" discussion in Note 4.

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 represents the estimated costs of debt (i.e., interest) and equity funds used to finance plant construction. AFUDC is 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 extended period of time, AFUDC on the delayed project may be stopped after assessing the causes of the delay and probability of recovery. The tax gross up of the allowance for equity funds used during construction is credited to income taxes on the statement of income and charged to a regulatory asset. This gross up, net of amortization of the regulatory asset, is reflected in income tax expense.

The weighted-average AFUDC rate was 7.3 % in 2024, 7.2 % in 2023 and 7.1 % in 2022, and reflected quarterly compounding.

Asset retirement obligations. AROs are accounted for in accordance with ASC 410-20, "Asset Retirement Obligations." AROs are recognized at present value of expected costs to retire long-lived assets from service, provided a legal obligation exists and a reasonable estimate of the fair value and the settlement date can be made. In the subsequent period, the liability is accreted to its future value while the asset retirement cost is depreciated over the estimated useful life of the underlying asset. The Utilities' recognition of AROs have no impact on earnings, as the cost of the AROs are recovered over the life of the asset through depreciation. AROs recognized by the Utilities relate to legal obligations with the retirement of plant and equipment, including removal of asbestos and other hazardous materials. See "Asset retirement obligations" in Note 4.

Note 2 • Maui windstorm and wildfires

On August 8, 2023, a number of brush fires in the West Maui (Lahaina) and Upcountry Maui areas caused widespread property damage, including damage to property of the Utilities, and 102 confirmed fatalities in Lahaina (the Maui windstorm and wildfires). The Maui windstorm and wildfires were fueled by extreme winds and drought-like conditions in those parts of Maui.

Restoration costs and recoveries. The Utilities are continuing restoration work to rebuild portions of the electric system in Lahaina to ensure safe and reliable power to all West Maui customers. Restoration efforts include the rebuilding of

transmission and distribution lines along former routes in the Lahaina area with the installation of new interim steel and wood poles and electrical equipment. To date, power has been restored to all customers that were able to have power restored in Lahaina and the rest of West Maui.

On December 27, 2023, the Public Utilities Commission of the State of Hawaii (PUC) issued an order authorizing deferred accounting treatment for the Utilities' incremental non-labor expenses related to the Maui windstorm and wildfires. The deferred accounting treatment applies to certain non-labor expenses incurred from August 8, 2023 through December 31, 2024 that are not already a part of the base rates. The approval pertains only to deferred cost treatment; any cost recovery of deferred costs will be the subject of a separate application(s). On November 27, 2024, the Utilities filed a request with the PUC to extend the deferral accounting period to December 31, 2025, specifically limited to insurance premiums and outside services and legal costs associated with the asset-based lending facility credit agreement (see Note 6). On February 12, 2025, the PUC issued an order granting the Utilities' request to extend. As of December 31, 2024, the Utilities have deferred \$ 52.7 million of certain incremental costs related to the Maui windstorm and wildfires to a regulatory asset.

The Utilities are actively seeking recovery of damage to covered electrical infrastructure under their property insurance programs. The Utilities have submitted claims, received and recorded the insurance recoveries of \$ 1 million in 2024; however, the timing and amount of any future insurance recoveries remain indeterminable at this time and as such, an insurance receivable has not been recorded as of the date of this filing. The Company's property insurance has a total policy limit of \$ 500 million with a \$ 1 million retention for damages related to Utility-owned non-generating assets, including overhead transmission and distribution assets within 1,000 feet of such assets. The Utilities believe capital expenditures related to restoration that are not covered by insurance will be managed under their current regulatory mechanisms, the recovery of which would be subject to PUC approval. As of December 31, 2024, the Company has \$ 499 million of insurance coverage remaining under the property insurance policy.

Third-party claims and other proceedings.

Tort-related legal claims. As of February 14, 2025, HEI and the Utilities have each been named in approximately 783 lawsuits related to the Maui windstorm and wildfires. These civil and putative class action lawsuits are pending in the Maui Circuit Court against HEI, the Utilities, and other defendants, including the County of Maui, the State of Hawaii and related state entities, private landowners and developers, and telecommunications companies (collectively, tort-related legal claims). One putative class action is also pending in federal court. Most of these lawsuits allege that the defendants were responsible for, and/or negligent in failing to prevent or respond to, the wildfires that led to the property destruction and loss of life. Other claims include, among other things, personal injury, wrongful death, emotional distress and inverse condemnation. One lawsuit asserting similar theories and claims was filed by the County of Maui against HEI and the Utilities, one lawsuit was filed by Spectrum Oceanic, LLC against HEI and the Utilities and other defendants, and other lawsuits were filed by approximately 160 subrogation insurers against HEI, the Utilities, a private landowner, and telecommunications companies. Additional lawsuits may be filed against the Company and other defendants in the future. The plaintiffs seek to recover damages and other costs, including punitive damages. Defendants have asserted cross-claims against one another for indemnification, contribution, and subrogation.

The County of Maui Origin and Cause Report, released on October 2, 2024, attaching the investigative report by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, estimated the total economic damage of approximately \$6 billion. That estimate has not been validated by the Company, and it represents a gross number that does not take into account causation or liability and does not attempt to allocate responsibility among the various defendants. As such, the estimate is not intended to provide a reasonably possible loss in excess of the recorded amount under ASC Topic 450-20, "Loss Contingencies" attributable to the Company arising from the Maui windstorm and wildfires.

On November 8, 2023, Hawaii Governor Josh Green announced the One 'Ohana Initiative (the *One 'Ohana Initiative*) as a collective path forward to recovery from the Maui windstorm and wildfires. The *One 'Ohana Initiative* is a new humanitarian aid fund of \$ 175 million, with the objective to compensate, in an expedited manner, those who have lost loved ones and those who have suffered severe injuries in the Maui windstorm and wildfires. The *One 'Ohana Initiative* provides an alternative to a lengthy and expensive legal process. Beneficiaries who have lost loved ones are anticipated to receive payments of \$ 1.5 million per decedent, and those who suffered severe injuries are expected to share in a specially allocated pool of compensation. In exchange for receiving such a payment, beneficiaries will be required to waive their ability to pursue legal claims for wrongful death and severe injuries, except if they seek compensation through the litigation settlement. Hawaiian Electric fully supports this humanitarian initiative and has contributed \$ 75 million. The Governor announced that other parties, including the State of Hawaii, the County of Maui, and Kamehameha Schools have all agreed to contribute to the fund. Hawaiian Electric's contribution to the Initiative was less than half of the total, and Hawaiian Electric's insurance carriers funded its share of the contributions to the fund. Hawaiian Electric's contribution is reflective of its commitment to join with community partners to

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

provide solutions to promote Maui's recovery. Hawaiian Electric's commitment to contribute to the *One 'Ohana Initiative* is not an admission of guilt or reflection of fault or liability related to the wildfires. Under the *One 'Ohana Initiative*, all claimants (except families of missing persons) were required to submit a completed registration form and registrants who meet the Fund's eligibility requirements then were required to complete and submit a claim form. As of October 25, 2024, 36 claim forms were received that relate to death claims and 12 claim forms were received that relate to physical injury claims. The *One 'Ohana Initiative* will retain its separate existence and claimants eligible will be required to apply to the *One 'Ohana Initiative* before obtaining benefits from the litigation settlement.

Effective November 1, 2024, HEI and Hawaiian Electric entered into two definitive settlement agreements (collectively, the Settlement Agreements) to settle the tort-related legal claims in the litigation arising out of the Maui windstorm and wildfires (expressly excluding securities and derivative actions) on a global basis without any admission of liability. Under the Settlement Agreements, subject to certain conditions (including those described below), HEI and Hawaiian Electric, along with other defendants (the State of Hawaii, the County of Maui, Kamehameha Schools, entities affiliated with the West Maui Land Co., Hawaiian Telcom, and Spectrum/Charter Communications) have agreed to settle the claims of those who filed lawsuits in state and federal courts, or who may have claims but have not yet filed lawsuits, in connection with the Maui windstorm and wildfires. One Settlement Agreement is between the defendants, class counsel, and class plaintiffs (the Class Settlement Agreement), and the other is between the defendants and over 30 lawyers representing numerous individual plaintiffs who have brought their own lawsuits (the Individual Settlement Agreement). The Settlement Agreements do not resolve claims with insurers who have asserted or could assert subrogation claims in separate lawsuits and such insurers are not parties to the Settlement Agreements, but resolving such claims in the manner set forth in the Settlement Agreements (described below) is a condition that must be satisfied before any payment is due from the defendants. Both Settlement Agreements remain subject to court approval and other conditions, including those set out below.

Under the Settlement Agreements, HEI and Hawaiian Electric are obligated to contribute a total of \$ 1.99 billion (out of a total defendant contribution of approximately \$ 4.04 billion), which includes \$ 75 million previously contributed for the *One 'Ohana Initiative* (a humanitarian aid fund to provide payments outside of litigation to the beneficiaries of those who died, as well as compensation for personal injury damages). The total settlement amount is to be divided between two settlement funds, one for the benefit of individual plaintiffs, and the other for the benefit of the class plaintiffs. HEI and Hawaiian Electric must pay such amounts in four equal annual installments of approximately \$ 479 million, with the first installment expected to be made no earlier than the fourth quarter of 2025. HEI and Hawaiian Electric have the option to accelerate the payments, in whole or in part, with such accelerated payments to be discounted at a rate of 5.5 % per annum. HEI transferred the amount of the first payment, \$ 479 million, into a new subsidiary, which is restricted from disbursing such funds except in connection with the initial payment to the settlement funds. Additionally, under the Settlement Agreements, HEI and Hawaiian Electric are obligated to contribute a share to the settlement administration fees only if certain other sources are exhausted when those fees are due, for which \$ 3.5 million was accrued as of December 31, 2024 based on the best estimate at that time.

The Settlement Agreements are intended to resolve all of the tort-related legal claims related to the Maui windstorm and wildfires. The Class Settlement Agreement provides releases by plaintiffs to the defendants, and among defendants, for acts and omissions relating to the Maui windstorm and wildfires. The Individual Settlement Agreement provides that individual plaintiffs who elect to accept the settlement will sign releases. The releases in the Settlement Agreements, including those among defendants (subject to certain conditions), are effective on the initial payment due date. The Settlement Agreements also provide that \$ 500 million of the total settlement payments will be reserved and made available to defendants to defray the cost to resolve any claims brought by plaintiffs who do not release claims as part of the settlements. Defendants have the right to terminate the Settlement Agreements under certain circumstances, including if more than specified thresholds of plaintiffs choose not to participate in the settlement.

The Settlement Agreements contain multiple conditions that must be met before any payment from HEI and Hawaiian Electric to the settlement funds are due. Those conditions include, among others, resolving claims of the insurers (either through agreement or a final court order stating that the insurers cannot maintain independent lawsuits against the defendants), legislation appropriating money from the state, and court approval of the Settlement Agreements.

The Settlement Agreements do not resolve claims with insurers who have asserted subrogation claims in separate lawsuits, and such insurers are not parties to the Settlement Agreements. However, the Settlement Agreements provide that all subrogation claims by insurers that have been or could be brought against defendants arising out of the Maui windstorm and wildfires must be resolved in order for HEI and Hawaiian Electric's payment obligation to arise. The Settlement Agreements include a condition to the defendants' obligations providing that by May 19, 2025, either (a) insurers that have brought claims arising out of the Maui windstorm and wildfires enter into a written agreement that provides for releases of all claims against the defendants, or (b) that there is a final and unappealable court order providing that if the final definitive agreement between the plaintiffs and the defendants becomes effective, then those same insurers' exclusive remedy for any claims against the

defendants would be limited to asserting liens against the settlement amounts obtained by the individual plaintiffs. On February 6, 2025, after briefing was complete, the Supreme Court of Hawaii heard argument on three reserved questions regarding the scope of Hawaii subrogation law concerning the condition described in this paragraph in the manner described in (b) above. On February 10, 2025, the Hawaii Supreme Court issued an order regarding the reserved questions providing that, once the settlement becomes final, the exclusive remedy for insurers seeking to recover amounts paid to settling plaintiffs is to assert liens against their policyholders pursuant to HRS 663-10. The Hawaii Supreme Court is expected to issue a written opinion providing further detail on its decision in the coming weeks.

HEI and Hawaiian Electric determined that making payments under the terms of the Settlement Agreements in four equal annual installments is the most viable option and have classified the first \$ 479 million installment as a current liability based on expected timing of the payment and the remaining \$ 1.44 billion as a noncurrent liability on HEI's and the Utilities' Consolidated Balance Sheets. The Settlement Agreements contain no admission of any liability by HEI or the Utilities and reflect the collective efforts of the State, HEI and the Utilities, and other defendants to seek a comprehensive resolution of the litigation arising out of the Maui windstorm and wildfires. The Utilities have recorded an additional \$ 40 million in "Accounts receivable and unbilled revenues, net" and "Other accounts receivable, net" on HEI's and the Utilities' Consolidated Balance Sheets, respectively, as of December 31, 2024, based on the amounts expected to be remaining under the applicable insurance policies at time of settlement payment.

As part of the agreement in principle preceding the Settlement Agreements, the parties agreed to vacate all trial dates and stay the litigation, except for (i) litigation activities between the plaintiffs (individual and class) and the subrogation insurers and (ii) actions taken to further settlement. On August 2, 2024, the Maui Circuit Court overseeing the Special Proceeding, in which most of the actions have been coordinated, vacated the trial dates that previously had been set. Accordingly, no trial dates are currently set in any action. On October 21, 2024, the three subrogation actions that had been pending in the Oahu Circuit Court were transferred to the Maui Circuit Court. On December 9, 2024, the Maui Circuit Court entered an order staying the three subrogation actions, and permitting the parties to request a status conference to discuss next steps within 14 days of a decision by the Hawaii Supreme Court on the reserved questions.

The Company intends to vigorously defend itself in the litigation if a definitive settlement is ultimately not achieved. There is no assurance that the Company will be successful in the defense of the litigation or that insurance will be available or adequate to fund any potential settlements, judgments, or costs associated with the litigation. If additional liabilities were to be incurred, the loss could be material to the Company's results of operations, financial position and cash flows and could result in violations of the financial covenants in the Company's debt agreements. If any such losses were to be sufficiently high, the Company may not have liquidity or the ability to access liquidity at levels necessary to satisfy such losses. However, any possible loss in excess of the amount recorded cannot reasonably be estimated at this time.

Securities class action and shareholder lawsuits. On August 24, 2023, a putative securities class action captioned Bhargal v. Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc., et al., No.: 3:23-cv-04332-JSC (the Securities Action) was filed in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California. The lawsuit alleges violations of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the Exchange Act) and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder against HEI and certain of its current and former officers (collectively, Defendants), and Section 20(a) of the Exchange Act against certain of HEI's current and former officers. Plaintiff broadly alleges that Defendants made materially false and misleading statements or omissions regarding HEI's wildfire prevention and safety protocols and related matters. Plaintiff seeks unspecified monetary damages. On December 7, 2023, the court appointed Daniel Warren as lead plaintiff and Pomerantz LLP as lead plaintiff's counsel. On March 8, 2024, the lead plaintiff filed an amended complaint. On October 15, 2024, the court granted defendants' motion to dismiss the amended complaint, with leave to amend. On November 12, 2024, the lead plaintiff filed a second amended complaint. The Company anticipates filing a motion to dismiss the second amended complaint and intends to vigorously defend against this action. An unsuccessful mediation was held on January 22, 2025. There is no assurance that the Company will be successful in the defense of the litigation or that insurance will be available or adequate to fund any potential settlement or judgment or the litigation costs of the action. The Company does not believe that a loss is probable and any possible loss or range of loss is not reasonably estimable.

On September 11, 2023, a putative shareholder derivative action captioned Rice v. Connors, et al., No. 1CCV-23-0001181 was filed in the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, State of Hawaii. On December 6, 2023, the case was removed to the United States District Court for the District of Hawaii and captioned Rice v. Connors, et al., No. 1:23-cv-00577-JAO-BMK. On March 14, 2024, the United States District Court remanded the case to the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, State of Hawaii. This action is purportedly brought by a shareholder on behalf of nominal defendants HEI and Hawaiian Electric against certain current and former officers and directors of HEI and Hawaiian Electric. Plaintiff asserts Hawaii state law breach of fiduciary duty, abuse of control, corporate waste, unjust enrichment, and aiding and abetting breach of fiduciary duty claims allegedly arising in connection with the Maui windstorm and wildfires that occurred in August 2023 and certain of the Company's prior

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

public disclosures. Plaintiff seeks, on behalf of HEI and Hawaiian Electric, compensatory and punitive damages, restitution, disgorgement, and equitable relief in the form of changes to corporate governance, policies and culture. HEI has moved to stay the proceeding pending resolution of the tort-related legal claims and the Securities Action. A hearing on the motion to stay is set for March 5, 2025. While the Company has obligations to indemnify and/or advance the defendants' legal fees and costs in connection with this lawsuit, any monetary recovery in the derivative litigation should accrue to the Company. An unsuccessful mediation was held on January 22, 2025. The Company is unable to predict the ultimate outcome and is unable to make a reasonable estimate of the amount or range of loss, if any, that could result from any unfavorable outcome.

On November 6, 2024, a putative shareholder derivative action captioned Hamilton v. Lau, et al., No. 1CCV-24-0001595 was filed in the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, State of Hawaii (the "Hamilton Action"). This action is purportedly brought by a shareholder on behalf of nominal defendants HEI and Hawaiian Electric against certain current and former officers and directors of HEI and Hawaiian Electric. Plaintiff asserts Hawaii state law breach of fiduciary duty, unjust enrichment, aiding and abetting breaches of fiduciary duty, and corporate waste claims allegedly arising in connection with the Maui windstorm and wildfires that occurred on in August 2023 and certain of HEI's prior public disclosures. Plaintiff seeks, on behalf of HEI and Hawaiian Electric, compensatory and punitive damages, restitution and equitable relief in the form of changes to HEI's corporate governance, policies and culture. While the Company has certain obligations to indemnify and/or advance the individual defendants' legal fees and costs in connection with this lawsuit, any monetary recovery in the derivative litigation should accrue to the Company. An unsuccessful mediation was held on January 22, 2025. The Company is unable to predict the ultimate outcome and is unable to make a reasonable estimate of the amount or range of loss, if any, that could result from any unfavorable outcome.

Three putative shareholder derivative actions were filed in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California between December 26, 2023 and February 8, 2024, including:

Kallaus v. Johns, et al., No. 3:23-cv-06627 (the Kallaus Action), Cole v. Johns, et al., No. 3:24-cv-00598 (the Cole Action), and Tai v. Seu, et al., No. 3:24-cv-01198 (the Tai Action). On March 19, 2024, upon stipulation by the parties, the court consolidated the Kallaus Action, the Cole Action, and the Tai Action under the caption In Re Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc. and Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc. Derivative Litigation, No. 3:23-cv-06627 (the Consolidated Derivative Actions). On June 19, 2024, Plaintiffs filed a consolidated amended complaint. The Consolidated Derivative Actions are purportedly brought by shareholders of HEI on behalf of nominal defendants HEI and Hawaiian Electric against certain current and former officers and directors of HEI and Hawaiian Electric. Plaintiffs purport to assert both Hawaii state law and federal securities law claims. Plaintiffs assert state law breach of fiduciary duty, corporate waste, unjust enrichment, gross mismanagement, and abuse of control claims purportedly arising in connection with the Maui windstorm and wildfires that occurred in August 2023 and certain public disclosures. Plaintiffs also assert claims under Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act, and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder, and generally allege that the Company and certain of its current and former officers made materially false and misleading statements or omissions regarding the Company's wildfire prevention and safety protocols and related matters. Plaintiffs seek, on behalf of HEI and Hawaiian Electric, unspecified monetary and punitive damages, disgorgement, and other relief. HEI moved to stay the Consolidated Derivative Actions pending resolution of the tort-related legal claims and the Securities Action, and also moved to dismiss the consolidated amended complaint for failing to adequately allege that the Board's refusal of the plaintiffs' demands was wrongful. Hawaii state court plaintiff Christina Rice (see above) filed a motion to intervene in this action for the limited purpose of seeking dismissal, or alternatively a stay, of this action in favor of the Hawaii state court derivative action she filed. Hawaii federal court plaintiffs George Assad and Robert Faris (see below) also filed a motion to intervene in this action for the limited purpose of seeking dismissal, or alternatively a stay, of this action in favor of a separate Hawaii federal court derivative action they filed. The court deferred the hearing on the Company's motions to stay and dismiss, Rice's motion to intervene, and Assad's and Faris's motion to intervene pending a mediation on January 22, 2025, which was unsuccessful. On January 30, 2025, the Court granted the plaintiffs' request to voluntarily dismiss the case so that they could refile the action in Hawaii. As a result, the Court did not rule on the Company's pending motion to dismiss or motion to stay. While the Company has certain obligations to indemnify and/or advance the defendants' legal fees and costs in connection with this lawsuit, any monetary recovery in the Consolidated Derivative Actions should accrue to the Company. The Company is unable to predict the ultimate outcome and is unable to make a reasonable estimate of the amount or range of loss, if any, that could result from any unfavorable outcome.

Two putative shareholder derivative actions were filed in the United States District Court for the District of Hawaii between April 8, 2024 and June 8, 2024, including:

Assad v. Seu, et al., No. 1:24-cv-00164 (the Assad Action), and Faris v. Seu, et al., No. 1:24-cv-00247 (the Faris Action). On July 3, 2024, upon stipulation by the parties, the court consolidated the Assad Action and Faris Action under the caption In Re Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc., Stockholder Derivative Litigation, No. 1:24-cv-00164 (the Hawaii Federal Derivative Actions). Both actions are purportedly brought by shareholders on behalf of nominal defendant HEI and against certain current

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

and former officers and directors of HEI and Hawaiian Electric. Plaintiffs purport to assert Hawaii state law claims for breach of fiduciary duty, corporate waste, and unjust enrichment allegedly arising in connection with the Maui windstorm and wildfires that occurred in August 2023 and certain public disclosures. Plaintiffs generally allege that the Company and certain of its current and former officers made materially false and misleading statements or omissions regarding the Company's wildfire prevention and safety protocols and related matters. Plaintiffs seek, on behalf of HEI, compensatory damages, restitution, disgorgement, injunctive relief, and equitable relief, including in the form of changes to HEI's corporate governance policies and procedures. On July 30, 2024, upon HEI's motion, the court stayed the Hawaii Federal Derivative Actions pending resolution of the motion to dismiss the Securities Action and the motions to stay and dismiss the Consolidated Derivative Actions. While the Company has obligations to indemnify and/or advance the defendants' legal fees and costs in connection with this lawsuit, any monetary recovery in the derivative litigation should accrue to the Company. A mediation was held on January 22, 2025. The parties did not reach a settlement on that date. The Company is unable to predict the ultimate outcome and is unable to make a reasonable estimate of the amount or range of loss, if any, that could result from any unfavorable outcome.

Maui windstorm and wildfires costs. Legal costs in connection with the litigation and loss contingencies are expensed as incurred. The Company has \$ 165 million of excess liability insurance and \$ 25 million of miscellaneous professional liability insurance for third party claims, including claims related to wildfires, with a retention of \$ 0.3 million and \$ 1.0 million, respectively, and \$ 145 million directors and officers liability insurance to cover claims related to the shareholder and derivative lawsuits, with a retention of \$ 1.0 million. As of December 31, 2024, the Company's and Utilities' insurance receivable totaled \$ 57 million and \$ 55 million, respectively, under the policies. As of December 31, 2024, HEI and its subsidiaries have approximately \$ 13 million, nil and \$ 122 million of insurance coverage remaining under the excess liability, miscellaneous professional liability and directors and officers liability policies, respectively, after deducting applicable retention amounts, amounts that have been recovered under insurance policies (including the *One Ohana Initiative* contribution), and amounts expected to be recovered for incurred costs and recognized as a receivable as of year-end.

See table below for the incremental expenses related to the Maui windstorm and wildfires.

(in thousands)	Year ended December 31, 2024		Year ended December 31, 2023	
	Electric utility	HEI Consolidated ²	Electric utility	HEI Consolidated ²
Maui windstorm and wildfires related expenses:				
Legal expenses	\$ 51,406	\$ 69,779	\$ 24,737	\$ 33,969
Wildfire tort-related claims	1,915,000	1,915,000	75,000	75,000
Other expense	52,421	61,251	15,071	18,143
Total Maui windstorm and wildfires related expenses	2,018,827	2,046,030	114,808	127,112
Insurance recoveries	(85,781)	(94,699)	(98,613)	(104,580)
Deferral treatment approved by the PUC ¹	(37,960)	(37,960)	(14,692)	(14,692)
Total Maui windstorm and wildfires related expenses, net of insurance recoveries and approved deferral treatment	\$ 1,895,086	\$ 1,913,371	\$ 1,503	\$ 7,840

¹ Related to the PUC's order, received on December 27, 2023, approving deferred accounting treatment for the Utilities' incremental non-labor expenses related to the August 2023 Maui windstorm and wildfires. Amounts were reclassified to a regulatory asset.

² Excludes expenses related to discontinued operations amounting to \$ 1.3 million and \$ 11.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

On May 4, 2024, HEI and the Utilities reached an agreement to settle indemnification claims asserted by the State of Hawaii without any admission of fault or responsibility. Under the terms of the agreement, HEI and the Utilities agreed to contribute up to \$ 18.4 million through the end of 2024 related to the costs of the professional advisors engaged by the State of Hawaii to advise on a variety of matters related to the Maui windstorm and wildfires. Under certain circumstances, HEI and the Utilities have the unilateral right to terminate the agreement and stop paying the costs for future periods. As of December 31, 2024, a total of \$ 18.4 million of such costs were accrued and reflected in Maui windstorm and wildfires related expenses-Other expense in the table above.

In addition, the Utilities incurred \$ 8.7 million and \$ 18.0 million of total capital costs related to the Maui windstorm and wildfires in 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Note 3 • Segment financial information

Reportable segments are strategic business units of the Company that offer different products and services and operate in different regulatory environments. Prior to December 31, 2024, the Company operated and reported on two reportable segments: Electric utility and bank. On December 31, 2024, the Company sold 90.1 % of ASB (previously, the bank reportable segment) and presented its results as discontinued operations for all periods presented. Accordingly, the bank reportable segment has been eliminated and the segment information presented herein excludes the results of ASB for all periods presented. All comparable information for the historical periods has been recast to reflect the impact of these changes. The Company now operates and reports on one reportable segment: Electric utility. HEI and its other subsidiaries which are not reportable segments are grouped and reported as an "All Other" non-reportable segment.

The accounting policies of the segments are the same as those described for the Company in the summary of significant accounting policies, except as otherwise indicated and except that federal and state income taxes for each segment are calculated on a "stand-alone" basis. The Company's chief operating decision makers (CODM) evaluate segment performance based on net income. Each segment accounts for intersegment sales and transfers as if the sales and transfers were to third parties (i.e., at current market prices). Intersegment revenues consist primarily of Hamakua Energy electricity revenues, interest and preferred stock dividends.

HEI's CODM is its Chief Executive Officer. The CODM uses net income to evaluate income generated from segment assets (return on assets) in deciding whether to reinvest profits into the segments or into other parts of the entity, such as for acquisitions or to pay dividends. The CODM considers inputs from a variety of sources including the Chief Financial Officer, the General Counsel and presidents of operating units. Net income is used to monitor budget versus actual results. The CODM also uses net income in competitive analysis by benchmarking to HEI's competitors. The competitive analysis along with the monitoring of budgeted versus actual results are used in assessing performance of the segment and in establishing management's compensation. The segment level information that is regularly provided to the CODM does not include expense categories other than depreciation and amortization, interest expense, and income taxes.

Electric utility

Hawaiian Electric and its wholly owned operating subsidiaries, Hawaii Electric Light and Maui Electric, 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. Hawaiian Electric, Hawaii Electric Light, and Maui Electric are aggregated within the electric utility segment because they: (1) are involved in the business of supplying electric energy in the same geographical location (i.e., the State of Hawaii), (2) have similar production processes that comprise electric generation, (3) serve similar customers within their franchise territories (e.g., residential, commercial and industrial customers), (4) use similar electric grids to distribute the energy to their customers, (5) are regulated by the PUC and undergo similar rate-making processes, (6) have similar economic characteristics and (7) perform financial reporting oversight and management of the business at the consolidated level. Hawaiian Electric also owns the following nonregulated subsidiaries: Renewable Hawaii, Inc. (RHI), which was formed to invest in renewable energy projects; HE AR INTER LLC (HE AR INTER), which was formed to pursue financing through a secured asset-based (accounts receivable) credit facility. Both RHI and HE AR INTER are included within electric utility segment information provided to the CODMs.

Hawaiian Electric has determined that its CODMs are the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer. Net income variance analysis is regularly provided to CODMs and it is used to monitor budget as well as measuring against performance to the same period in the previous year. The CODMs measure the segment performance based on the Hawaiian Electric consolidated net income and segment net income of Hawaii Electric Light and Maui Electric to make decisions to allocate resources. Hawaiian Electric concluded that all of the expense categories for its single reportable segment included in the Consolidated Statement of Income for Hawaiian Electric are the expense categories regularly provided to the CODMs and are significant.

All Other

"All Other" includes amounts for the holding companies (HEI and ASB Hawaii), GLST1, and Pacific Current and its subsidiaries and do not meet the definition of reportable segments.

ASB Hawaii. ASB Hawaii was formed in 1988 and served as the holding company for ASB prior to its sale on December 31, 2024. ASB Hawaii still retains a 9.9 % noncontrolling investment in ASB.

GLST1. GLST1 was formed in 2024 for the specific purpose of holding HEI's and Hawaiian Electric's first liability installment payment pursuant to the settlement agreements to settle the tort-related legal claims in the litigation arising out of the Maui windstorm and wildfires.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Pacific Current. Pacific Current was formed in 2017 to focus on investing in non-regulated renewable energy and sustainable infrastructure in the State of Hawaii to help achieve the state's sustainability goals. Significant investments of Pacific Current made through its subsidiaries, Hamakua Energy, Mauo, Ka'ie'ie Waho, and Mahipapa include:

Hamakua power plant. In 2017, Hamakua Energy acquired Hamakua Energy Partners, L.P.'s 60 -MW combined cycle power plant and other assets from affiliates of ArcLight Capital Partners, a private equity firm. The plant sells all the power it produces to Hawaii Electric Light under an existing power purchase agreement (PPA) that expires in 2030.

Solar-plus-storage power purchase agreement. In 2018, Mauo executed definitive agreements to acquire a solar-plus-storage PPA for a multi-site, commercial-scale project that provides 8.1 MW of solar capacity and 42.6 megawatt-hours (MWh) of storage capacity on the islands of Maui and Oahu. The PPA has a 15 -year term with a customer option to extend for an additional five years .

6 -MW photovoltaic system. In 2020, Ka'ie'ie Waho acquired a 6 -MW photovoltaic system situated on 20 acres of land on the island of Kauai. Kauai Island Utility Cooperative purchases all of the power generated by the system under a PPA that expires in 2033.

7.5 -MW renewable, firm dispatchable closed-loop biomass-to-energy facility. In 2022, Mahipapa acquired a 7.5 -MW renewable, firm dispatchable closed-loop biomass-to-energy facility on Kauai. Kauai Island Utility Cooperative purchases all of the power generated by the system under a PPA that expires in January 2036.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Electric utility reportable segment and All Other information were as follows:

(in thousands)	Electric utility		All Other		Total
2024					
Revenues	\$	3,206,700	\$	13,150	\$ 3,219,850
Depreciation and amortization		282,970		10,563	293,533
Interest income		6,633		12,729	19,362
Interest expense, net		82,082		45,125	127,207
Loss from continuing operations before income taxes		(1,663,914)		(127,681)	(1,791,595)
Income tax benefit		(439,547)		(31,415)	(470,962)
Loss from continuing operations		(1,224,367)		(96,266)	(1,320,633)
Preferred stock dividends of subsidiaries		1,995		(105)	1,890
Loss from continuing operations for common stock		(1,226,362)		(96,161)	(1,322,523)
Capital expenditures ¹		329,479		14,772	344,251
Assets (at December 31, 2024)		7,613,604		1,317,812	8,931,416
2023					
Revenues	\$	3,269,521	\$	17,982	\$ 3,287,503
Depreciation and amortization		270,195		12,111	282,306
Interest income		6,454		2,651	9,105
Interest expense, net		86,140		39,392	125,532
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes		247,140		(64,840)	182,300
Income tax expense (benefit)		51,193		(16,659)	34,534
Income (loss) from continuing operations		195,947		(48,181)	147,766
Preferred stock dividends of subsidiaries		1,995		(105)	1,890
Income (loss) from continuing operations for common stock		193,952		(48,076)	145,876
Capital expenditures ¹		438,775		3,952	442,727
Assets (at December 31, 2023)		7,283,554		393,818	7,677,372
2022					
Revenues from external customers	\$	3,408,583	\$	12,334	\$ 3,420,917
Intersegment revenues (eliminations)		4		(4)	—
Revenues		3,408,587		12,330	3,420,917
Depreciation and amortization		260,744		9,661	270,405
Interest expense, net		76,416		26,986	103,402
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes		240,600		(38,646)	201,954
Income tax expense (benefit)		49,676		(10,761)	38,915
Income (loss) from continuing operations		190,924		(27,885)	163,039
Preferred stock dividends of subsidiaries		1,995		(105)	1,890
Income (loss) from continuing operations for common stock		188,929		(27,780)	161,149
Capital expenditures ¹		329,457		9,876	339,333

¹ Contributions in aid of construction balances are included in capital expenditures.

Intercompany electricity sales of the Utilities to HEI and its other subsidiaries are not eliminated because those entities would need to purchase electricity from another source if it were not provided by the Utilities and the revenue and profit on such sales is nominal.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Hamakua Energy's sales to Hawaii Electric Light (a regulated affiliate) are eliminated in consolidation (see "related-party transactions" in Note 4).

Impairment of long-lived assets. HEI and Pacific Current have been undertaking a comprehensive review of strategic options for certain assets of Pacific Current. During the course of this process, in the third quarter of 2024, HEI and Pacific Current had determined it is more-likely-than-not that the long-lived assets of Pacific Current will be sold significantly before the end of their previously estimated useful life and that the fair value of certain long-lived assets of Pacific Current, currently classified as held-and-used, are less than its carrying value. After performing a recoverability test of these assets, Pacific Current determined a portion of these long-lived assets of Pacific Current were not recoverable and therefore impaired. As a result, HEI and Pacific Current recorded a pretax asset impairment charge of \$ 35.2 million in the third quarter of 2024. The impairment charge is recorded in "Other Expenses" in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Income.

Sale of Hamakua Holdings, LLC. As part of HEI's comprehensive review of strategic options for certain assets of Pacific Current, on February 7, 2025, Pacific Current entered into a Securities Purchase Agreement to sell all the membership interests in Hamakua Holdings, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Pacific Current, to an unaffiliated third party for cash consideration to be determined under the provisions of the agreement. Hamakua Holdings, LLC has two wholly-owned subsidiaries: Hamakua Energy, LLC, which owns a 60 -MW combined cycle power plant that sells power to Hawaii Electric Light under an existing power purchase agreement, and HAESP, LLC (created in connection with the current on-going Stage 3 RFP process). Upon closing, both Hamakua Energy and HAESP, LLC as wholly-owned subsidiaries of Hamakua Holdings will no longer be owned by Pacific Current. The close of the transaction is subject to the satisfaction of certain customary closing conditions and is expected to be finalized in March 2025. The sale transaction is not expected to have a material impact to the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Note 4 • Electric utility segment

Regulatory assets and liabilities. The Utilities record regulatory assets and liabilities when they are deemed probable of recovery from or refund to customers. Determining probability requires significant judgment by management and includes considerations of regulatory orders, proposed regulatory treatment, strength of the applications and other available evidence. Regulatory assets represent deferred costs and accrued decoupling revenues which are expected to be recovered through rates over PUC-authorized periods. Generally, the Utilities 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, or amounts collected in excess of costs incurred that are refundable to customers. 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 a utility plant. Generally, the Utilities include regulatory liabilities in rate base or are required to apply interest to certain regulatory liabilities. In the table below, noted in parentheses are the original PUC authorized amortization or recovery periods and, if different, the remaining amortization or recovery periods as of December 31, 2024 are noted.

Regulatory assets were as follows:

December 31	2024	2023
(in thousands)		
Income taxes (1 - 35 years)	\$ 81,102	\$ 81,620
Retirement benefit plans (balance primarily varies with plans' funded statuses)	13,755	70,616
Maui windstorm and wildfire related costs (to be determined by PUC)	52,652	14,692
Retirement of generating units (10 years)	40,953	29,930
Right-Of-Use (ROU) assets (25 years remaining)	19,105	9,067
ECRC/PPAC (1 year)	17,418	24,691
Vacation earned, but not yet taken (1 year)	13,950	14,585
Decoupling revenue balancing account and RAM (1 year)	9,829	19,002
Performance Incentive Mechanisms (PIMs) (1 year)	6,783	2,923
COVID-19 related costs (3 years)	6,715	8,715
Other (1 - 35 years remaining)	19,057	18,963
Total regulatory assets	\$ 281,319	\$ 294,804
Included in:		
Current assets	\$ 53,895	\$ 68,453
Long-term assets	227,424	226,351
Total regulatory assets	\$ 281,319	\$ 294,804

Regulatory liabilities were as follows:

December 31	2024	2023
(in thousands)		
Cost of removal in excess of salvage value (1 - 79 years)	\$ 601,741	\$ 591,298
Income taxes (1 - 35 years)	292,036	303,225
Retirement benefit plans (balance primarily varies with plans' funded statuses)	279,553	171,421
Solar tax credits (1 - 17 years)	46,661	49,507
Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) Benefits (to be determined by PUC)	12,549	12,409
Decoupling revenue balancing account and RAM (1 year)	5,498	5,995
ECRC/PPAC (1 year)	4,296	15,169
Other (1 year remaining)	1,749	1,666
Total regulatory liabilities	\$ 1,244,083	\$ 1,150,690
Included in:		
Current liabilities	\$ 26,568	\$ 36,559
Long-term liabilities	1,217,515	1,114,131
Total regulatory liabilities	\$ 1,244,083	\$ 1,150,690

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

The regulatory asset and liability relating to retirement benefit plans was recorded as a result of pension and OPEB tracking mechanisms adopted by the PUC in rate case decisions for the Utilities in 2007 (see Note 11).

Regulatory asset related to retirement of generating units.

Honolulu generating units 8 and 9. On December 22, 2023, the PUC issued a decision and order approving the Utilities' request to establish a regulatory asset for the remaining net book value of the fossil fuel generating units for both Honolulu units 8 and 9 assets that retired on December 31, 2023, and amortize the regulatory asset over approximately nine years. The PUC also ruled that the Utilities may seek to include the regulatory asset in rate base and seek to recover the amortization expense and a return on the unamortized balance of the regulatory asset in the next rate case or rate re-setting proceeding. As of December 31, 2024, the Utilities have recorded \$ 26.7 million in regulatory assets for the remaining net book value of Honolulu generating units 8 and 9.

Waiau generating units 3 and 4. On September 30, 2024, the PUC issued a decision and order approving the Utilities' request to establish a regulatory asset for the remaining net book value of the fossil fuel generating units for both Waiau units 3 and 4 assets that retired on December 31, 2024, and amortize the regulatory asset over approximately nine years. The PUC also ruled that the Utilities may seek to include the regulatory asset in rate base and seek to recover the amortization expense and a return on the unamortized balance of the regulatory asset in the next rate case or rate re-setting proceeding. As of December 31, 2024, the Utilities have recorded \$ 14.3 million in regulatory assets for the remaining net book value of Waiau generating units 3 and 4.

Regulatory assets for Maui windstorm and wildfires related costs. On December 27, 2023, the PUC issued an order authorizing deferred accounting treatment for the Utilities' incremental non-labor expenses under specific cost categories related to the August 2023 Maui windstorm and wildfires. The deferred accounting treatment authorized, applied to certain non-labor expenses incurred from August 8, 2023 through December 31, 2024 that are not already a part of base rates.

As of December 31, 2024, the Utilities have recorded \$ 52.7 million in regulatory assets for the incremental costs incurred related to the Maui windstorm and wildfires event.

On November 27, 2024, the Utilities filed a request with the PUC to extend the deferral accounting period to December 31, 2025, specifically limited to insurance premiums and outside services and legal costs associated with the asset-based lending facility credit agreement (see Note 6). On February 12, 2025, the PUC issued an order granting the Utilities' request to extend.

Requests for cost recovery of deferred costs will be the subject of a separate application at which time the PUC will evaluate whether such costs were prudently incurred and reasonable and determine the extent to which such costs will be eligible for recovery, and the period over which recovery will occur. If the PUC denies recovery of any deferred costs, such costs would be charged to expense in the period that those costs are no longer considered probable of recovery.

Regulatory liabilities for Enterprise Resource Planning/Enterprise Asset Management (ERP/EAM). The ERP/EAM Implementation Project went live in October 2018. Hawaii Electric Light and Hawaiian Electric began to incorporate their portion of the deferred project costs in rate base and started the amortization over a 12 -year period in January 2020 and November 2020, respectively. The PUC required a minimum of \$ 246 million ERP/EAM project-related benefit to be delivered to customers over the system's 12 -year service life.

In February 2019, the PUC approved a methodology for passing the future cost saving benefits of the ERP/EAM system to customers developed by the Utilities in collaboration with the Consumer Advocate. The Utilities filed a benefits clarification document on June 10, 2019, reflecting \$ 150 million in future net other operation and maintenance (O&M) expense reductions and cost avoidance, and \$ 96 million in capital cost reductions and tax savings over the 12 -year service life. To the extent the reduction in O&M expense relates to amounts reflected in electric rates, the Utilities would reduce future rates for such amounts. In October 2019, the PUC approved the Utilities and the Consumer Advocate's Stipulated Performance Metrics and Tracking Mechanism. As part of the settlement agreement approved in the Hawaiian Electric 2020 test year rate case, the regulatory liability for Hawaiian Electric will be amortized over five years, beginning in November 2020, and the O&M benefits for Hawaiian Electric was considered flowed through to customers. On December 29, 2023, the PUC approved the Utilities' proposal to accelerate flow-through of the ERP benefits savings currently tracked in regulatory liability accounts to Hawaii Electric Light and Maui Electric customers as part of the customer dividend in the ARA, to mitigate the impact of the Utilities' recovery of the COVID-19 related costs on customers. See "Regulatory assets for COVID-19 related costs" section below.

As of December 31, 2024, the Utilities' regulatory liability was \$ 12.5 million (\$ 1.2 million for Hawaiian Electric, \$ 4.5 million for Hawaii Electric Light and \$ 6.8 million for Maui Electric) for the O&M expense savings that are being amortized or to be included in future rates. At the PUC's direction, the Utilities have been filing Annual Enterprise System Benefits (AESB) report on the achieved benefits savings.

Regulatory assets for COVID-19 related costs. On December 29, 2023, the PUC issued a decision and order (December 2023 D&O) approving the Utilities' request to recover the COVID-19 related deferred costs up to \$ 8.8 million evenly over a

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

three-year recovery period from 2024 through 2026 through the Z-factor in the ARA. Following the Utilities' motion for clarification or in the alternative partial reconsideration of the December 2023 D&O, on February 27, 2024, the PUC issued an order clarifying the December 2023 D&O and approving, among other things, the Utilities' requests to base the recovery on the recorded balances as of December 31, 2023 and to modify the recovery period to begin June 1, 2024 and end May 31, 2027. As of December 31, 2024, the Utilities have recorded \$ 6.7 million in regulatory assets for deferral of COVID-19 related costs.

Regulatory assets for suspension of disconnections related costs. Based on circumstances related to the Maui windstorm and wildfires, on August 31, 2023 and subsequently on October 13, 2023, the PUC issued orders directing all regulated utilities located on, or providing utility service on Maui, including the Utilities, among other things, (i) to suspend disconnections of services and associated disconnection fees beginning from August 8, 2023, through the end of the emergency relief period established by the Governor's Emergency Proclamations related to the Maui windstorm and wildfires, which currently continues through April 5, 2025 (Suspension Period); (ii) to suspend any and all rules and provisions of individual utility tariffs that prevent or condition re-connection of disconnected customers during the Suspension Period; (iii) not to charge customers interest on past due payments or impose any late payment fees through the Suspension Period; (iv) to establish regulatory assets to record costs directly related to the suspension of disconnections, and to record receipt of governmental aid and donation-based aid, loans or grants, and/or all other assistance measures, and any cost savings realized; and (v) to file a notice with the PUC regarding any upcoming application or other request pursuant to HRS Sections 269-16.3, -17, -17.5, -18, -19, or -19.5 and/or regarding any significant financial change to the Maui utility, at least 60 days prior to filing such application or other request with the PUC. The orders also discourage the filing of emergency or general rate increases in response to the emergency situation. In future proceedings, the PUC will assess the utility's request for recovery of these regulatory assets including whether it is reasonable and necessary, the appropriate period of recovery for the approved amount of regulatory assets, any amount of carrying costs thereon, any savings directly attributable to suspension of disconnects, and other related matters. As of December 31, 2024, the Utilities have recorded \$ 2.8 million in regulatory assets for the incremental costs incurred due to the suspension of disconnections.

Major customers. The Utilities received 11 % (\$ 369 million), 12 % (\$ 376 million) and 12 % (\$ 393 million) of their operating revenues from the sale of electricity to various federal government agencies in 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Cumulative preferred stock. The following series of cumulative preferred stock are redeemable only at the option of the respective company at the following prices in the event of voluntary liquidation or redemption:

December 31, 2024	Voluntary liquidation price	Redemption price
Series		
C, D, E, H, J and K (Hawaiian Electric)	\$ 20	\$ 21
I (Hawaiian Electric)	20	20
G (Hawaii Electric Light)	100	100
H (Maui Electric)	100	100

Hawaiian Electric is obligated to make dividend, redemption and liquidation payments on the preferred stock of each of its subsidiaries if the respective subsidiary is unable to make such payments, but this obligation is subordinated to Hawaiian Electric's obligation to make payments on its own preferred stock.

Related-party transactions. HEI charged the Utilities \$ 5.5 million, \$ 5.2 million and \$ 5.6 million for general management and administrative services in 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively. The amounts charged by HEI to its subsidiaries for services provided by HEI employees are allocated primarily on the basis of time expended in providing such services.

In 2024, 2023 and 2022, Hamakua Energy (an indirect subsidiary of HEI) sold energy and capacity to Hawaii Electric Light (subsidiary of Hawaiian Electric and indirect subsidiary of HEI) under a power purchase agreement (PPA) in the amount of \$ 35 million, \$ 71 million and \$ 66 million, respectively.

Hawaiian Electric's short-term borrowings from HEI totaled nil at December 31, 2024 and 2023. Borrowings among the Utilities are eliminated in consolidation. Interest charged by HEI to Hawaiian Electric was nil for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

Consolidated variable interest entities. The HE AR INTER LLC and its direct subsidiary, HE AR BRWR LLC, (collectively, the SPEs) are bankruptcy remote, direct and indirect wholly owned subsidiaries of the Utilities. Pursuant to the asset-based lending facility (ABL Facility) credit agreement, the Utilities sells certain accounts receivable to the SPEs as collateral, which in turn, obtain financing from financial institutions. As of December 31, 2024, the ABL Facility remains undrawn and the SPEs have \$ 324.7 million of net accounts receivable, included in "Customer accounts receivable, net", and "Accrued unbilled

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

revenues, net", on the Utilities' Consolidated Balance Sheet and "Accounts receivable and unbilled revenues, net", on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet.

The SPEs are considered VIEs due to insufficient equity investment at risk. The most significant activities that impact the economic performance of the SPEs are cash and financing management. The Utilities are considered the primary beneficiary as the Utilities direct the activities related to cash and financing management and therefore, are required to consolidate the SPEs. Although the SPEs are direct and indirect wholly owned consolidated subsidiaries of the Utilities, the SPEs are legally separate from the Utilities. The assets of the SPEs (which are primarily accounts receivables) are not available to creditors of the Utilities.

Unconsolidated variable interest entities.

Power purchase agreements. As of December 31, 2024, the Utilities had four power purchase agreements (PPAs) for firm capacity and other PPAs with independent power producers (IPPs) and Schedule Q providers (i.e., customers with cogeneration and/or power production facilities who buy power from or sell power to the Utilities), none of which are currently required to be consolidated as VIEs.

Pursuant to the current accounting standards for VIEs, the Utilities are deemed to have a variable interest in Kalaeloa Partners, L.P. (Kalaeloa) and Hamakua Energy by reason of the provisions of the PPA that the Utilities have with the two IPPs. However, management has concluded that the Utilities are not the primary beneficiary of Kalaeloa and Hamakua Energy because the Utilities do not have the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact the two IPPs' economic performance nor the obligation to absorb their expected losses, if any, that could potentially be significant to the IPPs. Thus, the Utilities have not consolidated Kalaeloa and Hamakua Energy in its consolidated financial statements. However, Hamakua Energy is an indirect subsidiary of Pacific Current and is consolidated in HEI's consolidated financial statements.

For the other PPAs with IPPs, the Utilities have concluded that the consolidation of the IPPs was not required because either the Utilities do not have variable interests in the IPPs due to the absence of an obligation in the PPAs for the Utilities to absorb any variability of the IPPs, or the IPP was considered a "governmental organization," and thus excluded from the scope of accounting standards for VIEs. The consolidation of any significant IPP could have a material effect on the 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 the Utilities determine they are required to consolidate the financial statements of such an IPP and the consolidation has a material effect, the Utilities would retrospectively apply accounting standards for VIEs to the IPP.

Commitments and contingencies.

Contingencies. The Utilities are subject in the normal course of business to legal, regulatory and environmental proceedings. Excluding the potential liabilities from the Maui windstorm and wildfires, management does not anticipate that the aggregate ultimate liability arising out of these pending or threatened legal proceedings will be material to its financial position. However, the Utilities cannot rule out the possibility that such outcomes could have a material effect on the results of operations or liquidity for a particular reporting period in the future. The Utilities record loss contingencies when the outcome of such proceedings is probable and when the amount of the loss is reasonably estimable. The Utilities also evaluate, on a continuous basis, whether developments in such proceedings could cause these assessments or estimates to change. Assessment regarding future events is required when evaluating whether a loss is probable or reasonably possible, and as to whether such loss or a range of such loss is estimable. Management is often unable to estimate a reasonably possible loss, or a range of loss, particularly in cases in which: (i) the damages sought are indeterminate or the basis for the damages claimed is not clear; (ii) proceedings are in early stages; (iii) discovery is not complete; (iv) the matters involve novel or unsettled legal theories; (v) significant facts are in dispute; (vi) a large number of parties are represented (including circumstances in which it is uncertain how liability, if any, would be shared among multiple defendants); (vii) a lower court or administrative agency's decision or ruling has been appealed; and/or (viii) a wide range of potential outcomes exist. In such cases, there may be considerable uncertainty regarding the timing or ultimate resolution, including any possible loss, fine, penalty, or business impact.

August 2023 Maui windstorm and wildfires. See Note 2.

Hu Honua Bioenergy, LLC (Hu Honua) . In May 2012, Hawaii Electric Light signed a PPA, which the PUC approved in December 2013, with Hu Honua for 21.5 MW of renewable, dispatchable firm capacity fueled by locally grown biomass from a facility on the island of Hawaii. Under the terms of the PPA, the Hu Honua plant was scheduled to be in service in 2016. However, Hu Honua encountered construction and litigation delays, which resulted in the termination of the original PPA. Following the termination, Hu Honua filed a lawsuit in the U.S. District Court for the District of Hawaii. The parties reached a settlement that was conditioned on the PUC's timely, non-appealable final approval of an amended and restated PPA dated May 9, 2017. On May 23, 2022, following a contested case hearing, the PUC issued a decision and order denying the amended and restated PPA, based on, among other things, findings that: (1) the project will result in significant greenhouse gas (GHG)

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

emissions, (2) Hu Honua's proposed carbon commitment to sequester more GHG emissions than produced by the project are speculative and unsupported, (3) the amended and restated PPA is likely to result in high costs to customers through its relatively high cost of electricity and through potential displacement of other, lower cost, renewable resources, and (4) based on the foregoing, approving the amended and restated PPA is not prudent or in the public interest. On June 2, 2022, Hawaii Electric Light and Hu Honua filed their separate motions for reconsideration, which were denied by the PUC on June 24, 2022. On June 29, 2022, Hu Honua filed its notice of appeal to the Hawaii Supreme Court of the PUC's May 23, 2022 decision and order denying the amended and restated PPA. On March 13, 2023, the Hawaii Supreme Court affirmed the PUC's decision denying the amended and restated PPA between Hu Honua and Hawaii Electric Light and entered its judgment on appeal on April 12, 2023. On June 7, 2023, Hu Honua filed a status report with the U.S. District Court for the District of Hawaii, stating, among other things, that because settlement of the underlying federal lawsuit was contingent on timely, non-appealable, final approval of the amended and restated PPA by the PUC, that the Hawaii Supreme Court's opinion made fulfillment of the condition impossible, and therefore the settlement agreement between the Hawaiian Electric defendants (HEI, Hawaiian Electric, and Hawaii Electric Light) and Hu Honua is null and void and of no further effect. On November 16, 2023, Hu Honua filed its Motion for Leave to File Third Amended and Supplemental Complaint and for Permissive Joinder with the U.S. District Court for the District of Hawaii, asking the court to grant it leave to file a Third Amended and Supplemental Complaint, which would amend its claims and add three new proposed defendants. The hearing on this motion took place on February 14, 2024. The court issued a decision and order on the motion on April 2, 2024, which was consistent with Hawaii Electric Light's position, only allowing amendments that were agreed to and not allowing Hu Honua to add new claims or parties, effectively leaving Hu Honua with its previously-pled breach of contract and antitrust claims. Hu Honua filed its objection to the order on April 16, 2024 and the Hawaiian Electric defendants filed their response to the objection on April 30, 2024. A hearing on Hu Honua's objection took place on July 30, 2024. On September 12, 2024, the court issued its decision affirming the April 2, 2024 order. Hu Honua filed its Third Amended and Supplemental Complaint on October 25, 2024, and after discussion with the Hawaiian Electric defendants and the court, filed its Amended Third Amended and Supplemental Complaint on December 3, 2024. The Hawaiian Electric defendants filed their Motion to Compel Arbitration on the contract claims and Motion to Dismiss the antitrust claims on January 7, 2025, and the matter is set for hearing on March 31, 2025.

Molokai New Energy Partners (MNEP). In July 2018, the PUC approved Maui Electric's PPA with MNEP to purchase solar energy from a photovoltaic (PV) plus battery storage project. The 4.88 MW PV and 3 MW Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) project was to deliver no more than 2.64 MW at any time to the Molokai system. On March 25, 2020, MNEP filed a complaint in the United States District Court for the District of Hawaii against Maui Electric claiming breach of contract. On June 3, 2020, Maui Electric provided a Notice of Default and Termination of the PPA to MNEP terminating the PPA with an effective date of July 10, 2020. Thereafter, MNEP filed an amended complaint to include claims relating to the termination and Hawaiian Electric filed its answer to the amended complaint on September 11, 2020, disputing the facts presented by MNEP and all claims within the original and amended complaint. Currently, the discovery phase is ongoing.

Environmental regulation. The Utilities 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.

Hawaiian Electric, Hawaii Electric Light and Maui Electric, like other utilities, periodically encounter petroleum or other chemical releases associated with current or previous operations. The Utilities report and take action on these releases when and as required by applicable law and regulations. The Utilities believe the costs of responding to such releases identified to date will not have a material effect, individually or in the aggregate, on Hawaiian Electric's consolidated results of operations, financial condition or liquidity.

Former Molokai Electric Company generation site. In 1989, Maui Electric acquired Molokai Electric Company. Molokai Electric Company had sold its former generation site (Site) in 1983 but continued to operate at the Site under a lease until 1985 and left the property in 1987. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has since identified environmental impacts in the subsurface soil at the Site. In cooperation with the State of Hawaii Department of Health and EPA, Maui Electric further investigated the Site and the adjacent parcel to determine the extent of impacts of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), residual fuel oils and other subsurface contaminants. Maui Electric has a reserve balance of \$ 2.5 million as of December 31, 2024, representing the probable and reasonably estimable undiscounted cost for remediation of the Site and the adjacent parcel based on presently available information; however, final costs of remediation will depend on the cleanup approach implemented.

Pearl Harbor sediment study. In July 2014, the U.S. Navy notified Hawaiian Electric of the Navy's determination that Hawaiian Electric is a Potentially Responsible Party under CERCLA responsible for the costs of investigation and cleanup of PCB contamination in sediment in the area offshore of the Waiau Power Plant as part of the Pearl Harbor Superfund Site. Hawaiian Electric was also required by the EPA to assess potential sources and extent of PCB contamination onshore at Waiau Power Plant.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

As of December 31, 2024, the reserve account balance recorded by Hawaiian Electric to address the PCB contamination was \$ 9.5 million. The reserve balance represents the probable and reasonably estimable undiscounted cost for the onshore and offshore investigation and remediation. The final remediation costs will depend on the actual onshore and offshore cleanup costs.

Endangered Species Act (ESA). The Utilities received a 60-day Notice under the federal Endangered Species Act, from Earthjustice on behalf of the American Bird Conservancy and Conservation Council for Hawaii (Conservation Groups) in January 2024. The 60-day Notice (Notice) is the pre-cursor to a citizen's suit under the Endangered Species Act. The Notice alleges that the Utilities are out of compliance with the Act due to alleged impacts on endangered seabirds caused by the Utilities' powerlines, street lights and facility lights on Maui and Lanai. At the time the Notice was served, the Utilities were already in the process of drafting a Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) with respect to the powerlines and will be applying for associated state and federal take/license permits. Notwithstanding, the Notice asserts that the scope of the HCP should be broader and additional interim measures are necessary while the HCP and related permits are pending. After negotiations among the parties a complaint was filed on November 12, 2024, regarding the powerlines and on December 11, 2024, the Court approved a settlement agreement. Pursuant to that agreement the Utilities will continue the HCP process and take specific actions to minimize and mitigate the potential impact of the Utilities' powerlines while the document is being prepared. The agreement also contains additional requirements that include coordination with the Conservation Groups with various aspects of the HCP and powerline operations, and continuing the Utilities' commitment to a species mitigation project with University of Hawaii Foundation to monitor, protect and increase the population of Hawaiian Petrels. The street and facility lights aspect of the Notice was not resolved and a second complaint was filed on November 19, 2024 that includes the County of Maui as a party. At this time, the parties are engaging in settlement discussions and the Utilities are unable to determine the ultimate outcome or the amount of any possible loss.

Commitments

Purchase commitments. As of December 31, 2024, the Utilities' estimated future minimum payments pursuant to purchase obligations related to material contracts for the following five years and thereafter are as follows:

(in millions)	Payments Due								Total
	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Thereafter			
Firm capacity PPAs	\$ 75	\$ 75	\$ 75	\$ 70	\$ 70	\$ 225			\$ 590
Renewable dispatchable generation plus energy storage and energy storage PPAs	77	77	77	77	77	1,174			1,559
Other renewable PPA	—	1	4	4	4	69			82
Fuel transportation	7	7	2	—	—	—			16
Total	\$ 159	\$ 160	\$ 158	\$ 151	\$ 151	\$ 1,468			\$ 2,247

Firm capacity PPAs. The Utilities are committed to purchase from four firm capacity PPAs for a total of 368.7 megawatts (MW) of firm capacity, which expire at various dates through 2033.

Renewable dispatchable generation plug energy storage and energy storage PPAs. The Utilities also have long-term renewable PPAs with IPPs from the issuances of Stage 1 and 2 request for proposals in 2018 and 2019, respectively. The Utilities have additional annual payments of \$ 28 million when three projects began commercial operations in 2024. As of December 31, 2024, a total of seven projects provides the Utilities capacity of 219.5 MW, with 1,443 MWh batteries. The contracts expire at various dates through 2049.

Other renewable PPA. The Utilities also have a long-term renewable PPA that provides the Utilities capacity of 10.56 MW, which expires in 2046.

Fuel transportation lease contract. The Utilities entered into an inter-island fuel transportation contract, expiring in 2027.

The PUC has approved PPACs for the Utilities to recover purchased power capacity, operation and maintenance (O&M) and other non-energy costs related to all aforementioned PPAs. In addition, the Utilities are able to recover fuel component of the energy charges for firm capacity PPAs as well as costs associated to fuel transportation through ECRC.

In general, the Utilities base their payments under the PPAs upon available capacity and actual energy supplied 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. The Utilities 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 Hawaiian Electric or its subsidiaries upon expiration of the agreements, and the agreements do not contain bargain purchase options for the facilities.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Purchases from all IPPs were as follows:

Years ended December 31	2024	2023	2022
(in millions)			
Kalaeloa	\$ 291	\$ 298	\$ 342
AES Hawaii ¹	—	—	82
HPOWER	74	70	73
Hamakua Energy	35	71	66
Puna Geothermal Venture	56	38	48
Kapolei Energy Storage	24	—	—
Wind IPPs	130	125	119
Solar IPPs	84	72	57
Other IPPs ²	9	(2)	7
Total IPPs	\$ 703	\$ 672	\$ 794

¹ The term of the PPA with AES Hawaii expired on September 1, 2022 and the AES Hawaii coal plant ceased operations.

² Includes hydro power and other PPAs.

Utility 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 or community support can result in significantly increased project costs or even cancellation of projects. 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, or if PUC-imposed caps on project costs are expected to be exceeded, project costs may need to be written off in amounts that could result in significant reductions in Hawaiian Electric's consolidated net income.

Waena Switchyard/Synchronous Condenser Project. In October 2020, to support efforts to increase renewable energy generation and reduce fossil fuel consumption by deactivating current generating units, Maui Electric filed a PUC application to construct a switchyard, which includes the extension of two 69 kV transmission lines and the relocation of another 69 kV transmission line; and the conversion of two generating units to synchronous condensers at Kahului Power Plant in central Maui. In November 2021, the PUC approved Maui Electric's request to commit funds estimated at \$ 38.8 million for the project, and to recover capital expenditures for the project under Exceptional Project Recovery Mechanism (EPRM) not to exceed \$ 38.8 million, which shall be further reduced to reflect the total project cost exclusive of overhead costs not directly attributable to the project. The Waena Switchyard was placed in service on October 25, 2023. Maui Electric petitioned and received from the State of Hawaii Department of Health a one-year extension to the mandatory retirement of Kahului Power Plant and there is now flexibility to operate the units until the end of 2028. The conversion of the two generating units will be performed after the retirement of Kahului Power Plant Units 3 and 4.

In approving the project, the PUC recognized that the project will facilitate the ability to accommodate increased renewable energy, as contemplated under the EPRM guidelines. As of December 31, 2024, \$ 25.5 million has been incurred for the project.

Waena Battery Energy Storage System Project. In September 2020, Maui Electric filed a PUC application to purchase and install a 40 MW BESS at its Waena Site in Central Maui. In December 2023, the PUC approved Maui Electric's request to commit funds estimated at \$ 82.1 million, for the purchase and installation of the project, and to recover costs for the project under EPRM. Project costs incurred as of December 31, 2024 amount to \$ 6.7 million.

Climate Adaptation Transmission and Distribution Resilience Program. The Utilities maintain that improving resiliency of the electric grid is an urgent matter and recognizes that climate change is making Hawaii increasingly vulnerable to severe weather events. On January 31, 2024, the PUC approved the Utilities' request to commit an estimated \$ 189.7 million in funds for the Climate Adaptation Transmission and Distribution Resilience Program, over a project period of five years. The project is to focus on, among other things, system hardening in wildfire risk areas to prevent ignition and to enable quicker response, video camera and weather monitors in wildfire risk areas and to add situational awareness, and strengthening transmission lines.

The project costs to be recovered through EPRM is subject to a cap of \$ 95 million and any amount in excess will be subject to the PUC's further review. On August 7, 2024, the Utilities received a notification from the U.S. Department of Energy that its application for \$ 95 million in federal funds under the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) was officially awarded. On August 20, 2024, the Utilities submitted a copy of their executed agreement with the Department of Energy to the PUC. On November 18, 2024, the Utilities filed their August 2024 - August 2025 Forward Looking Annual Report. Project costs incurred as of December 31, 2024 amount to \$ 9.7 million.

In January 2025, President Trump issued multiple Executive Orders (EOs) that impact both IIJA and IRA funding. EO 14154 entitled *Unleashing American Energy* ordered to immediately pause disbursement of funds appropriated through IIJA and IRA grants, which is causing delays in processing the Utilities' requests for reimbursement for the Resilience Program and

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

may potentially lead to project delays and economic uncertainty. The EO entitled *Ending Radical and Wasteful Government DEI Programs and Preferencing* resulted in the federal contracting officer ordering recipients to cease all diversity, equity and inclusion and community benefits plan activities funded by federal grants as of January 28, 2025, which could potentially impact the Utilities' existing community benefits agreements with some third parties and commitments included in the Resilience Program project costs.

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. The Utilities' recognition of AROs have no impact on their earnings. The cost of the AROs is recovered over the life of the asset through depreciation. AROs recognized by the Utilities relate to legal obligations associated with the retirement of plant and equipment, including removal of asbestos and other hazardous materials.

The Utilities recorded AROs related to: 1) the removal of retired generating units, certain types of transformers and underground storage tanks; 2) the abandonment of fuel pipelines, underground injection and supply wells; and 3) the removal of equipment and restoration of leased land used in connection with Utility-owned renewable and dispatchable generation facilities.

Changes to the ARO liability included in "Other liabilities" on Hawaiian Electric's balance sheet were as follows:

(in thousands)	2024	2023
Balance, January 1	\$ 12,009	\$ 11,548
Accretion expense	484	463
Liabilities incurred	—	—
Liabilities settled	(1)	(2)
Balance, December 31	\$ 12,492	\$ 12,009

The Utilities have not recorded AROs for assets that are expected to operate indefinitely or where the Utilities cannot estimate a settlement date (or range of potential settlement dates). As such, ARO liabilities are not recorded for certain asset retirement activities, including various Utilities-owned generating facilities and certain electric transmission, distribution and telecommunications assets resulting from easements over property not owned by the Utilities.

Regulatory proceedings.

Decoupling. Decoupling is a regulatory model that is intended to provide the Utilities with financial stability and facilitate meeting the State of Hawaii's goals to transition to a clean energy economy and achieve an aggressive renewable portfolio standard. Decoupling delinks the utility's revenues from the utility's sales, removing the disincentive to promote energy efficiency and accept more renewable energy. Decoupling continues under the PBR Framework.

Performance-based regulation framework. On December 23, 2020, the PUC issued a decision and order (PBR D&O) establishing the PBR Framework to govern the Utilities. The PBR Framework incorporates an annual revenue adjustment (ARA) and a suite of new regulatory mechanisms in addition to previously established regulatory mechanisms. Under the PBR Framework, the decoupling mechanism (i.e., the Revenue Balancing Account (RBA)) established by the previous regulatory framework will continue. The existing cost recovery mechanisms continued as previously implemented (e.g., the Energy Cost Recovery Clause, Purchased Power Adjustment Clause (PPAC), Demand-Side Management surcharge, Renewable Energy Infrastructure Program, Demand Response Adjustment Clause, Pension and Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) tracking mechanisms). In addition to annual revenues provided by the ARA, the Utilities may seek relief for extraordinary projects or programs through the Exceptional Project Recovery Mechanism (EPRM) (formerly known as the Major Project Interim Recovery adjustment mechanism) and earn financial rewards for exemplary performance as provided through a portfolio of Performance Incentive Mechanisms (PIMs) and Shared Savings Mechanisms (SSMs). The PBR Framework incorporates a variety of additional performance mechanisms, including Scorecards, Reported Metrics, and an expedited Pilot Process. The PBR Framework also contains a number of safeguards, including a symmetric Earnings Sharing Mechanism (ESM) which protects the Utilities and customers from excessive earnings or losses, as measured by the Utilities' achieved rate-making ROACE and a Re-Opener mechanism, under which the PUC will open an examination, at its discretion, to determine if adjustments or modifications to specific PBR mechanisms are appropriate. The PBR Framework became fully effective on June 1, 2021.

On June 17, 2022, the PUC issued a decision and order (June 2022 D&O) establishing additional PIMs under the PBR Framework for the Utilities. The June 2022 D&O approved two PIMs, a SSM, and extended the timeframe for an existing PIM. Specifically, the PUC approved (1) a (penalty-only) generation-caused interruption reliability PIM, (2) a (penalty/reward) interconnection requirements study PIM, (3) a (reward-only) Collective Shared Savings Mechanism (CSSM), and (4) a

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

modification and extension of the existing Interim Grid Services PIM (reward-only). On November 23, 2022, the PUC approved the Utilities' proposed tariffs to implement the aforementioned PIMs with an effective date of January 1, 2023.

In addition, the June 2022 D&O instructed the Utilities to prepare and submit: a detailed fossil fuel retirement report (FF Retirement Report) outlining necessary steps to safely and reliably retire certain existing fossil fuel power plants during the first multi-year rate period (MRP); and a functional integration plan (FIP) for distributed energy resources (DER) to increase transparency into the Utilities' plans and progress for utilizing cost-effective grid services from DERs and ensure that the necessary functionalities and requisite technologies are in place to do so. The PUC also instructed the PBR Working Group to continue its ongoing collaborative efforts to consider other potential new incentive mechanisms and to address other issues raised during the proceeding. On March 30, 2023, the PUC held a PBR Working Group coordination meeting to initiate subgroups on the Long-Term Grid Services PIM, modification/evaluation of existing PIMs, and comprehensive PBR Framework review priority topics.

In accordance with the June 2022 D&O, the Utilities filed their FIP on September 30, 2022, Long-Term Grid Services PIM proposal on July 3, 2023, and FF Retirement Report on October 11, 2024.

On October 16, 2023, the Utilities filed a request for limited suspension of the Transmission and Distribution (T&D) System Average Interruption Duration Index (SAIDI) PIM, the T&D System Average Interruption Frequency Index (SAIFI) PIM, and the target heat rate provision of Maui Electric Maui Division's Energy Cost Recovery Clause (ECRC) tariff starting from August 8, 2023. On December 28, 2023, the PUC issued an order granting a temporary suspension of Maui Electric's T&D SAIDI and SAIFI PIMs and Maui Electric Maui Division's target heat rate provision from August 8, 2023 through June 30, 2024, which the tariffs became effective on January 1, 2024.

On November 3, 2023, the Utilities, Ulupono Initiative LLC, and the County of Hawaii filed a stipulation on proposed modifications to the RPS-A, Call Center, AMI Utilization, and interconnection requirements study PIMs. On June 24, 2024, the PUC issued an order (1) approving modifications to the interconnection requirements study PIM to expand its application to firm generation projects effective August 1, 2024, (2) approving a consolidated target for the Call Center PIM and modifying the target performance based on the average of the Utilities' performance, weighted by the number of calls for the last eight quarters as of December 31, 2023, effective August 1, 2024, (3) denying the proposed modifications to the RPS-A PIM and clarifying that it will continue to operate according to its existing tariff language; and (4) denying the proposed modifications to the AMI Utilization PIM and declining to extend the PIM beyond its scheduled sunset date of December 31, 2023.

On December 26, 2023, the PUC issued an order (1) confirming that the Interim Grid Services PIM will sunset on December 31, 2023, (2) extending the Interconnection Approval PIM through December 31, 2024, and (3) determining that it will continue examination of the Long-Term Grid Services PIM into 2024 as part of a broader examination that addresses barriers to the utilization of DERs to meet grid needs.

On April 1, 2024, the Utilities filed a request for partial temporary suspension and modification of the T&D SAIDI and T&D SAIFI PIMs to specifically suspend the T&D SAIDI and T&D SAIFI PIMs for wildfire risk circuits from January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2025. The Utilities also proposed that circuits not identified as wildfire risk circuits would continue to be subject to the existing PIMs on a prorated basis. On December 18, 2024, as clarified on January 15, 2025, the PUC issued orders granting the Utilities' request to suspend the T&D SAIDI and T&D SAIFI PIMs for wildfire risk circuits from January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2025.

On June 19, 2024, the PUC issued an order (June 2024 order) providing preliminary guidance regarding the comprehensive evaluation of the PBR Framework that will commence in the fourth year of the PBR Framework's first MRP (PBR Framework Review). The PUC has developed a high-level review structure and timeline for the PBR Framework Review and divided the remainder of the first MRP into three phases: (i) the evaluation of the current PBR Framework, (ii) the examination of proposal for modifications to the PBR Framework, and (iii) the implementation of modifications prior to commencing the second MRP. At the PBR Working Group meeting held on June 26, 2024, the PUC staff solicited the parties' feedback on the scope of the PBR Framework Review and discussed other considerations, including rebasing target revenues. On July 19, 2024, as requested by the PUC staff, the parties filed written feedback to materials presented and discussed at the June Working Group meeting and in the June 2024 order.

On July 30, 2024, the PUC issued an order providing further guidance on the first of the three phases of the PBR Framework Review established by the June 2024 order. The first phase will focus on the evaluation of the individual PBR mechanisms using an informal, collaborative process. Parties will submit briefing on their evaluation of the individual PBR mechanisms near the end of the first phase, followed by a decision and order summarizing the findings of the evaluation, including which PBR mechanisms will be subject to additional examination and potential modification in the second phase of the PBR Framework Review. At the PBR Working Group meetings held on August 30, 2024 and October 25, 2024, the Working Group discussed issues and considerations regarding re-basing target revenues for the next MRP. Series of PBR Working Group meetings are expected to be held with the parties. Timely briefs addressing the issues of whether and how to

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

rebase target revenues were filed on December 5, 2024. Pending the PUC's review and issuance of an Order on the briefings, the PBR Working Group will continue its evaluation of the PBR Framework as part of this proceeding.

Annual revenue adjustment mechanism. The PBR Framework established a five-year MRP during which there will be no general rate cases. Target revenues will be adjusted according to an index-driven ARA based on (i) an inflation factor, (ii) a predetermined X-factor to encompass productivity, which is set at zero, (iii) a Z-factor to account for exceptional circumstances not in the Utilities' control and (iv) a customer dividend consisting of a negative adjustment of 0.22 % of adjusted revenue requirements compounded annually and a flow through of the "pre-PBR" savings commitment from the management audit recommendations developed in a prior docket at a rate of \$ 6.6 million per year from 2021 to 2025. The ARA mechanism replaced the previous revenue adjustment mechanism (RAM). RAM revenue adjustments approved by the PUC in 2020 will continue to be included in the RBA provision's target revenue and RBA rate adjustment to the extent such adjustments are not included in base rate unless modified with PUC approval. The implementation of the ARA occurred on June 1, 2021.

Earnings sharing mechanism. The PBR Framework established a symmetrical ESM for achieved rate-making ROACE outside of a 300 basis points deadband above or below the current authorized ROACE of 9.5 % for each of the Utilities. There is a 50 /50 sharing between customers and Utilities for the achieved rate-making ROACE falling within 150 basis points outside of the deadband in either direction, and a 90 /10 sharing for any further difference. A reopening or review of the PBR terms may be triggered if the Utilities credit rating outlook indicates a potential credit downgrade below investment grade status, or if its achieved rate-making ROACE enters the outer most tier of the ESM.

On August 31, 2023, the PUC issued an order temporarily suspending the ESM until further notice. The intent of the order is to address the unintended consequence of customers potentially bearing the costs associated with the Maui windstorm and wildfires through the operation of the ESM without prior PUC review.

Exceptional project recovery mechanism. Prior to the implementation of the PBR Framework, the PUC established the Major Project Interim Recovery (MPIR) adjustment mechanism and MPIR Guidelines. The MPIR mechanism provides the opportunity to recover revenues for net costs of approved eligible projects placed in service between general rate cases. In establishing the PBR Framework, the MPIR Guidelines were terminated and replaced with the EPRM Guidelines. Although the MPIR Guidelines were terminated and replaced by the EPRM Guidelines, the MPIR mechanism will continue within the PBR Framework to provide recovery of project costs previously approved for recovery under the MPIR. The established EPRM Guidelines permit the Utilities to include the full amount of approved costs in the EPRM for recovery in the first year the project goes into service, pro-rated for the portion of the year the project is in service. Deferred and O&M expense projects are also eligible for EPRM recovery under the EPRM Guidelines. EPRM recoverable costs will be limited to the lesser of actual incurred project costs or PUC-approved amounts, net of savings.

As of December 31, 2024, the Utilities annualized MPIR and EPRM revenue amounts totaled \$ 38.0 million, including revenue taxes, for the Schofield Generating Station (\$ 16.1 million), West Loch PV project (\$ 3.2 million), Grid Modernization Strategy (GMS) Phase 1 project (\$ 16.1 million for all three utilities), Waiawa UFLS project (\$ 0.1 million) and Waena Switchyard/Synchronous project (\$ 2.5 million) that included the 2024 return on project amount (based on approved amounts) in rate base, depreciation and incremental O&M expenses. The PUC approved the Utilities' recovery of the annualized 2024 MPIR and EPRM amounts for the Schofield Generating Station, West Loch PV, GMS Phase 1, Waiawa UFLS and Waena Switchyard projects effective June 1, 2024 through the RBA rate adjustment.

As of December 31, 2024, the PUC approved four EPRM applications for projects totaling \$ 218.5 million to the extent the project costs are not included in rates. Currently, the Utilities are seeking EPRM recovery for two additional projects with total project costs up to \$ 294.2 million, subject to PUC approval.

Pilot process. As part of the PBR Framework, the PUC approved a pilot process to foster innovation by establishing an expedited implementation process for pilots that tests new technologies, programs, business models, and other arrangements (Pilot Process). Under the Pilot Process, the Utilities submit specific pilot proposals (Pilot Notices) that are within the scope of the approved Workplan to the PUC for their expedited review. The PUC will strive to issue an order addressing a proposed pilot within 45 days of the filing date of a Pilot Notice. If the PUC does not take affirmative action on a Pilot Notice by the end of the 45 - day period, the Pilot Notice will be considered approved as submitted. The PUC may modify the pilot as originally proposed, and the Utilities will have 15 days to notify the PUC whether the Utilities accept the modification, propose further modification, or withdraw the Pilot Notice. The PUC may also, where necessary, suspend the Pilot Notice for further investigation.

The approved Pilot Process includes a cost recovery process that generally allows the Utilities to defer and recover total annual expenditures of approved pilot projects net of revenues, subject to an annual cap of \$ 10 million, over 12 months beginning June 1 of the year following pilot implementation through the RBA rate adjustment, although the PUC may determine on a case-by-case basis that a particular project's deferred costs should be amortized over a period greater than 12 months.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

On March 11, 2024, the Utilities filed their annual Pilot Update report covering pilot projects that were active during 2023, including reporting on pilot projects that were initiated prior to the commencement of the Pilot Process. The Pilot Update reported on approximately \$ 3.0 million of 2023 recorded pilot project costs including revenue taxes for the Utilities. The 2023 recorded pilot project costs were included in the Utilities' proposed adjustments to target revenue in the 2024 spring revenue report filed on March 28, 2024.

On December 4, 2024, the Utilities requested PUC approval to extend the Charge Ready Hawaii and the eBus Make-Ready Infrastructure pilots beyond their current implementation schedule end dates by approximately 12 months, from December 31, 2025 to December 31, 2026. On February 6, 2025, the PUC approved the pilot extension requests.

Performance incentive mechanisms. The following PIMs and SSMs were approved by the PUC and are applicable for the 2024 evaluation period.

- Service Quality performance incentives (ongoing). Service Quality performance incentives are measured on a calendar-year basis. The PIM tariff requires the performance targets, deadbands and the amount of maximum financial incentives used to determine the PIM financial incentive levels for each of the PIMs to remain constant in interim periods, unless otherwise amended by order of the PUC.
- Service Reliability Performance measured by Transmission and Distribution-caused SAIDI and SAIFI (penalties only). Target performance is based on each utility's historical 10 -year average performance with a deadband of one standard deviation. The maximum penalty for each performance index is 20 basis points applied to the common equity share of each respective utility's approved rate base prorated by the circuit customer count of Non-Wildfire Risk Circuits divided by the 2023 annual average total system customer count (or maximum penalties of approximately \$ 3.6 million for calendar years 2024 and 2025 - for both indices in total for the three utilities). On December 18, 2024, as clarified on January 15, 2025, the PUC granted the Utilities' request to suspend the T&D SAIDI and SAIFI PIMs for wildfire risk circuits from January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2025. Circuits not identified as wildfire risk circuits continue to be subject to the existing PIMs and measured effective January 1, 2024. For the 2024 evaluation period, the Utilities accrued \$ 1.0 million in penalties.
- Call Center Performance measured by the percentage of calls answered within 30 seconds. The previous target performance was based on the annual average performance for each utility for the most recent eight quarters with a deadband of 3 % above and below the target. On June 24, 2024, the PUC issued an order approving a consolidated target for the Call Center PIM and modifying the target performance based on the average of the Utilities' performance, weighted by the number of calls for the last eight quarters as of December 31, 2023, to be effective August 1, 2024. The maximum penalty or reward is 8 basis points applied to the common equity share of each respective utility's approved rate base (or maximum penalties or rewards of approximately \$ 1.4 million - in total for the three utilities). For the 2024 evaluation period, the Utilities did not make any accruals.
- Phase 1 RFP PIM. Procurement of low-cost variable renewable resources through the RFP process in 2018 is measured by comparison of the procurement price to target prices. The first portion of the incentive was earned upon PUC approval of the PPAs. Based on the seven PPAs approved in 2019, the Utilities recognized \$ 1.7 million in 2019 with the remaining award to be recognized in the year following the in-service date of the projects prorated in proportion to the actual amount of energy utilized, which is estimated to occur from 2023 to 2025. Based on the in-service date of two projects, the Utilities earned the second portion of the incentive of approximately \$ 0.1 million (for Hawaiian Electric) in rewards in both 2023 and the first quarter of 2024. In the second quarter of 2024, the Utilities earned the second portion of the incentive of approximately \$ 0.1 million (for Hawaii Electric Light).
- Renewable portfolio standard (RPS) - A PIM that provides a financial reward for accelerating the achievement of RPS goals. The Utilities may earn a reward for the amount of system generation above the interpolated statutory RPS goal at \$ 20 /MWh in 2021 and 2022, \$ 15 /MWh in 2023, and \$ 10 /MWh for the remainder of the MRP. Penalties are already prescribed in the RPS as \$ 20 /MWh for failing to meet RPS targets in 2030, 2040 and 2045. The evaluation period commenced on January 1, 2021. For the 2024 evaluation period, the Utilities accrued \$ 1.9 million in rewards.
- Interconnection Approval PIM that provides financial rewards and penalties for interconnection times for DER systems <100 kW in size. The Interconnection Approval PIM extends through December 31, 2024. The Utilities can earn a total annual maximum reward of \$ 3.0 million or a total annual maximum penalty of \$ 0.9 million. For the 2024 evaluation period, the Utilities accrued \$ 2.4 million in rewards.
- Low-to-Moderate Income (LMI) Energy Efficiency PIM that provided financial rewards for collaboration between the Utilities and the third-party Public Benefits Fee Administrator to deliver energy savings for low- and moderate-income customers. The Utilities could earn a total annual maximum reward of \$ 2.0 million. The evaluation period was based on Hawaii Energy's program year with the initial evaluation year being the period of July 1, 2021 through June 30,

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2022 and ended the period ending June 30, 2024. The Utilities earned \$ 0.01 million in rewards for the program period ending June 30, 2023.

- Generation-caused System Average Interruption Duration and Frequency Indexes PIMs to incentivize achievement of generation-based reliability targets, measured by Generation System Average Interruption Duration and Frequency Indexes (penalties only). Target performance is based on each utility's historical 10-year average performance with a deadband of one standard deviation. The maximum penalty for each performance index is 3 basis points applied to the common equity share of each respective utility's approved rate base (or maximum penalties of approximately \$ 1 million - for both indices in total for the three utilities). For the 2024 evaluation period, the Utilities accrued \$ 0.1 million in penalties (for Hawaii Electric Light).
- An interconnection requirements study PIM to incentivize the timely completion of the IRS process for large-scale renewable energy projects (rewards and penalties) measured by the number of months between final model checkout and delivery of IRS results to the developer. Target performance is ten months with an asymmetrical deadband of two-months for penalties and no deadband for rewards. The maximum penalty and reward will depend on the specifics of the upcoming procurement. For the 2024 evaluation period, the Utilities did not make any accruals.
- A CSSM to incentivize cost control over the Utilities' fuel, purchased power, and EPRM/MPRI costs (collectively, non-ARA costs). This is a reward only incentive where the Utilities retain 20 % share of savings when non-ARA costs in a performance year are lower than target year non-ARA costs, which are adjusted for changes in fuel prices, inflation, and system generation from a base year (calendar year 2021). The CSSM does not have a potential penalty and does not have a cap for maximum reward. For the 2024 evaluation period, the Utilities accrued \$ 2.8 million in rewards (for Hawaii Electric Light).

For the 2024 evaluation period, the Utilities accrued \$ 6.2 million (\$ 2.5 million for Hawaiian Electric, \$ 3.4 million for Hawaii Electric Light and \$ 0.3 million for Maui Electric) in rewards net of penalties. The net rewards related to 2024 will be reflected in the 2025 PIMS annual report and 2025 spring revenue report filings with the exception of the Phase 1 RFP PIM for Hawaiian Electric and Hawaii Electric Light, which were reflected in the 2024 spring revenue report and 2024 fall revenue report filings, respectively.

Annual review cycle. PBR D&O established an annual review cycle for revenue adjustments under the PBR Framework, including the biannual submission of the revenue reports. On December 17, 2024, the PUC approved the Utilities' 2024 fall revenue report filed on October 28, 2024. The filing reflected ARA revenues for 2025 to be collected from January 1 through December 31, 2025, as follows:

(in millions)	Hawaiian Electric	Hawaii Electric Light	Maui Electric	Total
2025 ARA revenues	\$ 15.4	\$ 3.8	\$ 3.7	\$ 22.9
Management Audit savings commitment	(4.6)	(1.0)	(1.0)	(6.6)
Net 2025 ARA revenues	\$ 10.8	\$ 2.8	\$ 2.7	\$ 16.3

The net incremental amounts between the 2024 spring and fall revenue reports are shown in the following table. The amounts are to be collected (refunded) from January 1 through December 31, 2025 under the RBA rate tariffs, which were included in the 2024 fall revenue report filing.

(in millions)	Hawaiian Electric	Hawaii Electric Light	Maui Electric	Total
2025 ARA revenues	\$ 15.4	\$ 3.8	\$ 3.7	\$ 22.9
Annual change in accrued RBA balance through September 30, 2024 (and associated revenue taxes)	(7.0)	(1.3)	6.4	(1.9)
Incremental Performance Incentive Mechanisms (net)	(0.1)	0.1	—	—
Net incremental amount to be collected under the RBA rate tariffs	\$ 8.3	\$ 2.6	\$ 10.1	\$ 21.0

Consolidating financial information. Consolidating financial information for Hawaiian Electric and its subsidiaries are presented for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, and as of December 31, 2024 and 2023.

On March 21, 2024, Hawaiian Electric formed HE AR INTER LLC and its direct consolidated subsidiary, HE BRWR LLC, which were established to pursue financing through a secured asset-based (accounts receivable) credit facility.

Hawaiian Electric unconditionally guarantees Hawaii Electric Light's and Maui Electric's obligations (a) to the State of Hawaii for the repayment of principal and interest on Special Purpose Revenue Bonds issued for the benefit of Hawaii Electric Light and Maui Electric and (b) under their respective private placement note agreements and the Hawaii Electric Light notes and Maui Electric notes issued thereunder. Hawaiian Electric is also obligated, after the satisfaction of its obligations on its own

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

preferred stock, to make dividend, redemption and liquidation payments on Hawaii Electric Light's and Maui Electric's preferred stock if the respective subsidiary is unable to make such payments.

Consolidating statement of income

Year ended December 31, 2024

(in thousands)	Hawaiian Electric	Hawaii Electric Light	Maui Electric	Other subsidiaries	Consolidating adjustments	Hawaiian Electric Consolidated
Revenues	\$ 2,283,148	483,715	440,432	5,570	(6,165) [1]	\$ 3,206,700
Expenses						
Fuel oil	790,004	121,719	166,322	—	—	1,078,045
Purchased power	517,583	132,086	53,702	—	—	703,371
Other operation and maintenance	390,111	102,883	121,693	1,150	(6,165) [1]	609,672
Wildfire tort-related claims, net (Note 2)	1,500,000	187,500	187,500	—	—	1,875,000
Depreciation	167,909	43,855	39,378	—	—	251,142
Taxes, other than income taxes	215,137	45,025	41,166	—	—	301,328
Total expenses	3,580,744	633,068	609,761	1,150	(6,165)	4,818,558
Operating income (loss)	(1,297,596)	(149,353)	(169,329)	4,420	—	(1,611,858)
Allowance for equity funds used during construction	10,853	1,189	1,744	—	—	13,786
Equity in earnings of subsidiaries	(248,004)	—	—	—	248,004 [2]	—
Retirement defined benefits credit (expense)—other than service costs	3,574	665	(102)	—	—	4,137
Interest expense and other charges, net	(59,906)	(11,422)	(16,688)	—	5,934 [1]	(82,082)
Allowance for borrowed funds used during construction	4,300	355	815	—	—	5,470
Interest Income	11,136	1,062	369	—	(5,934) [1]	6,633
Income (loss) before income taxes	(1,575,643)	(157,504)	(183,191)	4,420	248,004	(1,663,914)
Income tax expense (benefit)	(350,361)	(41,624)	(48,700)	1,138	—	(439,547)
Net income (loss)	(1,225,282)	(115,880)	(134,491)	3,282	248,004	(1,224,367)
Preferred stock dividends of subsidiaries	—	534	381	—	—	915
Net income (loss) attributable to Hawaiian Electric	(1,225,282)	(116,414)	(134,872)	3,282	248,004	(1,225,282)
Preferred stock dividends of Hawaiian Electric	1,080	—	—	—	—	1,080
Net income (loss) for common stock	\$ (1,226,362)	(116,414)	(134,872)	3,282	248,004	\$ (1,226,362)

Consolidating statement of comprehensive income

Year ended December 31, 2024

(in thousands)	Hawaiian Electric	Hawaii Electric Light	Maui Electric	Other subsidiaries	Consolidating adjustments	Hawaiian Electric Consolidated
Net income (loss) for common stock	\$ (1,226,362)	(116,414)	(134,872)	3,282	248,004	\$ (1,226,362)
Other comprehensive loss, net of taxes:						
Retirement benefit plans:						
Net gains arising during the period, net of taxes	65,680	8,108	7,342	—	(15,450) [1]	65,680
Adjustment for amortization of net gains recognized during the period in net periodic benefit cost, net of taxes	(2,035)	(159)	(243)	—	402 [1]	(2,035)
Reclassification adjustment for impact of D&Os of the PUC included in regulatory assets, net of taxes	(63,708)	(7,895)	(7,076)	—	14,971 [1]	(63,708)
Other comprehensive loss, net of taxes	(63)	54	23	—	(77)	(63)
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to common shareholder	\$ (1,226,425)	(116,360)	(134,849)	3,282	247,927	\$ (1,226,425)

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Consolidating statement of income

Year ended December 31, 2023

(in thousands)	Hawaiian Electric	Hawaii Electric Light	Maui Electric	Consolidating adjustments	Hawaiian Electric Consolidated
Revenues	\$ 2,356,478	464,161	448,882	—	\$ 3,269,521
Expenses					
Fuel oil	913,801	105,009	192,610	—	1,211,420
Purchased power	486,067	142,837	42,865	—	671,769
Other operation and maintenance	343,462	85,261	104,834	—	533,557
Depreciation	164,150	42,541	37,014	—	243,705
Taxes, other than income taxes	221,664	43,095	42,153	—	306,912
Total expenses	2,129,144	418,743	419,476	—	2,967,363
Operating income	227,334	45,418	29,406	—	302,158
Allowance for equity funds used during construction	11,721	1,411	2,032	—	15,164
Equity in earnings of subsidiaries	44,809	—	—	(44,809) [2]	—
Retirement defined benefits credit (expense)—other than service costs	3,735	667	(99)	—	4,303
Interest expense and other charges, net	(62,362)	(11,650)	(12,933)	805 [1]	(86,140)
Allowance for borrowed funds used during construction	4,081	451	669	—	5,201
Interest income	5,113	1,071	1,075	(805) [1]	6,454
Income before income taxes	234,431	37,368	20,150	(44,809)	247,140
Income taxes	39,399	8,327	3,467	—	51,193
Net income	195,032	29,041	16,683	(44,809)	195,947
Preferred stock dividends of subsidiaries	—	534	381	—	915
Net income attributable to Hawaiian Electric	195,032	28,507	16,302	(44,809)	195,032
Preferred stock dividends of Hawaiian Electric	1,080	—	—	—	1,080
Net income for common stock	\$ 193,952	28,507	16,302	(44,809)	\$ 193,952

Consolidating statement of comprehensive income

Year ended December 31, 2023

(in thousands)	Hawaiian Electric	Hawaii Electric Light	Maui Electric	Consolidating adjustments	Hawaiian Electric Consolidated
Net income for common stock	\$ 193,952	28,507	16,302	(44,809)	\$ 193,952
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes:					
Retirement benefit plans:					
Net gains arising during the period, net of taxes	10,175	961	1,275	(2,236) [1]	10,175
Adjustment for amortization of prior service credit and net gains recognized during the period in net periodic benefit cost, net of taxes	(1,983)	(221)	(266)	487 [1]	(1,983)
Reclassification adjustment for impact of D&Os of the PUC included in regulatory assets, net of taxes	(8,204)	(752)	(978)	1,730 [1]	(8,204)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes	(12)	(12)	31	(19)	(12)
Comprehensive income attributable to common shareholder	\$ 193,940	28,495	16,333	(44,828)	\$ 193,940

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Consolidating statement of income

Year ended December 31, 2022

(in thousands)	Hawaiian Electric	Hawaii Electric Light	Maui Electric	Consolidating adjustments		Hawaiian Electric Consolidated
Revenues	\$ 2,452,969	485,590	470,355	(327)	[1]	\$ 3,408,587
Expenses						
Fuel oil	917,801	133,238	214,575	—		1,265,614
Purchased power	601,235	143,636	48,713	—		793,584
Other operation and maintenance	326,785	85,110	85,706	—		497,601
Depreciation	158,725	41,404	35,295	—		235,424
Taxes, other than income taxes	228,843	44,685	43,645	—		317,173
Total expenses	2,233,389	448,073	427,934	—		3,109,396
Operating income	219,580	37,517	42,421	(327)		299,191
Allowance for equity funds used during construction	8,464	898	1,212	—		10,574
Equity in earnings of subsidiaries	47,493	—	—	(47,493)	[2]	—
Retirement defined benefits credit (expense)—other than service costs	3,296	666	(127)	—		3,835
Interest expense and other charges, net	(55,260)	(10,659)	(10,824)	327	[1]	(76,416)
Allowance for borrowed funds used during construction	2,769	277	370	—		3,416
Income before income taxes	226,342	28,699	33,052	(47,493)		240,600
Income taxes	36,333	6,349	6,994	—		49,676
Net income	190,009	22,350	26,058	(47,493)		190,924
Preferred stock dividends of subsidiaries	—	534	381	—		915
Net income attributable to Hawaiian Electric	190,009	21,816	25,677	(47,493)		190,009
Preferred stock dividends of Hawaiian Electric	1,080	—	—	—		1,080
Net income for common stock	\$ 188,929	21,816	25,677	(47,493)		\$ 188,929

Consolidating statement of comprehensive income

Year ended December 31, 2022

(in thousands)	Hawaiian Electric	Hawaii Electric Light	Maui Electric	Consolidating adjustments		Hawaiian Electric Consolidated
Net income for common stock	\$ 188,929	21,816	25,677	(47,493)		\$ 188,929
Other comprehensive income, net of taxes:						
Retirement benefit plans:						
Net gains arising during the period, net of taxes	187,193	44,411	44,386	(88,797)	[1]	187,193
Adjustment for amortization of prior service credit and net losses recognized during the period in net periodic benefit cost, net of taxes	18,884	2,811	2,584	(5,395)	[1]	18,884
Reclassification adjustment for impact of D&Os of the PUC included in regulatory assets, net of taxes	(199,936)	(46,841)	(46,694)	93,535	[1]	(199,936)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax benefits	6,141	381	276	(657)		6,141
Comprehensive income attributable to common shareholder	\$ 195,070	22,197	25,953	(48,150)		\$ 195,070

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Consolidating balance sheet

December 31, 2024

(in thousands)	Hawaiian Electric	Hawaii Electric Light	Maui Electric	Other subsidiaries	Consolidating adjustments	Hawaiian Electric Consolidated
Assets						
Property, plant and equipment						
Utility property, plant and equipment						
Land	\$ 42,860	5,645	3,514	—	—	\$ 52,019
Plant and equipment	5,502,198	1,501,947	1,417,356	—	—	8,421,501
Right-of-use assets - finance lease	360,270	36,074	50,757	—	—	447,101
Less accumulated depreciation	(2,029,719)	(691,161)	(605,744)	—	—	(3,326,624)
Construction in progress	282,150	31,341	52,218	—	—	365,709
Utility property, plant and equipment, net	4,157,759	883,846	918,101	—	—	5,959,706
Nonutility property, plant and equipment, less accumulated depreciation	1,145	115	1,532	—	—	2,792
Total property, plant and equipment, net	4,158,904	883,961	919,633	—	—	5,962,498
Investment in wholly-owned subsidiaries, at equity	680,414	—	—	—	(680,414) [2]	—
Current assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	118,367	31,534	16,456	17,791	—	184,148
Advances to affiliates	62,200	—	—	—	(62,200) [1]	—
Customer accounts receivable, net	19,050	7,245	8,941	164,662	—	199,898
Accrued unbilled revenues, net	12,738	4,046	1,890	160,047	—	178,721
Other accounts receivable, net	209,752	58,366	51,465	—	(249,946) [1]	69,637
Fuel oil stock, at average cost	70,800	13,764	14,339	—	—	98,903
Materials and supplies, at average cost	69,602	15,506	33,358	—	—	118,466
Prepayments and other	110,516	16,662	30,747	—	(6,705) [1]	151,220
Regulatory assets	36,520	8,211	9,164	—	—	53,895
Total current assets	709,545	155,334	166,360	342,500	(318,851)	1,054,888
Other long-term assets						
Operating lease right-of-use assets	29,868	22,672	6,741	—	—	59,281
Regulatory assets	172,257	18,875	36,292	—	—	227,424
Defined benefit pension and other postretirement benefit plans asset	66,292	30,397	24,128	—	(11,998) [1]	108,819
Other	194,006	18,612	21,702	—	(33,626) [1]	200,694
Total other long-term assets	462,423	90,556	88,863	—	(45,624)	596,218
Total assets	\$ 6,011,286	1,129,851	1,174,856	342,500	(1,044,889)	\$ 7,613,604

(continued)

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Consolidating balance sheet (continued)

December 31, 2024

(in thousands)	Hawaiian Electric	Hawaii Electric Light	Maui Electric	Other subsidiaries	Consolidating adjustments	Hawaiian Electric Consolidated
Capitalization and liabilities						
Capitalization						
Common stock equity	\$ 1,156,955	243,964	282,876	153,574	(680,414) [2]	\$ 1,156,955
Cumulative preferred stock—not subject to mandatory redemption	22,293	7,000	5,000	—	—	34,293
Long-term debt, net	1,353,173	244,466	256,575	—	—	1,854,214
Total capitalization	2,532,421	495,430	544,451	153,574	(680,414)	3,045,462
Current liabilities						
Current portion of operating lease liabilities	4,430	7,802	2,970	—	—	15,202
Current portion of long-term debt, net	40,000	5,000	2,000	—	—	47,000
Short-term borrowings-non-affiliate	48,623	—	—	—	—	48,623
Short-term borrowings-affiliate	—	—	62,200	—	(62,200) [1]	—
Accounts payable	137,837	27,077	32,066	—	—	196,980
Interest and preferred dividends payable	15,994	3,191	2,701	—	(350) [1]	21,536
Taxes accrued, including revenue taxes	197,768	42,692	37,108	1,138	(6,705) [1]	272,001
Regulatory liabilities	11,701	10,039	4,828	—	—	26,568
Wildfire tort-related claims (Note 2)	383,000	47,875	47,875	—	—	478,750
Other	103,415	35,492	43,913	187,788	(249,597) [1]	121,011
Total current liabilities	942,768	179,168	235,661	188,926	(318,852)	1,227,671
Deferred credits and other liabilities						
Operating lease liabilities	29,830	15,230	4,075	—	—	49,135
Finance lease liabilities	341,364	34,370	49,891	—	—	425,625
Deferred income taxes	—	5,368	28,257	—	(33,625) [1]	—
Regulatory liabilities	864,259	222,834	130,422	—	—	1,217,515
Unamortized tax credits	54,950	10,757	10,969	—	—	76,676
Defined benefit pension plan liability	18,301	125	—	—	(11,998) [1]	6,428
Wildfire tort-related claims (Note 2)	1,149,000	143,625	143,625	—	—	1,436,250
Other	78,393	22,944	27,505	—	— [1]	128,842
Total deferred credits and other liabilities	2,536,097	455,253	394,744	—	(45,623)	3,340,471
Total capitalization and liabilities	\$ 6,011,286	1,129,851	1,174,856	342,500	(1,044,889)	\$ 7,613,604

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Consolidating balance sheet

December 31, 2023

(in thousands)	Hawaiian Electric	Hawaii Electric Light	Maui Electric	Other subsidiary	Consolidating adjustments	Hawaiian Electric Consolidated
Assets						
Property, plant and equipment						
Utility property, plant and equipment						
Land	\$ 42,859	5,645	3,594	—	—	\$ 52,098
Plant and equipment	5,398,281	1,459,639	1,374,890	—	—	8,232,810
Finance lease right-of-use assets	306,099	36,075	—	—	—	342,174
Less accumulated depreciation	(1,925,660)	(666,581)	(605,273)	—	—	(3,197,514)
Construction in progress	247,836	33,488	38,899	—	—	320,223
Utility property, plant and equipment, net	4,069,415	868,266	812,110	—	—	5,749,791
Nonutility property, plant and equipment, less accumulated depreciation	5,295	115	1,532	—	—	6,942
Total property, plant and equipment, net	4,074,710	868,381	813,642	—	—	5,756,733
Investment in wholly-owned subsidiaries, at equity	722,211	—	—	—	(722,211) [2]	—
Current assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	89,755	10,658	5,587	77	—	106,077
Restricted cash	2,000	—	—	—	—	2,000
Advances to affiliates	70,500	—	—	—	(70,500) [1]	—
Customer accounts receivable, net	172,747	38,216	33,346	—	—	244,309
Accrued unbilled revenues, net	136,367	25,102	24,175	—	—	185,644
Other accounts receivable, net	143,160	13,318	32,521	—	(77,480) [1]	111,519
Fuel oil stock, at average cost	108,228	17,968	22,041	—	—	148,237
Materials and supplies, at average cost	64,334	14,397	35,702	—	—	114,433
Prepayments and other	40,767	7,724	11,638	—	(1,638) [1]	58,491
Regulatory assets	58,920	5,771	3,762	—	—	68,453
Total current assets	886,778	133,154	168,772	77	(149,618)	1,039,163
Other long-term assets						
Operating lease right-of-use assets	34,856	27,470	9,551	—	—	71,877
Regulatory assets	189,417	13,575	23,359	—	—	226,351
Other postretirement benefit plan asset	50,743	17,827	13,169	—	(14,171) [1]	67,568
Other	83,290	18,612	19,960	—	—	121,862
Total other long-term assets	358,306	77,484	66,039	—	(14,171)	487,658
Total assets	\$ 6,042,005	1,079,019	1,048,453	77	(886,000)	\$ 7,283,554

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Consolidating balance sheet (continued)

December 31, 2023

(in thousands)	Hawaiian Electric	Hawaii Electric Light	Maui Electric	Other subsidiary	Consolidating adjustments	Hawaiian Electric Consolidated
Capitalization and liabilities						
Capitalization						
Common stock equity	\$ 2,409,110	359,790	362,344	77	(722,211) [2]	\$ 2,409,110
Cumulative preferred stock—not subject to mandatory redemption	22,293	7,000	5,000	—	—	34,293
Long-term debt, net	1,426,516	249,339	258,422	—	—	1,934,277
Total capitalization	3,857,919	616,129	625,766	77	(722,211)	4,377,680
Current liabilities						
Current portion of operating lease liabilities	6,788	7,025	2,804	—	—	16,617
Short-term borrowings-affiliate	—	—	70,500	—	(70,500) [1]	—
Accounts payable	136,102	29,418	25,520	—	—	191,040
Interest and preferred dividends payable	17,085	3,098	3,074	—	(375) [1]	22,882
Taxes accrued, including revenue taxes	211,840	43,932	37,808	—	(1,638) [1]	291,942
Regulatory liabilities	20,013	8,508	8,038	—	—	36,559
Wildfire tort-related claims (Note 2)	75,000	—	—	—	—	75,000
Other	90,131	33,240	50,170	—	(77,105) [1]	96,436
Total current liabilities	556,959	125,221	197,914	—	(149,618)	730,476
Deferred credits and other liabilities						
Operating lease liabilities	34,262	20,792	7,044	—	—	62,098
Finance lease liabilities	295,935	35,043	—	—	—	330,978
Deferred income taxes	280,029	51,661	67,311	—	—	399,001
Regulatory liabilities	803,404	199,173	111,554	—	—	1,114,131
Unamortized tax credits	61,130	11,650	11,532	—	—	84,312
Defined benefit pension plan liability	74,842	—	—	—	(14,171) [1]	60,671
Other	77,525	19,350	27,332	—	—	124,207
Total deferred credits and other liabilities	1,627,127	337,669	224,773	—	(14,171)	2,175,398
Total capitalization and liabilities	\$ 6,042,005	1,079,019	1,048,453	77	(886,000)	\$ 7,283,554

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Consolidating statements of changes in common stock equity

(in thousands)	Hawaiian Electric	Hawaii Electric Light	Maui Electric	Other subsidiaries	Consolidating adjustments	Hawaiian Electric Consolidated
Balance, December 31, 2021	\$ 2,261,899	332,900	343,260	77	(676,237)	\$ 2,261,899
Net income for common stock	188,929	21,816	25,677	—	(47,493)	188,929
Other comprehensive income, net of taxes	6,141	381	276	—	(657)	6,141
Issuance of common stock, net of expenses	13,101	6,023	3,023	—	(9,046)	13,101
Common stock dividends	(125,900)	(16,400)	(15,200)	—	31,600	(125,900)
Balance, December 31, 2022	2,344,170	344,720	357,036	77	(701,833)	2,344,170
Net income for common stock	193,952	28,507	16,302	—	(44,809)	193,952
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes	(12)	(12)	31	—	(19)	(12)
Common stock dividends	(129,000)	(13,425)	(11,025)	—	24,450	(129,000)
Balance, December 31, 2023	2,409,110	359,790	362,344	77	(722,211)	2,409,110
Net income (loss) for common stock	(1,226,362)	(116,414)	(134,872)	3,282	248,004	(1,226,362)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes	(63)	54	23	—	(77)	(63)
Issuance of common stock, net of expenses	—	—	55,000	150,215	(205,215)	—
Common stock dividends	(26,000)	—	—	—	—	(26,000)
Additional paid-in capital	270	534	381	—	(915)	270
Balance, December 31, 2024	\$ 1,156,955	243,964	282,876	153,574	(680,414)	\$ 1,156,955

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Consolidating statement of cash flows

Year ended December 31, 2024

(in thousands)	Hawaiian Electric	Hawaii Electric Light	Maui Electric	Other subsidiaries	Consolidating adjustments	Hawaiian Electric Consolidated
Cash flows from operating activities						
Net income (loss)	\$ (1,225,282)	(115,880)	(134,491)	3,282	248,004 [2]	\$ (1,224,367)
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities						
Equity in earnings of subsidiaries	248,004	—	—	—	(248,004) [2]	—
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	167,909	43,855	39,378	—	—	251,142
Other amortization	23,606	4,958	3,264	—	—	31,828
Deferred income tax benefit	(393,025)	(47,550)	(41,049)	—	—	(481,624)
Gain/Loss on sale of receivables to affiliate	4,079	821	670	(5,570)	—	—
State refundable credit	(7,914)	(1,848)	(2,152)	—	—	(11,914)
Bad debt expense	2,838	476	1,406	—	—	4,720
Allowance for equity funds used during construction	(10,853)	(1,189)	(1,744)	—	—	(13,786)
Other	(6,270)	(50)	9	—	—	(6,311)
Changes in assets and liabilities:						
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable	22,897	(13,175)	1,570	(95,382)	172,466 [1]	88,376
Decrease (increase) in accrued unbilled revenues	57,281	20,989	22,633	(93,342)	—	7,561
Decrease in fuel oil stock	37,427	4,205	7,702	—	—	49,334
Decrease (increase) in materials and supplies	(5,269)	(1,109)	2,345	—	—	(4,033)
Increase in regulatory assets	(4,608)	(5,346)	(12,789)	—	—	(22,743)
Increase in regulatory liabilities	38,413	6,597	3,423	—	—	48,433
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	9,879	(1,687)	1,452	—	—	9,644
Change in prepaid and accrued income taxes, tax credits and revenue taxes	(14,192)	(2,325)	(8,614)	1,138	(2,549) [1]	(26,542)
Change in defined benefit pension and other postretirement benefit plans asset/liability	(6,334)	(1,521)	(1,363)	—	—	(9,218)
Increase in wildfire tort-related claims	1,457,000	191,500	191,500	—	—	1,840,000
Change in other assets and liabilities	(52,774)	(4,035)	(23,280)	187,788	(172,466) [1]	(64,767)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	342,812	77,686	49,870	(2,086)	(2,549)	465,733
Cash flows from investing activities						
Capital expenditures	(197,142)	(51,209)	(81,128)	—	—	(329,479)
Advances to affiliates	(46,700)	—	—	—	46,700 [1]	—
Other	(10,169)	679	(1,011)	—	22,349 [1][2]	11,848
Net cash used in investing activities	(254,011)	(50,530)	(82,139)	—	69,049	(317,631)
Cash flows from financing activities						
Common stock dividends	(26,000)	—	—	—	—	(26,000)
Preferred stock dividends of Hawaiian Electric and subsidiaries	(1,995)	—	—	—	—	(1,995)
Proceeds from issuance of common stock/capital contribution from parent	270	—	—	19,800	(19,800) [2]	270
Repayment of long-term debt and funds transferred for repayment of long-term debt	(74,000)	(5,000)	(2,000)	—	—	(81,000)
Net increase (decrease) in short-term borrowings from non-affiliates and affiliate with original maturities of three months or less	—	—	46,700	—	(46,700) [1]	—
Payments of obligations under finance leases	(3,487)	(632)	—	—	—	(4,119)
Proceeds from issuance of short-term debt	50,000	—	—	—	—	50,000
Other	(6,977)	(648)	(1,562)	—	—	(9,187)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(62,189)	(6,280)	43,138	19,800	(66,500)	(72,031)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	26,612	20,876	10,869	17,714	—	76,071
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash, January 1	91,755	10,658	5,587	77	—	108,077
Cash and cash equivalents, December 31	\$ 118,367	31,534	16,456	17,791	—	\$ 184,148

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Consolidating statement of cash flows

Year ended December 31, 2023

(in thousands)	Hawaiian Electric	Hawaii Electric Light	Maui Electric	Other subsidiary	Consolidating adjustments	Hawaiian Electric Consolidated
Cash flows from operating activities						
Net income	\$ 195,032	29,041	16,683	—	(44,809) [2]	\$ 195,947
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities						
Equity in earnings of subsidiaries	(44,809)	—	—	—	44,809 [2]	—
Common stock dividends received from subsidiaries	24,450	—	—	—	(24,450) [2]	—
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	164,150	42,541	37,014	—	—	243,705
Other amortization	17,692	5,003	3,795	—	—	26,490
Deferred income tax expense (benefit)	(851)	(296)	2,586	—	—	1,439
State refundable credit	(7,577)	(1,782)	(1,966)	—	—	(11,325)
Bad debt expense	5,565	1,353	1,243	—	—	8,161
Allowance for equity funds used during construction	(11,721)	(1,411)	(2,032)	—	—	(15,164)
Other	380	(46)	126	—	—	460
Changes in assets and liabilities:						
Increase in accounts receivable	(83,401)	(7,398)	(29,301)	—	55,096 [1]	(65,004)
Decrease (increase) in accrued unbilled revenues	8	(1,308)	(1,748)	—	—	(3,048)
Decrease (increase) in fuel oil stock	45,114	(1,004)	(817)	—	—	43,293
Increase in materials and supplies	(16,204)	(4,614)	(14,047)	—	—	(34,865)
Decrease (increase) in regulatory assets	(6,616)	5,501	(9,498)	—	—	(10,613)
Increase (decrease) in regulatory liabilities	48,833	(1,176)	6,813	—	—	54,470
Increase in accounts payable	13,988	5,998	468	—	—	20,454
Change in prepaid and accrued income taxes, tax credits and revenue taxes	4,314	2,407	(4,843)	—	—	1,878
Change in defined benefit pension and other postretirement benefit plans asset/liability	(5,653)	(1,348)	(1,185)	—	—	(8,186)
Increase in wildfire tort-related claims	75,000	—	—	—	—	75,000
Change in other assets and liabilities	(12,990)	2,056	17,305	—	(55,096) [1]	(48,725)
Net cash provided by operating activities	404,704	73,517	20,596	—	(24,450)	474,367
Cash flows from investing activities						
Capital expenditures	(276,600)	(63,889)	(98,286)	—	—	(438,775)
Advances from (to) affiliates	(70,500)	4,500	21,700	—	44,300 [1]	—
Other	4,118	932	1,126	—	—	6,176
Net cash used in investing activities	(342,982)	(58,457)	(75,460)	—	44,300	(432,599)
Cash flows from financing activities						
Common stock dividends	(129,000)	(13,425)	(11,025)	—	24,450 [2]	(129,000)
Preferred stock dividends of Hawaiian Electric and subsidiaries	(1,080)	(534)	(381)	—	—	(1,995)
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt	300,000	25,000	25,000	—	—	350,000
Repayment of long-term debt	(50,000)	(20,000)	(30,000)	—	—	(100,000)
Net increase (decrease) in short-term borrowings from non-affiliates and affiliate with original maturities of three months or less	(114,167)	—	70,500	—	(44,300) [1]	(87,967)
Payments of obligations under finance leases	(2,728)	(400)	—	—	—	(3,128)
Other	(571)	(135)	(137)	—	—	(843)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	2,454	(9,494)	53,957	—	(19,850)	27,067
Net increase (decrease) in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	64,176	5,566	(907)	—	—	68,835
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash, January 1	27,579	5,092	6,494	77	—	39,242
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash, December 31	91,755	10,658	5,587	77	—	108,077
Less: Restricted cash	(2,000)	—	—	—	—	(2,000)
Cash and cash equivalents, December 31	\$ 89,755	10,658	5,587	77	—	\$ 106,077

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Consolidating statement of cash flows

Year ended December 31, 2022

(in thousands)	Hawaiian Electric	Hawaii Electric Light	Maui Electric	Other subsidiary	Consolidating adjustments	Hawaiian Electric Consolidated
Cash flows from operating activities						
Net income	\$ 190,009	22,350	26,058	—	(47,493) [2]	\$ 190,924
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities						
Equity in earnings of subsidiaries	(47,493)	—	—	—	47,493 [2]	—
Common stock dividends received from subsidiaries	31,600	—	—	—	(31,600) [2]	—
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	158,725	41,404	35,295	—	—	235,424
Other amortization	16,708	4,996	3,616	—	—	25,320
Deferred income taxes	(33,648)	(4,040)	(3,727)	—	—	(41,415)
State refundable credit	(7,375)	(1,734)	(1,890)	—	—	(10,999)
Bad debt expense	4,175	1,073	779	—	—	6,027
Allowance for equity funds used during construction	(8,464)	(898)	(1,212)	—	—	(10,574)
Other	(65)	(50)	(24)	—	—	(139)
Changes in assets and liabilities:						
Increase in accounts receivable	(74,067)	(11,644)	(10,680)	—	4,649 [1]	(91,742)
Increase in accrued unbilled revenues	(43,972)	(4,289)	(5,762)	—	—	(54,023)
Increase in fuel oil stock	(82,158)	(4,150)	(1,144)	—	—	(87,452)
Increase in materials and supplies	(6,124)	(56)	(1,511)	—	—	(7,691)
Decrease in regulatory assets	28,076	1,546	4,978	—	—	34,600
Increase in regulatory liabilities	28,621	7,977	8,290	—	—	44,888
Increase in accounts payable	18,657	3,294	404	—	—	22,355
Change in prepaid and accrued income taxes, tax credits and revenue taxes	77,903	11,117	14,178	—	—	103,198
Decrease in defined benefit pension and other postretirement benefit plans liability	(3,545)	(626)	(657)	—	—	(4,828)
Change in other assets and liabilities	(17,884)	213	(3,623)	—	(4,649) [1]	(25,943)
Net cash provided by operating activities	229,679	66,483	63,368	—	(31,600)	327,930
Cash flows from investing activities						
Capital expenditures	(223,223)	(49,004)	(57,230)	—	—	(329,457)
Advances from (to) affiliates	1,000	(4,500)	(21,700)	—	25,200 [1]	—
Other	(5,687)	760	1,253	—	9,046 [1][2]	5,372
Net cash used in investing activities	(227,910)	(52,744)	(77,677)	—	34,246	(324,085)
Cash flows from financing activities						
Common stock dividends	(125,900)	(16,400)	(15,200)	—	31,600 [2]	(125,900)
Preferred stock dividends of Hawaiian Electric and subsidiaries	(1,080)	(534)	(381)	—	—	(1,995)
Proceeds from the issuance of common stock	13,101	6,023	3,023	—	(9,046) [2]	13,101
Proceeds from the issuance of long-term debt	40,000	10,000	10,000	—	—	60,000
Repayment of long-term debt	(40,000)	(12,000)	—	—	—	(52,000)
Net increase (decrease) in short-term borrowings from non-affiliates and affiliate with original maturities of three months or less	114,167	(1,000)	—	—	(25,200) [1]	87,967
Payments of obligations under finance leases	(670)	—	—	—	—	(670)
Other	(241)	(62)	(61)	—	—	(364)
Net cash used in financing activities	(623)	(13,973)	(2,619)	—	(2,646)	(19,861)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1,146	(234)	(16,928)	—	—	(16,016)
Cash and cash equivalents, January 1	26,433	5,326	23,422	77	—	55,258
Cash and cash equivalents, December 31	\$ 27,579	5,092	6,494	77	—	\$ 39,242

Explanation of consolidating adjustments on consolidating schedules:

- [1] Eliminations of intercompany receivables and payables and other intercompany transactions
[2] Elimination of investment in subsidiaries, carried at equity

Note 5. Discontinued operations

As a result of a comprehensive review of strategic options of ASB, on December 30, 2024, HEI, ASB, and ASB Hawaii, a wholly owned subsidiary of HEI and ASB's parent holding company, entered into investment agreements to sell 90.1 % of the common stock of ASB, amounting to \$ 405.5 million, to various investors including certain ASB officers and directors of ASB, while retaining a 9.9 % noncontrolling investment in ASB amounting to \$ 44.6 million. The sale transaction closed on December 31, 2024 and no investor acquired more than 9.9 % of the common stock of ASB. The proceeds from the sale will be used to primarily strengthen the Company's balance sheet and promote long-term financial stability which may include partially paying down its long-term debt, funding the wildfire settlement amount, and/or for other corporate purposes.

The sale of ASB met the accounting requirements to be disclosed as discontinued operations. Accordingly, the results of ASB, including the loss on the ASB sale, are presented as discontinued operations in the consolidated statements of income and cash flows, and have been excluded from both continuing operations and segment results for all periods presented. Further, the assets and liabilities associated with ASB have been classified as discontinued operations in the consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2023.

The Company recorded a net loss on the sale transaction amounting to \$ 115.8 million, which is net of a \$ 2.4 million tax benefit, and is included in "Income (loss) from discontinued operations" in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Income. The tax benefit includes a valuation allowance of \$ 66.4 million recorded against the related deferred tax assets generated in connection with the sale transaction as it is more likely than not that these deferred tax assets will not be realized. See Note 13. A summary of the ASB sale transaction as of December 31, 2024 is as follows:

(in thousands)	December 31, 2024
Sale proceeds received	\$ 400,950
Sale proceeds not yet received	4,500
Investment retained in ASB	44,550
Transaction costs	(21,735)
Net assets derecognized	(546,458)
Loss from the sale of ASB	(118,193)
Income taxes	68,820
Income taxes - valuation allowance	(66,430)
Income taxes, net	2,390
Net loss on the sale transaction	(115,803)
Net income from operations of discontinued bank segment	12,317
Loss from discontinued operations	\$ (103,486)

For the year ended December 31, 2024, total noncash transactions of the ASB sale amounted to \$ 507.8 million comprised of the derecognized net assets of ASB, the Company's investment retained in ASB, accrued transaction costs and other noncash transactions.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

The following table summarizes the income (loss) from discontinued operations included in the Consolidated Statements of Income for the periods presented:

Years ended December 31	2024	2023	2022
(in thousands)			
Interest and dividend income			
Interest and fees on loans	\$ 293,100	\$ 276,688	\$ 207,830
Interest and dividends on investment securities	55,944	58,095	58,044
Total interest and dividend income	349,044	334,783	265,874
Interest expense			
Interest on deposit liabilities	72,727	48,905	7,327
Interest on other borrowings	27,442	33,892	5,974
Total interest expense	100,169	82,797	13,301
Net interest income	248,875	251,986	252,573
Provision for credit losses	(1,963)	10,357	2,037
Net interest income after provision for credit losses	250,838	241,629	250,536
Noninterest income			
Fees from other financial services	20,797	19,034	19,830
Fee income on deposit liabilities	19,900	19,131	18,762
Fee income on other financial products	11,798	10,616	10,291
Bank-owned life insurance	13,079	7,390	2,533
Mortgage banking income	1,419	910	1,692
Gain on sale of real estate	—	495	1,778
Loss on sale of investment securities, net	—	(14,965)	—
Other income, net	2,535	2,799	2,086
Total noninterest income	69,528	45,410	56,972
Noninterest expense			
Compensation and employee benefits	126,936	118,297	113,839
Occupancy	21,382	21,703	24,026
Data processing	19,612	20,545	17,681
Services	17,485	13,943	10,679
Equipment	9,914	11,842	10,100
Office supplies, printing and postage	4,085	4,315	4,398
Marketing	3,506	4,001	3,968
Goodwill impairment	82,190	—	—
FDIC insurance	5,992	6,230	3,591
Other expense	15,907	22,762	16,985
Total noninterest expense	307,009	223,638	205,267
Income before income taxes	13,357	63,401	102,241
Income taxes	1,040	10,039	22,252
Net income from operations of discontinued bank segment	12,317	53,362	79,989
Loss from the sale of ASB	(118,193)	—	—
Income tax benefit	2,390	—	—
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	\$ (103,486)	\$ 53,362	\$ 79,989

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

The following table summarizes the assets and liabilities of discontinued operations on a stand alone basis as of December 31, 2023:

(in thousands)	2023
Assets	
Cash and due from banks	\$ 184,383
Interest-bearing deposits	251,072
Cash and cash equivalents	435,455
Investment securities	
Available-for-sale, at fair value	1,136,439
Held-to-maturity, at amortized cost	1,201,314
Stock in Federal Home Loan Bank, at cost	14,728
Loans held for investment	6,180,810
Allowance for credit losses	(74,372)
Net loans	6,106,438
Loans held for sale, at lower of cost or fair value	15,168
Other	681,460
Goodwill	82,190
Total assets of discontinued operations¹	\$ 9,673,192
Liabilities and shareholder's equity	
Deposit liabilities—noninterest-bearing	\$ 2,599,762
Deposit liabilities—interest-bearing	5,546,016
Other borrowings	750,000
Other	247,563
Total liabilities of discontinued operations¹	\$ 9,143,341

¹ The total assets and liabilities of discontinued operations on a stand alone basis in the table above does not agree to the total assets and liabilities of discontinued operations included in the Consolidated Balance Sheet, as totals per the Consolidated Balance sheet include reclassifying entries required for consolidation purposes.

Note 6 • Short-term borrowings

Commercial paper and bank term loan. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, HEI and Hawaiian Electric had no commercial paper outstanding.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, HEI had four and five undrawn letters of credit outstanding, respectively, in the aggregate amount of \$ 6 million and \$ 8 million, respectively, on behalf of Mauo and Hamakua Energy.

HEI term loan. On October 20, 2022, HEI entered into a term loan facility in the aggregate principal amount of \$ 100 million. On December 28, 2022, HEI drew \$ 35 million on the term loan and on March 31, 2023, HEI drew the remaining \$ 65 million at an initial interest rate of 5.81 % for an initial one month interest period. On May 31, 2023, HEI fully repaid the term loan facility at which time it was terminated. Borrowings under the facility bore interest at Term Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR), as defined in the agreement, plus an applicable margin and a SOFR spread adjustment. The term loan facility contained certain restrictive financial covenants that were substantially the same as the financial covenants contained in the HEI credit facility.

Hawaiian Electric term loan. On December 30, 2024, Hawaiian Electric entered into a term loan credit agreement for a \$ 50 million commitment with a stated maturity date of December 29, 2025. Hawaiian Electric drew \$ 50 million on December 30, 2024 at an interest rate of 7.50 %. The term loan facility contains certain restrictive financial covenants that are substantially the same as the financial covenants contained in the Hawaiian Electric credit facilities.

Credit agreements. On May 14, 2021, HEI and Hawaiian Electric each entered into a separate agreement with a syndicate of nine financial institutions (the HEI Facility and Hawaiian Electric Facility, respectively, and together, the Credit Facilities) to amend and restate their respective previously existing revolving unsecured credit agreements. The \$ 175 million HEI Facility's initial termination date was May 14, 2026. The \$ 200 million Hawaiian Electric Facility's initial termination date was May 13, 2022, but on February 18, 2022, the PUC approved Hawaiian Electric's request to extend the term of the \$ 200 million Hawaiian Electric Facility to May 14, 2026. In addition to extending the term, Hawaiian Electric also received PUC approval to exercise its options of two one-year extensions of the commitment termination date and to increase its aggregate revolving commitment amount from \$ 200 million to \$ 275 million, should there be a need.

On April 21, 2023, HEI and Hawaiian Electric executed Amendment No. 1 to the Credit Facilities (Amendment). The Amendment was executed to reflect the transition from the London Inter-Bank Offered Rate (LIBOR) to the Term SOFR as the benchmark interest rate for non-Alternate Base Rate (ABR) Loans under the Credit Facilities.

On May 14, 2023, HEI and Hawaiian Electric exercised their first of two , one-year extensions to the commitment termination date with eight of the nine financial institutions to extend the Credit Facilities to May 14, 2027. The committed capacities under the HEI Facility and Hawaiian Electric Facility are \$ 175 million and \$ 200 million, respectively, through May 14, 2026, and step down to approximately \$ 157 million and \$ 180 million, respectively, through May 14, 2027 (see Note 7).

In August 2023, HEI and Hawaiian Electric drew the full committed capacity on their respective existing revolving credit facilities, totaling \$ 175 million and \$ 200 million, respectively. The draws were made to provide access to liquidity and support the Company's restoration efforts on Maui. The cash proceeds were primarily invested in highly liquid short-term investments, and for general corporate purposes. None of the facilities are collateralized. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, HEI had \$ 173 million and \$ 175 million drawn on its revolving facility, respectively. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, Hawaiian Electric had \$ 166 million and \$ 200 million drawn on its revolving facility, respectively.

Under the Credit Facilities, draws generally bear interest, based on each company's respective current long-term credit ratings, at the "Adjusted Term SOFR Rate," as defined in the Credit Facilities, plus 175.0 basis points for HEI and Hawaiian Electric, and incur annual fees on undrawn commitments, excluding swingline borrowings, at the rate of 30.0 basis points for HEI and Hawaiian Electric.

Additionally, the Credit Facilities contain provisions for pricing adjustments in the event of a long-term ratings change based on the respective Facility's ratings-based pricing grid, which includes the ratings by Fitch, Moody's and S&P. The Credit Facilities do not contain clauses that would affect access to the Credit Facilities by reason of a ratings downgrade, nor do they have broad "material adverse change" clauses. In addition, the Credit Facilities contain provisions for potential annual pricing adjustments to the Term Benchmark or Alternate Base Rate margin on draws and fees on undrawn commitments of up to +/-5 basis points and +/-1 basis point, respectively, based on performance against certain sustainability-linked metrics. The sustainability-linked metrics include achievement of renewable portfolio standards in excess of statutory requirements and increasing cumulative penetration of installed MWs of photovoltaic systems on residential rooftops.

The Credit Facilities also include updated terms and conditions customary for facilities of this type and contain customary

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

conditions that must be met in order to draw on them, including compliance with covenants (such as covenants preventing HEI's and Hawaiian Electric's respective subsidiaries from entering into agreements that restrict the ability of such subsidiaries to pay dividends to, or to repay borrowings from, HEI or Hawaiian Electric, as applicable; and a covenant in Hawaiian Electric's facility restricting Hawaiian Electric's ability, as well as the ability of any of 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" (as defined in the Hawaiian Electric Facility) to exceed 65 %).

Under the HEI Facility, it is an event of default if HEI fails to maintain an unconsolidated "Capitalization Ratio" (funded debt) (as defined in the HEI Facility) of 50 % or less or if HEI sells Hawaiian Electric. Under the Hawaiian Electric Facility, it is an event of default if Hawaiian Electric fails to maintain a "Consolidated Capitalization Ratio" (equity) (as defined in the Hawaiian Electric Facility) of at least 35 %, or if Hawaiian Electric is no longer owned by HEI.

Under the HEI and Hawaiian Electric Intercompany Borrowing and Investment Policy effective January 1, 2020 (the Intercompany Borrowing Policy), HEI has committed to make revolving short-term loans to Hawaiian Electric pursuant to the terms set forth in the standing commitment letter dated December 6, 2024 (the 2024 Commitment Letter). For loans that mature on or before December 5, 2025, the 2024 Commitment Letter provides a borrowing limit of \$ 75 million outstanding at any time and the applicable interest rate. Hawaiian Electric currently has no borrowings under the Intercompany Borrowing Policy and the 2024 Commitment Letter.

Asset-based lending facility credit agreement. On May 17, 2024, Hawaiian Electric, through a special-purpose subsidiary, entered into an asset-based lending facility (ABL Facility) credit agreement (ABL Credit Facility Agreement) with several banks, which, subject to the limitations and conditions set forth in such agreement, including approval by the PUC, allows borrowings of up to \$ 250 million on a revolving basis using certain accounts receivable as collateral. Hawaiian Electric filed an application with the PUC for approval to (i) sell accounts receivable, and (ii) establish a long-term credit facility. The first approval would allow the ABL Credit Facility Agreement to become effective for 364 days and the second approval would extend the term of the ABL Credit Facility Agreement from 364 days to three years. The ABL Credit Facility Agreement has an initial term of 364 days, with an automatic extension to three years upon receipt of the second PUC approval, with three separate options to extend one additional year, subject to the consent of the lenders. Hawaiian Electric received the first and second approvals from the PUC for the ABL Credit Facility Agreement that allows short-term and long-term borrowings of up to \$ 250 million on June 27, 2024 and October 11, 2024, respectively, subject to the availability of a sufficient borrowing base of eligible receivables. The ABL Facility became effective on July 24, 2024. The ABL Facility remains undrawn as of December 31, 2024.

The amount that could be borrowed is temporarily limited due to the accrual of the wildfire tort-related claims, which reduces the amount of additional debt that could be incurred before exceeding certain financial covenants. The amount that could be drawn as of December 31, 2024 was approximately \$ 150 million and will increase over time as earnings are generated and when HEI contributes equity related to the settlement payments or for capital expenditures.

Note 7 • Long-term debt

December 31	2024	2023
(dollars in thousands)		
Long-term debt of Utilities, net of unamortized debt issuance costs ¹	\$ 1,901,214	\$ 1,934,277
HEI 4.58 % senior notes, due 2025	50,000	50,000
HEI 4.72 % senior notes, due 2028	100,000	100,000
HEI 2.82 % senior notes, due 2028	24,000	24,000
HEI 2.48 % senior notes, due 2028	30,000	30,000
HEI 6.04 % senior notes, due 2028	39,000	39,000
HEI 2.98 % senior notes, due 2030	50,000	50,000
HEI 3.15 % senior notes, due 2031	51,000	51,000
HEI 2.78 % senior notes, due 2031	25,000	25,000
HEI 2.98 % senior notes, due 2032	30,000	30,000
HEI 5.43 % senior notes, due 2032	75,000	75,000
HEI 6.10 % senior notes, due 2033	61,000	61,000
HEI 5.43 % senior notes, due 2034	35,000	35,000
HEI 3.74 % senior notes, due 2051	20,000	20,000
HEI 3.94 % senior notes, due 2052	20,000	20,000
Hamakua Energy 4.02 % non-recourse notes, due 2030 ²	39,026	44,855
Mauo SOFR + 1.475 % loan, paid in 2024 ³	—	5,384
Mauo 5.07 % non-recourse term loan, due 2034 to 2035 ^{2, 4}	20,795	16,962
Ka'ie'ie Waho 2.79 % non-recourse loan, due 2031 ²	8,517	9,727
Mahipapa 2.14 % non-recourse loan, due 2034 to 2036 ^{2, 5}	53,263	53,743
Mahipapa 5.625 % non-recourse loan, due 2027 ²	424	578
HEI revolving credit facility SOFR + 1.80 %, due 2026 to 2027 ⁶	173,000	175,000
Less unamortized debt issuance costs and debt discount	(6,681)	(8,097)
Less current portion long-term debt, net of unamortized debt issuance cost	(109,171)	(16,496)
Long term debt, net	\$ 2,690,387	\$ 2,825,933

¹ See components of "Total long-term debt" and unamortized debt issuance costs in Hawaiian Electric and subsidiaries' Consolidated Statements of Capitalization.

² Secured by real and personal property of the respective entity, including various land parcels, a 60 -MW combined cycle facility, photovoltaic and battery storage infrastructure, and a biomass plant. The aggregate net book value of the collateralized property, plant & equipment is approximately \$ 165 million as of December 31, 2024.

³ As of July 1, 2023, LIBOR was replaced by the term SOFR plus the applicable margin of 1.375 %, plus an additional 0.10 % replacement rate adjustment. On February 8, 2024, the outstanding loan balance was fully paid and the loan was terminated.

⁴ In February 2024, the final tranche of the non-recourse loan was drawn. The notes bear interest at SOFR plus 1.7 %. In connection with the non-recourse notes drawn under the credit agreement, Mauo entered into interest rate swaps that effectively convert the rate on the floating rate notes to fixed rates of 4.91 % and 5.10 %. As of December 31, 2024, the weighted-average interest rate was 5.07 %, and as of December 31, 2023, the fixed rate was 4.91 %.

⁵ As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the weighted-average interest rate was 2.14 % and 1.90 %, respectively.

⁶ The interest rate is based on term SOFR plus the applicable margin of 1.75 %, reduced by a 0.05 % sustainability margin adjustment, plus an additional 0.10 % spread adjustment. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the weighted-average interest rate was 6.89 % and 7.19 %, respectively.

As of December 31, 2024, the aggregate principal payments required on the Company's long-term debt for 2025 through 2029 are \$ 110 million in 2025, \$ 153 million in 2026, \$ 435 million in 2027, \$ 274 million in 2028 and \$ 51 million in 2029. As of December 31, 2024, the aggregate payments of principal required on the Utilities' long-term debt for 2025 through 2029 are \$ 47 million in 2025, \$ 125 million in 2026, \$ 266 million in 2027, \$ 68 million in 2028 and \$ 35 million in 2029.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

The HEI term loans and senior notes contain customary representation and warranties, affirmative and negative covenants and events of default (the occurrence of which may result in some or all of the notes then outstanding becoming immediately due and payable). The HEI term loans and senior notes also contain provisions requiring the maintenance by HEI of certain financial ratios generally consistent with those in HEI's revolving unsecured credit facility, as amended. Upon a change of control or certain dispositions of assets (as defined in the note purchase agreements of the senior notes), HEI is required to offer to prepay the senior notes.

The Utilities' senior notes contain customary representations and warranties, affirmative and negative covenants, and events of default (the occurrence of which may result in some or all of the notes of each and all of the utilities then outstanding becoming immediately due and payable) and provisions requiring the maintenance by Hawaiian Electric, and each of Hawaii Electric Light and Maui Electric, of certain financial ratios generally consistent with those in Hawaiian Electric's existing, amended revolving unsecured credit agreement.

Changes in long-term debt. As of December 31, 2024, HEI and Hawaiian Electric were in compliance with all applicable financial covenants.

HEI and Hawaiian Electric's Credit Facilities. See Note 6 for more information.

Mahipapa non-recourse loan. In March 2024, a fire destroyed the cooling tower at the Mahipapa facility on Kauai. The fire was ignited from a vendor's welding activities being performed on the cooling tower during its scheduled maintenance. As a result, the lender granted Mahipapa a deferral of three scheduled (July, September and December 2024) principal and interest payments totaling \$ 5 million. The deferred payments will be repaid in quarterly payments commencing in March 2025. The facility was restarted in December 2024.

Note 8 · Shareholders' equity

Reserved shares. As of December 31, 2024, HEI had a total of 27.5 million of authorized and unissued shares of common stock available for future issuance under the HEI Dividend Reinvestment and Stock Purchase Plan (DRIP), the Hawaiian Electric Industries Retirement Savings Plan (HEIRSP), the HEI 2011 Nonemployee Director Stock Plan, the 2010 Equity and Incentive Plan, as amended, and at-the-market offering program.

Accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss). Changes in the balances of each component of AOCI were as follows:

(in thousands)	HEI Consolidated					Hawaiian Electric Consolidated	
	Net unrealized gains (losses) on securities	Unrealized gains (losses) on derivatives	Retirement benefit plans	AOCI		AOCI-Retirement benefit plans	
Balance, December 31, 2021	\$ (32,037)	\$ (3,638)	\$ (16,858)	\$ (52,533)		\$ (3,280)	
Current period other comprehensive income (loss) and reclassifications, net of taxes	(296,867)	5,629	7,743	(283,495)		6,141	
Balance, December 31, 2022	(328,904)	1,991	(9,115)	(336,028)		2,861	
Current period other comprehensive income (loss) and reclassifications, net of taxes	45,941	(353)	1,090	46,678		(12)	
Balance, December 31, 2023	(282,963)	1,638	(8,025)	(289,350)		2,849	
Current period other comprehensive income (loss) and reclassifications, net of taxes	1,785	482	917	3,184		(63)	
Discontinued operations	281,178	—	8,449	289,627		—	
Balance, December 31, 2024	\$ —	\$ 2,120	\$ 1,341	\$ 3,461		\$ 2,786	

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Reclassifications out of AOCI were as follows:

Years ended December 31	Amount reclassified from AOCI			Affected line item in the Statement of Income/Balance Sheet
	2024	2023	2022	
(in thousands)				
HEI consolidated				
Available-for sale investment securities:				
Net realized losses on securities included in net income	\$ —	\$ 10,954	\$ —	Assets of discontinued operations
Amortization of unrealized holding losses on held-to-maturity securities	13,012	14,398	3,993	Income (loss) from discontinued operations
Net realized losses (gains) on derivatives qualifying as cash flow hedges	(201)	(186)	172	Interest expense
Retirement benefit plans:				
Amortization of prior service credit and net losses (gains) recognized during the period in net periodic benefit cost	(1,730)	(1,560)	19,659	See Note 11 for additional details
Impact of D&Os of the PUC included in regulatory assets	(63,708)	(8,204)	(199,936)	See Note 11 for additional details
Total reclassifications	\$ (52,627)	\$ 15,402	\$ (176,112)	
Hawaiian Electric consolidated				
Retirement benefit plans:				
Amortization of prior service credit and net losses (gains) recognized during the period in net periodic benefit cost	\$ (2,035)	\$ (1,983)	\$ 18,884	See Note 11 for additional details
Impact of D&Os of the PUC included in regulatory assets	(63,708)	(8,204)	(199,936)	See Note 11 for additional details
Total reclassifications	\$ (65,743)	\$ (10,187)	\$ (181,052)	

Note 9 • Leases

The Company leases certain real estate and equipment for various terms under long -term lease agreements. The agreements expire at various dates through 2054 and provide for renewal options up to 10 years. The periods associated with the renewal options are excluded for the purpose of determining the lease term unless the exercise of the renewal option is reasonably certain. In the normal course of business, it is expected that many of these agreements will be replaced by similar agreements. Certain real estate leases require the Company to pay for operating expenses such as common area maintenance, real estate taxes and insurance, which are recognized as variable lease expense when incurred and are not included in the measurement of the lease liability. The Company elected the short-term lease recognition exemption for all of its leases that qualify, and accordingly, does not recognize lease liabilities and ROU assets for all leases that have lease terms that are 12 months or less. The amounts related to short-term leases are not material. The Company elected the practical expedient to not separate lease and non-lease components for its real estate and equipment and fossil fuel and renewable energy PPAs and to s eparate lease components from non-lease components for renewable energy plus battery storage PPAs.

The Utilities contract with independent power producers to supply energy under long-term power purchase agreements. Certain PPAs are treated as operating leases under the lease standard because the Company elected the practical expedient package under which prior conclusions about lease identification were not reassessed. The fixed capacity payments under the PPAs are included in the lease liability, while the variable lease payments (e.g., payments based on kWh) are excluded from the lease liability. Several as-available PPAs have variable-only payment terms based on production. For PPAs with no minimum lease payments, the Utilities do not recognize any lease liabilities or ROU assets, and the related costs are reported as variable lease costs.

The Utilities' lease payments for each operating lease agreement were discounted using its estimated unsecured borrowing rates for the appropriate term, increased for the estimated impact of collateral, which is an increase of approximately 500 basis points.

The Utilities account for the battery portion of renewable energy plus storage and energy storage PPAs as leases at their commencement dates. As of December 31, 2024, the Utilities recognized additional finance lease liabilities with corresponding

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

ROU assets of \$ 104.9 million, including AES West Oahu Solar, AES Kuihelani Solar and Kupono Solar project that began commercial operations during the year. The timing of the Utilities' recognition of the expense conforms to ratemaking treatment for the Utilities' recovery of the cost of electricity and is included in purchased power for the interest and amortization of financing leases related to PPAs. Any material differences between expense recognition and timing of payments are deferred as a regulatory asset or liability in order to match what is being recovered for ratemaking purposes.

Amounts related to the Company's total lease cost and cash flows arising from lease transactions are as follows:

Year ended December 31, 2024	HEI consolidated			Hawaiian Electric consolidated		
	Other leases	PPAs classified as leases	Total	Other leases	PPAs classified as leases	Total
(dollars in thousands)						
Operating lease cost	\$ 13,736	\$ 4,163	\$ 17,899	\$ 12,821	\$ 4,163	\$ 16,984
Variable lease cost	5,378	222,189	227,567	5,191	222,189	227,380
Sublease income	(3,280)	—	(3,280)	(3,280)	—	(3,280)
Total operating lease cost	\$ 15,834	\$ 226,352	\$ 242,186	\$ 14,732	\$ 226,352	\$ 241,084
Finance lease costs:						
Amortization of right-of-use assets	\$ 574	\$ 19,498	\$ 20,072	\$ —	\$ 19,498	\$ 19,498
Interest on lease liabilities	33	32,344	32,377	—	32,344	32,344
Total finance lease cost	\$ 607	\$ 51,842	\$ 52,449	\$ —	\$ 51,842	\$ 51,842
Other information						
Cash paid for amounts included in the measurement of lease liabilities:						
Operating cash flows from operating leases	\$ 15,604	\$ 3,871	\$ 19,475	\$ 14,739	\$ 3,871	\$ 18,610
Operating cash flows from finance leases	33	30,939	30,972	—	30,939	30,939
Financing cash flows from finance leases	559	4,119	4,678	—	4,119	4,119
Weighted-average remaining lease term (in years):						
Operating leases	8.2	3.0	7.2	6.4	3.0	5.6
Finance leases	3.7	19.9	19.9	—	19.9	19.9
Weighted-average discount rate:						
Operating leases	3.08 %	8.78 %	4.11 %	2.95 %	8.78 %	4.21 %
Finance leases	2.23 %	8.50 %	8.49 %	—	8.50 %	8.50 %

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2023	HEI consolidated			Hawaiian Electric consolidated		
	Other leases	PPAs classified as leases	Total	Other leases	PPAs classified as leases	Total
(dollars in thousands)						
Operating lease cost	\$ 16,853	\$ 4,071	\$ 20,924	\$ 15,947	\$ 4,071	\$ 20,018
Variable lease cost	5,813	202,556	208,369	5,605	202,556	208,161
Sublease income	(3,031)	—	(3,031)	(3,031)	—	(3,031)
Total operating lease cost	\$ 19,635	\$ 206,627	\$ 226,262	\$ 18,521	\$ 206,627	\$ 225,148
Finance lease costs:						
Amortization of right-of-use assets	\$ 390	\$ 5,591	\$ 5,981	\$ —	\$ 5,591	\$ 5,591
Interest on lease liabilities	32	6,350	6,382	—	6,350	6,350
Total finance lease cost	\$ 422	\$ 11,941	\$ 12,363	\$ —	\$ 11,941	\$ 11,941
Other information						
Cash paid for amounts included in the measurement of lease liabilities:						
Operating cash flows from operating leases	\$ 18,560	\$ 4,071	\$ 22,631	\$ 17,729	\$ 4,071	\$ 21,800
Operating cash flows from finance leases	32	6,350	6,382	—	6,350	6,350
Financing cash flows from finance leases	391	3,128	3,519	—	3,128	3,128
Weighted-average remaining lease term (in years):						
Operating leases	8.3	4.0	7.5	6.8	4.0	6.3
Finance leases	1.5	20.1	20.0	—	20.1	20.1
Weighted-average discount rate:						
Operating leases	3.03 %	3.50 %	3.11 %	2.92 %	3.50 %	3.03 %
Finance leases	3.77 %	8.18 %	8.18 %	—	8.18 %	8.18 %

The following table summarizes the maturity of our operating lease liabilities as of December 31, 2024:

(in millions)	HEI consolidated			Hawaiian Electric consolidated		
	Other leases	PPAs classified as leases	Total	Other leases	PPAs classified as leases	Total
2025	\$ 13	\$ 5	\$ 18	\$ 12	\$ 5	\$ 17
2026	13	5	18	12	5	17
2027	7	5	12	6	5	11
2028	5	—	5	5	—	5
2029	5	—	5	5	—	5
Thereafter	24	—	24	16	—	16
Total lease payments	67	15	82	56	15	71
Less: Imputed interest	(9)	(2)	(11)	(5)	(2)	(7)
Total present value of lease payments ¹	\$ 58	\$ 13	\$ 71	\$ 51	\$ 13	\$ 64

¹ The fixed capacity payment related to the existing PPA with PGV, which will expire on December 31, 2027, is included as a lease liability as of December 31, 2024. The annual capacity payment based on the most recent accepted output is approximately \$ 5.2 million for 2025. The lease liability will be remeasured when PGV ramps back up to the original contracted firm capacity.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

The following table summarizes the maturity of our finance lease liabilities for PPAs as of December 31, 2024:

(in millions)	HEI consolidated		Hawaiian Electric consolidated	
	PPAs classified as leases		PPAs classified as leases	
2025	\$	45	\$	45
2026		45		45
2027		45		45
2028		45		45
2029		45		45
Thereafter		672		672
Total lease payments		897		897
Less: Imputed interest		(462)		(462)
Total present value of lease payments	\$	435	\$	435

Note: Other finance leases are not material.

Note 10 · Revenues

Revenue from contracts with customers. The revenues subject to ASC Topic 606 include the Utilities' electric energy sales revenue as further described below.

Electric Utilities.

Electric energy sales. Electric energy sales represent revenues from the generation and transmission of electricity to customers under tariffs approved by the PUC. Transaction pricing for electricity is determined and approved by the PUC for each rate class and includes revenues from the base electric charges, which are composed of (1) the customer, demand, energy, and minimum charges, and (2) the power factor, service voltage, and other adjustments as provided in each rate and rate rider schedule. Electric energy sales also represent contract rate charge from the generation and transmission of electricity to the Army. The monthly pricing is recalculated on an annual basis based on actual costs, approved by the Army.

The Utilities satisfy performance obligations of electric energy sales over time, i.e., the Utilities generate and transfer control of the electricity over time as the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Utilities' performance. Payments from customers are generally due within 30 days from the end of the billing period. As electric bills to customers reflect the amount that corresponds directly with the value of the Utilities' performance to date, the Utilities have elected to use the right to invoice practical expedient, which entitles them to recognize revenue in the amount they have the right to invoice.

The Utilities' revenues include amounts for recovery of various Hawaii state revenue taxes. Revenue taxes are generally recorded as an expense in the year the related revenues are recognized. For 2024, 2023 and 2022, the Utilities' revenues include recovery of revenue taxes of approximately \$ 285 million, \$ 291 million and \$ 303 million, respectively, which amounts are in "Taxes, other than income taxes" expense. However, the Utilities pay revenue taxes to the taxing authorities based on (1) the prior year's billed revenues (in the case of public service company taxes and PUC fees) in the current year or (2) the current year's cash collections from electric sales (in the case of franchise taxes) after year end. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Utilities had recorded \$ 178 million and \$ 182 million, respectively, in "Taxes accrued, including revenue taxes" on the Utilities' consolidated balance sheet for amounts previously collected from customers or accrued for public service company taxes and PUC fees, net of amounts paid to the taxing authorities. Such amounts will be used to pay public service company taxes and PUC fees owed for the following year.

All Other.

All Other sales. Other sales primarily consist of revenues from the generation and sale of renewable energy at fixed contractual prices per kWh to customers under power purchase agreements by Pacific Current subsidiaries. The performance obligation is satisfied over time as renewable energy is generated and control is transferred to the customer that simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided. Payments from customers are generally due within 30 days from the end of the billing period. The bill to customers reflects the amount that corresponds directly with the value of performance to date. Pacific Current has elected to use the right to invoice practical expedient, which entitles it to recognize revenue in the amount they have the right to invoice.

Revenues from other sources. Revenues from other sources not subject to ASC Topic 606 are accounted for as follows:

Electric Utilities.

Regulatory revenues. Regulatory revenues primarily consist of revenues from the decoupling mechanism and cost recovery surcharges.

Decoupling mechanism - Under the current decoupling mechanism, the Utilities are allowed to recover or obligated to refund the difference between actual revenue and the target revenue as determined by the PUC, collect annual revenue adjustment mechanism (ARA) and exceptional project recovery mechanism revenues, and recover or refund performance incentive mechanism penalties or rewards. These adjustments will be reflected in tariffs in future periods. Under the PBR framework, the accrued RBA revenues as of the preceding September 30 balance and the annual ARA amount are billed from January 1 through December 31 of each year, which is within 24 months following the end of the year in which they are recorded as required by the accounting standard for alternative revenue programs (see "Regulatory proceedings" in Note 4).

Cost recovery surcharges - For the timely recovery of additional costs incurred, and reconciliation of costs and expenses included in tariffed rates, the Utilities recognize revenues under surcharge mechanisms approved by the PUC. These will be reflected in tariffs in future periods (e.g., ECRC and PPAC).

Since revenue adjustments discussed above resulted from either agreements with the PUC or change in tax law, rather than contracts with customers, they are not subject to the scope of ASC Topic 606. Also, see Notes 1, 4 and 13 of the Consolidated Financial Statements. The Utilities have elected to present these revenue adjustments on a gross basis, which results in the amounts being billed to customers presented in revenues from contracts with customers and the amortization of the related regulatory asset/liability as revenues from other sources. Depending on whether the previous deferral balance being amortized was a regulatory asset or regulatory liability, and depending on the size and direction of the current year deferral of surcharges and/or refunds to customers, it could result in negative regulatory revenue during the year.

Utility pole attachment fees . These fees primarily represent revenues from third-party companies for their access to and shared use of Utilities-owned poles through licensing agreements. As the shared portion of the utility pole is functionally dependent on the rest of the structure, no distinct goods appear to exist. Therefore, these fees are not subject to the scope of ASC Topic 606, but recognized in accordance with ASC Topic 610, *Other Income*.

Army privatization extraordinary O&M (EOM) fees. The monthly EOM fee provides the recovery of the incremental extraordinary O&M costs not covered under the standard utility services. The nature of the work related to transitional period revenue and monthly EOM fees do not represent the Utilities' ongoing major or central operations (i.e., generating, and transmission and distribution of electricity) and is provided specifically for the arrangement between the Utilities and the Army. Therefore, these revenues are not subject to the scope of ASC Topic 606, but recognized in accordance with ASC Topic 610, *Other Income*.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Revenue disaggregation. The following tables disaggregate revenues by major source, timing of revenue recognition, and segment:

(in thousands)	Year ended December 31, 2024			Year ended December 31, 2023		
	Electric utility	Other	Total	Electric utility	Other	Total
Revenues from contracts with customers						
Electric energy sales - residential	\$ 1,012,620	\$ —	\$ 1,012,620	\$ 1,026,321	\$ —	\$ 1,026,321
Electric energy sales - commercial	1,013,189	—	1,013,189	1,044,045	—	1,044,045
Electric energy sales - large light and power	1,123,884	—	1,123,884	1,141,128	—	1,141,128
Electric energy sales - other	18,682	—	18,682	19,471	—	19,471
Other sales	—	11,923	11,923	—	17,540	17,540
Total revenues from contracts with customers	3,168,375	11,923	3,180,298	3,230,965	17,540	3,248,505
Revenues from other sources						
Regulatory revenue	(2,566)	—	(2,566)	3,708	—	3,708
Other	40,891	1,227	42,118	34,848	442	35,290
Total revenues from other sources	38,325	1,227	39,552	38,556	442	38,998
Total revenues	\$ 3,206,700	\$ 13,150	\$ 3,219,850	\$ 3,269,521	\$ 17,982	\$ 3,287,503
Timing of revenue recognition						
Total revenues from contracts with customers - services/goods transferred over time	\$ 3,168,375	\$ 11,923	\$ 3,180,298	\$ 3,230,965	\$ 17,540	\$ 3,248,505

There are no material contract assets or liabilities associated with revenues from contracts with customers existing at December 31, 2024 and 2023. Accounts receivable and unbilled revenues related to contracts with customers represent an unconditional right to consideration since all performance obligations have been satisfied. These amounts are disclosed as "Accounts receivable and unbilled revenues, net" on HEI's consolidated balance sheets and "Customer accounts receivable, net" and "Accrued unbilled revenues, net" on Hawaiian Electric's consolidated balance sheets.

As of December 31, 2024, the Company had no material remaining performance obligations due to the nature of the Company's contracts with its customers. For the Utilities, performance obligations are fulfilled as electricity is delivered to customers.

Note 11 - Retirement benefits

ASB benefit obligation. As a result of the ASB sale transaction on December 31, 2024, the Company is no longer required to recognize the contractual obligations of ASB retirement plans. Accordingly, ASB's benefit obligation and AOCI are presented as discontinued operations in the table below. Unless otherwise noted, references within the retirement benefit footnote exclude discontinued operations.

Defined benefit plans. Substantially all of the employees of HEI and the Utilities hired on or before December 31, 2021, participate in the Retirement Plan for Employees of Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc. and Participating Subsidiaries (HEI Pension Plan). The HEI Pension Plan (the Plan) was closed to new employees first hired on or after January 1, 2022. The Plan is a qualified, noncontributory defined benefit pension plan and includes benefits for utility union employees determined in accordance with the terms of the collective bargaining agreements between the Utilities and the union. The Plan is 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 Plan and the Supplemental Plans and the payment of any contribution thereunder are not assumed as contractual obligations by the participating employers. The Supplemental Plan for directors has been frozen since 1996. The HEI Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan, 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 plan's freeze and the plans will be terminated at the time all remaining benefits have been paid.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

The participating employer reserves the right to terminate its participation in the applicable plans at any time, and HEI reserves the right to terminate its plans at any time. If a participating employer terminates its participation in the Plan, the interest of each affected participant would become 100 % vested to the extent funded. Upon the termination of the Plan, 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 Plan are covered up to certain limits under insurance provided by the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation.

Postretirement benefits other than pensions. HEI and the 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 (Hawaiian Electric Benefits Plan). Eligibility of employees and dependents is based on eligibility to retire at termination, the retirement date and the date of hire. The plan was amended in 2011, changing eligibility for certain bargaining unit employees hired prior to May 1, 2011, based on new minimum age and service requirements effective January 1, 2012, per the collective bargaining agreement, and certain management employees hired prior to May 1, 2011 based on new eligibility minimum age and service requirements effective January 1, 2012. The minimum age and service requirements for management and bargaining unit employees hired May 1, 2011 and thereafter have increased and their dependents are not eligible to receive postretirement benefits. Employees may be eligible to receive benefits from the HEI Pension Plan but may not be eligible for postretirement welfare benefits if the different eligibility requirements are not met.

The executive death benefit plan was frozen on September 10, 2009 for participants at benefit levels as of that date.

The Company's and Utilities' cost for OPEB has been adjusted to reflect the plan amendments, which reduced benefits and created prior service credits to be amortized over average future service of affected participants. The amortization of the prior service credit will reduce benefit costs until the various credit bases are fully recognized. Each participating employer reserves the right to terminate its participation in the Hawaiian Electric Benefits 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) and accumulated postretirement benefit obligation (APBO), to calculate the funded status).

The PUC allowed the Utilities to adopt pension and OPEB tracking mechanisms in previous 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 or as allowed under the PBR Framework (see "Regulatory proceedings" in Note 4). Under the Utilities' tracking mechanisms, any actual costs determined in accordance with GAAP 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 \$ 0.9 million and \$ 0.7 million in 2024 and 2023, respectively) determined in accordance with GAAP will be recovered.

Under the tracking mechanisms, amounts that would otherwise be recorded in AOCI (excluding amounts for executive life and nonqualified pension plans), 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 Utilities have reclassified to a regulatory asset/(liability) charges for retirement benefits that would otherwise be recorded in AOCI (amounting to the elimination of a potential adjustment to AOCI of \$(85.8) million pretax and \$(11.1) million pretax for 2024 and 2023, respectively).

Under the pension tracking mechanism, the Utilities are required to 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 contributions imposed by the Internal Revenue Code. Contributions in excess of the calculated NPPC are recorded in a separate regulatory asset.

The OPEB tracking mechanisms generally require the Utilities to make contributions to the OPEB trust in the amount of the actuarially calculated NPBC, (excluding amounts for executive life), except when limited by material, adverse consequences imposed by federal regulations. Future decisions in rate cases could further impact funding amounts.

Defined benefit pension and other postretirement benefit plans information. The changes in the obligations and assets of the Company's and Utilities' retirement benefit plans and the changes in AOCI (gross) for 2024 and 2023 (ASB included in AOCI debit/credit except for December 31, 2024) and the funded status of these plans and amounts related to these plans reflected in the Company's and Utilities' consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

(in thousands)	2024		2023	
	Pension benefits	Other benefits	Pension benefits	Other benefits
HEI consolidated				
Benefit obligation, January 1- continuing operations	\$ 1,951,821	\$ 142,909	\$ 1,776,060	\$ 157,021
Benefit obligation, January 1- discontinued operations	81,157	434	80,705	415
Benefit obligation, January 1	2,032,978	143,343	1,856,765	157,436
Service cost	45,821	1,112	45,228	1,430
Interest cost	101,882	7,365	98,606	8,497
Actuarial loss (gain)	(106,453)	(9,913)	130,280	(13,863)
Participants contributions	—	4,024	—	3,542
Benefits paid and expenses	(99,494)	(13,594)	(98,353)	(13,718)
Change in projected benefit obligations - discontinued operations	(81,157)	(434)	452	19
Benefit obligation from continuing operations	1,893,577	131,903	1,951,821	142,909
Benefit obligation from discontinued operations	—	—	81,157	434
Benefit obligation, December 31	1,893,577	131,903	2,032,978	143,343
Fair value of plan, January 1 - continuing operations	1,871,872	207,372	1,707,267	190,547
Fair value of plan, January 1 - discontinued operations	101,667	—	99,112	—
Fair value of plan assets, January 1	1,973,539	207,372	1,806,379	190,547
Actual return on plan assets	105,938	19,438	252,998	25,926
Employer contributions	8,778	—	8,274	—
Participants contributions	—	4,024	—	3,542
Benefits paid and expenses	(97,735)	(12,944)	(96,667)	(12,643)
Change in plan assets - discontinued operations	(101,667)	—	2,555	—
Fair value of plan assets from continuing operations	1,888,853	217,890	1,871,872	207,372
Fair value of plan assets from discontinued operations	—	—	101,667	—
Fair value of plan assets, December 31	1,888,853	217,890	1,973,539	207,372
Accrued benefit asset (liability) from continuing operations	(4,724)	85,987	(79,949)	64,463
Accrued benefit asset (liability) from discontinued operations	—	—	20,510	(434)
Accrued benefit asset (liability), December 31	\$ (4,724)	\$ 85,987	\$ (59,439)	\$ 64,029
Other assets (long-term)	\$ 20,269	\$ 87,066	\$ —	\$ 65,527
Other liabilities (short-term)	(1,780)	(1,079)	(1,757)	(1,064)
Defined benefit plans liability	(23,213)	—	(78,192)	—
Accrued benefit asset (liability) from continuing operations	(4,724)	85,987	(79,949)	64,463
Accrued benefit asset (liability) from discontinued operations	—	—	20,510	(434)
Accrued benefit asset (liability), December 31	\$ (4,724)	\$ 85,987	\$ (59,439)	\$ 64,029
AOI debit/(credit), January 1 (excluding impact of PUC D&Os)	\$ 85,262	\$ (49,618)	\$ 74,418	\$ (26,238)
Recognized during year – prior service credit	—	—	—	875
Recognized during year – net actuarial gain (loss)	(359)	2,898	(182)	1,865
Occurring during year – net actuarial loss (gain)	(73,969)	(15,401)	12,471	(26,140)
Adjustment from discontinued operations	(11,897)	142	(1,445)	20
AOI debit/(credit) before cumulative impact of PUC D&Os, December 31	(963)	(61,979)	85,262	(49,618)
Cumulative impact of PUC D&Os	5,999	55,140	(67,732)	43,066
AOI debit/(credit), December 31	\$ 5,036	\$ (6,839)	\$ 17,530	\$ (6,552)
Net actuarial loss (gain)	\$ (963)	\$ (61,979)	\$ 85,262	\$ (49,618)
Prior service gain	—	—	—	—
AOI debit/(credit) before cumulative impact of PUC D&Os, December 31	(963)	(61,979)	85,262	(49,618)
Cumulative impact of PUC D&Os	5,999	55,140	(67,732)	43,066
AOI debit/(credit), December 31	5,036	(6,839)	17,530	(6,552)
Income taxes (benefits)	(1,297)	1,761	(4,639)	1,689
AOI debit/(credit), net of taxes (benefits), December 31	\$ 3,739	\$ (5,078)	\$ 12,891	\$ (4,863)

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

(in thousands)	2024		2023	
	Pension benefits	Other benefits	Pension benefits	Other benefits
Hawaiian Electric consolidated				
Benefit obligation, January 1	\$ 1,888,463	\$ 136,572	\$ 1,716,125	\$ 150,534
Service cost	44,669	1,096	44,143	1,415
Interest cost	98,492	7,039	95,351	8,143
Actuarial loss (gain)	(104,692)	(9,688)	126,846	(13,721)
Participants contributions	—	3,951	—	3,473
Benefits paid and expenses	(95,785)	(12,835)	(94,783)	(13,272)
Transfers	(693)	(47)	781	—
Benefit obligation, December 31	1,830,454	126,088	1,888,463	136,572
Fair value of plan assets, January 1	1,827,285	204,140	1,665,880	187,494
Actual return on plan assets	103,457	19,299	246,976	25,529
Employer contributions	8,733	—	8,252	—
Participants contributions	—	3,951	—	3,473
Benefits paid and expenses	(95,261)	(12,600)	(94,332)	(12,356)
Other	(538)	(47)	509	—
Fair value of plan assets, December 31	1,843,676	214,743	1,827,285	204,140
Accrued benefit asset (liability), December 31	\$ 13,222	\$ 88,655	\$ (61,178)	\$ 67,568
Defined benefit pension and other postretirement benefit plans asset	\$ 20,164	\$ 88,655	\$ —	\$ 67,568
Other liabilities (short-term)	(514)	—	(507)	—
Defined benefit plans liability	(6,428)	—	(60,671)	—
Accrued benefit asset (liability), December 31	\$ 13,222	\$ 88,655	\$ (61,178)	\$ 67,568
AOCl debit/(credit), January 1 (excluding impact of PUC D&Os)	\$ 69,339	\$ (48,510)	\$ 57,264	\$ (25,402)
Recognized during year – prior service credit	—	—	—	872
Recognized during year – net actuarial gain (loss)	(99)	2,840	(28)	1,827
Occurring during year – net actuarial loss (gain)	(73,215)	(15,245)	12,103	(25,807)
AOCl debit/(credit) before cumulative impact of PUC D&Os, December 31	(3,975)	(60,915)	69,339	(48,510)
Cumulative impact of PUC D&Os	5,999	55,140	(67,732)	43,066
AOCl debit/(credit), December 31	\$ 2,024	\$ (5,775)	\$ 1,607	\$ (5,444)
Net actuarial loss (gain)	\$ (3,975)	\$ (60,915)	\$ 69,339	\$ (48,510)
Prior service gain	—	—	—	—
AOCl debit/(credit) before cumulative impact of PUC D&Os, December 31	(3,975)	(60,915)	69,339	(48,510)
Cumulative impact of PUC D&Os	5,999	55,140	(67,732)	43,066
AOCl debit/(credit), December 31	2,024	(5,775)	1,607	(5,444)
Income taxes (benefits)	(522)	1,487	(414)	1,402
AOCl debit/(credit), net of taxes (benefits), December 31	\$ 1,502	\$ (4,288)	\$ 1,193	\$ (4,042)

Pension benefits. In 2024, actuarial gains due to demographic experience, including any assumption changes, improved the funded position, offset by losses on the actual return on plan assets. The most impactful assumption change was the increase in the discount rate used to measure PBO compared to the prior year. Investment returns that were less than assumed partially offset the gain from the discount rate change.

In 2023, actuarial losses due to demographic experience, including any assumption changes, reduced the funded position. The most impactful of these assumption changes were the decrease in the discount rate used to measure PBO compared to the prior year and the change in assumed rates of retirement. Investment returns greater than assumed largely offset the decline.

Other benefits. In 2024, actuarial gains due to demographic experience, including any assumption changes, improved the funded position. The most impactful assumption change was the increase in the discount rate used to measure APBO compared to the prior year. In addition, investment returns that were better than expected, medical claims increases that were less than expected, and demographic experience further improved the funded position.

In 2023, actuarial gains due to demographic experience, including any assumption changes, improved the funded position. The most impactful of these assumption changes was a reduction in the percentage of participants expected to participate. This

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

gain was partially offset by a decrease in the discount rate. Investment returns greater than assumed further improved the funded position.

The dates used to determine retirement benefit measurements for the defined benefit plans and OPEB were December 31 of 2024, 2023 and 2022.

The Company uses the fair value method for the plans' fixed income securities in the calculation of the expected return on plan assets component of NPPC and NPBC. The remaining plan assets continue to use the calculated market-related value methodology. The Company considers the fair value approach to be preferable for its fixed-income securities portfolio because it results in a current reflection of the changes in the value of plan assets in a way similar to the obligations it is intended to hedge. Amounts related to the Utilities were reflected as adjustments to regulatory assets as appropriate, consistent with the expected regulatory treatment as described in the following paragraph.

The Utilities have implemented pension and OPEB tracking mechanisms under which all of their retirement benefit expenses (except for executive life and nonqualified pension plan expenses) determined in accordance with GAAP are recovered over time. Under the tracking mechanisms, any actual costs determined in accordance with GAAP 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 proceeding.

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 of HEI and the Utilities reflects the philosophy that long-term growth can best be achieved by prudent investments in equity securities while balancing overall fund and pension liability volatility by an appropriate allocation to fixed income securities. 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 asset allocation of defined benefit retirement plans to equity and fixed income securities (excluding cash) and related investment policy targets and ranges were as follows:

December 31, 2024	Pension benefits			Other benefits		
	%	Investment policy ¹		%	Investment policy ¹	
		Target	Range ²		Target	Range ²
Assets held by category						
U.S. equity securities	48 %	46 %	8 - 100 %	54 %	54 %	14 - 100 %
Non-U.S equity securities	19	17	0 - 37 %	21	20	0 - 40 %
Fixed income securities	30	32	11 - 51 %	25	26	6 - 46 %
Private equity	3	5	0 - 10 %	—	—	—
	100 %	100 %		100 %	100 %	

December 31, 2023	Pension benefits			Other benefits		
	%	Investment policy		%	Investment policy	
		Target	Range ²		Target	Range ²
Assets held by category						
U.S. equity securities	56 %	50 %	40 - 65 %	58 %	50 %	40 - 65 %
Non-U.S equity securities	13	15	5 - 25 %	15	15	5 - 25 %
Fixed income securities	28	30	20 - 60 %	27	30	20 - 60 %
Private equity	3	5	0 - 10 %	—	5	0 - 10 %
	100 %	100 %		100 %	100 %	

¹ Effective December 31, 2024, the investment policy statement was updated to reflect the 2024 transition from separately active investment managers to an outsourced chief investment officer model.

² As of December 31, 2024, the broad range for equity securities is a minimum of 43 % and a maximum of 83 %, for pension benefits and a minimum of 54 % and maximum of 94 %, for other benefits.

³ As of December 31, 2023, the broad range for equity securities is a minimum of 60 % and a maximum of 80 % for pension benefits and other benefits.

The fair values of the investments shown in the tables below represent the Company's best estimates of the amounts that would be received upon sale of those assets 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

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

asset 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. Those judgments are developed by the Company based on the best information available in the circumstances.

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, 2024 and 2023.

Equity securities, equity index fund, exchange-traded funds, U.S. Treasury fixed income securities and mutual funds (Level 1). Equity securities, equity index fund, exchange-traded funds, U.S. Treasury fixed income securities and mutual funds are valued at the closing price reported on the active market on which the individual securities or funds are traded.

Fixed income securities (Level 2). Fixed income, 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.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Assets held in various trusts for the retirement benefit plans are measured at fair value on a recurring basis and were as follows:

(in millions)	Pension benefits			Other benefits		
	Fair value measurements using			Fair value measurements using		
	December 31	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets	Significant other observable inputs	December 31	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets	Significant other observable inputs
		(Level 1)	(Level 2)		(Level 1)	(Level 2)
2024						
U.S. equity securities	\$ 403	\$ 403	\$ —	\$ 48	\$ 48	\$ —
Non-U.S. equity securities	20	20	—	2	2	—
U.S. equity index and exchange-traded funds (ETFs)	484	484	—	63	63	—
Non-U.S. equity index and ETFs	326	326	—	41	41	—
Total equity investments	1,233	1,233	—	154	154	—
Fixed income securities	546	401	145	52	22	30
Private equity at net asset value (NAV)	63	—	—	1	—	—
Cash equivalents, fund and at NAV	45	—	—	10	10	—
Total	1,887	\$ 1,634	\$ 145	217	\$ 186	\$ 30
Cash, receivables and payables, net	2			1		
Fair value of plan assets	\$ 1,889			\$ 218		
2023						
U.S. equity securities	\$ 449	\$ 449	\$ —	\$ 54	\$ 54	\$ —
Non-U.S. equity securities	165	165	—	20	20	—
U.S. equity index and ETFs	584	584	—	64	64	—
Non-U.S. equity investments at NAV	77	—	—	10	—	—
Total equity investments	1,275	1,198	—	148	138	—
Fixed income securities ¹	85	13	72	—	—	—
Fixed income mutual and ETFs	264	264	—	53	53	—
Fixed income investments at NAV	250	—	—	2	—	—
Total fixed income investments	599	277	72	55	53	—
Private equity at NAV	50	—	—	1	—	—
Cash equivalents, fund and at NAV ²	60	15	—	3	3	—
Total	1,984	\$ 1,490	\$ 72	207	\$ 194	\$ —
Cash, receivables and payables, net ³	(10)			—		
Fair value of plan assets	\$ 1,974			\$ 207		

¹ Includes ASB assets held within the pension trust. As of December 31, 2023, ASB fixed income securities totaled \$ 85 million, cash equivalents totaled \$ 15 million and cash, receivables and payables, net totaled \$ 1 million.

The fair value of investments measured at NAV presented in the table above is intended to permit reconciliation to the fair value of plan assets.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

The following table represents assets measured at NAV.

Measured at NAV (in millions)	Pension benefits			Other benefits		
	December 31	Redemption frequency	Redemption notice period	December 31	Redemption frequency	Redemption notice period
2024						
Private equity (a)	\$ 63	NA	NA	\$ 1	NA	NA
Cash equivalents (b)	45	Daily	0 - 1 day	—	Daily	0 - 1 day
	<u>\$ 108</u>			<u>\$ 1</u>		
2023						
Non-U.S. equity funds (c)	\$ 77	Daily-Monthly	5 - 30 days	\$ 10	Daily-Monthly	5 - 30 days
Fixed income investments (d)	250	Daily	15 days	2	Daily	15 days
Private equity (a)	50	NA	NA	1	NA	NA
Cash equivalents (b)	45	Daily	0 - 1 day	—	Daily	0 - 1 day
	<u>\$ 422</u>			<u>\$ 13</u>		

NA Not applicable

None of the investments presented in the tables above have unfunded commitments, other than private equity disclosed in (a) below.

- (a) Represents investment in a private equity fund. The fund is valued as reported by the General Partner, based on the valuation of the underlying investments. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the unfunded commitment of the private equity fund was \$ 122 million and \$ 138 million, respectively. A second tranche commitment of \$ 100 million was entered into effective January 1, 2023. The fund does not allow redemptions but may be dissolved with six months written notice. The termination date of the fund is November 1, 2100, unless dissolved earlier.
- (b) Represents investments in cash equivalent funds. This class includes funds that invest primarily in securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities and may also invest in fixed income securities of investment grade issuers.
- (c) Represents investments in funds that primarily invest in non-U.S. emerging markets equities. Redemption frequency for pension benefits assets as of December 31, 2023 were daily, 63 % and monthly, 37 %. Redemption frequency for other benefits assets as of December 31, 2023 were: daily, 61 % and monthly, 39 %.
- (d) Represents investments in fixed income securities invested in a US-dollar denominated fund that seeks to exceed the Bloomberg US Long Corporate A or Better Bond Index through investments in US-dollar denominated fixed income securities and commingled vehicles.

The following weighted-average assumptions were used in the accounting for the plans:

December 31	Pension benefits						Other benefits					
	2024		2023		2022		2024		2023		2022	
Benefit obligation												
Discount rate	5.77	%	5.35	%	5.67	%	5.72	%	5.39	%	5.66	%
Rate of compensation increase	3.5		3.5		3.5		NA		NA		NA	
Net periodic pension/benefit cost (years ended)												
Discount rate	5.35		5.67		3.05		5.39		5.66		3.07	
Expected return on plan assets (gross return)	7.25		7.25		7.25		7.25		7.25		7.25	
Rate of compensation increase ¹	3.5		3.5		3.5		NA		NA		NA	NA

Not applicable

¹ HEI and the Utilities use a graded rate of compensation increase assumption based on age. The rate provided above is an average across all future years of service for the current population.

The Company and the Utilities based their selection of an assumed discount rate for 2025 NPPC and NPBC and December 31, 2024 disclosure on a cash flow matching analysis that utilized bond information provided by Bloomberg for all non-callable, high quality bonds (generally rated Aa or better) as of December 31, 2024. In selecting the expected rate of return on plan assets for 2025 NPPC and NPBC, HEI and the Utilities considered economic forecasts for the types of investments held by the plans (primarily equity and fixed income investments), the Plans' asset allocations, industry and corporate surveys and the past performance of the plans' assets in selecting 7.25 %. For 2024, retirement benefit plans' assets of the Company and the Utilities both had a net gain of 6.7 %.

As of December 31, 2024, the assumed health care trend rates for 2025 and future years were as follows: medical pre-65, 7.00 % grading down to 5 % for 2032 and thereafter; medical post-65, 6.50 %, grading down to 5 % for 2030 and thereafter; dental,

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

5 %; and vision, 4 %. As of December 31, 2023, the assumed health care trend rates for 2024 and future years were as follows: medical, 6.25 %, grading down to 5 % for 2029 and thereafter; dental, 5 %; and vision, 4 %.

The components of NPPC and NPBC were as follows:

(in thousands)	Pension benefits			Other benefits		
	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022
HEI consolidated						
Service cost	\$ 45,821	\$ 45,228	\$ 77,823	\$ 1,112	\$ 1,430	\$ 2,580
Interest cost	101,882	98,606	76,817	7,365	8,497	6,488
Expected return on plan assets	(138,422)	(135,189)	(137,160)	(13,950)	(13,648)	(13,621)
Amortization of net prior service gain	—	—	—	—	(875)	(928)
Amortization of net actuarial losses (gains)	359	182	27,285	(2,898)	(1,865)	(8)
Net periodic pension/benefit cost	9,640	8,827	44,765	(8,371)	(6,461)	(5,489)
Impact of PUC D&Os	71,448	71,905	37,148	7,769	5,846	4,966
Net periodic pension/benefit cost (adjusted for impact of PUC D&Os)	\$ 81,088	\$ 80,732	\$ 81,913	\$ (602)	\$ (615)	\$ (523)
Hawaiian Electric consolidated						
Service cost	\$ 44,669	\$ 44,143	\$ 75,845	\$ 1,096	\$ 1,415	\$ 2,554
Interest cost	98,492	95,351	74,363	7,039	8,143	6,227
Expected return on plan assets	(135,095)	(131,962)	(133,873)	(13,742)	(13,442)	(13,381)
Amortization of net prior service gain	—	—	—	—	(872)	(925)
Amortization of net actuarial losses (gains)	99	28	26,358	(2,840)	(1,827)	—
Net periodic pension/benefit cost	8,165	7,560	42,693	(8,447)	(6,583)	(5,525)
Impact of PUC D&Os	71,448	71,905	37,148	7,769	5,846	4,966
Net periodic pension/benefit cost (adjusted for impact of PUC D&Os)	\$ 79,613	\$ 79,465	\$ 79,841	\$ (678)	\$ (737)	\$ (559)

The Company recorded pension expense of \$ 47 million, \$ 43 million and \$ 47 million in 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively, and OPEB income of \$(0.2) million, \$(0.1) million and \$(0.1) million in 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively, and charged the remaining amounts primarily to electric utility plant. The Utilities recorded pension expense of \$ 45 million, \$ 42 million and \$ 45 million, respectively, and OPEB income of \$(0.3) million, \$(0.3) million and \$(0.1) million in 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively, and charged the remaining amounts primarily to electric utility plant.

Additional information on the defined benefit pension plans' accumulated benefit obligations (ABOs), which do not consider projected pay increases (unlike the PBOs shown in the table above), and pension plans with ABOs and PBOs in excess of plan assets as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

December 31 (in billions)	HEI consolidated		Hawaiian Electric consolidated	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Defined benefit pension plans - ABOs ¹	\$ 1.7	\$ 1.8	\$ 1.7	\$ 1.7
Defined benefit pension plans with PBOs in excess of plan assets ²				
PBOs	1.9	2.0	—	1.9
Fair value of plan assets	1.9	1.9	—	1.8

¹ There are no defined benefit pension plans with ABOs in excess of fair value of plan assets.

² Hawaiian Electric's defined benefit pension plans do not have PBOs in excess of fair value of plan assets.

HEI consolidated. The Company estimates that the cash funding for the qualified defined benefit pension plans in 2025 will be \$ 9 million, which will fully satisfy the ERISA minimum required contribution, the requirements of the Utilities' pension tracking mechanisms and the Plan's funding policy. The Company's current estimate of contributions to its other postretirement benefit plans in 2025 is nil .

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

As of December 31, 2024, the benefits expected to be paid under all retirement benefit plans in 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029 and 2030 through 2034 amount to \$ 111 million, \$ 115 million, \$ 119 million, \$ 122 million, \$ 126 million and \$ 677 million, respectively.

Hawaiian Electric consolidated. The Utilities estimate that the cash funding for the qualified defined benefit pension plan in 2025 will be \$ 9 million, which will fully satisfy the ERISA minimum required contribution, the requirements of the pension tracking mechanisms and the Plan's funding policy. The Utilities' current estimate of contributions to its other postretirement benefit plans in 2025 is nil .

As of December 31, 2024, the benefits expected to be paid under all retirement benefit plans in 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029 and 2030 through 2034 amounted to \$ 106 million, \$ 111 million, \$ 114 million, \$ 117 million, \$ 121 million and \$ 652 million, respectively.

Defined contribution plans information. For 2024, 2023 and 2022, the Company's expense and cash contributions for its defined contribution plans under the HEIRSP was \$ 8 million, \$ 6 million and \$ 4 million, respectively. Included in the 2024, 2023 and 2022 amounts are non-elective employer contributions for the Utilities and HEI employees first hired on or after January 1, 2022, equal to 10 % of those new employees' annual compensation. For 2024, 2023 and 2022 the Utilities' expense and cash contributions for its defined contribution plan under the HEIRSP was \$ 7 million, \$ 6 million and \$ 4 million, respectively.

Note 12 · Share-based compensation

As a result of the ASB sale transaction on December 31, 2024, previously recorded share-based awards to ASB participants under the EIP (defined below) were cancelled. Unless otherwise noted, amounts in the share-based compensation footnote include discontinued operations.

Under the 2010 Equity and Incentive Plan, as amended and restated effective February 9, 2024 (EIP), HEI can issue shares of common stock as incentive compensation to non-employee directors and selected employees and consultants in the form of stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted shares, restricted stock units, performance shares and other share-based and cash-based awards.

As of December 31, 2024, approximately 1.8 million shares remained available for future issuance under the terms of the EIP, assuming recycling of shares withheld to satisfy statutory tax liabilities relating to EIP awards, including an estimated 0.7 million shares that could be issued upon the vesting of outstanding restricted stock units and the achievement of performance goals for awards outstanding under long-term incentive plans (assuming that such performance goals are achieved at maximum levels).

Restricted stock units awarded under the EIP in 2023 and 2022 will vest and be issued in unrestricted stock in three equal annual increments on the anniversaries of the grant date and are forfeited to the extent they have not become vested 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 and are paid at the end of the restriction period when the associated restricted stock units vest.

Stock performance awards granted under the 2024-26, 2023-25 and 2022-24 long-term incentive plans (LTIP) 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.

Under the 2011 Nonemployee Director Stock Plan (2011 Director Plan), HEI can issue shares of common stock as compensation to nonemployee directors of HEI and its principal subsidiaries. As of December 31, 2024, there were 168,177 shares remaining available for future issuance under the 2011 Director Plan.

Share-based compensation expense and the related income tax benefit from continuing operations were as follows:

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

(in millions)	2024	2023	2022
HEI consolidated			
Share-based compensation expense ¹	\$ 3.6	\$ 6.8	\$ 7.5
Income tax benefit	0.3	1.4	1.5
Hawaiian Electric consolidated			
Share-based compensation expense ¹	1.8	3.3	3.0
Income tax benefit	0.2	0.8	0.7

¹ For 2024, 2023 and 2022, the Company has not capitalized any share-based compensation.

Stock awards. HEI granted HEI common stock to nonemployee directors under the 2011 Director Plan as follows:

(dollars in millions)	2024	2023	2022
Shares granted	—	40,450	35,720
Fair value	\$ —	\$ 1.5	\$ 1.5
Income tax benefit	—	0.4	0.4

The number of shares issued to each nonemployee director of HEI and its principal subsidiaries is determined based on the closing price of HEI common stock on the grant date.

Restricted stock units. Information about HEI's grants of restricted stock units was as follows:

	2024			2023			2022		
	Shares	(1)		Shares	(1)		Shares	(1)	
Outstanding, January 1	189,024	\$	41.23	182,528	\$	39.75	233,448	\$	38.10
Granted	—		—	100,088		42.41	98,463		41.31
Vested	(98,084)		40.43	(84,794)		39.41	(96,282)		37.75
Cancelled (2)	(24,241)		42.06	—		—	—		—
Forfeited	(1,071)		41.97	(8,798)		41.63	(53,101)		39.01
Outstanding, December 31	65,628	\$	42.09	189,024	\$	41.23	182,528	\$	39.75
Total weighted-average grant-date fair value of shares granted (in millions)	\$ —		\$ 4.2	\$ 4.1					

(1) Weighted-average grant-date fair value per share based on the average price of HEI common stock on the date of grant.

(2) Represents activity of discontinued operations.

For 2024, 2023 and 2022, total restricted stock units and related dividends that vested had a fair value of \$ 1.4 million, \$ 3.7 million and \$ 4.2 million, respectively, and the related tax benefits were \$ 0.3 million, \$ 0.8 million and \$ 0.6 million, respectively.

As of December 31, 2024, there was \$ 1.1 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 1.1 years.

Long-term incentive plan payable in stock. The 2022-24, 2023-25 and 2024-26 LTIPs provide for performance awards under the EIP of shares of HEI common stock based on the satisfaction of performance goals, including a market condition goal. 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 and calculated dividend equivalents. The potential payout varies from 0 % to 200 % of the number of target shares, depending on the achievement of the goals. The market condition goal is based on HEI's total shareholder return (TSR) compared to the Peer Group (Edison Electric Institute Index (EEI Index) for the 2022-24 performance period, and compared to the Company's compensation peer group consisting of companies in the EEI Index and approved by the Company's Compensation and Human Capital Management Committee for the 2023-25 and 2024-26 performance periods), in each case over the relevant three-year period. The other performance condition goals relate to EPS growth, cumulative EPS, return on average common equity (ROACE), carbon emissions reduction, Hawaiian Electric's net income growth, credit rating and public safety and Pacific Current's EBITDA growth and return on average invested capital.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

LTIP linked to TSR. Information about HEI's LTIP grants linked to TSR was as follows:

	2024		2023		2022	
	Shares	(1)	Shares	(1)	Shares	(1)
Outstanding, January 1	76,477	\$ 50.11	71,574	\$ 47.67	90,974	\$ 42.86
Granted	62,152	17.28	27,123	55.98	26,469	54.92
Vested (issued or unissued and cancelled)	(28,577)	41.12	(18,691)	48.62	(29,042)	41.07
Cancelled (2)	(10,821)	55.46	—	—	—	—
Forfeited	(790)	55.64	(3,529)	53.72	(16,827)	44.45
Outstanding, December 31	98,441	\$ 31.36	76,477	\$ 50.11	71,574	\$ 47.67
Total weighted-average grant-date fair value of shares granted (in millions)	\$ 1.1		\$ 1.5		\$ 1.5	

(1) Weighted-average grant-date fair value per share determined using a Monte Carlo simulation model.

(2) Represents activity of discontinued operations.

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 the Peer Group for the period from the beginning of the performance period to the grant date and estimated future stock volatility of HEI and the Peer Group over the remaining three-year performance period. The expected stock volatility assumptions for HEI and the Peer Group were based on the three-year historic stock volatility. A dividend assumption is not required for the Monte Carlo simulation because the grant payout includes dividend equivalents and projected returns include the value of reinvested dividends.

The following table summarizes the assumptions used to determine the fair value of the LTIP awards linked to TSR and the resulting fair value of LTIP awards granted:

	2024	2023	2022
Risk-free interest rate	4.25 %	4.19 %	1.71 %
Expected life in years	3	3	3
Expected volatility	52.5 %	33.1 %	31.0 %
Range of expected volatility for Peer Group	12.3 % to 52.5 %	28.7 % to 38.8 %	25.4 % to 76.7 %
Grant date fair value (per share)	\$ 17.28	\$ 55.98	\$ 54.92

There were no share-based LTIP awards linked to TSR with a vesting date in 2024 and 2023. For 2022, total vested LTIP awards linked to TSR and related dividends had a fair value of \$ 0.8 million, and the related tax benefits were \$ 0.1 million.

As of December 31, 2024, there was \$ 1.1 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to the nonvested performance awards payable in shares linked to TSR. The cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 1.8 years.

LTIP awards linked to other performance conditions. Information about HEI's LTIP awards payable in shares linked to other performance conditions was as follows:

	2024		2023		2022	
	Shares	(1)	Shares	(1)	Shares	(1)
Outstanding, January 1	327,085	\$ 39.44	309,589	\$ 39.50	306,342	\$ 38.42
Granted	362,963	13.09	108,499	42.41	105,860	41.31
Vested	(113,118)	34.93	(62,778)	48.07	(71,807)	37.68
Increase above target/(cancelled) due to performance	(91,521)	41.31	(13,153)	36.59	36,505	35.75
Cancelled (2)	(43,277)	41.86	—	—	—	—
Forfeited	(3,165)	42.06	(15,072)	42.19	(67,311)	37.35
Outstanding, December 31	438,967	\$ 18.17	327,085	\$ 39.44	309,589	\$ 39.50
Total weighted-average grant-date fair value of shares granted (at target performance levels) (in millions)	\$ 4.8		\$ 4.6		\$ 4.4	

(1) Weighted-average grant-date fair value per share based on the average price of HEI common stock on the date of grant.

(2) Represents activity of discontinued operations.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

For 2024, 2023 and 2022, total vested LTIP awards linked to other performance conditions and related dividends had a fair value of \$ 1.7 million, \$ 2.9 million and \$ 3.2 million, respectively, and the related tax benefits were \$ 0.3 million, \$ 0.6 million and \$ 0.4 million, respectively.

As of December 31, 2024, there was \$ 3.4 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to the nonvested shares linked to performance conditions other than TSR. The cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 1.8 years.

Note 13 · Income taxes

The components of income taxes attributable to income (loss) from continuing operations for common stock were as follows:

Years ended December 31	HEI consolidated			Hawaiian Electric consolidated		
	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022
(in thousands)						
Federal						
Current	\$ 13,220	\$ 22,206	\$ 61,511	\$ 34,216	\$ 40,365	\$ 75,118
Deferred	(376,141)	1,951	(37,922)	(373,316)	(3,444)	(39,646)
Deferred tax credits, net*	—	52	4,031	—	22	137
	(362,921)	24,209	27,620	(339,100)	36,943	35,609
State						
Current	2,009	2,924	6,467	7,864	9,367	15,780
Deferred	(110,050)	7,401	4,772	(108,311)	4,883	(1,769)
Deferred tax credits, net*	—	—	56	—	—	56
	(108,041)	10,325	11,295	(100,447)	14,250	14,067
Total	\$ (470,962)	\$ 34,534	\$ 38,915	\$ (439,547)	\$ 51,193	\$ 49,676

* In 2022, primarily represents federal tax credits related to Maui's solar-plus-storage project, deferred and amortized starting in 2022.

A reconciliation of the amount of income taxes computed at the federal statutory rate to the amount provided in the consolidated statements of income was as follows:

Years ended December 31	HEI consolidated			Hawaiian Electric consolidated		
	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022
(in thousands)						
Amount at the federal statutory income tax rate	\$ (376,235)	\$ 38,283	\$ 42,410	\$ (349,423)	\$ 51,899	\$ 50,526
Increase (decrease) resulting from:						
State income taxes, net of federal income tax benefit	(85,483)	7,989	8,812	(79,487)	11,097	11,026
Net deferred tax asset (liability) adjustment related to the Tax Act	(6,200)	(7,316)	(9,886)	(6,200)	(7,316)	(9,886)
Tax credits, net	(2,987)	(2,251)	(487)	(2,987)	(2,251)	(397)
Other, net	(57)	(2,171)	(1,934)	(1,450)	(2,236)	(1,593)
Total	\$ (470,962)	\$ 34,534	\$ 38,915	\$ (439,547)	\$ 51,193	\$ 49,676
Effective income tax rate (%)	26.3	18.9	19.3	26.4	20.7	20.6

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

The tax effects of book and tax basis differences that give rise to deferred tax assets and liabilities were as follows:

December 31	HEI consolidated		Hawaiian Electric consolidated	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
(in thousands)				
Deferred tax assets				
Wildfire tort-related claims	\$ 483,749	\$ —	\$ 483,749	\$ —
Regulatory liabilities, excluding amounts attributable to property, plant and equipment	76,765	78,884	76,765	78,884
Lease liabilities	130,556	109,480	128,610	107,409
Retirement benefits	45,879	28,623	40,568	23,247
Revenue taxes	48,379	49,522	48,379	49,522
Capital loss carryforward	66,430	—	—	—
Other ¹	35,827	27,003	22,387	20,817
Total deferred income tax assets	887,585	293,512	800,458	279,879
Valuation allowances	(73,459)	—	—	—
Total deferred income tax assets, net	814,126	293,512	800,458	279,879
Deferred tax liabilities				
Property, plant and equipment related	542,109	527,323	532,257	513,064
Lease right-of-use assets	130,483	109,420	128,610	107,409
Regulatory assets, excluding amounts attributable to property, plant and equipment	21,678	21,872	21,678	21,872
Other	47,148	37,103	46,330	36,535
Total deferred income tax liabilities	741,418	695,718	728,875	678,880
Net deferred income tax asset (liability)	\$ 72,708	\$ (402,206)	\$ 71,583	\$ (399,001)

¹ As of December 31, 2024, HEI consolidated has deferred tax assets of \$ 3.8 million relating to the benefit of state tax credit carryforwards of \$ 5.2 million. These state tax credit carryforwards primarily relate to the West Loch PV project that do not expire.

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 and the Utilities will realize substantially all of the benefits of the deferred tax assets, excluding the capital loss from the sale of ASB. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, valuation allowances for deferred tax benefits were \$ 73.5 million and nil , respectively, recorded on HEI consolidated related to the capital loss from the sale of ASB and the book/tax difference in equity basis of retained ASB stock. Since capital losses can only be offset against capital gains, the Company believes that it is more likely than not that the tax benefit from ASB's capital loss will not be realized. This is due to the lack of expected capital gains and no tax strategies in place to generate capital gains within the next five years before the loss expires. As a result, a valuation allowance was established in 2024. The Utilities are included in the consolidated federal and Hawaii income tax returns of HEI and are subject to the provisions of HEI's tax sharing agreement, which determines each subsidiary's (or subgroup's) income tax return liabilities and refunds on a standalone basis as if it filed a separate return (or subgroup consolidated return).

The following is a reconciliation of the Company's liability for unrecognized tax benefits for 2024, 2023 and 2022.

(in millions)	HEI consolidated			Hawaiian Electric consolidated		
	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022
Unrecognized tax benefits, January 1	\$ 27.7	\$ 30.6	\$ 17.1	\$ 15.6	\$ 11.7	\$ 11.6
Additions based on tax positions taken during the year	0.7	0.5	19.0	—	0.3	0.1
Reductions based on tax positions taken during the year	(0.1)	—	(3.5)	—	—	—
Additions for tax positions of prior years	1.5	3.8	0.6	1.5	3.7	0.2
Reductions for tax positions of prior years	(4.6)	(7.2)	(2.6)	(0.6)	(0.1)	(0.2)
Lapses of statute of limitations	(1.9)	—	—	(0.5)	—	—
Settlement	(10.8)	—	—	(10.8)	—	—
Unrecognized tax benefits, December 31	\$ 12.5	\$ 27.7	\$ 30.6	\$ 5.2	\$ 15.6	\$ 11.7

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

The Internal Revenue Service began its examination of the Company's U.S. income tax returns for 2017 and 2018 in the third quarter of 2020. As of December 31, 2024, the Company's 2017 and 2018 IRS examination was completed and resulted in a reversal of \$ 10.8 million of unrecognized tax benefits.

At December 31, 2024 and 2023, there were \$ 5.2 million and \$ 13.8 million of unrecognized tax benefits, respectively, that, if recognized, would affect the Company's and Utilities' annual effective tax rate.

Based on information currently available, the Company and the Utilities believe these accruals have adequately provided for potential income tax issues with federal and state tax authorities, 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 liquidity.

Tax years post 2020 remains open under Federal and Hawaii statutes of limitations.

HEI consolidated. The Company recognizes interest accrued related to unrecognized tax benefits in "Interest expense, net" and penalties, if any, in operating expenses. In 2024, 2023 and 2022, the Company recognized approximately \$ 0.3 million, \$ 1.3 million and \$ 0.4 million, respectively, in interest expense. The Company had \$ 2.3 million and \$ 1.9 million of interest accrued as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Hawaiian Electric consolidated. The Utilities recognize interest accrued related to unrecognized tax benefits in "Interest expense and other charges, net" and penalties, if any, in operating expenses. In each of 2024, 2023 and 2022, the Utilities recognized approximately \$ 0.3 million, \$ 0.1 million and \$ 0.1 million in interest expense, respectively. The Utilities had \$ 0.1 million and \$ 0.4 million of interest accrued as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

As of December 31, 2024, the disclosures above present the Company's and the Utilities' accruals for potential tax liabilities, which involve management's judgment regarding the likelihood of the benefits being sustained under governmental review.

Tax developments. The Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 (IRA) was signed by President Biden on August 16, 2022. Key provisions under the IRA include a 15% corporate alternative minimum tax (CAMT) imposed on certain large corporations and a 1% excise tax on stock repurchases after December 31, 2022. Based on current interpretation of the law and current guidance available we do not believe HEI will be impacted by the CAMT or stock repurchase excise tax provisions.

The IRA also creates new tax credits and enhances others to stimulate investment in renewable energy sources. Certain provisions of the IRA became effective in tax year 2023. The Company is exploring clean energy tax incentives included in the IRA. However, the potential IRA tax credits would not be material to the Company's financial statements given the current operations of the business.

Note 14 · Cash flows

Years ended December 31	2024	2023	2022
(in millions)			
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information			
HEI consolidated			
Activities from continuing operations:			
Interest paid to non-affiliates, net of amounts capitalized	\$ 131	\$ 109	\$ 94
Interest paid on finance lease obligations	31	6	1
Income taxes paid (net of refundable credits)	32	24	32
Income taxes refunded (including refundable credits)	—	1	2
Activities from discontinued operations:			
Interest paid to non-affiliates, net of amounts capitalized	121	61	12
Income taxes paid (net of refundable credits)	4	4	9
Income taxes refunded (including refundable credits)	2	—	—
Hawaiian Electric consolidated			
Interest paid to non-affiliates, net of amounts capitalized	88	74	69
Interest paid on finance lease obligations	31	6	1
Income taxes paid (net of refundable credits)	59	39	67
Income taxes refunded (including refundable credits)	—	2	—
Supplemental disclosures of noncash activities			
HEI consolidated			
Activities from continuing operations:			
Property, plant and equipment-Unpaid invoices and accruals for capital expenditures, balance, end of period (investing)	43	43	67
Common stock dividends reinvested in HEI common stock (financing) ¹	—	5	—
Right-of-use assets obtained in exchange for operating lease obligations (investing)	2	—	47
Property, plant, equipment and other assets received in exchange for the assumption of debt associated with a business acquisition (investing)	—	—	68
Debt, lease liabilities and other liabilities assumed in business acquisition (financing)	—	—	68
Common stock issued (gross) for director and executive/management compensation (financing) ¹	2	6	9
Right-of-use assets obtained in exchange for finance lease obligations (financing)	106	294	48
Activities from discontinued operations:			
Sale of ASB (investing/financing) (see Note 5)	(508)	—	—
Property, plant and equipment-Unpaid invoices and accruals for capital expenditures, balance, end of period (investing)	—	—	1
Loans transferred from held for investment to held for sale (investing)	29	106	—
Transfer of retail repurchase agreements to deposit liabilities (financing)	—	98	—
Obligations to fund low income housing investments, net (investing)	—	18	9
Transfer of securities from available for sale to held to maturities (investing)	—	—	755
Common stock issued (gross) for director and executive/management compensation (financing) ¹	1	2	1
Right-of-use assets obtained in exchange for operating lease obligations (investing)	5	1	4
Hawaiian Electric consolidated			
Electric utility property, plant and equipment-Unpaid invoices and accruals for capital expenditures, balance, end of period (investing)	42	42	64
Right-of-use assets obtained in exchange for operating lease obligations (investing)	2	—	44
Right-of-use assets obtained in exchange for finance lease obligations (financing)	105	294	48
HEI Consolidated and Hawaiian Electric consolidated			
Electric utility property, plant and equipment			
Estimated fair value of noncash contributions in aid of construction (investing)	19	21	14
Increase related to an acquisition (investing)	—	—	15

¹ The amounts shown represent the market value of common stock issued for director and executive/management compensation and withheld to satisfy statutory tax liabilities.

Note 15 · Regulatory restrictions on net assets

The ability of Hawaiian Electric 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, 2024, the consolidated common stock equity of HEI's electric utility subsidiaries was 33 % of their total capitalization, which includes finance lease liabilities in the calculation of total capitalization. The Utilities plan to file with the PUC, a modified capitalization ratio of 37 % to align with its debt covenant requirements, which excludes finance lease liabilities resulting from power purchase agreements. As of December 31, 2024, Hawaiian Electric and its subsidiaries had common stock equity of \$ 1.2 billion, which, in total, was not available for transfer to HEI in the form of dividends, loans or advances without regulatory approval.

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.

Note 16 · Significant group concentrations of credit risk

Most of the Company's business activity is with customers located in the State of Hawaii.

The Utilities are regulated operating electric public utilities engaged in the generation, purchase, transmission, distribution and sale of electricity on the islands of Oahu, Hawaii, Maui, Lanai and Molokai in the State of Hawaii. The Utilities provide the only electric public utility service on the islands they serve. The Utilities extend credit to customers, all of whom reside or conduct business in the State of Hawaii. See Note 4 for a discussion of the Utilities' major customers. The Utilities target compensation at market rates, and due to the significant increase in competitive market pay for linemen over the past few years, provided an 11.4 % market rate adjustment and a 4 % annual incentive effective February 1, 2024. The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 1260 represents roughly half of the Utilities' workforce covered by a collective bargaining agreement. On January 26, 2024, a new three-year contract was ratified and is in effect from November 1, 2024 through October 31, 2027. The contract provides for a 3 % general wage increase in each year of the three-year contract, double time for callouts, and a 1 % incentive payment upon achievement of specified objectives.

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to significant concentrations of credit risk consist principally of cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash. The Company maintains its cash with what management believes to be high-credit quality financial institutions located in the U.S. Accounts are guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) up to \$250,000, under current regulations. At times, deposits held at these banks may exceed the insured limits. As of December 31, 2024, HEI held cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash of \$ 2 million and \$ 10 million, respectively, in FDIC insured accounts. As of December 31, 2024, the Utilities held cash and cash equivalents of \$ 69 million in FDIC insured accounts. The Company has not experienced any losses in such accounts.

The Company also maintains cash in highly rated taxable and tax-exempt money market mutual funds located in the U.S. The company minimizes risk by investing in money market mutual funds which invest in securities issued by U.S. Government and Government-Sponsored Enterprises and the fund has a AAA rating. Risks associated with cash and cash equivalents are mitigated by the Company's investment policy, which limits the Company's investing of excess cash into relatively low risk securities that meet minimum credit quality standards that are defined in the policy. As of December 31, 2024, HEI held cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash of \$ 565 million and \$ 482 million, respectively, in money market mutual funds. As of December 31, 2024, the Utilities held cash and cash equivalents of \$ 116 million in money market mutual funds.

Pacific Current's investments are in projects located in the State of Hawaii since its strategy is focused on investing in non-regulated renewable energy and sustainable infrastructure in the State of Hawaii.

Note 17 · Fair value measurements

Fair value measurement and disclosure valuation methodology. The following are descriptions of the valuation methodologies used for assets and liabilities recorded at fair value and for estimating fair value for financial instruments not carried at fair value:

Money market mutual funds. The Company considers all liquid investments purchased with an initial maturity of three months or less and deposits in money market mutual funds that are readily convertible into cash to be cash equivalents. The carrying value of cash and cash equivalents approximates fair value due to the short-term nature of these instruments.

Short-term borrowings. The carrying amount of short-term borrowings approximated fair value because of the short maturity of these instruments.

Long-term debt. Fair value of fixed-rate long-term debt was obtained from third-party financial services providers based on the current rates offered for debt of the same or similar remaining maturities and from discounting the future cash flows using the current rates offered for debt of the same or similar risks, terms, and remaining maturities. The carrying amount of floating rate long-term debt approximated fair value because of the short-term interest reset periods. Long-term debt is classified in Level 2 of the valuation hierarchy.

Interest rate swaps. The Company measures its interest rate swaps at fair value. The fair values of the Company's interest rate swaps are based on the estimated amounts that the Company would receive or pay to terminate the contracts at the reporting date and are determined using interest rate pricing models and interest rate related observable inputs. The fair values of the Company's interest rate swaps are classified as a Level 2 measurements.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

The following table presents the carrying or notional amount, fair value and placement in the fair value hierarchy of the Company's financial instruments.

(in thousands)	Carrying or notional amount	Estimated fair value				Total
		Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)		
December 31, 2024						
Financial assets						
HEI consolidated						
Money market mutual funds	\$ 1,162,259	\$ 1,162,259	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,162,259	
Derivative assets	29,312	—	1,629	—	1,629	
Hawaiian Electric consolidated						
Money market mutual funds	115,599	115,599	—	—	115,599	
Financial liabilities						
HEI consolidated						
Short-term borrowings	48,623	—	48,623	—	48,623	
Long-term debt, net	2,799,558	—	2,196,403	—	2,196,403	
Hawaiian Electric consolidated						
Short-term borrowings	48,623	—	48,623	—	48,623	
Long-term debt, net	1,901,214	—	1,446,316	—	1,446,316	
December 31, 2023						
Financial assets						
HEI consolidated						
Money market mutual funds	\$ 226,085	\$ 226,085	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 226,085	
Derivative assets	10,634	—	972	—	972	
Hawaiian Electric consolidated						
Money market mutual funds	85,807	85,807	—	—	85,807	
Financial liabilities						
HEI consolidated						
Long-term debt, net	2,842,429	—	2,133,225	—	2,133,225	
Derivative liabilities	22,949	—	303	—	303	
Hawaiian Electric consolidated						
Long-term debt, net	1,934,277	—	1,385,025	—	1,385,025	

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis include money market mutual funds and derivative assets and liabilities as included in the table above. Money market mutual funds are included in "Cash and cash equivalents" and "Restricted cash" in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Derivatives are included in "Other noncurrent assets" and "Other noncurrent liabilities" in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

There were no transfers of financial assets and liabilities between Level 1 and Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy during the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

Note 18. Unaudited summarized quarterly information

The unaudited quarterly financial information for the years 2024 and 2023 has been recast for discontinued operations presentation as discussed in Note 5 and is summarized below.

(in thousands, except per share amounts)	1Q24		2Q24		3Q24		4Q24		2024
Revenues									
Electric utility	\$	788,578	\$	792,331	\$	829,617	\$	796,174	\$ 3,206,700
Other		3,436		3,086		3,622		3,006	13,150
Total revenues		792,014		795,417		833,239		799,180	3,219,850
Operating income (loss)									
Electric utility		63,355		(1,644,440)		(104,564)		73,791	(1,611,858)
Other		(12,468)		(17,149)		(45,156)		(20,129)	(94,902)
Total operating income (loss)		50,887		(1,661,589)		(149,720)		53,662	(1,706,760)
Income (loss) from continuing operations for common stock		21,188		(1,249,697)		(123,180)		29,166	(1,322,523)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations		20,934		(45,787)		18,778		(97,411)	(103,486)
Net income (loss) for common stock	\$	42,122	\$	(1,295,484)	\$	(104,402)	\$	(68,245)	\$ (1,426,009)
Continuing operations - Basic earnings (loss) per common share	\$	0.19	\$	(11.33)	\$	(1.08)	\$	0.17	\$ (10.42)
Discontinued operations - Basic earnings (loss) per common share		0.19		(0.42)		0.16		(0.56)	(0.81)
Basic earnings (loss) per common share	\$	0.38	\$	(11.74)	\$	(0.91)	\$	(0.40)	\$ (11.23)
Continuing operations - Diluted earnings (loss) per common share	\$	0.19	\$	(11.33)	\$	(1.08)	\$	0.17	\$ (10.42)
Discontinued operations - Diluted earnings (loss) per common share		0.19		(0.42)		0.16		(0.56)	(0.81)
Diluted earnings (loss) per common share	\$	0.38	\$	(11.74)	\$	(0.91)	\$	(0.40)	\$ (11.23)
Weighted-average number of common shares outstanding		110,218		110,303		114,358		172,466	126,927
Weighted-average shares assuming dilution		110,476		110,303		114,358		172,466	126,927

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

(in thousands, except per share amounts)	1Q23		2Q23		3Q23		4Q23		2023
Revenues									
Electric utility	\$	830,361	\$	794,191	\$	794,987	\$	849,982	\$ 3,269,521
Other		4,019		4,609		5,912		3,442	17,982
Total revenues		834,380		798,800		800,899		853,424	3,287,503
Operating income (loss)									
Electric utility		75,875		73,625		71,358		81,300	302,158
Other		(5,877)		(5,514)		(8,806)		(6,969)	(27,166)
Total operating income (loss)		69,998		68,111		62,552		74,331	274,992
Income from continuing operations for common stock		36,159		34,406		29,753		45,558	145,876
Income from discontinued operations		18,562		20,204		11,365		3,231	53,362
Net income (loss) for common stock	\$	54,721	\$	54,610	\$	41,118	\$	48,789	\$ 199,238
Continuing operations - Basic earnings per common share	\$	0.33	\$	0.31	\$	0.27	\$	0.41	\$ 1.33
Discontinued operations - Basic earnings per common share		0.17		0.18		0.10		0.03	0.49
Basic earnings per common share	\$	0.50	\$	0.50	\$	0.37	\$	0.44	\$ 1.82
Continuing operations - Diluted earnings per common share	\$	0.33	\$	0.31	\$	0.27	\$	0.41	\$ 1.33
Discontinued operations - Diluted earnings per common share		0.17		0.18		0.10		0.03	0.48
Diluted earnings per common share	\$	0.50	\$	0.50	\$	0.37	\$	0.44	\$ 1.81
Weighted-average number of common shares outstanding		109,514		109,573		109,728		110,134	109,739
Weighted-average shares assuming dilution		109,825		109,780		109,917		110,301	110,038

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

HEI and Hawaiian Electric: None

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

HEI:

Conclusion Regarding the Effectiveness of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Scott W. H. Seu, HEI Chief Executive Officer (CEO), and Scott T. DeGhetto, HEI Chief Financial Officer (CFO), have evaluated the disclosure controls and procedures of HEI as of December 31, 2024. Based on their evaluation, as of December 31, 2024, 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 CEO and CFO, or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Management's Annual Report 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 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 the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2024 based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based on this evaluation, management has concluded that the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2024.

The effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2024 has been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in its report which appears herein.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There have been no changes in internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended December 31, 2024 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Hawaiian Electric:

Conclusion Regarding the Effectiveness of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Shelee M. T. Kimura, Hawaiian Electric CEO, and Paul K. Ito, Hawaiian Electric CFO, have evaluated the disclosure controls and procedures of Hawaiian Electric as of December 31, 2024. Based on their evaluation, as of December 31, 2024, 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 Hawaiian Electric in reports Hawaiian Electric 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 Hawaiian Electric management, including Hawaiian Electric's CEO and CFO, or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Management's Annual Report 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. Hawaiian Electric's internal control over financial reporting was 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.

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 Hawaiian Electric's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2024 based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by COSO. Based on this evaluation, management has concluded that Hawaiian Electric's internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2024.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There have been no changes in internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended December 31, 2024 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, Hawaiian Electric's internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

HEI and Hawaiian Electric: None

ITEM 9C. DISCLOSURE REGARDING FOREIGN JURISDICTIONS THAT PREVENT INSPECTIONS

HEI and Hawaiian Electric: None

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

HEI:

Information regarding HEI's executive officers is provided in the "Information about our Executive Officers" section following Item 4 of this report.

The remaining information required by this Item 10 for HEI is incorporated herein by reference to the following sections in HEI's 2025 Proxy Statement:

- "Director Nominees for Election"
- "Continuing Directors"
- "Committees of the Board" (portions regarding whether HEI has an audit & risk committee and identifying its members; no other portion of the Committees of the Board section is incorporated herein by reference)
- "Audit & Risk Committee Report" (portion identifying audit & risk committee financial experts who serve on the HEI Audit & Risk Committee only; no other portion of the Audit & Risk 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. Information required to be reported under this caption is incorporated herein by reference to the "Other relationships and related person transactions" section in HEI's 2025 Proxy Statement.

Delinquent Section 16(a) reports

Information required to be reported under this caption is incorporated herein by reference to the "Delinquent Section 16(a) Reports" section in HEI's 2025 Proxy Statement.

Code of Conduct

HEI has 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 intends 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.

Insider Trading Arrangements and Policies

Information required to be reported under this caption is incorporated herein by reference to the "Insider Trading Policies and Procedures" section in HEI's 2025 Proxy Statement. A copy of the insider trading policy is filed as an exhibit to this Form 10-K.

Hawaiian Electric:

The information required by this Item 10 for Hawaiian Electric is incorporated herein by reference to pages 1 to 6 of Hawaiian Electric Exhibit 99.1.

Insider Trading Arrangements and Policies

Information required to be reported under this caption is incorporated herein by reference to the "Insider Trading Policies and Procedures" section in Hawaiian Electric Exhibit 99.1. A copy of the insider trading policy is filed as an exhibit to this Form 10-K.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

HEI:

The information required by this Item 11 for HEI is incorporated herein by reference to the information relating to executive and director compensation in HEI's 2025 Proxy Statement.

Hawaiian Electric:

The information required by this Item 11 for Hawaiian Electric is incorporated herein by reference to:

- Pages 7 to 34 of Hawaiian Electric Exhibit 99.1 to this Form 10-K;
- The discussion of "2023-25 Long-Term Incentive Plan" at pages 18 to 19 of Hawaiian Electric's Exhibit 99.1 to Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023; and
- Information concerning compensation paid to directors of Hawaiian Electric who are also directors of HEI under the section of HEI's 2025 Proxy Statement entitled, "Director Compensation."

COMPENSATION & HUMAN CAPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE INTERLOCKS AND INSIDER PARTICIPATION

HEI:

The information required to be reported under this caption for HEI is incorporated herein by reference to the "Compensation & Human Capital Management Interlocks and Insider Participation" section in HEI's 2025 Proxy Statement.

Hawaiian Electric:

The information required to be reported under this caption for Hawaiian Electric is incorporated herein by reference to the "Compensation & Human Capital Management Interlocks and Insider Participation" section of Hawaiian Electric Exhibit 99.1.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

HEI:

SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS

The information required by this Item 12 for HEI is incorporated herein by reference to the “Stock Ownership Information-Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners” section in HEI’s 2025 Proxy Statement.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

Information as of December 31, 2024 about HEI Common Stock that may be issued under all of the Company’s equity compensation plans was as follows:

Plan category	(a) Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights (1)	(b) Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights	(c) Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a)) (2)
Equity compensation plans approved by shareholders	710,655	\$ —	1,962,537
Equity compensation plans not approved by shareholders	—	—	—
Total	710,655	\$ —	1,962,537

(1) All outstanding EIP awards held by ASB participants were forfeited effective as of December 31, 2024, in connection with the Company’s sale of its controlling interest in ASB. This column includes the number of shares of HEI Common Stock which may be issued under the HEI 2010 Equity and Incentive Plan, as amended and restated effective February 9, 2024 (EIP) on account of awards outstanding as of December 31, 2024, including:

EIP
46,407 Restricted stock units plus estimated compounded dividend equivalents (if applicable)*
664,248 Shares to be issued in February 2025, 2026 and 2027 under the 2022-24, 2023-25 and 2024-26 LTIPs, respectively, plus compounded dividend equivalents**
710,655

* Under the EIP as of December 31, 2024, RSUs count as one share against shares available for issuance less estimated shares withheld for taxes under net share settlement, which again become available for the issuance of new shares on a one-to-one basis.

** For shares to be issued in February 2026 and 2027 under the 2023-25 and 2024-26 LTIPs, respectively, the number of shares to be issued assumes that applicable performance goals are achieved and shares are issued at maximum levels, reduced by the estimated number of shares withheld for taxes.

(2) This represents the number of shares available as of December 31, 2024 for future awards, including 1,794,360 shares available for future awards under the EIP and 168,177 shares available for future awards under the 2011 Nonemployee Director Plan.

Hawaiian Electric:

The information required by this Item 12 for Hawaiian Electric is incorporated herein by reference to the “Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters” section of Hawaiian Electric Exhibit 99.1.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

HEI:

The information required by this Item 13 for HEI is incorporated herein by reference to the sections relating to related person transactions and director independence in HEI’s 2025 Proxy Statement.

Hawaiian Electric:

The information required by this Item 13 for Hawaiian Electric is incorporated herein by reference to the “Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence” section of Hawaiian Electric Exhibit 99.1.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES

HEI:

The information required by this Item 14 for HEI is incorporated herein by reference to the relevant information in the Audit & Risk Committee Report in HEI's 2025 Proxy Statement (but no other part of the "Audit & Risk Committee Report" is incorporated herein by reference).

Hawaiian Electric:

The information required by this Item 14 for Hawaiian Electric is incorporated herein by reference to "Principal Accounting Fees and Services" section of Hawaiian Electric Exhibit 99.1.

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

(a)(1) Financial statements

See Item 8 for the Consolidated Financial Statements of HEI and Hawaiian Electric.

(a)(2) and (c) Financial statement schedules

The following financial statement schedules for HEI and Hawaiian Electric are included in this report on the pages indicated below:

		Page/s in Form 10-K	
		HEI	Hawaiian Electric
Schedule I	Condensed Financial Information of Registrant, Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc. (Parent Company) at December 31, 2024 and 2023 and for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022	162-164	NA
Schedule II	Valuation and Qualifying Accounts, Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc. and subsidiaries and Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc. and subsidiaries for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022	166	166
NA Not applicable.			

Certain schedules, other than those listed, are omitted because they are not required, or are not applicable, or the required information is shown in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

ITEM 16. FORM 10-K SUMMARY

HEI and Hawaiian Electric: None

Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc.
SCHEDULE I — CONDENSED FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF REGISTRANT
HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC INDUSTRIES, INC. (PARENT COMPANY)
CONDENSED BALANCE SHEETS

December 31	2024	2023
(dollars in thousands)		
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 564,184	\$ 136,510
Restricted cash	6,320	6,216
Accounts and intercompany receivables	12,362	9,374
Notes receivable from subsidiaries	684	4,821
Other assets	8,688	8,432
Total current assets	592,238	165,353
Noncurrent assets:		
Property, plant and equipment, net	1,300	1,495
Deferred income tax assets	9,870	9,889
Other assets	7,477	14,510
Investments in subsidiaries, at equity - continuing operations	1,747,992	2,495,235
Total noncurrent assets	1,766,639	2,521,129
Investments in subsidiary, at equity - discontinued operations	—	529,851
Total assets	\$ 2,358,877	\$ 3,216,333
Liabilities and shareholders' equity		
Liabilities		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 4,982	\$ 8,272
Interest payable	3,262	3,397
Current maturities on long-term debt	49,962	—
Other	69,295	51,938
Total current liabilities	127,501	63,607
Long-term debt, net	730,598	782,005
Retirement benefits liability	19,114	21,876
Other	2,575	4,004
Total noncurrent liabilities	752,287	807,885
Total liabilities	879,788	871,492
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: 172,465,608 shares and 110,151,798 shares at December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively	2,264,544	1,707,471
Retained earnings	(788,916)	926,720
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes	3,461	(289,350)
Total shareholders' equity	1,479,089	2,344,841
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 2,358,877	\$ 3,216,333

Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc.
SCHEDULE I — CONDENSED FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF REGISTRANT (continued)
HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC INDUSTRIES, INC. (PARENT COMPANY)
CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

Years ended December 31	2024		2023		2022
(in thousands)					
Revenues	\$	492	\$	268	\$ 320
Equity in net income (loss) of subsidiaries - continuing operations		(1,271,182)		186,170	193,087
Expenses					
Operating, administrative and general		38,853		22,962	20,850
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment		409		402	399
Taxes, other than income taxes		1,120		864	732
Total expenses		40,382		24,228	21,981
Operating income (loss)		(1,311,072)		162,210	171,426
Retirement defined benefits credit—other than service costs		383		289	147
Interest expense		39,406		32,630	21,997
Interest income		(12,729)		(2,651)	—
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income tax benefits		(1,338,132)		131,942	149,282
Income tax benefits		15,609		13,934	11,867
Income (loss) from continuing operations		(1,322,523)		145,876	161,149
Equity in net income (loss) of subsidiaries - discontinued operations		(103,486)		53,362	79,989
Net income (loss)	\$	(1,426,009)	\$	199,238	\$ 241,138

HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC INDUSTRIES, INC. (PARENT COMPANY)
STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

Incorporated by reference are HEI and Subsidiaries' Statements of Consolidated Comprehensive Income and Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity in Part II, Item 8.

Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc.
SCHEDULE I — CONDENSED FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF REGISTRANT (continued)
HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC INDUSTRIES, INC. (PARENT COMPANY)
CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

Years ended December 31	2024		2023		2022
(in thousands)					
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$	(9,324)	\$	131,873	\$ 167,150
Cash flows from investing activities					
Increase in note receivable from subsidiary		(5,004)		(3,542)	(1,140)
Decrease in note receivable from subsidiary		—		—	—
Capital expenditures		(214)		(21)	(224)
Dividend from subsidiary		400,950		—	—
Investments in subsidiaries		(510,650)		(12,246)	(50,629)
Other		(1,518)		610	1,662
Net cash used in investing activities		(116,436)		(15,199)	(50,331)
Cash flows from financing activities					
Net decrease in short-term borrowings with original maturities of three months or less		—		(49,683)	(4,315)
Proceeds from issuance of short-term debt		—		65,000	35,000
Repayment of short-term debt		—		(100,000)	—
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt		—		100,000	160,000
Repayment of long-term debt		—		(50,000)	(150,000)
Proceeds from issuance of revolving credit facility		—		175,000	—
Repayment of syndicated credit facility		(2,000)		—	—
Withheld shares for employee taxes on vested share-based compensation		(1,074)		(2,371)	(3,165)
Net proceeds from issuance of common stock		556,612		1,223	—
Common stock dividends		—		(112,957)	(153,229)
Other		—		(771)	(978)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities		553,538		25,441	(116,687)
Net increase in cash and equivalents		427,778		142,115	132
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash, January 1		142,726		611	479
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash December 31		570,504		142,726	611
Less: restricted cash		(6,320)		(6,216)	—
Cash and cash equivalents December 31	\$	564,184	\$	136,510	\$ 611

NOTES TO CONDENSED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Basis of Presentation

The "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements" in Part II, Item 8 should be read in conjunction with the above HEI (Parent Company) financial statements. All HEI subsidiaries are reflected in the Condensed Financial Statements under the equity method. Income taxes for equity method investments are included in "Equity in net income of subsidiaries."

Long-term debt

The components of long-term debt, net, were as follows:

December 31	2024	2023
(dollars in thousands)		
HEI 4.58 % senior notes, due 2025	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000
HEI 4.72 % senior notes, due 2028	100,000	100,000
HEI 2.82 % senior notes, due 2028	24,000	24,000
HEI 2.48 % senior notes, due 2028	30,000	30,000
HEI 6.04 % senior notes, due 2028	39,000	39,000
HEI 2.98 % senior notes, due 2030	50,000	50,000
HEI 3.15 % senior notes, due 2031	51,000	51,000
HEI 2.78 % senior notes, due 2031	25,000	25,000
HEI 2.98 % senior notes, due 2032	30,000	30,000
HEI 5.43 % senior notes, due 2032	75,000	75,000
HEI 6.10 % senior notes, due 2033	61,000	61,000
HEI 5.43 % senior notes, due 2034	35,000	35,000
HEI 3.74 % senior notes, due 2051	20,000	20,000
HEI 3.94 % senior notes, due 2052	20,000	20,000
HEI revolving credit facility SOFR + 1.80 % due 2026 to 2027 ¹	173,000	175,000
Less unamortized debt issuance costs	(2,440)	(2,995)
Less current portion long-term debt, net of unamortized debt issuance cost	(49,962)	—
Long term debt, net	\$ 730,598	\$ 782,005

¹ As of December 31, 2024, the interest rate is based on term SOFR plus the applicable margin of 1.75 %, reduced by a 0.05 % sustainability margin adjustment, plus an additional 0.10 % spread adjustment; the weighted-average interest rate was 6.89 %.

As of December 31, 2024, the aggregate principal payments required on long-term debt are \$ 50 million in 2025, \$ 16 million in 2026, \$ 157 million in 2027, \$ 193 million in 2028, nil for 2029, and \$ 367 million thereafter.

Income taxes

The Company's financial reporting policy for income tax allocations is based upon a separate entity concept whereby each subsidiary provides income tax expense (or benefits) as if each were a separate taxable entity. The difference between the aggregate separate tax return income tax provisions and the consolidated financial reporting income tax provision is charged or credited to HEI's separate tax provision.

Dividends from HEI subsidiaries

In 2024, 2023 and 2022, cash dividends received from subsidiaries were \$ 427 million, \$ 168 million and \$ 168 million, respectively. Dividends in 2024 includes \$ 401 million from ASBH related to the proceeds from the sale of ASB.

Supplemental disclosures of noncash activities

In 2024, \$ 9.6 million of HEI notes and interest receivable from Mahipapa was forgiven in connection with the impairment analysis.

In 2024, 2023 and 2022, \$ 1.6 million, \$ 2.3 million and \$ 1.9 million, respectively, of HEI accounts receivable from ASB Hawaii were reduced with a corresponding reduction in HEI notes payable to ASB Hawaii in noncash transactions.

In 2024, 2023 and 2022, \$ 1.6 million, \$ 2.3 million and \$ 1.9 million, respectively, were contributed as equity by HEI into ASB Hawaii with a corresponding increase in HEI notes payable to ASB Hawaii in noncash transactions.

Under the HEI DRIP, common stock dividends reinvested by shareholders in HEI common stock in noncash transactions was nil , \$ 5 million and nil for 2024 for 2023 and 2022, respectively. HEI satisfied the share purchase requirements of the DRIP from January 2023 through September 4, 2023, December 6 through December 31, 2023, in 2024 and 2022 through open market purchases of its common stock rather than new issuances. From September 5 through December 5, 2023, HEI satisfied the share purchase requirements of DRIP through new issuances.

Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc. and subsidiaries
and Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc. and subsidiaries
SCHEDULE II — VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS
Years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022

	Col. A	Col. B	Col. C		Col. D	Col. E
(in thousands)			Additions			
Description		Balance at begin- ning of period	Charged to costs and expenses	Charged to other accounts	Deductions	Balance at end of period
2024						
Allowance for uncollectible accounts – electric utility	\$	4,560	\$ 4,721	\$ 1,965 (a)	\$ 5,684 (b)	\$ 5,562
2023						
Allowance for uncollectible accounts – electric utility	\$	6,111	\$ 8,161	\$ (665) (a)	\$ 9,047 (b)	\$ 4,560
2022						
Allowance for uncollectible accounts – electric utility	\$	26,100	\$ 6,028	\$ (14,626) (a)	\$ 11,391 (b)	\$ 6,111

(a) Includes \$ 300 , \$ 2,700 and \$ 16,200 of recoveries from previous deferred bad debt expense for 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively.
(b) Bad debts charged off.

(a)(3) and (b) Exhibits

The exhibits listed for HEI and Hawaiian Electric are listed in the index under the headings "HEI" and "Hawaiian Electric," respectively, except that the exhibits listed under "Hawaiian Electric" are also exhibits for HEI.

EXHIBIT INDEX

The exhibits designated by an asterisk (*) are filed herewith. The exhibits not so designated are incorporated by reference to the indicated filing.

Exhibit no.	Description	Form	File Number	Exhibit #	Filing date
HEI:					
3(i)	HEI's Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation effective June 2, 2020.	10-Q	1-8503	3.1	8/6/20
3(ii)	HEI's Amended and Restated Bylaws effective November 3, 2022.	10-Q	1-8503	3	11/7/22
4	Description of HEI Common Stock	10-K	1-8503	4	2/28/20
4.1	Agreement to provide the SEC with instruments which define the rights of holders of certain long-term debt of HEI and its subsidiaries.	10-Q	1-8503	4.1	5/9/22
4.2	Hawaiian Electric Industries Retirement Savings Plan, restatement effective October 6, 2022.	10-Q	1-8503	4	5/9/23
4.2(a)	Amendment 2023-1 to the Hawaiian Electric Industries Retirement Savings Plan, restatement effective August 1, 2023.	10-K	1-8503	4.2(a)	2/29/24
* 4.2(b)	Amendment 2024-1 to the Hawaiian Electric Industries Retirement Savings Plan, restatement effective January 1, 2025.				
4.3	Master Trust Agreement dated as of September 4, 2012 between HEI and ASB and Fidelity Management Trust Company, as Trustee	10-Q	1-8503	4	11/8/12
4.3(a)	Letter Amendment effective November 28, 2012 to Master Trust Agreement dated as of September 4, 2012 between HEI and ASB and Fidelity Management Trust Company.	10-K	1-8503	4.6(a)	2/19/13
4.3(b)	Letter Amendment effective October 1, 2014 to Master Trust Agreement dated as of September 4, 2012 between HEI and ASB and Fidelity Management Trust Company.	10-Q	1-8503	4	11/6/14
4.3(c)	First Amendment effective March 1, 2015 to Master Trust Agreement (dated as of September 4, 2012) between HEI and ASB and Fidelity Management Trust Company.	10-Q	1-8503	4	5/6/15
4.3(d)	Letter Amendment effective August 3, 2015 to Master Trust Agreement (dated as of September 4, 2012) between HEI and ASB and Fidelity Management Trust Company.	10-K	1-8503	4.4(d)	3/1/18
4.3(e)	Letter Amendment effective August 15, 2017 to Master Trust Agreement (dated September 4, 2012) between HEI and ASB and Fidelity Management Trust Company.	10-Q	1-8503	4	11/2/17
4.3(f)	Second Amendment effective January 1, 2018 to Master Trust Agreement (dated September 4, 2012) between HEI and ASB and Fidelity Management Trust Company.	10-K	1-8503	4.4(f)	3/1/18
4.3(g)	Letter of Direction effective January 2, 2018 to Master Trust Agreement (dated September 4, 2012) between HEI and ASB and Fidelity Management Trust Company.	10-K	1-8503	4.4(g)	3/1/18
4.3(h)	Third Amendment effective July 1, 2018 to Master Trust Agreement (dated September 4, 2012) between HEI and ASB and Fidelity Management Trust Company.	10-Q	1-8503	4	8/3/18
4.3(i)	Fourth Amendment effective June 26, 2019 to Master Trust Agreement (dated September 4, 2012) between HEI and ASB and Fidelity Management Trust Company.	S-8	333-232360	4.15	6/26/19
4.3(j)	Letter Amendment effective November 1, 2019 to Master Trust Agreement (dated September 4, 2012) between HEI and ASB and Fidelity Management Trust Company.	10-K	1-8503	4.4(j)	2/28/20
4.3(k)	Fifth Amendment effective March 1, 2020 to Master Trust Agreement (dated September 4, 2012) between HEI and ASB and Fidelity Management Trust Company.	10-Q	1-8503	4.2	5/5/20
4.3(l)	Letter Amendment effective October 15, 2021 to Master Trust Agreement (dated September 4, 2012) between HEI and ASB and Fidelity Management Trust Company.	10-Q	1-8503	4	11/5/21

Exhibit no.	Description	Form	File Number	Exhibit #	Filing date
4.3(m)	Letter Amendment effective November 1, 2022 to Master Trust Agreement (dated September 4, 2012) between HEI and ASB and Fidelity Management Trust Company.	10-Q	1-8503	4	11/7/22
4.3(n)	Sixth Amendment effective January 1, 2023 to Master Trust Agreement (dated September 4, 2012) between HEI and ASB and Fidelity Management Trust Company.	10-K	1-8503	4.4(n)	2/27/23
4.3(o)	Personalized Planning and Advice Amendment effective April 1, 2024 to Master Trust Agreement (dated September 4, 2012) between HEI and ASB and Fidelity Management Trust Company.	10-Q	1-8503	4.1	5/10/24
4.3(p)	Letter Amendment effective April 30, 2024 to Master Trust Agreement (dated September 4, 2012) between HEI and ASB and Fidelity Management Trust Company.	10-Q	1-8503	4.2	5/10/24
* 4.3(q)	Seventh Amendment effective December 31, 2024 to Master Trust Agreement (dated September 4, 2012) between HEI and ASB and Fidelity Management Trust Company.				
* 4.3(r)	Letter Amendment effective February 7, 2025 to Master Trust Agreement (dated September 4, 2012) between HEI and ASB and Fidelity Management Trust Company.				
4.4	Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc. Dividend Reinvestment and Stock Purchase Plan, as amended and restated, effective November 3, 2022.	S-3	333-268339	4.3	11/14/22
10.1	Conditions for the Merger and Corporate Restructuring of Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc. dated September 23, 1982.	10-K	1-8503	10.1	2/28/07
10.2	Regulatory Capital Maintenance/Dividend Agreement dated May 26, 1988, between HEI, HEIDI and the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation (by the Federal Home Loan Bank of Seattle).	8-K	1-8503	10.2	5/9/22
10.3	OTS letter regarding release from Part II.B. of the Regulatory Capital Maintenance/Dividend Agreement dated May 26, 1988.	10-K	1-8503	10.3	5/9/22
HEI Exhibits 10.4 through 10.24 are management contracts or compensatory plans or arrangements required to be filed as exhibits pursuant to Item 15(b) of this report. HEI Exhibits 10.4 through 10.18 are also management contracts or compensatory plans or arrangements with Hawaiian Electric participants and HEI Exhibit 10.20 is a management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement with Hawaiian Electric participants.					
10.4	HEI Executive Incentive Compensation Plan amended as of February 4, 2013.	10-K	1-8503	10.4	2/19/13
10.5	HEI Executives' Deferred Compensation Plan amended and restated effective January 1, 2019.	10-K	1-8503	10.5	2/28/19
10.6	Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc. Equity and Incentive Plan, as amended and restated February 9, 2024.	Proxy (DEF 14A)	1-8503	Appendix B	3/29/24
10.7(a)	Form of Non-Qualified Stock Option Agreement pursuant to 2010 Equity and Incentive Plan.	S-8	333-166737	4.4	5/11/10
10.7(b)	Form of Stock Appreciation Right Agreement pursuant to 2010 Equity and Incentive Plan.	S-8	333-166737	4.5	5/11/10
10.7(c)	Form of Restricted Shares Agreement pursuant to 2010 Equity and Incentive Plan.	S-8	333-166737	4.6	5/11/10
10.7(d)	Form of Performance Shares Agreement pursuant to 2010 Equity and Incentive Plan.	S-8	333-166737	4.7	5/11/10
10.7(e)	Form of Restricted Stock Unit Agreement, pursuant to 2010 Equity and Incentive Plan, as amended and restated February 5, 2021.	10-Q	1-8503	10	5/10/21
10.8	HEI Long-Term Incentive Plan amended and restated as of February 5, 2021.	10-K	1-8503	10.8	2/26/21
10.9	HEI Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan amended and restated as of January 1, 2009.	10-Q	1-8503	10.3	11/5/08
10.9(a)	Amendments to the HEI Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan Freezing Benefit Accruals Effective December 31, 2008.	10-K	1-8503	10.9(a)	2/27/09
10.10	HEI Excess Pay Plan amended and restated as of January 1, 2009.	10-K	1-8503	10.10	2/27/09
10.10(a)	HEI Excess Pay Plan Addendum for Constance H. Lau.	10-K	1-8503	10.10(a)	2/27/09
10.10(b)	Amendment No. 1 dated December 13, 2010 to January 1, 2009 Restatement of HEI Excess Pay Plan.	10-K	1-8503	10.10(c)	2/19/13
10.11	Form of Change in Control Agreement.	10-K	1-8503	10.11	2/27/09

Exhibit no.	Description	Form	File Number	Exhibit #	Filing date
10.12	Nonemployee Director Retirement Plan, effective as of October 1, 1989.	10-Q	1-8503	10.12	5/9/22
10.13	HEI 2011 Nonemployee Director Stock Plan, as amended effective October 31, 2019.	10-K	1-8503	10.13	2/28/20
10.14	HEI Non-Employee Directors' Deferred Compensation Plan.	10-Q	1-8503	10.5	11/5/08
10.15	Executive Death Benefit Plan of HEI and Participating Subsidiaries restatement effective as of January 1, 2009.	10-Q	1-8503	10.6	11/5/08
10.15(a)	Resolution of the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors of Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc. Re: Adoption of Amendment No. 1 to January 1, 2009 Restatement of the Executive Death Benefit Plan.	10-Q	1-8503	10.1	11/2/09
10.16	Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc. Executives' Deferred Compensation Plan effective on January 1, 2009.	10-Q	1-8503	10.2	11/5/08
10.17	Form of Indemnity Agreement (HEI, Hawaiian Electric and ASB with their respective directors and HEI with certain of its senior officers).	10-Q	1-8503	10.1	11/8/12
10.18	Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc. Executive Severance Plan effective February 23, 2024	10-K	1-8503	10.19	2/29/24
10.19	Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc. Executive Severance Plan effective February 23, 2024.	10-K	1-8503	10.20	2/29/24
10.20	American Savings Bank F.S.B. Executive Severance Board Policy effective February 23, 2024.	10-K	1-8503	10.21	2/29/24
10.21	Retention Bonus Agreement between American Savings Bank F.S.B. and Ann Teranishi dated as of February 23, 2024.	10-K	1-8503	10.22	2/29/24
10.22	American Savings Bank Select Deferred Compensation Plan (Restatement Effective January 1, 2024).	10-K	1-8503	10.23	2/29/24
10.23(a)***	Third Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of May 14, 2021, among Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc., as Borrower, the Lenders Party Hereto, and Bank of America, N.A. and U.S. Bank National Association, as Co-Syndication Agents, and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, MUFG Union Bank, N.A., Barclays Bank PLC, Bank of Hawaii and The Toronto-Dominion Bank, New York Branch, as Co-Documentation Agents, and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as Administrative Agent, Swingline Lender and Issuing Bank, and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. and Bank of America, N.A. as Sustainability Structuring Agents and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., BofA Securities, Inc. and U.S. Bank National Association, as Joint Lead Arrangers and Joint Book Runners.	10-Q	1-8503	10.2	8/9/21
10.23(b)***	Amendment No. 1 dated as of April 21, 2023 to the Third Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of May 14, 2021.	10-Q	1-8503	10.1	8/7/23
10.24(a)***	In re Maui Wildfires Class Settlement Agreement effective November 1, 2024	8-K	1-8503	10.1	11/5/24
10.24(b)***	In re Maui Wildfires Individual Settlement Agreement effective November 1, 2024	8-K	1-8503	10.2	11/5/24
10.25	Equity Distribution Agreement, dated as of September 19, 2024, by and among Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc., Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, Barclays Capital Inc. and Guggenheim Securities, LLC.	8-K	1-8503	99.1	9/19/24
*19	HEI Securities Trading Compliance Program Re Securities Act of 1933 and Securities Exchange Act of 1934 Amended March 22, 2023				
*21.1	HEI - Subsidiaries of the Registrant.				
*23.1	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm (Deloitte & Touche LLP).				
*31.1	Certification Pursuant to Section 13a-14 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 of Scott W. H. Seu (HEI Chief Executive Officer).				
*31.2	Certification Pursuant to Section 13a-14 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 of Scott T. DeGhetto (HEI Chief Financial Officer).				
*32.1	HEI Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350.				
97	Policy Regarding the Recovery of Erroneously Awarded Incentive-Based Compensation	10-K	1-8503	97	2/29/24
*101.INS	XBRL Instance Document.				
*101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document.				
*101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document.				
*101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document.				

Exhibit no.	Description	Form	File Number	Exhibit #	Filing date
* 101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document.				
* 101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document.				
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted as Inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101).				
Hawaiian Electric:					
3(i).1	Hawaiian Electric's Certificate of Amendment of Articles of Incorporation.	10-K	1-4955	3.1	3/31/89
3(i).2	Articles of Amendment to Hawaiian Electric's Amended Articles of Incorporation.	10-K	1-4955	3.1(b)	3/27/90**
3(i).3	Articles of Amendment to Hawaiian Electric's Amended Articles of Incorporation.	10-K	1-4955	3(i).4	3/23/99
3(i).4	Articles of Amendment amending Article V of Hawaiian Electric's Amended Articles of Incorporation effective August 6, 2009.	10-Q	1-4955	3(i).4	8/7/09
3(ii)	Hawaiian Electric's Amended and Restated Bylaws (as last amended August 6, 2010).	8-K	1-4955	3(ii)	8/9/10
4	Description of Hawaiian Electric's Preferred Stock	10-K	1-4955	4	2/28/20
4.1	Agreement to provide the SEC with instruments which define the rights of holders of certain long-term debt of Hawaiian Electric, Hawaii Electric Light and Maui Electric	10-K	1-4955	4.1	3/19/03
4.2	Note Purchase Agreement among Hawaiian Electric and the Purchasers that are parties thereto, dated April 19, 2012.	8-K	1-4955	4(a)	4/23/12
4.3	Note Purchase Agreement among Hawaiian Electric and the Purchasers that are parties thereto, dated September 13, 2012.	8-K	1-4955	4	9/14/12
4.4	Note Purchase Agreement among Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc. and the Purchasers that are parties thereto, dated as of October 3, 2013.	8-K	1-4955	4(a)	10/7/13
4.5	Note Purchase and Guaranty Agreement among Hawaiian Electric, Maui Electric Company, Limited and the Purchasers that are parties thereto, dated as of October 3, 2013.	8-K	1-4955	4(b)	10/7/13
4.6	Note Purchase and Guaranty Agreement among Hawaiian Electric, Hawaii Electric Light Company, Inc. and the Purchasers that are parties thereto, dated as of October 3, 2013.	10-Q	1-4955	4	11/7/13
4.7	Note Purchase Agreement among Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc. and the Purchasers that are parties thereto, dated as of October 15, 2015.	8-K	1-4955	4(a)	10/16/15
4.8	Note Purchase and Guaranty Agreement among Hawaiian Electric, Maui Electric Company, Limited and the Purchasers that are parties thereto, dated as of October 15, 2015.	8-K	1-4955	4(b)	10/16/15
4.9	Note Purchase and Guaranty Agreement among Hawaiian Electric, Hawaii Electric Light Company, Inc. and the Purchasers that are parties thereto, dated as of October 15, 2015.	8-K	1-4955	4(c)	10/16/15
4.10	Note Purchase Agreement among Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc. and the Purchasers that are parties thereto, dated as of December 15, 2016.	8-K	1-4955	4	12/19/16
10.1(a)	Amended and Restated Power Purchase Agreement between Hawaiian Electric and Kalaeloa Partners, L.P., dated October 29, 2021.	10-K	1-4955	10.1(j)	2/25/22
10.1(b)	Letter Agreement between Hawaiian Electric and Kalaeloa Partners, L.P., dated February 22, 2023.	10-K	1-4955	10.1(b)	2/29/24
10.2(a)	Power Purchase Agreement between Encogen Hawaii, L.P. and Hawaii Electric Light dated October 22, 1997 (but with the following attachments omitted: Attachment C, "Selected portions of the North American Electric Reliability Council Generating Availability Data System Data Reporting Instructions dated October 1996" and Attachment E, "Form of the Interconnection Agreement between Encogen Hawaii, L.P. and Hawaii Electric Light," which is provided in final form as Exhibit 10.6(b)).	10-K	1-4955	10.7	3/27/98
10.2(b)	Interconnection Agreement between Encogen Hawaii, L.P. and Hawaii Electric Light dated October 22, 1997.	10-K	1-4955	10.7(a)	3/27/98
10.2(c)	Amendment No. 1, executed on January 14, 1999, to Power Purchase Agreement between Encogen Hawaii, L.P. and Hawaii Electric Light dated October 22, 1997.	10-K	1-4955	10.7(b)	3/23/99
10.2(d)	Notice and acknowledgment under power purchase agreement effective November 24, 2017 by Hamakua Energy, LLC and acknowledged by Hawaii Electric Light.	10-K	1-4955	10.4(d)	3/1/18

Exhibit no.	Description	Form	File Number	Exhibit #	Filing date
10.3(a)	Supply Contract for Low Sulfur Fuel Oil, High Sulfur Fuel Oil, No. 2 Diesel, and Ultra-Low Sulfur Diesel by and between Hawaiian Electric, Hawaii Electric Light, and Maui Electric and PAR Hawaii Refining, LLC dated February 1, 2022 (certain confidential information has been omitted)	10-Q	1-4955	10.1	5/9/22
10.3(b)	Second Amendment dated August 14, 2024 to Supply Contract for Low Sulfur Fuel Oil, No. 2 Diesel, and Ultra-Low Sulfur Diesel by and between Hawaiian Electric, Hawaii Electric Light, and Maui Electric and PAR Hawaii Refining, LLC dated February 1, 2022 (certain confidential information has been omitted)	10-Q	1-4955	10.1	11/8/24
10.4	Inter-Island Fuel Transportation Contract between Sause Bros., Inc. and Hawaiian Electric dated August 23, 2021 (certain confidential information has been omitted)	10-K	1-4955	10.6	2/25/22
10.5(a)***	Third Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of May 14, 2021, among Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc., as Borrower, the Lenders Party Hereto, and Bank of America, N.A. and U.S. Bank National Association, as Co-Syndication Agents, and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, MUFG Union Bank, N.A., Barclays Bank PLC, Bank of Hawaii and The Toronto-Dominion Bank, New York Branch, as Co-Documentation Agents, and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as Administrative Agent, Swingline Lender and Issuing Bank, and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. and Bank of America, N.A. as Sustainability Structuring Agents and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., BofA Securities, Inc. and U.S. Bank National Association, as Joint Lead Arrangers and Joint Book Runners.	10-Q	1-4955	10.3	8/9/21
10.5(b)***	Amendment No. 1 dated as of April 21, 2023 to the Third Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of May 14, 2021.	10-Q	1-8503	10.2	8/7/23
10.6(a)	ABL Credit Agreement, dated May 17, 2024, among HE AR BRWR LLC, as Borrower, the Lenders (as defined in the agreement), Barclays Bank PLC, as Administrative Agent, Funding Agent and Collateral Agent, Wells Fargo Bank, National Association as Co-Collateral Agent	8-K	1-8503	10.1	5/23/24
10.6(b)	Purchase and Contribution Agreement among Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc., Maui Electric Company, Limited, and Hawaii Electric Light Company, Inc. as Originators, Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc., as Servicer, and HE AR INTER LLC, as Buyer, dated May 17, 2024	8-K	1-8503	10.2	5/23/24
10.6(c)	Borrower Purchase and Contribution Agreement among HE AR INTER LLC, as Seller, Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc., as Servicer, and HE AR BRWR LLC, as Buyer, dated May 17, 2024	8-K	1-8503	10.3	5/23/24
10.7(a)***	In re Maui Wildfires Class Settlement Agreement effective November 1, 2024	8-K	1-8503	10.1	11/5/24
10.7(b)***	In re Maui Wildfires Individual Settlement Agreement effective November 1, 2024	8-K	1-8503	10.2	11/5/24
* 19	HEI Securities Trading Compliance Program Re Securities Act of 1933 and Securities Exchange Act of 1934 Amended March 22, 2023				
* 21.2	Hawaiian Electric - Subsidiaries of the Registrant.				
* 31.3	Certification Pursuant to Section 13a-14 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 of Shelee M. T. Kimura (Hawaiian Electric Chief Executive Officer).				
* 31.4	Certification Pursuant to Section 13a-14 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 of Paul K. Ito (Hawaiian Electric Chief Financial Officer).				
* 32.2	Hawaiian Electric Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350.				
* 99.1	Hawaiian Electric's Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance; Hawaiian Electric's Executive Compensation; Hawaiian Electric's Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters; Hawaiian Electric's Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence; and Hawaiian Electric's Principal Accounting Fees and Services.				

** Date of transmittal letter to SEC.

*** Schedules and exhibits have been omitted from this filing pursuant to Item 601(a) (5) of the Regulation S-K. We agree to furnish a copy of any omitted schedule or exhibit to the Securities and Exchange Commission upon request.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrants have duly caused this report to be signed on their behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized. The execution of this report by registrant Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc. shall be deemed to relate only to matters having reference to such registrant and its subsidiaries.

HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC INDUSTRIES, INC.

HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY, INC.

(Registrant)

(Registrant)

By	<u>/s/ Scott T. DeGhetto</u> Scott T. DeGhetto Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer (Principal Financial Officer of HEI)	By	<u>/s/ Paul K. Ito</u> Paul K. Ito Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer (Principal Financial Officer of Hawaiian Electric)
Date:	February 24, 2025	Date:	February 24, 2025

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrants and in the capacities indicated on February 24, 2025. The execution of this report by each of the undersigned who signs this report solely in such person's capacity as a director or officer of Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc. shall be deemed to relate only to matters having reference to such registrant and its subsidiaries.

Signature	Title
<u>/s/ Scott W. H. Seu</u> Scott W. H. Seu	President & Chief Executive Officer of HEI and Director of HEI (Principal Executive Officer of HEI)
<u>/s/ Shelee M. T. Kimura</u> Shelee M. T. Kimura	President & Chief Executive Officer of Hawaiian Electric and Director of Hawaiian Electric (Principal Executive Officer of Hawaiian Electric)
<u>/s/ Scott T. DeGhetto</u> Scott T. DeGhetto	Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer of HEI (Principal Financial Officer of HEI)
<u>/s/ Bruce K. Tamashiro</u> Bruce K. Tamashiro	Controller of HEI (Principal Accounting Officer of HEI)
<u>/s/ Paul K. Ito</u> Paul K. Ito	Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer of Hawaiian Electric (Principal Financial Officer of Hawaiian Electric)
<u>/s/ Shannon K. Asato</u> Shannon K. Asato	Controller of Hawaiian Electric (Principal Accounting Officer of Hawaiian Electric)
<u>/s/ James A. Ajello</u> James A. Ajello	Director of Hawaiian Electric

Signature	Title
<div>/s/ Celeste A. Connors</div> <div>Celeste A. Connors</div>	Director of HEI
<div>/s/ Thomas B. Fargo</div> <div>Thomas B. Fargo</div>	Chair of the Board of Directors of HEI
<div>/s/ Elisia K. Flores</div> <div>Elisia K. Flores</div>	Director of HEI
<div>/s/ Peggy Y. Fowler</div> <div>Peggy Y. Fowler</div>	Director of HEI
<div>/s/ Timothy E. Johns</div> <div>Timothy E. Johns</div>	Chair of the Board of Directors of Hawaiian Electric
<div>/s/ Micah A. Kāne</div> <div>Micah A. Kāne</div>	Director of HEI
<div>/s/ Mary E. Kipp</div> <div>Mary E. Kipp</div>	Director of Hawaiian Electric
<div>/s/ William James Scilacci, Jr.</div> <div>William James Scilacci, Jr.</div>	Director of HEI
<div>/s/ Toby B. Taniguchi</div> <div>Toby B. Taniguchi</div>	Director of Hawaiian Electric

**AMENDMENT 2024-1 TO THE
HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC INDUSTRIES RETIREMENT SAVINGS PLAN**

This amendment to the Hawaiian Electric Industries Retirement Savings Plan (the "Plan" or "HEIRS Plan") is made to clarify the Catch-up Contribution limits for participants who attain ages 60, 61 and 63. This amendment is effective January 1, 2025.

Effective January 1, 2025, Section 3.2(b) is amended to state in its entirety as follows:

Section 3.2(b) Dollar Limit on Catch-up Contributions.

No catch-up eligible Participant shall be permitted to make Catch-up Contributions during any calendar year in excess of the amount permitted under Section 414(v)(2)(B)(i) of the Code, as adjusted for cost-of-living increases, excluding any increase in the applicable dollar limitation for Participants who attain ages 60, 61 and 63 in such year, as permitted by the amendment to Code section 414(v) under section 109 of SECURE 2.0.

TO RECORD the adoption of this Amendment 2024-1, Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc. has executed this document November 30, 2024.

HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC INDUSTRIES, INC.

By /s/ Kurt Murao
Its Vice President – Legal & Administration
and Corporate Secretary

**SEVENTH AMENDMENT TO TRUST AGREEMENT AMONG
HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC INDUSTRIES, INC. AND AMERICAN SAVINGS BANK, F.S.B.
AND
FIDELITY MANAGEMENT TRUST COMPANY**

THIS SEVENTH AMENDMENT TO THE TRUST AGREEMENT AMONG HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC INDUSTRIES, INC., AMERICAN SAVINGS BANK, F.S.B. (ASB) AND FIDELITY MANAGEMENT TRUST COMPANY (the "Trust Agreement" and formerly the "Master Trust Agreement") (the "Seventh Amendment") is made and entered into as of midnight on December 31, 2024 (the "Effective Date"), by and among Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc., American Savings Bank, F.S.B. and Fidelity Management Trust Company (the "Trustee");

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, the Trustee, Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc., and American Savings Bank, F.S.B. heretofore entered into a master trust agreement for the Hawaiian Electric Industries Retirement Savings Plan (the "HEIRS Plan") and the American Savings Bank 401(k) Plan, dated as of September 4, 2012, and amended by a First Amendment, effective March 1, 2015, by a Second Amendment, effective January 1, 2018, by a Third Amendment, effective July 1, 2018, by a Fourth Amendment, effective June 26, 2019, by a Fifth Amendment, effective March 1, 2020, by a Sixth Amendment, effective January 1, 2023, and further amended by letters of direction that were executed by the Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc., American Savings Bank, F.S.B. and the Trustee and that specifically state that both parties intend and agree that each such letter of direction shall constitute an amendment;

WHEREAS, as of the Effective Date, American Savings Bank, F.S.B. is removed as a party to the Master Trust Agreement, and as a result as of the Effective Date the master trust is converted to a single trust;

WHEREAS, in accordance with the removal of American Savings Bank, F.S.B. as a party to the Master Trust Agreement, as of the Effective Date the American Savings Bank 401(k) Plan is removed from the Trust Agreement; and

WHEREAS, the parties now desire to amend the Trust Agreement as provided for in Section 13 thereof;

NOW THEREFORE, in consideration of the above premises, the parties hereby amend the Trust Agreement as of the Effective Date, as follows:

- (1) Replacing any and all references to "Master Trust Agreement" or "Master Trust" with "Trust Agreement" and "Trust", respectively.
- (2) Removing any and all references to "American Savings Bank, F.S.B." throughout.
- (3) Removing any and all references to the "American Savings Bank 401(k) Plan" throughout.
- (4) Restating the First WHEREAS clause to read as follows:

WHEREAS, the Sponsor is the sponsor of the Hawaiian Electric Industries Retirement Savings Plan, as amended from time to time (the "Plan"); and

(5) Removing the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 8th WHEREAS clauses in their entirety.

(6) Amending Section 1, Definitions, to restate subsection "(a) 'Administrator'" in its entirety as follows:

(a) "Administrator"

"Administrator" means HEI with respect to the Plan or such other committee, individual or entity that is so designated by the terms of the Plan. The Sponsor shall notify the Trustee in writing of any change in the Administrator.

(7) Amending Section 1, Definitions, to remove subsection "(d) 'ASB 401(k) Plan'" in its entirety, and re-letter all subsequent subsections accordingly.

(8) Amending Section 1, Definitions, to restate subsection "(ee), 'Plan'" in its entirety as follows:

(ee) "Plan"

"Plan" means the HEIRS Plan, as it may be amended from time to time (the "Plan").

(9) Amending Section 1, Definitions, to restate subsection "(kk), 'Trust'" in its entirety as follows:

(kk) "Trust"

"Trust" means the Hawaiian Electric Industries Retirement Savings Plan Trust, being the trust maintained by the Sponsor and the Trustee pursuant to the provisions of this Agreement.

(10) Amending Section 3, Exclusive Benefit and Reversion of Sponsor Contributions, to remove the phrase "allocable to a Plan" from the first sentence thereof.

(11) Amending Section 4, Disbursements, to restate the last sentence thereof in its entirety as follows:

The Trustee shall not be required to make any disbursement in excess of the net realizable value of the assets of the Trust at the time of the disbursement.

(12) Amending subsection (b) (regarding "Available Investment Options") of Section 5, Investment of Trust, to remove from the first sentence thereof the words "with respect to the Plan."

(13) Amending Section 6, Recordkeeping and Administrative Services to Be Performed, to remove subsection (f), "Allocation of Interests," in its entirety.

(14) Amending Section 20, General, to remove subsection (b), "Delegation by Participating Employer," in its entirety.

(15) Amending Section 24, Plan Qualification, to remove the second paragraph thereof in its entirety.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have caused this Seventh Amendment to be executed by their duly authorized officers as set forth below. By signing below, the undersigned represent that they are authorized to execute this document on behalf of the respective parties. Notwithstanding any contradictory provision of the Trust Agreement, each party may rely without duty of inquiry on the foregoing representation. The Sponsor acknowledges that this Seventh Amendment may contain service and/or compensation information intended by the Trustee to satisfy the disclosure requirements of Department of Labor regulation section 2550.408b-2(c)(1).

HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC INDUSTRIES, INC. FIDELITY MANAGEMENT TRUST
AND AMERICAN SAVINGS BANK, FSB COMPANY

BY: HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC INDUSTRIES,
INC. PENSION INVESTMENT COMMITTEE

By: /s/ Scott Seu 12/31/2024 By: /s/ Jayant Kacholiya 1/9/2025
Authorized Signatory Date Authorized Signatory Date

Name: Scott Seu

Title: Chairman

By: /s/ Kurt Murao 12/31/2024
Authorized Signatory Date

Name: Kurt Murao

Title: Secretary

12/3/2024

Letter Amendment to Change Investment Options with respect to the plan(s) specified below (the "Plan(s)")

Legal Plan Name (as specified in the service agreement)	Fidelity Plan Number	Plan Type (reference only)
Hawaiian Electric Industries Retirement Savings Plan	56566	Qualified Plan
American Savings Bank 401(k) Plan	75615	Qualified Plan

This letter, along with its attachments (collectively, the "Letter"), relates to the Plans and is made pursuant to the Master Trust Agreement for the Plans entered into between Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc. and American Savings Bank, F.S.B (collectively and individually, the "Sponsor") and Fidelity Management Trust Company ("Fidelity") dated as of September 4, 2012 (the "Agreement"), and amended by a First Amendment effective March 1, 2015, by a Second Amendment effective January 1, 2018, by a Third Amendment effective July 1, 2018, by a Fourth Amendment effective June 26, 2019, by a Fifth Amendment effective March 1, 2020, by a Sixth Amendment effective January 1, 2023, and further amended by letters of direction executed by Sponsor and Fidelity which specifically state that both parties intend and agree that each such letter of direction shall constitute an amendment to the Agreement. Sponsor and Fidelity (the "Parties") intend and agree that this Letter shall constitute a further amendment to the Agreement to the extent the direction contained herein modifies the investment options available under the Plans.

Direction. Sponsor hereby (i) directs Fidelity to act in accordance with the following attachments, and (ii) acknowledges its receipt and understanding of, and agreement with, all included terms and disclosures:

- **Attachment A - Summary of Additions to Plan Investments**
- **Attachment B - Summary of Removed Plan Investment(s)**
- **Attachment C - Additional Terms and Disclosures**
- **Attachment D - Strategy to Communicate Changes**

Sponsor Affirmation. Sponsor affirms that the Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc. Pension Investment Committee (the "Named Fiduciary") (i) is capable of evaluating investment risks independently, and (ii) has exercised independent judgment for all decisions concerning the Plans' investment line-up and investment strategies, including, but not limited to, evaluations of information provided by Fidelity or its affiliates.

Time is of the Essence. Sponsor must deliver this signed Letter to Fidelity on or before 12/13/2024. Upon receipt of Sponsor's properly signed Letter, Fidelity will begin implementation.

Authorization. The undersigned represent that they are authorized to execute this Letter on behalf of the respective parties. The Parties may rely without duty of inquiry on the foregoing representation.

Importance of Review. The Named Fiduciary will promptly review any reports Fidelity may from time to time provide, including reports posted to Plan Sponsor Workstation, and notify Fidelity as soon as it becomes aware of any errors and/or omissions.

Sponsor understands that Fidelity (i) is available to discuss and explain any of the terms herein before Sponsor provides the completed form to Fidelity, and (ii) will remain available to review the actions taken based on the directions provided.

Sponsor recognizes the importance of changes to a Plan's investment choices and the significant risks (financial and otherwise) associated with any incorrect actions in this regard. Sponsor confirms that it (i) has read this Letter fully, (ii) has sought clarification to the extent necessary, and (iii) understands its terms. Sponsor is responsible for any incomplete, inaccurate or inconsistent information supplied to Fidelity by Sponsor, its consultants or other designees.

Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc. and American Savings Bank, F.S.B.

By: Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc. Pension Investment Committee

By: /s/ Scott W. H. Seu By: /s/ Kurt K. Murao

(Signature of Authorized Individual) (Signature of Authorized Individual)

Name: Scott W. H. Seu Name: Kurt K. Murao

Title: Chairman Title: Secretary

Date: 12/5/2024 Date: 12/5/2024

A copy of the Letter will be returned to Sponsor after it has been countersigned by Fidelity.

Agreed to and accepted by:

Fidelity Management Trust Company

By: /s/ Kevin Wright

(Signature of Fidelity Authorized Individual)

Name: Kevin Wright

(Printed Name)

Title: Director

Date: 12/12/24

Attachment A - Summary of Additions to Plan Investments

A. Added Investment

The fund listed below will be added after 4:00 PM ET on the business day immediately preceding the Live Date.

Plan #	Live Date	Ticker/Cusip	Legal Fund Name	Fidelity Code	Redemption/Short-Term Trading Fees
56566	02/07/2025	GSUKX	Goldman Sachs International Equity Income Fund Class R6	OLE6	N/A
75615	02/07/2025	GSUKX	Goldman Sachs International Equity Income Fund Class R6	OLE6	N/A

References to "Fidelity Codes" in this document are used to identify the fund on Fidelity's system and Fidelity is not requesting Sponsor to confirm such codes.

Because of the number of funds/options available and the similarity among many of their names, the possibility for oversight or error is high. Fidelity requires therefore that you take the time to confirm the exact fund/investment name, share class, Ticker/CUSIP, the timing of the additions, and all other information specified above and indicate that you have confirmed that each investment option specified is correct after a word-for-word check.

Please initial here to confirm the above additions: ACM

B. Restrictions

All added investment options will be opened for all money-in and money-out, Rebalance, Investment Election transactions, and will not be restricted from any transaction.

Please initial here to confirm the above restriction(s): ACM

C. Investment-Specific Acknowledgments

1. **Sponsor Electronic Prospectus Delivery Election.** In lieu of receiving a printed copy of the prospectus for each Fidelity and Non-Fidelity Mutual Fund selected by the Named Fiduciary as a Plan investment option or short-term investment fund, Sponsor hereby consents to receiving such documents electronically. The Named Fiduciary shall access each prospectus as described below after receiving notice from Fidelity that a current version is available online at a website maintained by Fidelity or its affiliate. Sponsor, on behalf of itself or the Named Fiduciary, as applicable, acknowledges that on the effective date of this Letter, prospectuses are on Fidelity NetBenefits at <https://nb.fidelity.com/public/nb/401k/home/library>. Fidelity may from time to time notify the Named Fiduciary or Sponsor as applicable that prospectuses are available at alternative website locations. Sponsor on behalf of itself or the Named Fiduciary, as applicable, represents that it has accessed each such prospectus by the effective date. In the event a prospectus for a Plan investment option cannot be accessed, the Named Fiduciary will contact Fidelity to receive (or if applicable to ensure Named Fiduciary's receipt of) the prospectus. Fees paid directly to any Fidelity affiliate by non-Fidelity mutual fund vendors will be posted and updated quarterly on Plan Sponsor Webstation at <http://psw.fidelity.com> or a successor site.

Please initial here to confirm and agree to the above Investment-Specific Acknowledgments: ACM

Attachment B - Summary of Removed Plan Investment(s)

A. Removed Investments and Mapping

As indicated in the chart below, the Plans specified will be (i) redirecting future contributions, or (ii) reallocating the balances in frozen funds in the Plans (whether frozen within this or a previous direction), or (iii) both. "Redirecting" means freezing and redirecting contributions with respect to the "**From**" fund specified. "Reallocating" means transferring fund balances from the "**From**" fund specified to the "**To**" fund specified.

Redirecting and Reallocating will become effective as of the market close (generally 4:00 PM ET) on the applicable dates specified below.

Plan #	Indicate "Redirection", "Reallocation" or "Both"	Re-Direct Trade Date	Re- Allocate Trade Date	Fidelity (FROM) Code & Ticker/ Cusip	From Legal Name		To Legal Name	Fidelity (TO) Code & Ticker/ Cusip	Redemption/ Short-Term Trading Fees on From Fund
56566	Both	2/7/2025	2/7/2025	OFAI MSIQX	Morgan Stanley Institutional Fund, Inc. International Equity Portfolio Class I]	Goldman Sachs International Equity Income Fund Class R6	OLE6 GSUKX	N/A
75615	Both	2/7/2025	2/7/2025	OFAI MSIQX	Morgan Stanley Institutional Fund, Inc. International Equity Portfolio Class I]	Goldman Sachs International Equity Income Fund Class R6	OLE6 GSUKX	N/A

References to Fidelity "Codes" in this document are used to identify the fund on Fidelity's system and Fidelity is not requesting Sponsor to confirm such codes.

Because of the number of funds/options available and the similarity among many of their names, the possibility for oversight or error is high. Fidelity requires therefore that you take the time to confirm the exact fund/investment name, share class, Ticker/CUSIP, the timing of the changes, and all other information specified above and indicate that you have confirmed that each investment option specified is correct after a word-for-word check.

Please initial here to confirm: ACM

B. Restrictions

1. All of the "**From Fund**" investment options will be closed for all money-in and money-out transactions and will be restricted from all transactions.

Please initial here to confirm above restriction(s): ACM

Attachment C - Additional Terms and Disclosures

I. Additions To Plan Investment(s)

A. Performance

Fund Performance will be made available to Plan Participants on NetBenefits and on Statements and is also available through a Customer Service Representative. Fidelity displays certain investment-performance-related and holdings-based data for investment products on NetBenefits that may be based on data received from various third-party sources including but not limited to Morningstar, LLC, investment managers, trustees or plan sponsors. Depending on such source and type of underlying data and the particular investment product, information may not be available or updated on NetBenefits for several days after receipt; for custom investment options where past performance is not available, at least thirty days may be required for performance history to be generated and calculated.

The following Standard Performance will be made available, where applicable

- 1, 3, 5, 10 Year Average Annual
- Life Of Fund Average Annual
- 3 Month Cumulative
- Year-To-Date Cumulative
- 52 Week High
- 52 Week Low

B. Distribution And Fee Redemption Methodology

The new funds will be added to the redemption methods for all withdrawals, loans and/or fee processing, as currently provided in the Agreement and Plan Administration Manual.

- For redemption methods and/or fee processing using hierarchal method, the new funds will be added in the last position and/or,
- For redemption methods and/or fee processing using a pro-rata method, the new funds will be added to the list.

II. Removed Plan Investment(s)

A. Liquidations

All assets will be liquidated and processed as a cash transaction.

B. Fidelity Personalized Planning & Advice ("FPP&A")

For Plans 56566 and 75615, which has elected FPP&A, SAI, which serves as discretionary investment manager for certain electing Participants, will (as soon as administratively feasible after the fund action effective date) rebalance Participant account balances among the offerings in the new investment line-up, excluding any assets identified in the FPP&A terms and conditions as excluded from the advisory service.

C. **Real Time Traded Stock Restrictions**

The **Hawaiian Electric Industries Retirement Savings Plan (56566)** and **American Savings Bank 401(k) Plan (75615)** offers Real Time Traded Stock. Exchanges out of **HEI Common Stock (RT3L)** and **HEI Common Stock (RT3N)** into funds listed in the "From Fund" column above will be restricted after 4:00 PM ET on **02/06/2025**.

All Good Till Cancelled (GTC) sells involving **HEI Common Stock (RT3L)** and **HEI Common Stock (RT3N)** where the proceeds are to be used to purchase shares of funds listed in the "From Fund" column above will be cancelled after 4:00 PM ET on **02/06/2025**.

All Good Till Cancelled (GTC) buys involving **HEI Common Stock (RT3L)** and **HEI Common Stock (RT3N)** that are to be funded by a sale of shares of funds listed in the "From Fund" column above will be cancelled after 4:00 PM ET on **02/07/2025**.

Please notify your Fidelity Implementation Project Manager if you have any questions regarding the above Additional Terms and Disclosures.

Attachment D - Strategy to Communicate Changes

Sponsor requests that Fidelity draft the fund change notification for the Named Fiduciary's review and approval. The Named Fiduciary has confirmed that all status codes should be included with the fund change notifications. Fidelity will distribute the approved fund change notification electronically, via email and NetBenefits and via print to Participants for whom electronic delivery cannot occur. Communications will be sent out at least 30 days prior to the earliest effective date unless otherwise directed by the Named Fiduciary or unless the Named Fiduciary fails to approve notification with sufficient time for Fidelity to so distribute. The Named Fiduciary has considered whether the directions herein implicate the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and, to the extent implicated, has determined that any applicable requirements have been or will be satisfied.

Please notify your Fidelity Service Team if you have any questions regarding this section.

7
Fidelity Confidential
Project
Number W614245-
04NOV24

**HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC INDUSTRIES, INC. SECURITIES TRADING COMPLIANCE PROGRAM RE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933
AND
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

Amended: March 22, 2023

In order to take an active role in the prevention of insider trading violations by its officers, directors, employees and other related individuals, Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc. (the "Company"), has adopted the following policies and procedures:

I. ADOPTION OF INSIDER TRADING POLICY

The Company has adopted the Insider Trading Policy attached as Exhibit A (the "Policy"), which prohibits trading in the Company's securities (HEI Common Stock, HECO preferred stock and HECO bonds) while in possession of material, nonpublic information regarding the Company ("Inside Information"). The Policy covers every director, officer and employee of HEI and each of its subsidiaries, as well as their spouses, minor children, adult family members sharing the same household and any other person over whom the officer, director or employee exercises substantial control over his, her or its securities trading decisions ("Family Members").

II. ADDENDUM TO INSIDER TRADING POLICY

Additional restrictions on trading HEI securities apply to directors, officers and certain designated employees and their Family Members, as well as any trust or other estate in which such individual has a substantial beneficial interest or as to which he or she serves as trustee or in a similar fiduciary capacity. These policies are set forth in the Addendum to the Policy, which HEI makes available to the directors, officers and designated employees who are subject to the additional restrictions.

III. APPOINTMENT OF COMPLIANCE OFFICER

The Company has appointed Kurt Murao, Executive Vice President, General Counsel, CAO and Corporate Secretary, as the Company's Securities Trading Compliance Officer (the "Compliance Officer").

IV. DUTIES OF COMPLIANCE OFFICER

The duties of the Compliance Officer shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

- A. Considering all requests for preclearance of transactions involving HEI securities by those individuals listed on Exhibits A and B of the Addendum to the Policy in order to determine compliance with the Policy, the Addendum, Section 16 of the Exchange Act, and Rule 144 promulgated under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.
 - B. Preparing and filing Section 16 reports (Forms 3, 4 and 5) for all Section 16 Individuals (as defined in the Addendum).
-

- C. Serving as the designated recipient at the Company of copies of reports filed with the SEC by Section 16 Individuals.
- D. Providing periodic reminders to all Section 16 Individuals regarding their obligations to report.
- E. Performing periodic cross-checks of available materials, which may include Forms 3, 4 and 5, Form 144, officers and directors questionnaires, and reports received from the Company's stock transfer agent or the HEIRS record keepers, to monitor trading activity by officers, directors and others who have, or may have, access to material nonpublic information.
- F. Circulating the Policy (and/or a summary thereof) to all directors and employees, on an annual basis; circulating the Addendum to all directors, officers and employees subject to the Addendum, on an annual basis; and providing the Policy, Addendum and other appropriate materials, as applicable, to new officers, directors and others who have, or may have, access to Inside Information.
- G. Reporting to the HEI Board of Directors with respect to the implementation of the HEI Securities Trading Compliance Program.

V. Reporting of Violations

The Policy and the Addendum both state that if directors, officers or employees know or have reason to believe that the Company's policies with respect to insider trading have been or may be violated, they should bring the actual or potential violation to the attention of the Compliance Officer.

VI. Questions

The Policy and the Addendum both encourage anyone with questions to contact the Compliance Officer, Kurt Murao at 543-5884.

HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC INDUSTRIES, INC. INSIDER TRADING POLICY
Amended: March 6, 2020

General Statement of Policy: All directors, officers and employees are prohibited from buying and selling HEI securities, and advising ("tipping") others who may buy or sell HEI securities, when such persons are in possession of material, nonpublic information regarding the Company; provided, however, directors, officers and employees may purchase or sell HEI securities when in possession of material, nonpublic information regarding the Company if such purchase or sale is made pursuant to a Rule 10b5-1 Plan executed by the director, officer or employee when not in possession of material, nonpublic information regarding the Company.

To whom does this policy apply?

The restrictions set forth in this Policy apply to all officers, directors and employees of HEI and its operating subsidiaries, wherever located, and to their spouses, minor children, adult family members sharing the same household and any other person or entity over whom the officer, director or employee exercises substantial control over his, her or its securities trading decisions.

This Policy also applies to any trust or other estate in which an officer, director or employee has a substantial beneficial interest or as to which he or she serves as trustee or in a similar fiduciary capacity. Additional restrictions on trading HEI securities apply to directors, officers and certain designated employees. These policies are set forth in the Addendum to the Insider Trading Policy, which HEI makes available to everyone who is subject to these additional restrictions.

What is Material Information?

Trading in securities while in the possession of inside information is not a basis for liability unless the information is "material." "Material information" is defined as information, both positive and negative, for which there is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable investor would consider such information important in making his or her investment decisions, or information that likely would affect the price of a company's stock. Information can be material even if it relates to future, speculative or contingent events and even if it is significant only when considered in combination with publicly available information. It is important to remember that materiality will be judged with the benefit of hindsight, which is always 20/20.

As a practical matter, it is sometimes difficult to determine whether inside information is material. Although there is no precise, generally accepted definition of materiality, information is likely to be "material" if it relates to:

- Unpublished operating or financial results or forecasts, including earnings or sales results or forecasts
 - Changes in dividend payments
 - Public or private offerings of debt or common stock
 - Significant writedowns and additions to reserves for bad debt
 - Changes in analyst recommendations or debt ratings
-

- Expansion or curtailment of operations
- Proposals or agreements with major customers, or obtaining or losing important contracts
- Criminal charges or material civil litigation or government investigations
- Significant disputes with major suppliers or customers
- Major labor disputes including strikes or lockouts
- Mergers, acquisitions, tender offers, joint ventures or significant changes in assets
- Major changes in accounting methods, changes in auditors, or notification that the Company can no longer rely on an audit report
- Changes in control of the Company or extraordinary management developments
- Bankruptcy or insolvency
- Significant cybersecurity incident and/or data breach

"Inside" information could be material because of its expected effect on the price of HEI Common Stock, the stock of another company not related to HEI, or the stock of several such companies. Moreover, the resulting prohibition against the misuse of inside information includes not only restrictions on trading in HEI Common Stock, but restrictions on trading in the stock of such other companies affected by the inside information.

What is Nonpublic Information?

In order for information to qualify as "inside" information it must be "nonpublic." Information is considered to be nonpublic unless it has been adequately disclosed to the public, which means that the information must be publicly disseminated and sufficient time must have passed for the securities markets to digest the information.

It is important to note that information is not necessarily public merely because it has been discussed in the press, which will sometimes report rumors. You should assume that information is nonpublic, unless you can point to its official release by the Company, such as disclosure by filing of an SEC Form 10-Q, Form 10-K, Form 8-K or other report with the SEC or disclosure by press release to a national business and financial wire service (such as Dow Jones or Reuters), a national news service, or a national newspaper (such as The Wall Street Journal). The circulation of rumors or "talk on the street," even if accurate, widespread and reported in the media, does not constitute public disclosure. Similarly, only disclosing part of the information does not constitute public dissemination. So long as any material portion of the "inside" information has yet to be publicly disclosed, the information is deemed "nonpublic".

You may not attempt to "beat the market" by trading simultaneously with, or shortly after, the official release of material information. Although there is no fixed period for how long it takes the market to absorb information, out of prudence a person aware of material nonpublic information should refrain from any trading activity until the second trading day following its official release.

Notwithstanding these timing guidelines, it is illegal for you to trade while in possession of material nonpublic information, including situations in which you are aware of major developments that have not yet been publicly announced by the Company.

What Transactions Are Covered by this Policy?

Trading includes purchases and sales of stock, derivative securities such as put and call options and convertible debentures or preferred stock, and debt securities.

- HEIRS, ASB 401(k) Plan, and DRIP. The Company considers the scheduled purchase of shares under the Hawaiian Electric Industries Retirement Savings ("HEIRS") Plan, the American Savings Bank 401(k) (ASB 401(k)) Plan, or Dividend Reinvestment and Stock Purchase Plan ("DRIP") to be exempt from the policy since the price does not vary with the market but is fixed by the terms of the option agreement in the case of stock options and the purchase of shares under HEIRS, ASB 401(k) and reinvestment of dividends or purchase of additional shares under DRIP is pursuant to a predetermined election. Periodic discretionary purchases under HEIRS, ASB 401(k), or DRIP during the calendar year are not exempt. Thus, the trading restrictions in this Policy do not apply to purchases of Company stock in HEIRS resulting from periodic contributions of money to the plan pursuant to payroll deduction elections. The trading restrictions do apply, however, to elections made under HEIRS and ASB 401(k) to (a) increase or decrease the percentage of periodic contributions that will be allocated to the Company stock fund, (b) make an intra-plan transfer of an existing account balance into or out of the Company stock fund, (c) borrow money against a plan account if the loan will result in a liquidation of some or all of a Company stock fund balance, and (d) pre-pay a plan loan if the pre-payment will result in allocation of loan proceeds to the Company stock fund.

- Stock Plans. The trading restrictions in this Policy do not apply to exercises of stock options where no Company common stock is sold in the market to fund the option exercise price or related taxes. The trading restrictions do apply, however, to sales of Company common stock received upon the exercise of options in which the proceeds are used to fund the option exercise price (i.e., a cashless exercise of options) or related taxes. In addition, the sale of any such shares (including sales in connection with "broker-assisted exercises" of stock options and stock appreciation rights) is not exempt and is therefore governed by the above restrictions. Likewise, at the time that shares of restricted stock vest and become unrestricted, this policy applies and such shares become governed by the above restrictions.

What is Tipping?

It is illegal and a violation of this policy to convey material nonpublic information to another ("tipping") if you know or have reason to believe that the person will misuse such information by trading in securities or passing such information to others who trade. This applies regardless of whether the "tippee" is related to the insider or is an entity, such as a trust or a corporation, and regardless of whether you receive any monetary benefit from the tippee.

Avoid Speculation; Pledging and Hedging Prohibited

Those subject to this Insider Trading Policy may not trade in options, warrants, puts and calls or similar instruments on Company securities or sell Company securities "short." In addition, you may not hold Company securities in margin accounts or pledge Company securities. Investing in Company securities provides an opportunity to share in the future growth of the Company.

Investment in the Company and sharing in the growth of the Company, however, does not mean short-range speculation based on fluctuations in the market. Such activities may put the personal

gain of the director, officer or employee in conflict with the best interests of the Company and its shareholders. A cashless exercise of an option granted under a Company compensation plan is not considered a short sale, but, as noted above, such activity is considered a trade and is subject to the restrictions discussed in this Policy and other applicable Company policies.

In addition, those subject to this Insider Trading Policy may not engage (directly or indirectly) in hedging transactions, or otherwise engage in transactions that hedge or offset, or are designed to hedge or offset, any decrease in the market value of Company securities. Hedging transactions include (but are not limited to) collars, equity swaps[, exchange funds] and prepaid variable forward sale contracts. Hedging transactions may allow a director, officer or other employee to continue to own Company securities, but without the full risks and rewards of ownership. This may lead to the director, officer or other employee no longer having the same objectives as the Company's other shareholders.

What should I do if a securities analyst, the media or someone else asks me questions regarding material nonpublic information?

The SEC's Regulation FD prohibits the selective disclosure of material nonpublic information to securities market professionals and investors. Regulation FD requires that any disclosure of material nonpublic information must be made by simultaneous broad dissemination. Accordingly, the following procedures should be followed in handling inquiries from the media, stock exchanges, securities analysts and other outside parties regarding HEI.

Only those employees who have been specifically authorized to do so may answer questions about or disclose information concerning HEI. Only specifically designated spokespersons should deal with inquiries from the media, stock exchanges and others regarding rumors, unusual trading activity, acquisitions and other material information. The President and CEO will designate official spokespersons from time to time. Inquiries from the financial media (or NYSE) should be referred to the HEI Manager, Investor Relations; inquiries from the SEC should be referred to the President and CEO.

Those employees who interact with the media, analysts and the stock exchanges should refer any inquiries concerning material information to the spokesperson designated above. If such inquiries are made to directors, officers or employees of HEI (other than a designated spokesperson), the following response generally will be appropriate:

"As to these types of matters, the HEI spokesperson is the HEI Manager, Investor Relations or the President and CEO. If there is any comment, he or she would be the one to speak with."

Care should be taken not to make statements such as, "there is or the company knows of no corporate development." Even if HEI has no material non-public information at the time such a statement is made, by making such a statement, it may be undertaking an affirmative disclosure obligation if the facts change, and also may make reliance on a "no comment" policy considerably more difficult in the future.

What is a 10b5-1 trading plan?

Notwithstanding the prohibition against insider trading, Rule 10b5-1 and Company policy permit directors and employees to trade in Company securities regardless of their awareness of inside information if the transaction is made pursuant to a pre-arranged trading plan that was entered into when the director or employee was not in possession of material nonpublic information and complies with Rule 10b5-1 requirements. Company policy requires trading plans to be written.

An employee who wishes to enter into or amend a trading plan must submit the trading plan to the Company's Securities Trading Compliance Officer (HEI Vice President – Legal & Administration and Corporate Secretary) for approval prior to the adoption or amendment of the trading plan. Trading plans may not be adopted or amended when the employee is in possession of material nonpublic information about the Company. An employee may adopt, amend or replace his or her trading plan only during periods when trading is permitted in accordance with this Policy and only with the approval of the Company's Securities Trading Compliance Officer. Changes to the 10b5-1 trading plan should be made on the basis of demonstrated need (e.g., termination of service). Questions regarding 10b5-1 trading plans should be addressed to the Company's Securities Trading Compliance Officer.

What are the penalties for insider trading?

The consequences of an insider trading violation can be devastating, and can ruin both your professional and personal life. The SEC researches any suspicious trading, and does not care if you are trading 10,000 shares or 10 shares. NO EMPLOYEE IS EXEMPT FROM AN SEC INVESTIGATION AND PENALTIES! In addition, criminal cases may be brought by prosecutors, and non-criminal civil actions may be brought by private individuals. A person can be subject to some or all of the penalties below even if he or she does not personally benefit from the violation (i.e., if the violation only involved passing the information to someone else, called a "tippee").

Some of the possible penalties for individuals who trade on inside information include:

- **jail sentences of up to 20 years**
- **return of profits**
- **finest for the person who committed the violation of up to \$5,000,000 and civil penalties of up to three times the profit gained or loss avoided, whether or not the person actually benefited**
- **finest for the employer or other controlling person (anyone with power to influence or control the activities of another person), such as a supervisor, of up to the greater of \$1,275,000 or three times the amount of the profit gained or loss avoided.**

In addition, a violation of these insider trading restrictions can be expected to result in serious disciplinary action by the Company, which may include dismissal of the person involved.

Examples of possible insider trading violations.

When most people think of insider trading, names associated with Wall Street come to mind. However, anyone can be found guilty of insider trading. Following are five examples of conduct that would be considered insider trading:

- The HEI President holds a meeting of senior employees three weeks prior to the end of the quarter and presents slides showing that it will be a very profitable quarter. An employee in attendance at the meeting anticipates that the stock price will go up when the quarterly earnings are made public, and buys 50 shares prior to the public announcement. The employee then sells the 50 shares shortly after the public announcement of quarterly earnings and makes a profit. The insider trading violation occurred when the employee purchased the shares using nonpublic information. The violation would not have occurred if the employee had waited to purchase the shares until the third business day after the quarterly earnings had been made public.
- Your child is starting college and you need money for the tuition. You decide to sell 500 shares of stock that you acquired under the HEIRS 401-K Plan. Two weeks

after you sell, the stock price drops because of very bad news about the Company. You were told about the bad news at a staff meeting before you sold your stock and before the information was publicly announced. The insider trading violation occurred when you sold stock at a time when you had material, nonpublic information, even though this was not the reason why you sold your shares. The SEC is not interested in why you sold your stock and will prosecute you because of what you knew at the time your sale took place. Your intention does not matter to the SEC.

- You mention to your brother-in-law at a family picnic that the Company is about to buy another large Hawaii company next month. Your brother-in-law purchases 100 shares of HEI stock before the purchase is publicly announced, and sells the shares for a big profit after the announcement. The insider trading violation occurred when your brother-in-law purchased the HEI shares based on nonpublic material information. The SEC will not only investigate your brother-in-law for his obvious insider trading violation, but can also fine you for up to three (3) times the profit made on this transaction. This is an example of a "tipper"/"tippee" violation.
- Through the course of your job, you discover that a large customer of the Company is about to declare bankruptcy, but it has not yet been announced to the public. You own 1,000 shares of this customer's stock which you immediately sell prior to the public announcement of the bankruptcy. After the bankruptcy the stock price of the other company falls drastically, but you avoided a loss by selling before the announcement. The insider trading violation occurred when you sold your stock in the customer's company based on material nonpublic information, and, among other penalties, you can be fined up to three (3) times the *loss avoided*. *The obligation to not engage in insider trading extends to any material nonpublic information you may learn about any publicly traded company.*
- You are an Engineer in the Transmission and Distribution Planning Department and are considering retiring. You were not specifically informed that there was a cybersecurity incident impacting the power grid, but you were made aware of enough information to infer that a significant incident occurred. You realize your 401(k) is heavily invested in company stock, and you become concerned of the adverse effect this would have on your retirement portfolio once the announcement of the cyber incident is made. You immediately contact Fidelity to re-allocate your 401(k) investments to decrease your percentage of contributions that is allocated to the Company stock fund. Although you learned of the incident through indirect means, you were in possession of material non-public information prior to the announcement of the cybersecurity incident. The insider trading violation occurred when you re-allocated your 401(k) investments prior to the public announcement of the significant cybersecurity incident.

How can I protect material nonpublic information?

Material nonpublic information (and all other HEI confidential information) should be communicated only to those people who need to know it for a legitimate business purpose and who are authorized to receive the information in connection with their employment responsibilities.

The following practices should be followed to help prevent the misuse of material nonpublic information and other types of confidential information:

- Avoid discussing or even speculating about confidential matters in places where you may be overheard by people who do not have a valid need to know the information. Do not discuss confidential information with relatives or social acquaintances.
- Always put confidential documents away when not in use. Do not leave documents containing confidential information where they may be seen by persons who do not have a need to know the content of the documents.
- Do not share your computer user ID and passwords with any other person. Password- protect your computers, lock access to it when left unattended and log off when they are not in use. Use power-on passwords for laptops, personal digital assistant (PDA), smartphones and other mobile devices. Consider encryption to secure sensitive files.
- Comply with the specific terms of any confidentiality agreements of which you are aware.

What if I have any questions about insider trading restrictions or am aware of a suspected violation?

You should avoid even the appearance of impropriety with respect to trading in HEI stock or the securities of any of the companies with whom HEI or its subsidiaries does business. When there is any question as to a potential application of insider trading laws, this policy or any other restrictions on insider trading or if you know of a suspected violation of these laws or this policy, please consult the Company's Securities Trading Compliance Officer. Consulting your colleagues can have the effect of making the problem worse.

Policy Tracking Information

- A. Office of Record. HEI EVP General Counsel, Chief Administrative Officer and Corporate Secretary
- B. Date of Initial Adoption; Effective Date; Supersedes
1. July 18, 1995 - initial adoption
 2. March 6, 2020 – effective date
 3. October 31, 2018 - supersedes
- C. Necessary Reviews and Approvals.
1. HEI EVP General Counsel, Chief Administrative Officer and Corporate Secretary
 2. HEI President and CEO
 3. HEI Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee (recommend approval)
 4. HEI Board (approval required)
- D. Name of Person Who Last Updated This Policy. Sean Clark, Associate General Counsel

Addendum to Insider Trading Policy

**HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC INDUSTRIES, INC. ADDENDUM TO POLICY ON
INSIDER TRADING**

Amended: March 22, 2023

The Insider Trading Policy of Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc. (the "Company"), and applicable law, prohibit trading in the Company's securities (HEI Common Stock, HECO preferred stock and HECO bonds) while in possession of material, nonpublic information regarding the Company ("Inside Information"). The Insider Trading Policy covers every director, officer and employee of HEI and each of its subsidiaries, as well as their spouses, minor children, adult family members sharing the same household and any other person over whom the officer, director or employee exercises substantial control over his, her or its securities trading decisions. In order to take an active role in the prevention of insider trading violations by its officers, directors, and certain designated employees who have access to material nonpublic information about the Company, the Company has adopted the following policies and procedures as an Addendum to its Insider Trading Policy. This Addendum supplements the Insider Trading Policy. As discussed below, this Addendum requires preclearance of trades by those subject to it, and permits trades only during specified window periods. This Addendum also discusses obligations for certain individuals to comply with Rule 144 and Section 16. Please read this Addendum carefully.

I. DESIGNATION OF INDIVIDUALS COVERED BY THE ADDENDUM

A. Section 16 Individuals

The Company has determined that those persons listed on Exhibit A are the directors and officers who are subject to the reporting and liability provisions of Section 16 of the Exchange Act and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder ("Section 16 Individuals"). Exhibit A will be amended from time to time as appropriate to reflect the election or appointment of new directors or officers, any change in function of current officers and the resignation or departure of current directors or officers.

B. Directors and Insider Employees

The Company has determined that those employees and other persons listed on Exhibit B are subject to this Addendum because the Company believes that, in the normal course of their duties, such persons have, or are likely to have, access to Inside Information. Exhibit B may be amended from time to time. Certain persons not listed on Exhibit B may have access to Inside Information for a period of time. During such period, such persons will also be subject to this Addendum.

C. Family Members, Trusts

This Addendum also applies to the spouse, minor children, and adult family members sharing the same household of anyone identified on Exhibit A or B, and it applies to any other person over whom an individual on Exhibit A or B exercises substantial control over his, her or its security trading decisions. This Addendum will refer to any of the above as "Family Members." This Addendum also applies to any investments in Company securities by a trust or other estate in which an individual listed on Exhibit A or B has a substantial beneficial interest or as to which he or she serves as trustee or in a similar fiduciary capacity.

II. INSIDER TRADING RESTRICTIONS

Since those directors and employees listed on Exhibits A and B have, or are likely to have, access to Inside Information, the following guidelines are established for those individuals subject to this Addendum:

A. Preclearance of Trades

The Company has determined that the directors, officers and employees listed on Exhibits A and B, and any other persons designated by HEI's Securities Trading Compliance Officer as being subject to the Company's preclearance procedures (together with their Family Members, trusts and persons whose transactions are attributable to them), may not engage in any transaction in Company securities (including a stock plan transaction such as an option exercise, a gift, a loan or pledge or hedge, a contribution to a trust, or any transfer) without first complying with the Company's preclearance process. Notwithstanding the foregoing, preclearance is not required for transactions:

1. made pursuant to a prearranged Rule 10b5-1 Trading Plan adopted in accordance with the requirements of the Insider Trading Policy;
2. that are recurring payroll deductions into HEIRS 401-K HEI stock fund or ASB 401(k) Plan (initial payroll deduction, changes or cancellations require preclearance);
3. for DRIP purchases made on an automatic recurring ACH debit or payroll deduction (initial payroll deduction, changes or cancellations require preclearance); and/or
4. made pursuant to the stock option plan such as dividend equivalent rights that are not subject to the restrictions of the Insider Trading Policy.

A request for preclearance should be submitted to the Company's Securities Trading Compliance Officer at least two business days prior to commencing any trade in the Company's securities. You must obtain the approval of the Securities Trading Compliance Officer prior to proceeding with the transaction. The Securities Trading Compliance Officer shall approve the transaction unless he or she reasonably believes the transaction could be in violation of the law or this Program. After receiving permission to engage in a trade, you should either complete the trade within a reasonable period of time, or make a new trading request, but in no event consummate the trade during a blackout period or when you possess material nonpublic

information. If clearance is denied, the fact of such denial must be kept confidential by the person requesting preclearance.

Each person subject to this preclearance procedure should ensure that his or her broker is aware of his or her status as an insider of the Company and understands the Company's preclearance process and need for immediate information concerning the details of any transaction involving the Company's securities. Such person should also provide the Company with the contact information of the broker who will be handling his or her HEI stock transactions.

B. Trading HEIRS HEI Common Stock Fund or ASB 401(k) Plan HEI Common Stock Fund

Employees subject to restricted trading of HEI Common Stock are required to obtain preclearance authorization for trade requests that involve HEI Common Stock Fund under HEIRS and the ASB 401(k) Plan. These requests include transactions involving a transfer, exchange, partial voluntary withdrawal, hardship withdrawal or loan.

Before placing a trade request, you must contact the HEI Securities Trading Compliance Officer or a designated representative from the HEI General Counsel's office to confirm the open trading window and to authorize the trade request.

C. Blackout Period and Trading Window

1. **Blackout Period.** The Company prohibits those directors, officers and employees listed on Exhibits A and B and their Family Members and trusts from trading in Company securities during certain periods of each fiscal quarter. The "blackout" for such stock trades begins on the sixteenth day of the last month of each quarter and ends on the second business day after the Company releases information to the public about the prior quarter's financial results. The Company may also implement a blackout on trading at any other time because of information known to the Company and not yet disclosed to the general public. This type of event-specific blackout may apply to all insiders, or a sub-group of individuals. Anyone made aware of an event-specific blackout should not disclose the existence of the blackout to any other person.

2. **Trading Window.** The individual or entity subject to this Addendum can trade the Company's Common Stock only during the period beginning on the second business day after public disclosure of the Company's quarterly or annual financial results and continuing until the blackout period begins (the sixteenth day of the last month of each quarter).

3. **Termination of Service.** Directors, officers and employees listed on Exhibits A and B who leave employment of the Company or cease to serve as a director will be subject to these rules concerning blackout periods and trading windows until the second business day after the release of the next 10-Q or 10-K by the Company after the individual's service has terminated, or three months after service has terminated, whichever is later. In addition, if at any time

(including after the date specified by the immediately preceding sentence) the director, officer or employee listed on Exhibits A or B wishes to trade in Company securities and otherwise believes that he or she may possess material nonpublic information (for example, in the event that such individual terminates service while the Company has implemented a special blackout on trading because of information known to the Company and not yet disclosed to the general public), he or she should consult with the Securities Trading Compliance Officer.

Each individual has the personal responsibility of complying with the Insider Trading Policy, regardless of whether the Company has implemented a blackout period or a trading window. You may not trade in Company securities even during a Trading Window if you possess material, nonpublic information about the Company. Good judgment should always be exercised in connection with any trade in the Company's securities. Any questions relating to a proposed stock transaction should be directed to the Securities Trading Compliance Officer.

D. Short Sales

No individual or entity subject to this Addendum may sell Company stock that is not owned by such person at the time of the sale (a "short sale"). Also, no such person may buy or sell puts or calls with respect to the Company's stock.

E. Margin Accounts/Pledges

No individual or entity subject to this Addendum may hold shares of the Company's stock in a margin brokerage account or pledge the Company's stock as security in any transaction.

III. ADDITIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF AFFILIATES AND SECTION 16 INDIVIDUALS UNDER FEDERAL SECURITIES LAWS

A. Rule 144

Under the U.S. securities laws, HEI's affiliates (which are interpreted to include all directors and officers listed on Exhibit A) must comply with Rule 144 whenever they sell shares of HEI securities (including preferred stock and bonds). Generally, there are four requirements that must be met in order to sell shares under Rule 144. These requirements are:

1. Current public information about the Company must be available to the public (you may assume this is the case unless you are informed otherwise);
2. The amount of stock affiliates may sell during any 3-month period may not exceed 1% of the Company's outstanding shares as indicated in the most recent report published by the Company, or the average weekly trading volume for the 4 calendar weeks preceding the filing of Form 144;

3. Stock may only be sold in unsolicited broker transactions on the open market at the prevailing market price for no more than the usual and customary brokerage commission;

4. A Form 144 must be filed with the SEC before or concurrently with the placing of the sell order with the broker. No form need be filed if the number of shares of stock to be sold during any three-month period does not exceed 5,000 shares or the value of the stock does not exceed \$50,000.00. A new Form 144 must be filed if the officer or director does not sell all the securities covered by the original notice within three months after its filing, and the officer or director wishes to commence further sales.

In addition, to prevent any delays in filing due to illness or unexpected unavailability, officers and directors subject to Rule 144 are required to execute limited powers of attorney for the Form 144.

Note that, under Rule 144, any securities of the Company acquired directly or indirectly from the Company in a transaction that was not registered with the SEC under the Securities Act (restricted securities) must be held for at least six months prior to reselling such securities. There is no statutory minimum holding period for securities which were registered under the Securities Act or acquired in an open-market transaction.

B. Section 16

Section 16(b) of the Securities Exchange Act is intended to prevent the unfair use of Inside Information by directors and certain officers. Section 16(b) provides that any profit realized by a Section 16 insider (those officers and directors listed on Exhibit A) on a "short- swing" transaction (i.e. purchase and sale or sale and purchase within a period of less than six months, unless there is an applicable exemption for either transaction) is recoverable by the Company. Under Section 16, securities considered by the SEC to be beneficially owned by a Section 16 Individual include securities held in the name of a spouse or minor children, or by a relative living in the same household.

Section 16 is enforced through the reporting provisions of Section 16(a), which requires Section 16 Individuals to report their transactions in the Company's stock to the SEC and stock exchanges. Timely filing of Section 16(a) reports is crucial. The Company must identify in its proxy statement and Form 10-K those persons who failed to file reports or who filed delinquent reports in the previous year. Section 16 Individuals may also be subject to substantial monetary penalties for missing Section 16(a) filing deadlines. Required Section 16(a) reports are:

1. Form 3 -- to be filed within 10 days of the time an individual becomes a director or a Section 16 officer of the Company, even if the individual is not an owner of the Company's securities at that time;
2. Form 4 -- to be filed by the end of the second business day after a director's or Section 16 officer's beneficial ownership changes due to non-exempt transactions (i.e. open market sales or purchases);

3. Form 5 -- to be filed within 45 days of the end of the fiscal year for exempt transactions which occurred during the year or to report all transactions which should have been reported on Forms 3 or 4 which were not properly filed during the year.

In addition to preclearance of any trades, persons subject to Section 16 are required to immediately report to the HEI Securities Trading Compliance Officer any transactions in HEI securities by such person or any Family Member or trust in order to allow for timely filing of the Form 4. The report should include the date of the transaction, quantity, price, and broker through which the transaction was effected. This reporting requirement may be satisfied by sending (or having the broker send) duplicate confirmation of trades to the HEI Securities Trading Compliance Officer if such information is promptly received.

The foregoing reporting requirement is designed to enable the Company to help Section 16 Individuals to comply with their reporting obligations. Each officer and director, however, and not the Company, is personally responsible for ensuring that his or her transactions do not give rise to "short- swing" liability under Section 16 and for filing timely and accurate reports of transactions with the Securities and Exchange Commission as required.

Rule 16b-3 under the Exchange Act provides exemptions for reporting of certain employee benefit plan events on Forms 4 and 5, and including certain routine non-volitional transactions under tax-conditioned thrift, stock purchase and excess benefit plans. The vesting of most stock options, restricted stock and stock appreciation rights is also not subject to the reporting requirements.

After a person subject to Section 16 leaves employment of the Company or ceases to serve as a director, transactions in HEI securities by such person remain matchable for purposes of the short-swing profit recovery rules for six months following the last opposite way matchable transaction effected by the person while still in service with the Company.

In order to prevent any delays in filing due to illness or unexpected unavailability, Section 16 Individuals must execute limited powers of attorney for the Form 4.

IV. Reporting of Violations

If you know or have reason to believe that the Company's Insider Trading Policy or the special trading procedures described above have been or may be violated, you should bring the actual or potential violation to the attention of the Securities Trading Compliance Officer.

V. Questions

The federal securities laws are very complicated and the above information is just a summary of the laws which may be applicable to you. If you have any questions regarding the

Company's Insider Trading Policy or this Addendum, you should contact the HEI Securities Trading Compliance Officer, Kurt Murao at 543-5884 or Sean Clark at 543-5873 .

VI. Acknowledgement

All directors, officers and other employees subject to the procedures set forth in this Addendum must acknowledge their understanding of, and intent to comply with, the Company's Insider Trading Policy and this Addendum in the form attached to this Addendum.

Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc.
SUBSIDIARIES OF THE REGISTRANT

The following is a list of all direct and indirect subsidiaries of the registrant as of February 24, 2025. The state/place of incorporation or organization is noted in parentheses and subsidiaries of intermediate parent companies are designated by indentations.

Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc. (Hawaii)
Maui Electric Company, Limited (Hawaii)
Hawaii Electric Light Company, Inc. (Hawaii)
Renewable Hawaii, Inc. (Hawaii)
HE AR INTER LLC (Delaware)
 HE AR BRWR LLC (Delaware)
ASB Hawaii, Inc. (Hawaii)
Pacific Current, LLC (Hawaii)
 Hamakua Holdings, LLC (Hawaii)
 Hamakua Energy, LLC (Hawaii)
 HAESP, LLC (Hawaii)
 Mauo, LLC (Hawaii)
 Upena, LLC (Hawaii)
Alenuihaha Developments, LLC (Hawaii)
 Ka'ulakahi Power, LLC (Hawaii)
 Ka'ie'ie Waho Company, LLC (Hawaii)
 Ka'aipua'a, LLC (Hawaii)
 Mahipapa, LLC (Hawaii)
GLSTI, LLC (Hawaii)

Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc.
SUBSIDIARIES OF THE REGISTRANT

The following is a list of all subsidiaries of the registrant as of February 24, 2025. The state/place of incorporation or organization is noted in parentheses.

Maui Electric Company, Limited (Hawaii)
Hawaii Electric Light Company, Inc. (Hawaii)
Renewable Hawaii, Inc. (Hawaii)
HE AR INTER LLC (Delaware)
HE AR BRWR LLC (Delaware)

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We consent to the incorporation by reference in Registration Statement Nos. 333-282206 and 333-268339 on Form S-3 and Registration Statement Nos. 333-232360, 333-166737 and 333-232359 on Form S-8 of our report dated February 24, 2025, relating to the financial statements of Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc. and the effectiveness of Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting appearing in this Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP
Honolulu, Hawaii
February 24, 2025

CERTIFICATION

I, Scott W. H. Seu, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024 of Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc. ("registrant");
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, 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;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: February 24, 2025

/s/ Scott W. H. Seu

Scott W. H. Seu

President and Chief Executive Officer

CERTIFICATION

I, Scott T. DeGhetto, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024 of Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc. ("registrant");
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, 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;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: February 24, 2025

/s/ Scott T. DeGhetto

Scott T. DeGhetto

Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer
and Treasurer

CERTIFICATION

I, Shelee M. T. Kimura, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024 of Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc. ("registrant");
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, 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;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: February 24, 2025

/s/ Shelee M. T. Kimura

Shelee M. T. Kimura

President and Chief Executive Officer

CERTIFICATION

I, Paul K. Ito, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024 of Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc. ("registrant");
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, 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;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: February 24, 2025

/s/ Paul K. Ito

Paul K. Ito

Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer

Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc.

**Certification Pursuant to
18 U.S.C. Section 1350**

In connection with the Quarterly Report of Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc. (HEI) on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the Report), each of Scott W. H. Seu and Scott T. DeGhetto, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, respectively, of HEI, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, that to the best of our knowledge:

- (1) The Report complies with the requirements of section 13(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of HEI and its subsidiaries as of, and for, the periods presented in this report.

Date: February 24, 2025

/s/ Scott W. H. Seu

Scott W. H. Seu

President and Chief Executive Officer

/s/ Scott T. DeGhetto

Scott T. DeGhetto

Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer

A signed original of this written statement has been provided to HEI and will be retained by HEI and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc.

**Certification Pursuant to
18 U.S.C. Section 1350**

In connection with the Quarterly Report of Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc. (Hawaiian Electric) on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the Hawaiian Electric Report), each of Shelee M. T. Kimura and Paul K. Ito, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, respectively, of Hawaiian Electric, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, that to the best of our knowledge:

- (1) The Hawaiian Electric Report complies with the requirements of section 13(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and
- (2) The Hawaiian Electric information contained in the Hawaiian Electric Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of Hawaiian Electric and its subsidiaries as of, and for, the periods presented in this report.

Date: February 24, 2025

/s/ Shelee M. T. Kimura

Shelee M. T. Kimura

President and Chief Executive Officer

/s/ Paul K. Ito

Paul K. Ito

Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer

A signed original of this written statement has been provided to Hawaiian Electric and will be retained by Hawaiian Electric and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

Terms that are not defined in this Exhibit 99.1 have the definitions of such terms as set forth in the 2024 Annual Report on Form 10-K to which this Exhibit is attached and into which this Exhibit is incorporated by reference.

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Executive officers of Hawaiian Electric

The executive officers of Hawaiian Electric are listed below. Hawaiian Electric executive officers serve from the date of their initial appointment until the next annual appointment of officers by the Hawaiian Electric Board, 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. Hawaiian Electric executive officers may also hold offices with Hawaiian Electric subsidiaries.

Name	Age	Business experience for last 5 years and prior positions with Hawaiian Electric and its affiliates
Shelee M. T. Kimura	51	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hawaiian Electric President and Chief Executive Officer since 1/22 · Hawaiian Electric Senior Vice President, Customer Service and Public Affairs 3/21 to 12/21 · Hawaiian Electric Senior Vice President, Customer Service, 2/19 to 3/21 · Hawaiian Electric Senior Vice President, Business Development & Strategic Planning, 1/17 to 2/19 · Hawaiian Electric Vice President, Corporate Planning & Business Development, 5/14 to 1/17 · HEI Director, Investor Relations, Strategic Planning & Budget, 11/09 to 5/14 · HEI Manager, Corporate Finance and Investments, 8/04 to 11/09
Jimmy D. Alberts	64	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hawaiian Electric Senior Vice President and Chief Operations Officer since 1/22 · Hawaiian Electric Senior Vice President, Operations, 1/21 to 12/21 · Hawaiian Electric Senior Vice President, Business Development & Strategic Planning, 2/19 to 3/21 · Hawaiian Electric Senior Vice President, Customer Service, 8/12 to 12/18 · Prior to joining the Company: Kansas City Power & Light, Vice President – Customer Service, 2007-12
Jason E. Benn	53	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hawaiian Electric Senior Vice President and Chief Transformation and Administrative Officer since 8/24 · Hawaiian Electric Senior Vice President and Chief Information Officer, 8/21 to 8/24 · Hawaiian Electric Vice President Information Technology Services and Chief Information Officer, 8/17 to 8/21 · Hawaiian Electric Vice President and Acting Chief Information Officer, 5/17 to 7/17 · Hawaiian Electric Manager, Information Technology Services, 8/10 to 5/17 · Hawaiian Electric Director, Information Assurance, 10/07 to 8/10 · Hawaiian Electric IT Program Manager, 4/06 to 9/07 · Hawaiian Electric Senior IT Infrastructure Analyst, 12/01 to 4/06 · Hawaiian Electric Supervisor, Network & Technical Support, 8/01 to 12/01 · Hawaiian Electric Supervisor, Desktop Services, 7/00 to 8/01 · Hawaiian Electric Infrastructure Analyst, 9/97 to 7/00
Colton K. Ching	57	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hawaiian Electric Senior Vice President, Planning & Technology since 1/17 · Hawaiian Electric Vice President, Energy Delivery, 1/13 to 1/17 · Hawaiian Electric Vice President, Systems Operation & Planning, 8/10 to 12/12 · Hawaiian Electric Manager, Corporate Planning Department, 8/08 to 8/10 · Hawaiian Electric Director, Strategic Initiatives, 12/06 to 8/08 · Hawaiian Electric Director, Transmission Planning Division, 2/05 to 12/06 · Hawaiian Electric Senior Planning Engineer, 4/00 to 2/05 · Hawaiian Electric Electric Engineer II, 9/96 to 4/00 · Hawaiian Electric Designer II, 1/94 to 9/96 · Hawaiian Electric Designer I, 1/91 to 1/94

Name	Age	
Paul K. Ito	54	Hawaiian Electric Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer, since 10/23 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · HEI Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer, 1/23 to 9/23 · HEI Vice President - Tax, Controller and Treasurer and Interim Chief Financial Officer, 7/22 to 12/22 · HEI Vice President - Tax, Controller and Treasurer, 11/19 to 7/22 · HEI Vice President - Tax and Controller, 2/18 to 11/19 · Prior to joining the HEI in 2018: Alexander & Baldwin, Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer 2012 - 2018
Joseph P. Viola	58	Hawaiian Electric Senior Vice President, Customer, Legal and Regulatory Affairs since 1/22 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Hawaiian Electric Vice President, Regulatory and Business Strategies, 3/21 to 12/21 · Hawaiian Electric Vice President, Regulatory Affairs, 2/14 to 2/21 · Hawaiian Electric Manager, Legal Department, 2/09 to 1/14 · Hawaiian Electric Lead Associate General Counsel, 11/07 to 2/09 · Hawaiian Electric Associate General Counsel, 8/00 to 11/07

Hawaiian Electric Board of Directors

The directors of Hawaiian Electric are listed below. Hawaiian Electric directors are elected annually by HEI, the sole common shareholder of Hawaiian Electric, after considering recommendations made by the HEI Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee. Below is information regarding the business experience and certain other directorships for each Hawaiian Electric director, together with a description of the experience, qualifications, attributes and skills that led to the Hawaiian Electric Board's conclusion at the time of the 2024 Form 10-K, to which this Hawaiian Electric Exhibit 99.1 is attached, that each of the directors should serve on the Hawaiian Electric Board in light of Hawaiian Electric's current business and structure.

James A. Ajello, age 71, Hawaiian Electric director since 2020

Hawaiian Electric Audit & Risk Committee Member since May 2020

Business experience

- Director, Dimension Renewable Energy, since February 23, 2022
- Senior Vice President Finance, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer, Portland General Electric (NYSE: POR), January 1, 2021 - August 31, 2023
- Senior Advisor, Portland General Electric (NYSE: POR), November 1, 2020 - December 31, 2020 and July 1, 2023 - August 31, 2023
- Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc. (HEI), August 2013 - April 2017
- Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer, HEI, June 2011 - July 2013
- Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer, HEI, January 2009 - June 2011
- Director, American Savings Bank (subsidiary of HEI), 2017-2020
- Director, Cirus Energy Trust (TSX: KWH), 2012-2019

Skills and qualifications for Hawaiian Electric Board service

- 18 years of executive leadership, financial oversight, risk management, investor relations, tax, accounting, financial and SEC reporting and strategic planning experience from serving as EVP and CFO of HEI, serving as President of Reliant Energy Solutions LLC and Senior Vice President and General Manager of Commercial & Industrial Marketing and Senior Vice President - Business Development of Reliant Energy, Inc.
- 14 years of banking industry experience from serving as Managing Director and Head of UBS Chicago and its corporate banking unit, as well as head of UBS's North American project finance team. Duties focused on corporate finance, capital markets and M & A.
- In-depth knowledge of issues facing American Savings Bank gained from 9 years as EVP and CFO of American Savings Bank's parent company, HEI, and 3 years serving on American Savings Bank board of directors.
- Hawaii business and leadership experience from his more than 10 years of service as a Trustee on the Hawaii Pacific University Board and his 9 years as EVP and CFO of HEI.

Timothy E. Johns, age 68, Hawaiian Electric director since 2005; Chairman since January 1, 2020

Hawaiian Electric Audit & Risk Committee Member since 2006, Chair since 2010

HEI Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee, Non-Voting Representative since 2019

HEI Executive Committee, Non-Voting Representative since 2020

HEI Compensation & Human Capital Management Committee, Non-Voting Representative since 2020

Business experience

- President and Chief Executive Officer, Zephyr Insurance Company, Inc. (hurricane insurance provider in Hawaii), since 2018
- Chief Consumer Officer, Hawaii Medical Service Association (leading health insurer in Hawaii), 2011 - 2017

Skills and qualifications for Hawaiian Electric Board service

- Executive management, leadership and strategic planning skills developed over three decades as a businessperson and lawyer, and currently as President and Chief Executive Officer of Zephyr Insurance Company.
- Business, regulatory, financial stewardship and legal experience from his prior roles as Chief Consumer Officer of HMSA, President and Chief Executive Officer of the Bishop Museum, Chief Operating Officer for the Estate of Samuel Mills Damon (former private trust with assets valued at over \$900 million prior to its dissolution), Chairperson of the Hawaii State Board of Land and Natural Resources, Director of the Hawaii State Department of Land and Natural Resources and Vice President and General Counsel at Amfac Property Development Corp.
- Corporate governance knowledge and familiarity with financial oversight and fiduciary responsibilities from his prior experience overseeing the HMSA Internal Audit department, as a director for The Gas Company LLC (now Hawaii Gas) and his current service as a trustee of the Parker Ranch Foundation Trust (charitable trust with assets valued at over \$250 million), as a director and Audit Committee Chair for Parker Ranch, Inc. (largest ranch in Hawaii with significant real estate assets), 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).

Shelee M. T. Kimura, age 51, Hawaiian Electric director since 2022

Business experience

- Hawaiian Electric President and Chief Executive Officer since January 2022
- Hawaiian Electric Senior Vice President, Customer Service and Public Affairs March 2021 - December 2021
- Hawaiian Electric Senior Vice President, Customer Service, February 2019 - March 2021
- Hawaiian Electric Senior Vice President, Business Development & Strategic Planning, January 2017 - February 2019
- Hawaiian Electric Vice President, Corporate Planning & Business Development, May 2014 - January 2017

Skills and qualification for Hawaiian Electric Board Service

- Executive management, leadership and strategy development and execution skills developed from the wide range of leadership roles at Hawaiian Electric and HEI over the last 20 years including her current role as President and Chief Executive Officer of Hawaiian Electric.
- Operational leadership and extensive stakeholder relations experience which includes all stakeholders from customers, communities, regulators, government and union to institutional investors, analysts and rating agencies gained from her roles at HEI where she led the corporate finance, investments, investors relations and corporate strategy functions, and at Hawaiian Electric where she led the development and execution of the 2014-2020 Transformation Strategy and teams responsible for operational functions (e.g., field services and customer service), innovation (e.g., grid technologies, distributed energy resources, electrification of transportation, and utility-scale renewable generation and storage procurement programs), and corporate functions (e.g., strategy business development, enterprise risk management, and public relations).
- Finance, accounting, auditing, enterprise risk management, and corporate governance experience gained from obtaining a public accounting certification and working as an external and internal auditor, business and risk management consultant, executing of capital market transactions at HEI, as well as her service (September 2013 to June 2022) on the Audit Committee for Kamehameha Schools (\$15 billion endowment and Hawaii's largest private landowner with over 397,000 acres of land on Hawaii island, Maui, Molokai, Oahu, and Kauai) and the board and compensation committee of Alexander & Baldwin (NYSE: ALEX) since 2023

- Recognized business and community leader including the following recognitions: U.S. Department of Energy's C3E (Clean Energy Education and Empowerment) Business Award, University Hawai'i Shidler College of Business Hall of Honor, Hawaii Business Magazine's 20 for the Next 20, Pacific Business News' Power Leaders, Girl Scouts of Hawai'i Women of Distinction, YWCA Leader Luncheon Honoree, American Lung Association Outstanding Mother Award, and Hawaii United Okinawan Association Legacy Award.

Mary E. Kipp, age 57, Hawaiian Electric director since 2023

Hawaiian Electric Audit & Risk Committee Member since January 2023

Business experience

- President and Chief Executive Officer, Puget Sound Energy, Inc. since January 2020
- President and Chief Executive Officer, El Paso Electric Company, 2017-2019
- Chief Executive Officer, El Paso Electric Company, 2015-2017
- President, El Paso Electric Company, 2014-2015

Skills and qualifications for Hawaiian Electric Board service

- Executive management, leadership and strategic planning skills developed over nearly three decades as a businessperson and lawyer and currently as President and CEO of Puget Sound Energy, Inc. a 150 year old utility providing electric power and natural gas to 1.5 million customers in the state of Washington.
- Business, regulatory, financial stewardship and legal experience from her prior roles as President and CEO, General Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer and Director of FERC Compliance for El Paso Electric Company, and Senior Enforcement Attorney for the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.
- Extensive knowledge of the electric utility industry from her 15 years of experience in leadership roles at Puget Sound Energy, Inc. and El Paso Electric Company.
- Corporate governance knowledge and familiarity with financial oversight and fiduciary responsibilities from her service as a director for Boston Properties, Inc., the largest publicly traded developer, owner, and manager of premier workplaces in the United States and prior director of El Paso Electric, an electric utility providing generation, transmission and distribution to customers in west Texas and southern New Mexico.

Toby B. Taniguchi, age 53, Hawaiian Electric director since 2021

Hawaiian Electric Audit & Risk Committee Member since April 2022

Business experience

- President & Chief Executive Officer, KTA Super Stores, 2024-present
- President & Chief Operating Officer, KTA Super Stores, 2014-2024
- Executive Vice President, KTA Super Stores, 2006-2014
- President, K. Taniguchi, Limited, 2019-present
- Vice President, K. Taniguchi Limited, 1999-2019

Skills and qualifications for Hawaiian Electric Board service

- Executive leadership experience as President and Chief Operating Officer of KTA Super Stores where he is responsible for the daily operations of the largest network of retail grocery stores on the island of Hawaii. KTA Super Stores has invested in environmental and social innovations including electric vehicle infrastructure investments, PV system installation, sourcing from locally owned and produced businesses, supporting their marketing and expanded distribution, and philanthropic programs with direct community impact.
- Current knowledge of and experience with the business community on the island of Hawaii, which is serviced by Hawaiian Electric Company's subsidiary, Hawaii Electric Light Company, from serving in leadership positions for 17 years at KTA Super Stores which has seven retail stores all over the island and is one of the oldest grocers on island, established 105 years ago.
- Extensive corporate and non-profit board leadership experience from his service on private and non-profit boards in the state which include areas of impact such as community development, health and human services, education, business, industry, insurance, and economic development.

- Recognized business and community leader, including recognitions by the Hawaii Business Magazine for his leadership with the “40 Under Forty” distinction and the “20 for the Next 20” award.

Audit & Risk Committee of the Hawaiian Electric Board of Directors

Because HEI has common stock listed on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) and Hawaiian Electric 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, but Hawaiian Electric is not subject to NYSE listing standards, including Sections 303A.04, 303A.05 and 303A.06, which require listed companies to have nominating/corporate governance, compensation and audit committees, respectively.

Although not required by NYSE rules to do so, Hawaiian Electric has established one standing committee, the Hawaiian Electric Audit & Risk Committee, and voluntarily endeavors to comply with NYSE and SEC requirements regarding audit committee composition. The current members of the Hawaiian Electric Audit & Risk Committee are nonemployee directors Timothy E. Johns (chair), James A. Ajello, Mary E. Kipp, and Toby B. Taniguchi. All committee members are independent and qualified to serve on the committee pursuant to NYSE and SEC requirements. Each of Timothy E. Johns, James A. Ajello, Mary E. Kipp and Toby B. Taniguchi has been determined by the Hawaiian Electric Board to be an “audit committee financial expert” on the Hawaiian Electric Audit & Risk Committee.

The Hawaiian Electric Audit & Risk Committee operates and acts under a written charter approved by the Hawaiian Electric Board which is available on HEI's website at www.hei.com/govdocs (documents referenced as being available on the Company's website are not incorporated herein). The Hawaiian Electric Audit & Risk Committee is responsible for overseeing (1) Hawaiian Electric's financial reporting processes and internal controls, (2) the performance of Hawaiian Electric's internal auditor, (3) risk assessment and risk management policies set by management and (4) the Corporate Code of Conduct compliance program for Hawaiian Electric and its subsidiaries. In addition, the committee provides input to the HEI Audit & Risk Committee regarding the appointment, compensation and oversight of the independent registered public accounting firm that audits HEI's and Hawaiian Electric's consolidated financial statements and maintains procedures for receiving and reviewing confidential reports of potential accounting and auditing concerns. To support the Hawaiian Electric Audit & Risk Committee with this oversight responsibility, a non-fiduciary cybersecurity working group comprised of directors from the Company and HEI boards assists the Hawaiian Electric Audit & Risk Committee in monitoring the Company's cybersecurity program. Among other things, the cybersecurity working group reviews the effectiveness of the Company's cybersecurity programs and practices and the impact of emerging cybersecurity developments on the Company, and provides reports on its work and findings to the Hawaiian Electric Audit & Risk Committee.

In 2024, the Hawaiian Electric Audit & Risk Committee held six meetings. At each meeting, the committee held executive sessions without management present with the independent registered public accounting firm that audits HEI's and Hawaiian Electric's consolidated financial statements.

Attendance at Hawaiian Electric Board and Audit & Risk Committee meetings

In 2024, there were seven regular and 24 special meetings of the Hawaiian Electric Board. All incumbent Hawaiian Electric directors attended at least 80% of the combined total number of meetings of the Hawaiian Electric Board and the Hawaiian Electric Audit & Risk Committee (for those who served on such committee) held during the period for which he or she was a director.

Family relationships; executive officer and director arrangements

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

Code of Conduct

The HEI Board has adopted a Corporate Code of Conduct that applies to all of HEI's subsidiaries, including Hawaiian Electric, and which includes a code of ethics applicable to, among others, Hawaiian Electric'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/govdocs (documents referenced as being available on the Company's website are not incorporated herein). Hawaiian Electric 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.

Insider Trading Policies and Procedures

HEI has an Insider Trading Policy that is designed to promote compliance with insider trading laws, rules and regulations, and the listing standards of the New York Stock Exchange. The Insider Trading Policy prohibits all directors, officers and employees of HEI and its subsidiaries (as well as their spouses, minor children and adult family members sharing the same household (Family Members)) from transacting in Company securities (which includes HEI Common Stock, Hawaiian Electric preferred stock and Hawaiian Electric bonds (Company Securities)), and advising others who may buy or sell Company Securities, when such persons are in possession of material, nonpublic information regarding the Company. For directors, executive officers and certain covered employees of HEI and its subsidiaries and their respective Family Members, the policy also includes preclearance procedures for all transactions in Company Securities, as well as providing for recurring trading blackout periods beginning at the end of each quarter and ending on the second business day after the Company releases information to the public about the prior quarter's financial results. The Company may also implement a blackout on trading at any other time because of information known to the Company and not yet disclosed to the general public. This type of event-specific blackout may apply to all insiders, or a sub-group of individuals. The full text of the Insider Trading Policy is attached as Exhibit 19 to the Company's 2024 annual report on Form 10-K.

Delinquent Section 16(a) Reports

Section 16(a) of the 1934 Exchange Act requires Hawaiian Electric's executive officers, controller, directors and persons who own more than ten percent of a registered class of Hawaiian Electric'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 Hawaiian Electric with copies of all Section 16(a) forms they file. Based solely on its review of such forms provided to it during 2024, or written representations from some of those persons that no Forms 5 were required from such persons, Hawaiian Electric believes that, each of the persons required to comply with Section 16(a) of the 1934 Exchange Act with respect to Hawaiian Electric, including its executive officers, directors and persons who own more than ten percent of a registered class of Hawaiian Electric's equity securities, complied with the reporting requirements of Section 16(a) of the 1934 Exchange Act for 2024.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Director compensation

The Hawaiian Electric Board believes that a competitive compensation package is necessary to attract and retain individuals with the experience, skills and qualifications needed to serve as a director on the board of a regulated electric public utility. Customarily, nonemployee director compensation is composed of a mix of cash and HEI Common Stock. However, to address the extreme volatility HEI's Common Stock, the equity component was replaced with a cash award in 2024. Only nonemployee directors receive compensation for their service as directors. Ms. Kimura, the Hawaiian Electric President & CEO, did not receive separate or additional compensation for serving as a Hawaiian Electric director. Although Ms. Kimura was a member of the Hawaiian Electric Board, neither she nor any other executive officer participated in the determination of nonemployee director compensation.

Nonemployee directors of Hawaiian Electric receive compensation in the form of a cash retainer and an HEI stock grant. James A. Ajello, Timothy E. Johns, Mary E. Kipp, and Toby B. Taniguchi are nonemployee directors of Hawaiian Electric. No Hawaiian Electric director is also an HEI director.

The HEI Compensation & Human Capital Management Committee reviews the compensation of Hawaiian Electric nonemployee directors at least once every three years and recommends changes to the Hawaiian Electric Board. In 2022, the HEI Compensation & Human Capital Management Committee asked its independent compensation consultant, Frederic W. Cook & Co., Inc. (FW Cook), to conduct an evaluation of HEI's nonemployee director compensation practices. FW Cook assessed the structure of HEI's nonemployee director compensation program and its value compared to competitive market practices of utility peer companies, similar to the assessments used in its executive compensation review. The HEI Compensation & Human Capital Management Committee reviewed the analysis in determining its recommendations concerning the appropriate nonemployee director compensation, including cash retainers, stock awards and meeting fees for HEI directors. As part of this analysis, the HEI Compensation & Human Capital Management Committee reviewed the cash retainers, stock awards and meeting fees for Hawaiian Electric directors and determined that it wouldn't recommend any changes to the Hawaiian Electric Board compensation for 2023.

The boards of Hawaiian Electric subsidiaries Hawaii Electric Light and Maui Electric are comprised entirely of officers of Hawaiian Electric and/or its subsidiaries who receive no additional compensation for such service.

Cash retainer. Hawaiian Electric nonemployee directors received the cash retainer amounts shown below for their 2024 Hawaiian Electric Board service. Nonemployee directors of Hawaiian Electric who also serve as a member or chair of the Hawaiian Electric Audit & Risk Committee or as a non-voting Hawaiian Electric Board representative who attends meetings of the HEI Compensation & Human Capital Management Committee or the HEI Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee received additional retainer amounts, as indicated below. Cash retainers were paid in quarterly installments.

	2024
Hawaiian Electric Director	\$ 51,000
Hawaiian Electric Chairman of the Board	45,000
Hawaiian Electric Audit & Risk Committee Chair	18,750
Hawaiian Electric Audit & Risk Committee Member	7,500
Hawaiian Electric Non-Voting Representative to HEI Compensation & Human Capital Management Committee	10,000
Hawaiian Electric Non-Voting Representative to HEI Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee	10,000

Extra meeting fees. Nonemployee directors are also entitled to meeting fees for each board or committee meeting attended (as member or chair) after a specified number of meetings. For 2024, directors were entitled to additional fees of \$1,000 per meeting after attending a minimum of eight Hawaiian Electric Board meetings during the year, Hawaiian Electric Audit & Risk Committee members were entitled to additional fees of \$1,000 per meeting after attending a minimum of six Hawaiian Electric Audit & Risk Committee meetings during the year, and the Hawaiian Electric Board's non-voting representative to the HEI Compensation & Human Capital Management Committee and HEI Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee each was entitled to an additional fee of \$1,500 per meeting after attending six meetings of the respective Committee during the year.

Fees for non-voting members of HEI board committees. Certain director(s) of Hawaiian Electric serve as non-voting members of certain HEI board committees. This currently includes Timothy Johns who serves as a non-voting member of HEI's Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee, the HEI Compensation & Human Capital Management Committee and the HEI Executive Committee. Non-voting members of the HEI Compensation & Human Capital Management Committee and HEI

Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee are paid the same annual retainer as the voting members. See Cash Retainer table below for amounts paid.

Stock or cash awards. Customarily, stock grants are made annually to nonemployee directors under HEI's 2011 Nonemployee Director Stock Plan (2011 Director Plan) on the last business day in June and vest immediately. For 2024, considering the extreme volatility of HEI's Common Stock, the nonemployee directors were paid a cash award instead of the customary annual stock grant. Consequently, on June 30, 2024, each nonemployee director at that time received a cash award of \$66,000.

Deferred compensation. Nonemployee directors may participate in the HEI Deferred Compensation Plan implemented in 2011 (2011 Deferred Compensation Plan). Under the plan, deferred amounts are credited with gains/losses of deemed investments chosen by the participant from a list of publicly traded mutual funds and other investment offerings. Earnings are not above-market or preferential. Participants may elect the timing upon which distributions are to begin following separation from service (including retirement) and may choose to receive such distributions in a lump sum or in installments over a period of up to 15 years. Lump sum benefits are payable in the event of disability or death. In 2024, no Hawaiian Electric director participated in the 2011 Deferred Compensation Plan.

Health benefits. Directors may participate, at their election and at their cost, in the group employee medical, vision and dental plans generally made available to Hawaiian Electric employees. No Hawaiian Electric director currently participates in such plans.

2024 DIRECTOR COMPENSATION TABLE

The table below shows the compensation paid to Hawaiian Electric nonemployee directors in 2024.

Name	Fees Earned or Paid in Cash (\$) ⁽¹⁾	Total (\$)
James A. Ajello	147,500	147,500
Timothy E. Johns, Chairman	222,750	222,750
Mary E. Kipp	142,500	142,500
Alana K. Pakkala	127,500	127,500
Toby B. Taniguchi	145,500	145,500

1. Represents cash retainers and extra meeting fees for board and committee service (as detailed below) and includes an additional cash award in the amount of \$66,000, as described above under "Stock or Cash Awards."

The table below shows the total fees paid in cash to Hawaiian Electric nonemployee directors for Hawaiian Electric board and committee service and service on the Cybersecurity Working Group in 2024.

Name	Hawaiian Electric Board (\$) ⁽¹⁾	Hawaiian Electric Chairman (\$)	Hawaiian Electric Audit & Risk Committee (\$)	Cyber- security Working Group (\$)	Hawaiian Electric Nonvoting Representative to HEI Committees (\$)	Extra Meeting Fees (\$) ⁽²⁾	Total (\$)
James A. Ajello	51,000	—	7,500	5,000	—	18,000	81,500
Timothy E. Johns	51,000	45,000	18,750	—	20,000	22,000	156,750
Mary E. Kipp	51,000	—	7,500	—	—	18,000	76,500
Alana K. Pakkala	41,129	—	371	—	—	20,000	61,500
Toby B. Taniguchi	51,000	—	7,500	—	—	21,000	79,500

1. Represents \$51,000 annual cash retainer for board service.
2. Represents extra meeting fees earned for attending Board and committee meetings in excess of the number of meetings specified in "Director Compensation - Extra meeting fees."

Compensation Discussion and Analysis

This section describes Hawaiian Electric’s executive compensation program and the compensation decisions made for Hawaiian Electric’s 2024 named executive officers, who are listed below.

Name	Title
Shelee M. T. Kimura	Hawaiian Electric President and Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
Paul K. Ito	Hawaiian Electric Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer
Jimmy D. Alberts	Hawaiian Electric Senior Vice President and Chief Operations Officer
Jason E. Benn	Hawaiian Electric Senior Vice President & Chief Transformation and Administrative Officer
Colton K. Ching	Hawaiian Electric Senior Vice President, Planning & Technology

2024 Executive summary

Following the 2023 Maui windstorm and wildfires, the Company has faced unprecedented operational and financial challenges, while also making considerable progress towards overcoming them. In meeting these challenges, the Company’s executive officers have experienced material increases in workload and performance pressure, against the backdrop of significant uncertainty regarding the Company’s financial health and future. This has been accompanied by significant declines in the value of HEI Common Stock, which negatively impacted the value of in-flight equity awards, as well as the net worth of the Company’s executive officers, as the majority of their total compensation has historically been paid in the form of equity. These factors, among others, created heightened and novel retention and recruiting challenges to which the Company’s compensation practices needed to adapt. In addition, the Compensation and Human Capital Management Committee and Board recognized the executive team’s leadership in enabling the Company to reach the critical milestones that were reached in the past year in advancing the Company’s return to operational and financial stability.

In consideration of these elements, as described in more detail below, the Company’s 2024 compensation program applied a balanced approach to incentives and retention, with an emphasis on alignment with peer median compensation and a temporary and partial shift from equity to cash-based compensation. The use of cash instead of equity also helped ensure such compensation continued to serve as an incentive at a time when the company’s stock was experiencing significant volatility.

Guiding principles

In designing Hawaiian Electric’s 2024 executive compensation program and making pay decisions, the HEI Compensation & Human Capital Management Committee and Hawaiian Electric Board followed these guiding principles:

- Pay should reflect Company performance, particularly over the long-term.
- Compensation programs should align executives’ interests with those of our shareholders, customers and employees.
- Programs should be designed to attract, motivate and retain talented executives who can drive the Company’s success.
- The cost of programs should be reasonable while maintaining their purpose and benefit.

Key design features

The 2024 compensation program for Hawaiian Electric’s named executive officers is comprised of four primary elements – base salary, performance-based annual incentives, performance-based long-term incentives earned over three years and time-based long-term incentives including restricted stock units (RSUs) and restricted cash awards (RCAs) that vest over three years. With these elements, named executive officers’ total compensation opportunity is designed to provide a balance between fixed and variable (performance-based) pay, and between short-term and long-term incentives. Other named executive officer benefits include eligibility to participate in retirement and nonqualified deferred compensation plans, and minimal perquisites.

Pay for performance

- The compensation of our named executive officers earned for 2024 reflects Hawaiian Electric’s 2024 performance, as well as its performance over the three-year period that ended December 31, 2024:
- For 2024 annual incentive performance, the following metrics applied to all Hawaiian Electric named executive officers for the one-year period ending December 31, 2024: (a) safety and resilience, which includes wildfire mitigation, employee safety and energy security, (b) financial health, which includes Hawaiian Electric net income and liquidity, (c) trust & reputation, and (d) healthy & engaged workforce, each on a consolidated basis.

- Long-term incentives comprise a significant portion of each Hawaiian Electric named executive officer's pay opportunity. For the three-year period that ended December 31, 2024, the Hawaiian Electric named executive officer performance metrics were: (a) Hawaiian Electric 3-year average annual net income growth, (b) Hawaiian Electric 3-year return on average common equity (ROACE), (c) carbon emissions (CO2e) reduction, and (d) HEI total shareholder return compared to the companies in the Edison Electric Institute (EEI) Index.

The Hawaiian Electric Board and HEI Compensation & Human Capital Management Committee believe that Hawaiian Electric's executive compensation program serves the Company's pay-for-performance objective and is structured to encourage participants to build long-term value for the benefit of all stakeholders, including shareholders, customers and employees.

Compensation process

Roles in determining compensation

Roles of the Hawaiian Electric Board and HEI Compensation & Human Capital Management Committee. The Hawaiian Electric Board does not have a separate compensation committee. Rather, the entire Hawaiian Electric Board performs the function of a compensation committee and oversees the design and implementation of Hawaiian Electric's executive compensation programs. In addition, as part of its responsibility to oversee compensation programs at HEI and its subsidiaries, the HEI Compensation & Human Capital Management Committee assists the Hawaiian Electric Board by approving performance- and equity-based compensation for ratification by the Hawaiian Electric Board and making recommendations to the Hawaiian Electric Board regarding other executive compensation matters.

The HEI Compensation & Human Capital Management Committee fulfills its responsibilities to assist the Hawaiian Electric Board regarding executive compensation matters by engaging annually in a rigorous process to arrive at compensation decisions regarding the named executive officers. In the course of this process, the HEI Compensation & Human Capital Management Committee:

- Engages in extensive deliberations in meetings held over several months;
- Consults with its independent compensation consultant during and outside of meetings;
- Focuses on Hawaiian Electric's long-term strategy, and near-term goals to implement such strategy, in setting performance metrics and goals;
- Reviews tally sheets for each named executive officer to understand how the elements of compensation relate to each other and to the compensation package as a whole (the tally sheets include fixed and variable (performance-based) compensation, minimal perquisites and change in pension value for past periods);
- Examines data and analyses prepared by its independent compensation consultant concerning peer group selection, comparative compensation data and evolving best practices;
- Reviews Hawaiian Electric's performance and discusses assessments of the individual performance of senior members of management;
- Analyzes the reasonableness of incentive payouts in light of the long-term benefits to all stakeholders;
- Considers trends in compensation to determine whether incentive programs are working effectively; and
- Reviews risk assessments conducted by the HEI and Hawaiian Electric Enterprise Risk Management functions to determine whether compensation programs and practices carry undue risk.

Early each year, the HEI Compensation & Human Capital Management Committee determines compensation earned under incentive plans with respect to performance periods ending in the prior year, establishes performance metrics and goals for incentive plans beginning in the current year and recommends to the Hawaiian Electric Board the level of compensation and mix of pay elements for each named executive officer.

The Hawaiian Electric Board discusses evaluations of the Hawaiian Electric CEO's performance, considers HEI Compensation & Human Capital Management Committee recommendations concerning the CEO's pay and determines the CEO's compensation. The Hawaiian Electric Board also reviews HEI Compensation & Human Capital Management Committee recommendations concerning the other Hawaiian Electric named executive officers and approves their compensation.

Role of executive officers. The Hawaiian Electric CEO, who is also a member of the Hawaiian Electric board of directors, assesses and reports on the performance of the other Hawaiian Electric named executive officers and makes recommendations to the HEI Compensation & Human Capital Management Committee with respect to their levels of compensation and mix of pay elements. The CEO also participates in deliberations of the Hawaiian Electric Board in acting on the HEI Compensation & Human Capital Management Committee's recommendations on the other Hawaiian Electric named

executive officers. The CEO does not participate in the deliberations of the HEI Compensation & Human Capital Management Committee to recommend, or of the Hawaiian Electric Board to determine, the CEO's own compensation.

Hawaiian Electric management supports the HEI Compensation & Human Capital Management Committee in executing its responsibilities by providing data and other materials for HEI Compensation & Human Capital Management Committee meetings (including tally sheets and recommendations regarding performance metrics, goals and pay mix); by attending portions of HEI Compensation & Human Capital Management Committee meetings as appropriate to provide perspective and expertise relevant to agenda items; and by supplying such other data and information as may be requested by the HEI Compensation & Human Capital Management Committee and/or its independent compensation consultant.

Compensation consultant & consultant independence. The Compensation & Human Capital Management Committee's independent compensation consultant, Frederic W. Cook & Co., Inc. (FW Cook), is retained by, and reports directly to, the HEI Compensation & Human Capital Management Committee. FW Cook provides the HEI Compensation & Human Capital Management Committee with independent expertise on market practices and developments in executive compensation, compensation program design, peer group composition and competitive pay levels, and provides related research, data and analyses. FW Cook also advises the HEI Compensation & Human Capital Management Committee regarding analyses and proposals presented by management related to executive compensation. A representative of FW Cook attends HEI Compensation & Human Capital Management Committee meetings, participates in Committee executive sessions and communicates directly with the Compensation & Human Capital Management Committee.

In early 2025, as in prior years, the HEI Compensation & Human Capital Management Committee evaluated FW Cook's independence, taking into account all factors it considered relevant, including the factors specified in the NYSE listing standards and the absence of other relationships between FW Cook and HEI, Hawaiian Electric and their directors or executive officers. Based on its review of such factors, and based on FW Cook's independence policy, which was shared with the HEI Compensation & Human Capital Management Committee, the Committee concluded that FW Cook is independent and that the work of FW Cook has not raised any conflict of interest.

Use of comparative market data

Compensation benchmarking. The HEI Compensation & Human Capital Management Committee considers market data from peer group companies as a reference point in determining the named executive officers' pay components and target compensation opportunity (composed of base salary, performance-based annual incentive, performance-based long-term incentive and time-based long-term incentive). The HEI Compensation & Human Capital Management Committee may decide that an executive's compensation opportunity should be higher or lower in relation to peers based on considerations including internal equity, the executive's level of responsibility, experience, expertise and past performance, as well as retention and succession objectives.

Comparative market data used in setting 2024 executive pay consisted of information from public company proxy statements for peer group companies and the Willis Towers Watson Energy Services Survey.

Peer groups. The HEI Compensation & Human Capital Management Committee annually reviews the peer groups used in benchmarking for Hawaiian Electric executive compensation, with analysis and recommendations provided by FW Cook. For 2024 compensation, the Committee determined, with input from FW Cook, that no changes to Hawaiian Electric's 2024 peer group were necessary or appropriate. The selection criteria and 2024 Hawaiian Electric peer group is set forth below.

	Hawaiian Electric 2024 Peer Group (applies to all Hawaiian Electric named executive officers)	
Selection Criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none">· Electric utilities with primarily regulated operations· Revenue balanced in a range of approximately 0.4x to 2.5x Hawaiian Electric's revenue· Market cap as a secondary consideration	
Peer Group for 2024 Compensation	ALLETE, Inc. Alliant Energy Corp. AVANGRID, Inc. Avista Corp. Black Hills Corp. Evergy, Inc. IDACORP, Inc.	MDU Resources Group Inc. NiSource Inc. Northwestern Corp OGE Energy Corp. Pinnacle West Capital Corp. Portland General Electric TXNM Energy, Inc.

Relationship between compensation programs and risk management

Hawaiian Electric's compensation policies and practices are designed to encourage executives to build value for all stakeholders, including shareholders, customers and employees, and to discourage decisions that introduce inappropriate risks.

Hawaiian Electric's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) function is principally responsible for identifying and monitoring risk at Hawaiian Electric and its subsidiaries, and for reporting on high risk areas to the Hawaiian Electric Board and Hawaiian Electric Audit & Risk Committee. As a result, all Hawaiian Electric and HEI directors, including those who serve on or are representatives to the HEI Compensation & Human Capital Management Committee, are apprised of risks that could reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on Hawaiian Electric.

Risk assessment. On an annual basis, the HEI Compensation & Human Capital Management Committee and its independent compensation consultant review a risk assessment of compensation programs in place at Hawaiian Electric and its subsidiaries, which is updated annually by the Hawaiian Electric and HEI ERM function. Based on its review of the risk assessment of compensation programs in place in 2024 and consultation with FW Cook, the HEI Compensation & Human Capital Management Committee believes that Hawaiian Electric's compensation plans do not encourage risk taking that is reasonably likely to have a material adverse effect on Hawaiian Electric.

- Risk mitigation features of compensation programs. Hawaiian Electric's compensation programs incorporate the following features to promote prudent decision-making and guard against excessive risk:
- Financial performance objectives for the annual incentive program are linked to Board-approved budget guidelines, and nonfinancial measures (such as resilience and safety) are designed to be aligned with the interests of all Hawaiian Electric stakeholders.
 - Annual and long-term incentive awards are capped at maximum performance levels.
 - Financial opportunities under long-term incentives are greater than those under annual incentives, emphasizing the importance of long-term outcomes.
 - Share ownership and retention guidelines, requiring named executive officers to hold significant amounts of HEI Common Stock ensure that Hawaiian Electric's named executive officers have a substantial personal stake in the long-term performance of Hawaiian Electric and HEI. The guidelines specific to the named executive officers are discussed below under "Share ownership and retention are required throughout employment with the Company."
 - Long-term incentive payouts are 50-100% equity-based, so executives share in the same upside potential and downside risk as all HEI shareholders.
 - Annual grants of long-term performance-based and long-term time-based incentives vest over a period of three years to encourage sustained performance and executive retention.
 - Performance-based plans use a variety of financial metrics (e.g., net income) and nonfinancial performance metrics (e.g., customer satisfaction, reliability and safety) that correlate with long-term value creation for all stakeholders and are impacted by management decisions.
 - The Hawaiian Electric Board and HEI Compensation & Human Capital Management Committee continuously monitor risks faced by the enterprise, including through management presentations at quarterly meetings and through periodic written reports from management.

Share ownership and retention are required throughout employment with the Company

Hawaiian Electric named executive officers are required to own and retain HEI Common Stock throughout their employment with the Company. Each officer subject to the requirements has until January 1 of the year following the fifth anniversary of the later of (i) any amendment to his or her required level of stock ownership or (ii) first becoming subject to the requirements (Compliance Date), to reach the following ownership levels:

Position	Value of Stock to be Owned
Hawaiian Electric President and CEO	2x base salary
Other Named Executive Officers	1x base salary

Until reaching the applicable stock ownership target, officers subject to the requirements must retain 50% of shares received in payout under the LTIP (net of any shares withheld for taxes) and 50% of shares received through the vesting of RSUs (net of any shares withheld for taxes). Each of the named executive officers has either complied with the ownership requirement or has not yet reached his or her respective Compliance Date.

2024 compensation elements and pay decisions

Elements and objectives

The total compensation program for named executive officers is made up of the five standard components summarized below. Each component fulfills important objectives that reflect our focus on pay for performance, competitive programs to attract and retain talented executives and aligning executive decisions with the interests of all stakeholders. These elements are described in further detail in the pages that follow.

Compensation element ¹	Summary	Objectives
Base Salary	Fixed level of cash compensation set in reference to peer group median (may vary based on performance, experience, responsibilities, expertise and other factors).	Attract and retain talented executives by providing competitive fixed cash compensation.
Annual Performance-Based Incentives	Variable cash award based on achievement of pre-set performance goals for the year. Award opportunity is determined as a percentage of base salary. Performance below threshold levels yields no incentive payment.	Drive achievement of key business results linked to short-term and long-term strategy and reward executives for their contributions to such results. Balance compensation cost and return by paying awards based on performance.
Long-Term Performance-Based Incentives	Variable equity award based on meeting pre-set performance objectives over a 3-year period. Award opportunity is determined as a percentage of base salary. Performance below threshold levels yields no incentive payment.	Motivate executives and align their interests with those of all stakeholders by promoting long-term value growth and by paying awards in the form of equity. Balance compensation cost and return by paying awards based on performance.
Long-Term Time-Based Incentives	Annual grants in the form of RSUs or RCAs that vest over 3 years. Amount of grant is determined as a percentage of base salary.	Promote retention of talented leaders through multi-year vesting and alignment of executive and shareholder interests through shared ownership of HEI Common Stock.
Benefits	Includes defined benefit pension plans and defined contribution plan, deferred compensation plans, double-trigger change-in-control agreements, minimal perquisites and an executive death benefit plan (frozen since 2009).	Enhance total compensation with meaningful and competitive benefits that promote retention and peace of mind and contribute to financial security. Double-trigger change-in-control agreements encourage focused attention of executives during major corporate transitions.

¹ The Company's current executive compensation program does not include stock options. Except for atypical off-cycle RSU grants most commonly made as part of a new compensation arrangement (typically in connection with a new hire or promotion), all equity grants are made annually in February following HEI Compensation & Human Capital Management Committee approval.

Changes to compensation elements in 2024

On an annual basis, the HEI Compensation & Human Capital Management Committee reviews and recommends for Hawaiian Electric Board approval, each named executive officer's target compensation opportunity, which is composed of base salary, target annual cash and target long-term equity opportunities. Target annual cash and target long-term incentive opportunities are established, in each case, as a percentage of the named executive officer's base salary.

The HEI Compensation & Human Capital Management Committee recommended, and the Hawaiian Electric Board approved, changes to compensation for 2024, as shown in the table below.

Name	Base Salary ¹ (\$)		Performance-Based Annual Incentive (Target Opportunity ² as % of Base Salary)		Performance-Based Long-Term Incentive (Target Opportunity ² as % of Base Salary)		Time-Based Long-Term Incentive (Value as % of Base Salary)	
	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023-25	2024-26	2023	2024
Shelee M. T. Kimura	575,000	650,000	75	same	90	105	60	105
Paul K. Ito	475,000	485,917	70	75	80	95	100 ³	95
Jimmy D. Alberts	364,583	376,000	55	60	50	80	35	80
Jason E. Benn	322,333	349,750	50	60	45	80	35	80
Colton K. Ching	331,667	342,750	50	60	45	80	35	80

¹ Base salary increases for 2023 for Ms. Kimura and Messrs. Alberts, Benn and Ching became effective as of March 1, 2023. Base salary increases for 2024 for Ms. Kimura and Messrs. Ito, Alberts and Ching became effective as of March 1, 2024. Base salaries that became effective March 1, 2023 and 2024 are prorated amounts to include two months of 2022 and 2023 base salary, respectively, and ten months of 2023 and 2024 base salary, respectively. Mr. Benn received a base salary increase for 2024 effective as of March 1, 2024, and received an additional base salary increase upon his promotion to Senior Vice President & Chief Transformation and Administrative Officer on August 15, 2024. Accordingly, his 2024 base salary is prorated.

² The threshold and maximum opportunities are 0.5 times target and 2 times target, respectively.

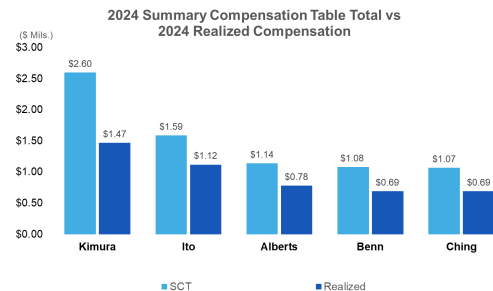
³ Includes special grant of 50% of base salary in 2023 in connection with Mr. Ito's promotion to HEI Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer.

Realized Compensation for 2024

The table below and graph that follows provide a supplemental disclosure representing the total direct compensation realized (Realized Compensation) by each NEO for 2022-2024. As an example, 2024 Realized Compensation includes the salary paid in 2024, EICP payouts for the 2024 performance period that was paid in 2025, RCAs that vested and were paid in 2024, the LTIP award for the 2022-2024 performance period that vested and was settled in shares of HEI Common Stock in 2025 (0 shares in 2025), and the value of RSUs that vested and were settled in shares of HEI Common Stock in 2024. The table and graph below differ substantially from the Summary Compensation Table and are not a substitute for that table. For example, SEC rules require that the full *grant date* fair value of equity awards be reported in the Summary Compensation Table for the year in which they were granted; however, this supplemental disclosure includes the value of compensation actually received from equity awards in the year in which the awards vested and were settled. Consequently, Realized Compensation for a NEO for any given year may differ significantly from the total compensation reported in the Summary Compensation Table for that year.

Name and 2024 Principal Positions	Year	Summary Compensation Table	Change in	Stock	Value Realized	Realized Compensation (\$)
		Total (\$)	Pension Value (\$)	Awards (\$)	on Vesting of Stock Awards (\$)	
Shelee M. T. Kimura President and Chief Executive Officer	2024	2,596,499	(521,723)	(704,346)	103,411	1,473,841
	2023	2,077,532	(606,930)	(895,602)	284,167	859,167
	2022	1,514,176	—	(814,267)	225,344	925,253
Paul K. Ito Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer & Treasurer	2024	1,585,693	(73,426)	(476,397)	82,085	1,117,955
	2023	880,983	(87,000)	(672,667)	4,810	126,126
Jimmy D. Alberts Senior Vice President & Chief Operations Officer	2024	1,144,141	(109,216)	(310,423)	51,431	775,933
	2023	853,397	(143,044)	(321,561)	200,910	589,702
	2022	792,931	—	(290,387)	253,631	756,175
Jason E. Benn Senior Vice President & Chief Transformation and Administrative Officer	2024	1,083,659	(155,335)	(274,516)	38,933	692,741
	2023	909,884	(320,416)	(267,135)	124,124	446,457
	2022	676,474	—	(255,137)	91,353	512,690
Colton K. Ching Senior Vice President, Planning & Technology	2024	1,067,448	(140,092)	(282,975)	47,632	692,013
	2023	1,016,944	(410,407)	(274,870)	188,736	520,403
	2022	692,969	—	(261,356)	229,478	661,091

The amount of "Realized Compensation" shown in the table above and graph below is calculated by taking the amount of total compensation as set forth in the Summary Compensation Table, subtracting the amount of "Change in Pension Value" and "Stock Awards" (in each case, as described in more detail in the Summary Compensation Table and accompanying footnotes), and adding the amount of "Value Realized on Vesting" from the "2024 Option Exercises and Stock Vested" table, and described in more detail in footnote 1 thereto.



Base salary

Base salaries for Hawaiian Electric named executive officers are reviewed and determined annually. In establishing its base salaries for the year, the HEI Compensation & Human Capital Management Committee considers competitive market data, internal equity and each executive's level of responsibility, experience, expertise and performance, as well as retention and succession considerations. The Committee considers the competitive median as a reference point in setting base salaries, but may determine that the foregoing factors justify a higher or lower salary. The resulting 2024 base salaries are shown in the table above.

For 2024, Ms. Kimura received a base salary increase in connection with her promotion to President and CEO in 2022 and as part of a plan to incrementally increase Ms. Kimura's base salary over time to an amount that more closely aligns with the peer median. Mr. Benn received a base salary increase for 2024 effective as of March 1, 2024, and received an additional base salary increase upon his promotion to Senior Vice President & Chief Transformation and Administrative Officer on August 15, 2024. Other executive officers received ordinary aging and/or merit increases in the amounts shown in the table above.

Annual incentives

Hawaiian Electric named executive officers and other executives are eligible to earn an annual cash incentive award under the HEI Executive Incentive Compensation Plan (EICP) based on the achievement of performance goals for the year. Each year, the HEI Compensation & Human Capital Management Committee determines or recommends, and the Hawaiian Electric Board ratifies or approves, as applicable, the target annual incentive opportunity for each named executive officer, performance metrics and the applicable goals.

2024 target annual incentive opportunity. The target annual incentive opportunity is determined as a percentage of base salary, with the threshold and maximum opportunities equal to 0.5 times and 2 times the target opportunity, respectively. In establishing the target percentage for each executive, the HEI Compensation & Human Capital Management Committee takes into account the mix of pay elements, competitive market data, internal equity, prior performance and other factors described above under "Base salary."

The 2024 target annual incentive opportunities for the named executive officers are shown in the table above. For 2024, the HEI Compensation & Human Capital Management Committee recommended, and the Hawaiian Electric Board approved, increasing Messrs. Ito's, Alberts's, Benn's, and Ching's 2024 target opportunity to more closely align with the peer median for their positions.

2024 performance metrics, goals and results. The performance metrics for annual incentives are chosen because they connect directly to Hawaiian Electric's strategic priorities and correlate with creating long-term value for all stakeholders, including shareholders, customers and employees. The 2024 metrics promote resilience and safety, including wildfire mitigation and generation reliability.

In addition to selecting performance metrics, the HEI Compensation & Human Capital Management Committee determines, and the Hawaiian Electric Board ratifies, the level of performance required to attain the threshold, target and maximum goal for each metric. The level of difficulty of the goals reflects the Committee's and the Board's belief that incentive pay should be motivational – that is, the goals should be challenging but achievable – and that such pay should be balanced with reinvestment in the Company and return to shareholders. Consistent with this approach, the HEI Compensation & Human Capital Management Committee and Hawaiian Electric Board believe the threshold should represent solid performance with positive financial/operating results, target should denote challenging but achievable goals and maximum should signify exceptional performance.

The target level for financial goals, such as net income, is generally set at the level of the Board-approved budget, which represents the level of performance Hawaiian Electric seeks to achieve for the year. In setting the threshold and maximum levels, the Committee and Board consider whether the risks to accomplishing the budget weigh more heavily toward the downside and how challenging it would be to achieve incremental improvements over the target level.

The table below identifies the 2024 annual incentive metrics, the objective each measure serves, the level of achievement required to attain the threshold, target and maximum levels for each metric and the results for 2024.

2024 Annual Incentive Performance Metrics & Why We Use Them	Weighting	Goals			Result
		Threshold	Target	Maximum	
Safety and Resilience ¹ rewards successful implementation of wildfire mitigation and prevention measures designed to reduce wildfire risk, improve employee safety by reducing serious injuries and lost workdays and generation reliability which promotes customer satisfaction and confidence	55%		See Appendix B		See Appendix B
Financial Health ² focuses on net income and liquidity which promotes long-term financial stability and increases shareholder value	25%		See Appendix B		See Appendix B
Trust & Reputation ³ promotes customer satisfaction and community trust and supports sustained long-term shareholder value	10%		See Appendix B		See Appendix B
Healthy & Engaged Workforce ⁴ measures employee engagement, belonging and well-being which promote retention and commitment	10%		See Appendix B		See Appendix B

- 1 Safety and Resilience includes goals related to (i) implementation of the wildfire mitigation plan, (ii) employee safety measured by improvement in recordable incidents and lost workdays, and (iii) energy security measured by outage percentage and reportable cyber events.
- 2 Financial Health includes goals related to (i) Hawaiian Electric's consolidated adjusted net income for 2024, and (ii) liquidity measured as the actual book cash balance plus committed liquidity sources.
- 3 Trust & Reputation includes goals related to consolidated customer satisfaction and Company image based on quarterly results of customer surveys conducted by an outside vendor.
- 4 Healthy & Engaged Workforce: Employee Engagement Score is based on the results of the annual employee engagement survey.

Based on the level of performance achieved and shown in the table above, in early 2025, the HEI Compensation & Human Capital Management Committee approved, and the Hawaiian Electric Board ratified, the following 2024 annual incentive payouts. The payout amounts are included in the 2024 Summary Compensation Table below in the "Nonequity Incentive Plan Compensation" column. The range of possible annual incentive payouts for 2024 is shown below in the 2024 Grants of Plan-Based Awards table.

Name	2024 Annual Incentive Payout	
Shelee M. T. Kimura	\$	606,680
Paul K. Ito		453,531
Jimmy D. Alberts		280,756
Jason E. Benn		259,725
Colton K. Ching		255,931

Non-GAAP Net Income Metrics — 2024 Annual Incentive. Hawaiian Electric Consolidated Adjusted Net Income for purposes of 2024 annual incentive compensation were calculated on a non-GAAP basis, consistent with prior years. Pursuant to the EICP, the Compensation & Human Capital Management Committee may exclude items from the calculation of net income to the extent they arose from extraordinary or nonrecurring events or from changes to applicable accounting rules or practices. In 2024, the Company experienced extraordinary and nonrecurring events that impacted the Company's operations and financial performance in a variety of ways, some of which the Compensation & Human Capital Management Committee deemed appropriate to take into consideration in determining EICP performance. Specifically, the Compensation & Human Capital Management Committee determined it to be appropriate to exclude the items of expense/(gain) set forth in the table in Appendix A (and explained further in the accompanying footnotes). Excluded items include a portion of the wildfire-related expenses and wildfire settlement expense.

Long-term incentives

Long-term incentives include performance-based opportunities under the Long-Term Incentive Plan (LTIP), which are based on achievement of performance goals over rolling three-year periods, and time-based opportunities that include RSUs and RCAs, which are time-based and vest over a three-year period. These incentives are designed to reward executives for creating long-term value that benefits all stakeholders, including customers and shareholders.

Long-term performance-based incentives

The three-year performance periods for long-term performance-based incentives foster a long-term perspective and provide balance with the shorter-term focus of the annual incentive program. In addition, the overlapping three-year performance periods encourage sustained high levels of performance because at any one time, three separate potential awards are at risk.

Similar to the annual incentives, in developing long-term incentives, the HEI Compensation & Human Capital Management Committee approves, and the Hawaiian Electric Board ratifies, the target incentive opportunity for each named executive officer and performance metrics and goals for the three-year period.

2024-26 long-term incentive plan

2024-26 target long-term incentive opportunity. As with the annual incentives, the target long-term incentive opportunity is established as a percentage of base salary, with the threshold and maximum opportunities equal to 0.5 times and 2 times the target opportunity, respectively. In establishing the target percentage for each executive, the HEI Compensation & Human Capital Management Committee considers the mix of pay elements, competitive market data, internal equity, performance and the other factors described above under “Base salary.”

For the 2024-26 long-term incentive opportunity, in consideration of its review of the market data for each position and the retention and incentive value of the overall long-term incentive program, the HEI Compensation & Human Capital Management Committee recommended, and the Hawaiian Electric Board approved, increases to the 2024-26 LTIP target opportunities for Messrs. Alberts and Ito to more closely align with the peer median for their positions, as described in the preceding section (Annual Incentives). See the table above under the heading “Changes to elements in 2024” for the resulting 2024-26 target opportunities.

2024-26 performance metrics and goals. The performance metrics for long-term incentives are chosen for their relationship to the creation of long-term value and alignment with Hawaiian Electric’s multi-year strategic plans.

In addition to selecting performance metrics, the HEI Compensation & Human Capital Management Committee establishes, and the Hawaiian Electric Board ratifies, the level of achievement required to attain threshold, target and maximum performance for each metric. The same principles that the HEI Compensation & Human Capital Management Committee applies to annual incentive goals apply to long-term incentive goals. As such, the level of difficulty of the goals reflects the Committee’s and the Board’s belief that incentive pay should be motivational – that is, the goals should be challenging but achievable – and that such pay should be balanced with reinvestment in the Company and return to shareholders. Consistent with this approach, the Committee and Board believe threshold should represent solid performance with positive financial/operating results, target should denote challenging but achievable goals and maximum should signify exceptional performance.

The target level reflects objectives Hawaiian Electric seeks to achieve over the performance period. In setting the threshold and maximum levels, the Committee and Board consider whether the risks to accomplishing those levels weigh more heavily toward the downside and how challenging it would be to achieve incremental improvements over the target result. For the 2024-26 period, the Committee established, and the Hawaiian Electric Board ratified, the metrics and weightings in the following table. For the 2024-26 performance period, Hawaiian Electric prioritized goals related to safety and system hardening and growth in long-term shareholder value in the wake of the Maui windstorm and wildfires.

2024-26 Long-Term Incentive	
Performance Metrics & Why We Use Them	Weighting
Hawaiian Electric long term issuer credit rating ¹ rewards improved access to and cost of capital thereby improving liquidity and long-term shareholder value	40%
Hawaiian Electric public safety: system hardening to new standards ² public safety by hardening the company's system and mitigating wildfire risk	50%
HEI Relative TSR ³ compares the value created for HEI shareholders to that created by the HEI Compensation Peers.	10%

1 Hawaiian Electric long term issuer credit rating measures improvement in credit rating by at least two credit rating agencies.

2 Hawaiian Electric public safety: system hardening to new standards measures progress towards upgrading prescribed equipment to achieve enhanced safety standards.

3 HEI Relative TSR compares HEI's TSR to that of the HEI Compensation Peers (see above). For LTIP purposes, TSR is the sum of the growth in price per share of HEI Common Stock as measured at the beginning of the performance period to the end, calculated using the average closing share price for the trading days in December at the end of the performance period, plus dividends paid during the

period, assuming reinvestment, divided by the average closing share price for the trading days in January at the beginning of the performance period.

The Company believes that all Hawaiian Electric stakeholders benefit when the above goals are met. Achievement of these goals makes Hawaiian Electric and HEI stronger financially, enabling Hawaiian Electric and HEI to raise capital at favorable rates for reinvestment in the Utilities and supporting shareholder dividends. From a historical perspective, long-term incentive payouts are not easy to achieve, nor are they guaranteed. Strong leadership on the part of the named executive officers will be needed to achieve the long-term objectives required for them to earn the incentive payouts.

2022-24 long-term incentive plan. The Hawaiian Electric Board and HEI Compensation & Human Capital Management Committee established the 2022-24 long-term incentive opportunities, performance metrics and goals in February 2022. Those decisions were described in the Hawaiian Electric Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2022 and are summarized again below to provide context for the results and payouts for the 2022-24 period.

2022-24 target long-term incentive opportunity. In February 2022, the HEI Compensation & Human Capital Management Committee established, and the Hawaiian Electric Board ratified, the following 2022-24 target incentive opportunities as a percentage of named executive officer base salary.

2022-24 Target Opportunity [*] (as % of Base Salary)	
Name	
Shelee M. T. Kimura	90%
Paul K. Ito	45%
Jimmy D. Alberts	45%
Jason E. Benn	45%
Colton K. Ching	45%

* The threshold and maximum opportunities were 0.5 times the target opportunity and 2 times the target opportunity, respectively.

2022-24 performance metrics, goals and results. The HEI Compensation & Human Capital Management Committee established, and the Hawaiian Electric Board approved, the 2022-24 performance metrics and goals below in February 2022. The performance metrics were selected for their correlation with sustained growth and value and alignment with Hawaiian Electric's multi-year strategic plans. The table below identifies the 2022-24 LTIP metrics, the objective each metric serves, the level of achievement required to attain the threshold, target and maximum levels for each metric and the results for 2022-24. The 2022-24 LTIP targets were determined based on a significantly different budget and forecast that existed before the Maui windstorm and wildfires. The material increase in expenses and decrease in HEI stock price, among other material changes that followed the Maui windstorm and wildfires, created significant challenges to meeting many 2022-24 LTIP targets.

Based on achieving below threshold performance, as described in the table below, in early 2025 the HEI Compensation & Human Capital Management Committee approved and the Hawaiian Electric Board ratified no payout (0 shares) under the 2022-24 long-term incentive plan.

The results shown in the table below may exclude the impact of unusual events that affected Hawaiian Electric during the 2022-24 period that, pursuant to the terms of the plans, the HEI Compensation & Human Capital Management Committee determined it appropriate to exclude. Any such adjustments are described below under "Non-GAAP Net Income Metrics - 2022-24 LTIP."

2022-24 Long-Term Incentive		Goals			
Performance Metrics & Why We Use Them	Weighting	Threshold	Target	Maximum	Result
Kimura, Alberts, Benn and Ching*					
Hawaiian Electric 3-year Average Annual Net Income Growth¹ promotes shareholder value by focusing on net income growth based on the years included in the plan.	30%	4.0%	6.0%	8.0%	0.7%
Hawaiian Electric 3-year Average ROACE² promotes profitability based on net income as a % of average common equity.	30%	8.3%	8.5%	8.7%	7.9%
Hawaiian Electric Carbon Emissions (CO₂e) Reduction³ promotes reduction of carbon dioxide equivalent emissions from power generation.	20%	28%	32%	36%	27%
HEI Relative TSR⁴ compares the value created for HEI shareholders to that created by other investor-owned electric companies (EEI Index).	20%	30th percentile	50th percentile	70th percentile	0 percentile

- * Mr. Ito was an HEI employee and not a Hawaiian Electric executive when his 2022-24 LTIP award was determined. Accordingly, HEI's metrics and goals were applied to Mr. Ito for the 2022-24 LTIP. See the "2022-24 Long-Term Incentive Plan" section in HEI's Proxy Statement for the 2025 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be filed after the date of this Form 10-K and not later than 120 days after December 31, 2024 ("HEI's 2025 Proxy").
- 1 Hawaiian Electric 3-year Average Annual Net Income Growth is calculated by taking the sum of each full calendar year's (2022, 2023 and 2024, respectively) net income percentage growth over the net income of the prior year and dividing that sum by three.
- 2 Hawaiian Electric 3-year Average ROACE is calculated by taking the sum of Hawaiian Electric's consolidated ROACE for each year during the period and dividing that sum by three. Consolidated ROACE is calculated by taking each year's GAAP consolidated net income (as adjusted for any permitted adjustments) divided by average common equity, which is calculated by taking the sum of beginning of year common equity plus end of year common equity and dividing the sum by two.
- 3 Hawaiian Electric CO2e Reduction measures the reduction of CO2 equivalent emissions from power generation compared against 2005 levels.
- 4 HEI Relative TSR compares HEI's TSR to that of the companies in the Edison Electric Institute (EEI) Index. For LTIP purposes, TSR is the sum of the growth in price per share of HEI Common Stock as measured at the beginning of the performance period to the end, calculated using the share price on the last trading day of December at the end of the performance period, plus dividends during the period, assuming reinvestment, divided by the share price on the last trading day of December immediately prior to the beginning of the performance period.

Non-GAAP Net Income Metrics - 2022-24 LTIP. The HEI Compensation & Human Capital Management Committee makes adjustments to performance results with caution and only in circumstances that are unforeseen and/or unique or extraordinary. The Committee recognizes that Hawaiian Electric is heavily regulated and external forces can impact incentive plans significantly. The Committee is mindful of only considering adjustments that are warranted and will also serve the long-term interests of the Company's stakeholders. In determining Hawaiian Electric's 2024 net income for purposes of calculating Utility three-year average net income growth and Utility three-year average ROACE (in each case noted above), the Compensation & Human Capital Management Committee considered the impact of certain items that were unrelated to management's actions regarding ongoing business operations. Specifically, for 2024, the Compensation & Human Capital Management Committee determined it to be appropriate to exclude the item of expense set forth in the table in Appendix A hereto (and explained further in the accompanying footnotes) relating to wildfire-related expenses and the wildfire litigation settlement.

2023-25 long-term incentive plan. Hawaiian Electric's 2023-25 long-term incentive plan is described on pages 17-18 of Exhibit 99.1 to its Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023.

Long-term time-based incentive compensation

Hawaiian Electric named executive officers are eligible to receive annual grants of long-term time-based incentive compensation in the form of RSUs and RCAs that vest over a period of three years. Customarily, the Hawaiian Electric named executive officers have received long-term time-based compensation in the form of RSUs. However, given the extreme volatility of HEI's stock, in 2024 Hawaiian Electric's named executive officers were granted RCAs in lieu of RSUs. RSUs vest and convert to shares of HEI Common Stock in three equal annual installments beginning one year from the date of grant (plus compounded dividend equivalent shares on the installment that vested in such year). RCAs vest and are paid twice annually beginning six months from the date of grant in equal installments over three years. RSUs and RCAs offer executives the opportunity to receive shares of HEI Common Stock or cash payments, respectively, when the restrictions lapse, generally subject to continued employment with the Company through vesting. The value of the annual long-term time-based grant is based on a percentage of the executive's base salary. These awards are designed to focus executives on creating long-term value for the Company's stakeholders. Since the time-based incentives take three years to fully vest, they also are designed to promote retention. The vesting schedule for the 2024 RCA grant is set forth in the table below. The RCA payout amounts are included in the 2024 Summary Compensation Table below in the "Bonus" column.

Name	2024 RCA		Vesting in					
	Grants		2024	2025	2026	2027		
Shelee M. T. Kimura	\$	682,500	\$	113,750	\$	227,500	\$	113,750
Paul K. Ito		461,621		76,937		153,874		76,936
Jimmy D. Alberts		300,800		50,133		100,266		50,135
Jason E. Benn		266,000		44,333		88,666		44,335
Colton K. Ching		274,200		45,700		91,400		45,700

Benefits

Retirement. Hawaiian Electric provides retirement benefits to named executive officers to promote financial security in recognition of years of service and to attract and retain high-quality leaders.

Hawaiian Electric employees, including named executive officers, are eligible to participate in the HEI Retirement Plan, which is a tax-qualified defined benefit pension plan, and to save for retirement on a tax-deferred (or Roth) basis through HEI's Retirement Savings Plan, a tax-qualified defined contribution 401(k) plan, which does not provide non-elective employer contributions for any participants and does not provide matching contributions for participants who joined the Company before May 1, 2011. In 2011, HEI amended the HEI Retirement Plan and HEI Retirement Savings Plan to create a revised benefit structure for employees hired on or after May 1, 2011. Employees covered by the revised benefit structure receive a reduced pension benefit under the HEI Retirement Plan, but are eligible for limited matching contributions under the HEI Retirement Savings Plan. These changes were intended to lower the cost of pension benefits over the long term. Messrs. Ito and Alberts joined the Company after May 1, 2011 and are eligible to receive matching contributions under the 2011 amended HEI Retirement Savings Plan. The other named executive officers are not eligible for and did not receive matching contributions under that plan, since they joined the Company prior to May 1, 2011. The HEI Retirement Plan and HEI Retirement Savings Plan were further amended effective in January 2022 to restructure retirement benefits for employees hired on or after January 1, 2022. The amendments, among other things, eliminate benefits under the HEI Retirement Plan and add automatic enrollment in the HEI Retirement Savings Plan 401(k), along with non-elective Company contributions made on behalf of eligible employees. None of the named executive officers was impacted by the 2022 amendments.

Additional retirement benefits that cannot be paid from the HEI Retirement Plan due to Internal Revenue Code limits are provided to Hawaiian Electric named executive officers and other executives through the nonqualified HEI Excess Pay Plan. Benefits under the HEI Excess Pay Plan are determined using the same formula as the HEI Retirement Plan, but are not subject to the Internal Revenue Code limits on the amount of annual compensation that can be used for calculating benefits under qualified retirement plans and on the amount of annual benefits that can be paid from qualified retirement plans. This allows those participating in the HEI Excess Pay Plan a total retirement benefit at the same general percentage of final average pay afforded to other employees under the HEI Retirement Plan. In 2024, all Hawaiian Electric named executive officers participated in the HEI Excess Pay Plan. Retirement benefits are discussed in further detail below in the 2024 Pension Benefits table and related notes.

Deferred compensation plans. Hawaiian Electric provides named executive officers and other executives the opportunity to participate in plans that allow them to defer compensation and the resulting tax liability. Hawaiian Electric named executive officers and directors may participate in the HEI Deferred Compensation Plan, a nonqualified deferred compensation plan implemented in 2011 and amended and restated effective January 1, 2019, that allows the deferral of portions of the participants' cash compensation, with certain limitations, and provides investment opportunities that are substantially similar to those available under the HEI Retirement Savings Plan. In 2024, there were no matching or other employer contributions under the HEI Deferred Compensation Plan for employees of Hawaiian Electric. Hawaiian Electric named executive officers are also eligible to defer payment of annual and long-term incentive awards and the resulting tax liability under a prior HEI nonqualified deferred compensation plan, although no named executive officer deferred compensation under that plan in 2024. Deferred compensation benefits are discussed in further detail below in the 2024 Nonqualified Deferred Compensation table and related notes.

Executive Death Benefit Plan (frozen since 2009). In September 2009, HEI froze the Executive Death Benefit Plan of HEI and Participating Subsidiaries, which provides death benefits to an executive's beneficiaries following the executive's death while employed or after retirement. As part of the freeze, HEI closed the plan to new participants and ceased all benefit accruals for current participants (i.e., there will be no increase in death benefits due to salary increases after September 9, 2009). Under contracts with Executive Death Benefit Plan participants in effect before September 2009, the death benefits were grossed up for tax purposes. This treatment was considered appropriate because the executive death benefit is a form of life insurance, and historically life insurance proceeds have been excluded from income for federal tax purposes. Mr. Ching is covered under the Executive Death Benefit Plan. Ms. Kimura and Messrs. Ito, Alberts and Benn are not covered under the plan because they joined the Company or were not executive officers until after the plan was frozen. Death benefits are discussed in further detail below in the 2024 Pension Benefits table and related notes.

Double-trigger change-in-control agreements. The HEI Compensation & Human Capital Management Committee and Hawaiian Electric Board consider change-in-control agreements to be an appropriate tool to recruit executives as an expected part of their compensation package to encourage the continued attention of key executives to the performance of their duties without distraction in the event of a potential change in control and to assist in retaining key executives. Change-in-control agreements can protect against executive flight during a transaction when key executives might, in the absence of the agreement, leave the Company and accept employment elsewhere. As of December 31, 2024, Ms. Kimura and Mr. Ito had change-in-control agreements.

All of the change-in-control agreements are double trigger, which means that they provide for cash severance and other benefits only upon a qualifying termination of the executives' employment following a change in control. In determining the amount an executive is eligible to receive in such an event, the HEI Compensation & Human Capital Management Committee

takes into account the executive's expected role in a potential change-in-control transaction, value to the organization and internal equity. The agreements approved by the HEI Compensation & Human Capital Management Committee for Ms. Kimura and Mr. Ito provide for a cash lump sum payment of two times base salary plus annual incentive. The annual incentive pay used in calculating the severance payment is the greater of the current annual incentive target or the largest actual annual incentive payout during the preceding three fiscal years. Aggregate payments under change-in-control agreements are limited to the maximum amount deductible under Section 280G of the Internal Revenue Code and there are no tax gross ups with respect to payments under these agreements. Payment of the severance benefits is conditioned on the Company receiving a release of claims by the applicable executive.

The change-in-control agreements have initial terms of two years and automatically renew for an additional year on each anniversary unless 90 days' notice of nonrenewal is provided by either party, so that the protected period is at least one year upon nonrenewal. The agreements remain in effect for two years following a change in control. The agreements define a change in control generally as a change in ownership of HEI, a substantial change in the voting power of HEI's securities or a change in the majority of the composition of the Board following consummation of a merger, tender offer or similar transaction. Change-in-control benefits are discussed in further detail in the Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change in Control section and related notes.

Minimal perquisites. Hawaiian Electric provides minimal other compensation to the named executive officers in the form of perquisites because such items are commonly provided to business executives in Hawaii, such as club memberships primarily for the purpose of business entertainment, or are necessary to recruit executives, such as relocation expenses or extra weeks of vacation. Hawaiian Electric may, from time to time, reimburse for reasonable business-related expenses. In 2024, the Company paid club membership dues for all named executive officers except Messrs. Ito and Alberts for the primary purpose of business entertainment expected of executives in their positions. In 2024, Messrs. Ito and Alberts received one more week of vacation annually than other employees with similar length of service typically receive. For further description of perquisites, see footnote 6 to the 2024 Summary Compensation Table below.

Elimination of most tax gross-ups. Hawaiian Electric has eliminated nearly all tax gross-ups. There are no tax gross-ups on club membership initiation fees or membership dues, or in the change-in-control agreements for the named executive officers who have such agreements. As discussed under "Executive Death Benefit Plan" above, tax gross ups of death benefits only apply to executives who participated in the Executive Death Benefit Plan before it was frozen in 2009.

Additional policies and information

Prohibition on hedging and pledging

HEI's Insider Trading Policy, among other prohibitions, prohibits all directors, officers and employees of HEI and its subsidiaries (as well as the spouses, minor children, adult family members sharing the same household and any other person for whom the director, officer or employee exercises substantial control over such person's securities trading decisions) from holding HEI's securities in margin accounts or pledging such securities or engaging directly or indirectly in transactions that hedge or offset, or are designed to hedge or offset, any decrease in the market value of HEI's securities. Hedging transactions include (but are not limited to) collars, equity swaps, exchange funds and prepaid variable forward sale contracts.

Executive Compensation Clawback Policy

On October 26, 2022, the SEC adopted final rules implementing the clawback provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act that direct the stock exchanges to establish listing standards requiring listed companies to develop and implement a policy providing for the recovery of erroneously awarded incentive-based compensation received by current or former executive officers and to satisfy related disclosure obligations. The Company's stock is not listed on any of the national securities exchanges and, thus, is not subject to the clawback requirements such exchanges have adopted. However, Ms. Kimura, as an executive officer of HEI, is subject to HEI's Policy Regarding the Recovery of Erroneously Awarded Incentive-Based Compensation (Clawback Policy). The full text of the Clawback Policy can be found as Exhibit 97 to Form 10-K.

Tax and accounting impacts on compensation design

In designing compensation programs, the HEI Compensation & Human Capital Management Committee considers the tax and accounting implications of its decisions, along with other factors described in this Compensation Discussion and Analysis.

Tax matters. Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code generally limits to \$1 million, per applicable executive, the annual federal income tax deduction that a publicly-held corporation may claim for total taxable compensation payable to certain covered executive officers, including both current and former executives.

In determining compensation for our executive officers, the HEI Compensation & Human Capital Management Committee primarily considers factors that provide incentives for the achievement of business objectives, but also considers

the extent to which the compensation is deductible. The HEI Compensation & Human Capital Management Committee recognizes the impact of Section 162(m) and its significance to the Company's compensation programs but retains the flexibility and discretion to structure compensation appropriately, whether or not deductible.

Another tax consideration factored into the design of the Company's compensation programs is compliance with the requirements of Section 409A of the Internal Revenue Code, for which noncompliance can result in additional taxes on participants in deferred compensation arrangements.

Accounting matters. In establishing performance goals for equity compensation, the HEI Compensation & Human Capital Management Committee may consider the impact of accounting rules. Accounting rules prescribe the way in which compensation is expensed. For example, under GAAP, compensation is generally expensed when earned. Financial Accounting Standards Board Accounting Standards Codification Topic 718 generally requires that equity compensation awards be accounted for based on their grant date fair value, which is recognized over the relevant service periods. The Hawaiian Electric Board and HEI Compensation & Human Capital Management Committee also have discretion in determining the level of achievement for the award and may determine that there should not be any incentive payout that would result solely from the adoption of a new accounting principle that affects a financial measure.

Hawaiian Electric Board and HEI Compensation & Human Capital Management Committee Report

Hawaiian Electric does not have a separate compensation committee. Rather, the entire Hawaiian Electric Board serves as Hawaiian Electric's compensation committee with the assistance of the HEI Compensation & Human Capital Management Committee. Accordingly, the Hawaiian Electric Board and the HEI Compensation & Human Capital Management Committee have reviewed and discussed with management the foregoing Compensation Discussion and Analysis. Based on such review and discussion, the HEI Compensation & Human Capital Management Committee recommended to the Hawaiian Electric Board, and taking into account such recommendation the Hawaiian Electric Board approved, inclusion of the Compensation Discussion and Analysis in this Exhibit 99.1 and its incorporation by reference in the Hawaiian Electric 2024 Annual Report on Form 10-K with which this Exhibit 99.1 is filed.

Hawaiian Electric Board of Directors

Timothy E. Johns, Chair
James A. Ajello
Shelee M. T. Kimura
Mary E. Kipp
Toby B. Taniguchi

Compensation & Human Capital Management Committee of the HEI Board of Directors

Peggy Y. Fowler, Chair
Thomas B. Fargo
Elisia K. Flores
Micah A. Kāne

Compensation & Human Capital Management Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation

The Hawaiian Electric Board does not have a separate compensation committee. Rather, the entire Hawaiian Electric Board serves as Hawaiian Electric's compensation committee and oversees the design and implementation of Hawaiian Electric executive compensation programs. In addition, as part of its responsibility to oversee compensation programs at HEI and its subsidiaries, the HEI Compensation & Human Capital Management Committee assists the Hawaiian Electric Board by approving performance- and equity-based compensation for ratification by the Hawaiian Electric Board and making recommendations to the Hawaiian Electric Board regarding other executive compensation matters.

During the last fiscal year, the Company's CEO, who also was a Hawaiian Electric director in 2024, was responsible for evaluating the performance of the other Hawaiian Electric named executive officers and other Hawaiian Electric senior officers, and for proposing compensation for those officers to the HEI Compensation & Human Capital Management Committee for recommendation to the Hawaiian Electric Board. The CEO did not participate in the deliberations of the HEI Compensation & Human Capital Management Committee to recommend, or of the Hawaiian Electric Board to determine, the CEO's own compensation, but did participate in deliberations of the Hawaiian Electric Board to determine the compensation of the other Hawaiian Electric named executive officers.

EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION TABLES

Summary Compensation Table

The table below shows total compensation: (i) for 2022-2024 for Ms. Kimura and Messrs. Alberts, Benn and Ching and (ii) for 2023 and 2024 for Mr. Ito (who was not a named executive officer in 2022).

2024 SUMMARY COMPENSATION TABLE

Name and 2024 Principal Positions	Year	Salary (\$ (1))	Bonus (\$ (2))	Stock Awards (\$ (3))	Nonequity Incentive Plan Compensation (\$ (4))	Change in Pension Value and Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Earnings (\$ (5))	All Other Compensation (\$ (6))	Total Without Change in Pension Value (\$ (7))	Total (\$)
Shelee M. T. Kimura	2024	650,000	113,750	704,346	606,680	521,723	—	2,074,776	2,596,499
President and Chief Executive Officer	2023	575,000	—	895,602	—	606,930	—	1,470,602	2,077,532
	2022	450,000	—	814,267	249,909	—	—	1,514,176	1,514,176
Paul K. Ito*	2024	485,917	76,937	476,397	453,531	73,426	19,485	1,512,267	1,585,693
Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer & Treasurer	2023	118,750	—	672,667	—	87,000	2,566	793,983	880,983
Jimmy D. Alberts	2024	376,000	50,133	310,423	280,756	109,216	17,613	1,034,925	1,144,141
Senior Vice President & Chief Operations Officer	2023	364,583	—	321,561	—	143,044	24,209	710,353	853,397
	2022	350,000	—	290,387	129,571	—	22,973	792,931	792,931
Jason E. Benn	2024	349,750	44,333	274,516	259,725	155,335	—	928,324	1,083,659
Senior Vice President & Chief Transformation and Administrative Officer	2023	322,333	—	267,135	—	320,416	—	589,468	909,884
	2022	307,500	—	255,137	113,837	—	—	676,474	676,474
Colton K. Ching	2024	342,750	45,700	282,975	255,931	140,092	—	927,356	1,067,448
Senior Vice President, Planning & Technology	2023	331,667	—	274,870	—	410,407	—	606,537	1,016,944
	2022	315,000	—	261,356	116,613	—	—	692,969	692,969

* Effective October 1, 2023, Mr. Ito was appointed Hawaiian Electric Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer. Prior to that, Mr. Ito served as HEI Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer & Treasurer from January 1, 2023 through September 30, 2023. Mr. Ito's 2023 compensation for Hawaiian Electric shown above includes only compensation attributable to his time working for Hawaiian Electric in 2023. For Mr. Ito's total 2023 compensation, which includes his compensation for Hawaiian Electric (disclosed here) and HEI, see Mr. Ito's compensation as an HEI named executive officer in HEI's Proxy Statement for the 2024 Annual Meeting of Shareholders ("HEI's 2024 Proxy"), which includes the HEI "2023 Summary Compensation Table."

1. *Salary*. This column represents cash base salary received for the year.
2. *Bonus*. This column represents RCA payments received during the year.
3. *Stock Awards*. These amounts represent the aggregate grant date fair value of stock awards granted in the years shown computed in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board Accounting Standards Codification Topic 718 (FASB ASC Topic 718). For 2022 and 2023, these amounts are composed of: (i) the opportunity (based on probable outcome of performance conditions (in this case, target) as of the grant date) to earn shares of HEI Common Stock in the future pursuant to the 2022-24 and 2023-25 LTIPs, respectively, if pre-established performance goals are achieved and (ii) RSUs vesting in installments over a three-year period. Mr. Ito was an HEI employee and not a Hawaiian Electric executive when his 2023-25 LTIP award was granted and the 2023 RSUs were awarded. Shares for Mr. Ito represents the pro-rated portion of the awards related to Hawaiian Electric service. For 2024, these amounts are composed of the opportunity (based on probable outcome of performance conditions (in this case, target) as of the grant date) to earn shares of HEI Common Stock in the future pursuant to the 2024-26 LTIP if pre-established performance goals are achieved. Assuming achievement of the highest level of performance conditions, the maximum value of the performance awards payable in 2027 under the 2024-26 LTIP would be: Ms. Kimura \$1,365,000; Mr. Ito \$923,238; Mr. Alberts \$601,604; Mr. Benn \$532,004; and Mr. Ching \$548,405. For a discussion of the assumptions underlying the amounts set out for the RSUs and 2024-26 LTIP, see Note 12 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in the Annual Report on Form 10-K to which this Exhibit 99.1 is attached.
4. *Nonequity Incentive Plan Compensation*. These amounts represent cash payouts to named executive officers under the annual incentive plan, the Executive Incentive Compensation Plan (EICP), earned for the years shown.
5. *Change in Pension Value and Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Earnings* These amounts represent the change in present value of the accrued pension and executive death benefits from beginning of year to end of year for 2022, 2023 and 2024. These amounts are not current payments; pension and executive death benefits are only paid after retirement or death, as applicable. The amounts in this column depend heavily on changes in actuarial assumptions, such as discount rates, and also are impacted by years of service and age. For 2024, the increase in value was due in part to increased average base salary during the trailing three-year period (payments under the excess pay plan and pension are calculated as a percentage of the average monthly base salary for the highest thirty-six consecutive months out

of the last ten years) resulting from promotions and related base salary increases; partly offset by an increase in discount rates, which results in a decrease in the present value of the accrued benefit. For 2023, the increase in value was due in part to increased average base salary during the trailing three-year period (payments under the excess pay plan and pension are calculated as a percentage of the average monthly base salary for the highest thirty-six consecutive months out of the last ten years) resulting from promotions and related base salary increases and in part to a decrease in discount rates, which results in an increase in the present value of the accrued benefit. For 2022 the decrease in value was primarily due to an increase in discount rates, which results in a decrease in the present value of the accrued benefit. In accordance with SEC rules, the negative change in value in 2022 for all named executive officers is shown as no change in the table above. For a further discussion of the applicable plans, see the 2024 Pension Benefits table and related notes below. The 2023 change in pension value for Mr. Ito is attributable to his combined service to HEI and Hawaiian Electric and is the same as the amount disclosed for Mr. Ito in the HEI "2023 Summary Compensation Table" in Item 11 of Part III to the Form 10-K. No Hawaiian Electric named executive officer had above-market or preferential earnings on nonqualified deferred compensation for the periods covered in the table above.

6. All Other Compensation. The following table summarizes the components of "All Other Compensation" with respect to 2024:

Name	Contributions to Defined Contribution	Other	Total All Other
	Plans (\$) ^a	(\$) ^b	Compensation (\$)
Shelee M. T. Kimura*	—	—	—
Paul K. Ito	10,350	9,135	19,485
Jimmy D. Alberts	10,350	7,263	17,613
Jason E. Benn*	—	—	—
Colton K. Ching*	—	—	—

- a Messrs. Ito and Alberts received matching contributions to their account in the HEI 401(k) Plan up to the amount permitted based on eligible compensation (\$345,000 in 2024).
- b Messrs. Ito and Alberts had one more week of vacation than employees with similar length of service would usually receive.
- * The total value of perquisites and other personal benefits for each of Ms. Kimura and Messrs. Benn and Ching was less than \$10,000 for 2024 and is therefore not included in the table above.

7. Total Without Change in Pension Value. Total Without Change in Pension Value represents total compensation as determined under SEC rules, minus the change in pension value and executive death benefits amount reported in the Change in Pension Value and Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Earnings column. We include this column because the magnitude of the change in pension value and death benefits in a given year is largely determined by actuarial assumptions, such as discount rates and mortality assumptions set by the Society of Actuaries, and does not reflect decisions made by the HEI Compensation & Human Capital Management Committee or Hawaiian Electric Board for that year or the actual benefit necessarily to be received by the recipient. The amounts reported in the Total Without Change in Pension Value column may differ substantially from the amounts reported in the Total column and are not a substitute for the Total column.

Additional narrative disclosure about salary, bonus, stock awards, nonequity incentive plan compensation, change in pension value and nonqualified deferred compensation earnings and all other compensation can be found in the Compensation Discussion and Analysis above.

Grants of Plan-Based Awards

The table below shows cash performance award opportunities under the 2024 EICP and equity-based performance award opportunities granted under the LTIP for performance over the 2024-26 period and payable in 2027.

2024 GRANTS OF PLAN-BASED AWARDS

	Name	Grant Date	Estimated Future Payouts Under Nonequity Incentive Plan Awards (1)			Estimated Future Payouts Under Equity Incentive Plan Awards (2)			Grant Date Fair Value of Stock Awards (\$ (3))
			Threshold (\$)	Target (\$)	Maximum (\$)	Threshold (#)	Target (#)	Maximum (#)	
Sheela M. T. Kimura	2/9/24 EICP	243,750	487,500	975,000	—	—	—	—	
	2/9/24 LTIP	—	—	—	26,070	52,139	104,278	704,346	
Paul K. Ito	2/9/24 EICP	182,219	364,438	728,876	—	—	—	—	
	2/9/24 LTIP	—	—	—	17,633	35,265	70,530	476,397	
Jimmy D. Alberts	2/9/24 EICP	112,800	225,600	451,200	—	—	—	—	
	2/9/24 LTIP	—	—	—	11,490	22,979	45,959	310,423	
Jason E. Benn	2/9/24 EICP	99,750	199,500	399,000	—	—	—	—	
	2/9/24 LTIP	—	—	—	10,160	20,321	40,642	274,516	
Colton K. Ching	2/9/24 EICP	102,825	205,650	411,300	—	—	—	—	
	2/9/24 LTIP	—	—	—	10,474	20,947	41,895	282,975	

EICP Executive Incentive Compensation Plan (annual incentive)

LTIP Long-Term Incentive Plan (2024-26 period)

1. *Estimated Future Payouts Under Nonequity Incentive Plan Awards* Shows possible cash payouts under the 2024 EICP based on meeting performance goals set in February 2024 at threshold, target and maximum levels. Actual payouts for the 2024 EICP are reported in the 2024 Summary Compensation Table above.
2. *Estimated Future Payouts Under Equity Incentive Plan Awards* Represents the number of shares of HEI Common Stock that may be issued under the 2024-26 LTIP based upon the achievement of performance goals set in February 2024 at threshold, target and maximum levels and vesting at the end of the three-year performance period. LTIP awards are forfeited for terminations of employment during the vesting period, except for terminations due to death, disability or retirement, which allow for pro-rata participation based upon completed months of service after a minimum number of months of service in the performance period. Dividend equivalent shares, not included in the table, are compounded over the period at the actual dividend rate and are paid at the end of the performance period based on actual shares earned.
3. *Grant Date Fair Value of Stock Awards.* Grant date fair value for shares under the 2024-26 LTIP is estimated in accordance with the fair-value based measurement of accounting as described in FASB ASC Topic 718 based upon the probable (in this case, target) outcome of the performance conditions as of the grant date. For a discussion of the assumptions and methodologies used to calculate the amounts reported, see the discussion of performance awards contained in Note 12 (Share-based compensation) to the Consolidated Financial Statements in the 2024 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Outstanding Equity Awards at 2024 Fiscal Year-End

OUTSTANDING EQUITY AWARDS AT 2024 FISCAL YEAR-END

Name	Grant Year	Stock Awards			
		Equity Incentive Plan Awards			
		Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested (1)		Market or Payout Value of Unearned	
		Number (#)	Market Value (\$) (2)	Number of Unearned Shares, Units or Other Rights That Have Not Vested (#) (3)	Shares, Units or Other Rights That Have Not Vested (\$ (2)
Shelee M. T. Kimura	2022	3,088	30,046	—	—
	2023	5,423	52,766	12,202	118,725
	2024	—	—	52,139	507,312
	Total	8,511	82,812	64,341	626,037
Paul K. Ito	2022	759	7,385	—	—
	2023	7,467	72,654	8,960	87,181
	2024	—	—	35,265	343,128
	Total	8,226	80,039	44,225	430,309
Jimmy D. Alberts	2022	989	9,623	—	—
	2023	2,006	19,518	4,298	41,820
	2024	—	—	22,979	223,586
	Total	2,995	29,141	27,277	265,406
Jason E. Benn	2022	869	8,455	—	—
	2023	1,773	17,251	3,420	33,277
	2024	—	—	20,321	197,723
	Total	2,642	25,706	23,741	231,000
Colton K. Ching	2022	890	8,660	—	—
	2023	1,825	17,757	3,519	34,240
	2024	—	—	20,947	203,814
	Total	2,715	26,417	24,466	238,054

1. *Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested* The remaining installment of the 2022 RSUs vested on February 11, 2025. Of the remaining installments of the 2023 RSUs, one installment vested on February 10, 2025 and the remainder will vest on February 10, 2026.
2. *Market Value.* Market value is based upon the closing per-share trading price of HEI Common Stock on the NYSE of \$9.73 as of December 31, 2024.
3. *Number of Unearned Shares, Units or Other Rights That Have Not Vested* Represents the number of shares of HEI Common Stock that would be issued under the 2023-25 and 2024-26 LTIPs if performance goals are met at the target level at the end of the respective three-year performance periods.

2024 Option Exercises and Stock Vested

2024 OPTION EXERCISES AND STOCK VESTED		
Name	Stock Awards	
	Number of Shares Acquired on Vesting (#)	Value Realized on Vesting (\$)
Shelee M. T. Kimura	7,894 ⁽¹⁾	103,411
Paul K. Ito	6,266 ⁽¹⁾	82,085
Jimmy D. Alberts	3,926 ⁽¹⁾	51,431
Jason E. Benn	2,972 ⁽¹⁾	38,933
Colton K. Ching	3,636 ⁽¹⁾	47,632

1. Represents the number of shares acquired (and dividend equivalents paid in stock based on number of shares vested) upon the 2024 vesting of installments of RSUs granted on February 11, 2020, February 9, 2021, August 16, 2021, February 11, 2022 and February 10, 2023. Value realized on vesting includes dividend equivalents.

Name	Number of Shares Acquired on Vesting	Compounded Dividend Equivalents	Total Shares Acquired on Vesting
Shelee M. T. Kimura	7,306	588	7,894
Paul K. Ito	5,840	426	6,266
Jimmy D. Alberts	3,583	343	3,926
Jason E. Benn	2,740	232	2,972
Colton K. Ching	3,314	322	3,636

Note: There were no payouts under the 2022-24 LTIP.

Pension Benefits

The table below shows the present value as of December 31, 2024 of accumulated benefits for each of the Hawaiian Electric named executive officers and the number of years of service credited to each executive under the applicable pension plan and executive death benefit plan, determined using the interest rate, mortality table and other assumptions described below, which are consistent with those used in Note 11 of the Consolidated Financial Statements in the 2024 Annual Report on Form 10-K to which this Exhibit 99.1 is attached.

2024 PENSION BENEFITS

Name	Plan Name	Number of Years of Credited Service (#)	Present Value of Accumulated Benefit (\$) (4)	Payments During the Last Fiscal Year (\$)
Shelee M. T. Kimura	HEI Retirement Plan (1)	20.3	1,328,535	—
	HEI Excess Pay Plan (2)	20.3	942,275	—
Paul K. Ito	HEI Retirement Plan (1)	6.9	236,127	—
	HEI Excess Pay Plan (2)	6.9	71,119	—
Jimmy D. Alberts	HEI Retirement Plan (1)	12.3	681,799	—
	HEI Excess Pay Plan (2)	12.3	76,912	—
Jason E. Benn	HEI Retirement Plan (1)	27.3	1,845,427	—
	HEI Excess Pay Plan (2)	27.3	28,770	—
Colton K. Ching	HEI Retirement Plan (1)	33.9	2,746,104	—
	HEI Excess Pay Plan (2)	33.9	39,943	—
	HEI Executive Death Benefit (3)	—	48,168	—

- The HEI Retirement Plan is the standard retirement plan for HEI and Hawaiian Electric employees. Normal retirement benefits under the HEI Retirement Plan for management employees hired before May 1, 2011, including all of the named executive officers other than Messrs. Ito and Alberts, are calculated based on a formula of $2.04\% \times \text{Credited Service (maximum 67\%)} \times \text{Final Average Compensation}$ (average monthly base salary for highest thirty-six consecutive months out of the last ten years). Credited service is generally the same as the years of service with HEI and other participating companies (Hawaiian Electric, Hawaii Electric Light and Maui Electric). Credited service is also provided for limited unused sick leave and for the period a vested participant is on long-term disability. The normal form of benefit is a joint and 50% survivor annuity for married participants and a single life annuity for unmarried participants. Actuarially equivalent optional forms of benefit are also available. Participants who qualify to receive retirement benefits immediately upon termination of employment may also elect a single sum distribution of up to \$100,000 with the remaining benefit payable as an annuity. Single sum distributions are not eligible for early retirement subsidies, and so may not be as valuable as an annuity at early retirement. Retirement benefits are increased by an amount equal to approximately 1.4% of the initial benefit every twelve months following retirement. The plan provides benefits at early retirement (prior to age 65), normal retirement (age 65), deferred retirement (over age 65) and death. Subsidized early retirement benefits are available for participants who meet certain age and service requirements at ages 50-64. The accrued normal retirement benefit is reduced by an applicable percentage, which ranges from 30% for early retirement at age 50 with at least 15 years of service to 1% at age 59. Accrued benefits are not reduced for eligible employees who retire at age 60 and above. The early retirement subsidies are not available to employees who terminate employment with vested benefits but prior to satisfying the age and service requirements for the early retirement subsidies.

HEI and Hawaiian Electric management employees who commenced employment on or after May 1, 2011, such as Messrs. Ito and Alberts, receive reduced benefits under the HEI Retirement Plan (e.g., reduced benefit formula, more stringent requirements for subsidized early retirement benefits, reduced early retirement subsidies and no post-retirement cost-of-living adjustment). Normal retirement benefits for these employees are calculated based on a formula of $1.5\% \times \text{Credited Service} \times \text{Final Average Compensation}$ (average monthly base salary for highest thirty-six consecutive months out of the last ten years). These employees are eligible for a limited match under the HEI Retirement Savings Plan (50% match on the first 6% of compensation deferred).

As of December 31, 2024, all of the named executive officers were eligible for retirement benefits under the HEI Retirement Plan.

- As of December 31, 2024, all of the named executive officers were participants in the HEI Excess Pay Plan. Benefits under the HEI Excess Pay Plan are determined using the same formula as the HEI Retirement Plan, but are not subject to the Internal Revenue Code limits on the amount of annual compensation that can be used for calculating benefits under qualified retirement plans (\$345,000 in 2024 as indexed for inflation) and on the amount of annual benefits that can be paid from qualified retirement plans (the lesser of \$275,000 in 2024 as indexed for inflation, or the participant's highest average compensation over three consecutive calendar years). Benefits payable under the HEI Excess Pay Plan are reduced by the benefit payable from the HEI Retirement Plan. Early retirement, death benefits and vesting provisions are similar to the HEI Retirement Plan.
- Mr. Ching is covered by the Executive Death Benefit Plan of HEI and Participating Subsidiaries. The plan was amended effective September 9, 2009 to close participation to new participants and freeze the benefit for existing participants. Under the amendment, death benefits will be paid based on salaries as of September 9, 2009. The plan provides death benefits equal to two times the executive's base

salary as of September 9, 2009 if the executive dies while actively employed or, if disabled, dies prior to age 65, and one times the executive's base salary as of September 9, 2009 if the executive dies following retirement. The amounts shown in the table above assume death following retirement. Death benefits are grossed up by the amount necessary to pay income taxes on the grossed up benefit amount as an equivalent to the tax exclusion for death benefits paid from a life insurance policy. Ms. Kimura and Messrs. Ito, Alberts and Benn were not employed by Hawaiian Electric or were not eligible at the time the plan was frozen and therefore are not entitled to any benefits under the plan.

4. The present value of accumulated benefits for the Hawaiian Electric named executive officers included in the 2024 Pension Benefits table was determined based on the following:

Methodology – The present values are calculated as of December 31, 2024 based on the credited service and pay of the Hawaiian Electric named executive officer as of such date (or the date of benefit freeze, if earlier).

Assumptions

- Discount Rate** – The discount rate is the interest rate used to discount future benefit payments in order to reflect the time value of money. The discount rates used in the present value calculations are 5.77% for retirement benefits and 5.72% for executive death benefits as of December 31, 2024.
- Mortality Table** – The PRI-2012 Mortality Table (separate male and female rates) with generational projection using scale MP-2021 from base year 2012 is used to discount future pension benefit payments in order to reflect the probability of survival to any given future date. For the calculation of the executive death benefit present values, the mortality table rates are multiplied by the death benefit to capture the death benefit payments assumed to occur at all future dates. Mortality is applied post-retirement only.
- Retirement Age** – A Hawaiian Electric named executive officer included in the table is assumed to remain in active employment until, and assumed to retire at, the later of (a) the earliest age when unreduced pension benefits would be payable or (b) attained age as of December 31, 2024.
- Pre-Retirement Decrements** – Pre-retirement decrements refer to events that could occur between the measurement date and the retirement age (such as withdrawal, early retirement and death) that would impact the present value of benefits. No pre-retirement decrements are assumed in the calculation of pension benefit table present values. Pre-retirement decrements are assumed for financial statement purposes.
- Unused Sick Leave** – Each Hawaiian Electric named executive officer who participates in the HEI Retirement Plan is assumed to have accumulated 1,160 unused sick leave hours at retirement age.

2024 Nonqualified Deferred Compensation

Although all Hawaiian Electric named executive officers are eligible to participate in the HEI deferred compensation plans, which are described in the Compensation Discussion and Analysis above, only Mr. Ito deferred any amount or had an account balance under those plans in 2024.

Name	Executive Contributions in Last FY (\$) ¹	Registrant Contributions in Last FY (\$)	Aggregate Earnings/(Losses) in Last FY (\$)	Aggregate Withdrawals/ Distributions (\$)	Aggregate Balance at Last FYE (\$)
Paul K. Ito	—	—	56,581	—	380,810

- Represents salary and incentive compensation deferrals under the HEI Deferred Compensation Plan, a contributory nonqualified deferred compensation plan implemented in 2011. The plan allows certain HEI and Hawaiian Electric executives to defer up to 100% of annual base salary in excess of the compensation limit set forth in Internal Revenue Code Section 401(a)(17) (\$345,000 in 2024, as indexed for inflation) and up to 80% of any incentive compensation paid in cash. In 2024, there were no matching or other employer contributions under the plan. The deferred amounts are credited with gains/losses of deemed investments chosen by the participant from a designated list of publicly traded mutual funds and other investment offerings. Earnings are not above-market or preferential and therefore are not included in the 2024 Summary Compensation Table above. The distribution of accounts from the plan is triggered by disability, death or separation from service (including retirement) and will be delayed for a 6-month period to the extent necessary to comply with Internal Revenue Code Section 409A. A participant may elect to receive such distributions triggered by separation from service in a lump sum or in substantially equal payments spread over a period not to exceed 15 years. Lump sum benefits are payable in the event of disability or death.

Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change in Control

The table below shows the potential payments to each Hawaiian Electric named executive officer in the event of retirement, death or disability, voluntary termination, termination for cause, termination without cause and termination after change in control, assuming termination occurred on December 31, 2024. The amounts listed below are estimates; actual amounts to be paid would depend on the actual date of termination and circumstances existing at that time.

2024 TERMINATION/CHANGE-IN-CONTROL PAYMENT TABLE

Name/ Benefit Plan or Program	Retirement on 12/31/24 (\$ (1))	Termination due to death or disability on 12/31/24 (\$ (2))	Voluntary termination, termination for and without cause on 12/31/24 (\$ (3))	Termination after change in control on 12/31/24 (\$ (4))
Shelee M. T. Kimura				
Executive Incentive Compensation Plan (5)	—	—	—	—
Long-Term Incentive Plan (6)	252,037	252,037	—	—
Restricted Stock Units (7)	55,189	55,189	—	—
Restricted Cash Awards (8)	94,981	94,981	—	—
Change-In-Control Agreement (4)	—	—	—	2,104,141
TOTAL	402,207	402,207	—	2,104,141
Paul K. Ito				
Executive Incentive Compensation Plan (5)	—	—	—	—
Long-Term Incentive Plan (6)	—	175,276	—	—
Restricted Stock Units (7)	—	42,214	—	—
Restricted Cash Awards (8)	—	64,242	—	—
Change-In-Control Agreement (4)	—	—	—	1,706,435
TOTAL	—	281,732	—	1,706,435
Jimmy D. Alberts				
Executive Incentive Compensation Plan (5)	—	—	—	—
Long-Term Incentive Plan (6)	103,741	103,741	—	267,413
Restricted Stock Units (7)	18,932	18,932	—	30,883
Restricted Cash Awards (8)	41,861	41,861	—	250,667
TOTAL	164,534	164,534	—	548,963
Jason E. Benn				
Executive Incentive Compensation Plan (5)	—	—	—	—
Long-Term Incentive Plan (6)	89,156	89,156	—	232,597
Restricted Stock Units (7)	16,685	16,685	—	27,244
Restricted Cash Awards (8)	37,018	37,018	—	221,667
TOTAL	142,859	142,859	—	481,508
Colton K. Ching				
Executive Incentive Compensation Plan (5)	—	—	—	—
Long-Term Incentive Plan (6)	91,852	91,852	—	239,698
Restricted Stock Units (7)	17,135	17,135	—	28,002
Restricted Cash Awards (8)	38,160	38,160	—	228,500
TOTAL	147,147	147,147	—	496,200

Note: All stock-based award amounts were valued using the 2024 year-end closing price of HEI Common Stock on the NYSE of \$9.73 per share on December 31, 2024. Other benefits that are available to all salaried employees on a nondiscriminatory basis and perquisites aggregating less than \$10,000 in value have not been listed.

1. **Retirement payments & benefits.** In addition to the amounts shown in this column, retired executives are entitled to receive their vested retirement plan and deferred compensation benefits under all termination scenarios. See the 2024 Pension Benefits and 2024 Nonqualified Deferred Compensation tables above. Mr. Ito has not met the requirements for retirement eligibility under the 2010 Equity

and Incentive Plan, as amended (EIP), which includes the Long-Term Incentive Plan, Restricted Stock Units and Restricted Cash Awards. Accordingly, no amounts are shown in this column for Mr. Ito.

2. *Termination due to death or disability payments & benefits.* All named executive officers were eligible for death or disability payments & benefits as of December 31, 2024.
3. *Voluntary termination payments & benefits.* If a Hawaiian Electric named executive officer voluntarily terminates employment, he or she could lose any annual or long-term incentives based upon the HEI Compensation & Human Capital Management Committee's right to amend, suspend or terminate any incentive award or any portion of it at any time. Voluntary termination results in the forfeiture of unvested RSUs and RCAs and participation in incentive plans. The executive's entitlement to rights under his or her change-in-control agreement would also end.

Termination for cause payments & benefits. If the executive is terminated for cause, he or she could lose any annual or long-term incentives based upon the HEI Compensation & Human Capital Management Committee's right to amend, suspend or terminate any incentive award or any portion of it at any time. "Cause" generally means a violation of the HEI Corporate Code of Conduct or, for purposes of awards under the EIP, has the meaning set forth in such plan. Termination for cause results in the forfeiture of all unvested RSUs and RCAs and participation in incentive plans. The executive's entitlement to rights under his or her change-in-control agreement would also end.

Termination without cause payments & benefits. If the executive is terminated without cause, he or she could lose any annual or long-term incentives based upon the HEI Compensation & Human Capital Management Committee's right to amend, suspend or terminate any incentive award or any portion of it at any time. Termination without cause results in the forfeiture of unvested RSUs and RCAs. As discussed in footnote 4 below, different benefits would be payable to the named executive officers if his or her termination without cause were to follow a change in control under the terms of his or her change-in-control agreements.

4. *Termination after change-in-control payments & benefits.* Ms. Kimura and Mr. Ito had change-in-control agreements as of December 31, 2024.

"Change in control" generally means a change in ownership of HEI, a substantial change in the voting power of HEI's securities or a change in the majority of the composition of the Board following the consummation of a merger, tender offer or similar transaction. The change-in-control agreements are double trigger, which means that they provide for cash severance and other benefits only upon a qualifying termination of the executive's employment following a change in control. Ms. Kimura and Mr. Ito have a lump sum severance multiplier of two times, in each case applied to the sum of the executive's base salary and annual incentive compensation (determined to be the greater of the current target or the largest actual annual incentive compensation during the preceding three years).

In addition, under the change-in-control agreements executives would receive continued life, disability, dental, accident and health insurance benefits for the severance period (i.e., the number of years equal to the applicable severance multiplier). Executives would receive a lump sum payment equal to the present value of the additional benefit the executives would have earned under their respective retirement and savings plans during the severance period. Executives would also receive the greater of current target or actual projected EICP and cash-based long-term incentive plan compensation (including RCAs and any cash-based LTIP), pro-rated if termination occurs during the first half of the applicable performance period and the full value if termination occurs in the second half of the applicable performance period. For RSUs, in the event of a change in control as defined by the EIP, either (i) the surviving or acquiring entity will assume all outstanding RSUs or will substitute similar awards and such awards would vest in full upon a termination within 24 months following the change in control without cause or by the participant with good reason, as each term is defined by the EIP or (ii) to the extent the surviving entity refuses to assume or substitute such awards, such awards shall become fully vested. Additional age and service credit is received for the severance period for purposes of determining retiree welfare benefit eligibility. Executives would receive outplacement services, capped at 15% of annual base salary. Payment would generally be delayed for six months following termination of employment to the extent required to avoid an additional tax under Section 409A of the Internal Revenue Code. Interest would accrue during any six-month delay period at the prevailing six-month certificate of deposit rate and payments would be set aside during that period in a grantor (rabbi) trust. There are no tax gross ups provided for in the agreements and, as provided in the change-in-control agreements, the total severance amount shown is limited to the maximum amount deductible under Section 280G of the Internal Revenue Code with respect to each named executive officer. Payment of the foregoing benefits is subject to a release of claims by the applicable named executive officer.

For executives who do not have a change-in-control agreement, the EIP and respective plan agreements provide for accelerated vesting or payments to be made to executives upon a change in control, as defined in the EIP. The effects of a change in control on EICP and LTIP awards, RSUs and RCAs for executives without a change-in-control agreement are described in notes 5, 6, 7 and 8 below.

5. *Executive Incentive Compensation Plan (EICP).* Excludes amounts payable under the 2024 EICP because those amounts would have vested without regard to termination because the applicable performance period ended on December 31, 2024. Upon death, disability or retirement, executives continue to participate in the EICP on a pro-rata basis if the executive has met applicable minimum service requirements, with a lump sum payment to be made by Hawaiian Electric if the applicable performance goals are achieved. The plan documents provide that in the event of a change in control as defined by the EIP, the EICP award would be immediately paid out in cash at target level, pro-rated for completed months of service in the performance period. For the remaining unvested portion of the award, the EIP provides that: (i) the surviving entity or acquiring entity will assume all awards outstanding under the EICP or will substitute similar awards and such awards would vest in full upon a termination within 24 months following the change in control without cause or by the participant with good reason, as each term is defined by the EIP or (ii) to the extent the surviving entity refuses to assume or substitute such awards, such awards shall become fully vested (with all performance goals deemed achieved at 100% of target levels). Annual

incentive compensation payments for named executive officers in the event of a change in control are further described in footnote 4 above.

6. *Long-Term Incentive Plan (LTIP)*. Excludes amounts payable under the 2022-24 LTIP because those amounts would have vested without regard to termination because the applicable performance period ended on December 31, 2024. Upon death, disability or retirement, executives continue to participate in each ongoing LTIP cycle on a pro-rata basis if the executive has met applicable minimum service requirements, with a lump sum payment to be made by Hawaiian Electric if performance goals are achieved. The amounts shown are at target for all applicable plan years, pro-rated based upon service through December 31, 2024; actual payouts will depend upon performance achieved at the end of the plan cycle. The plan documents provide that in the event of a change in control as defined by the EIP, the LTIP award would be immediately paid out in cash at target level, pro-rated for completed months of service in the performance period. For the remaining unvested portion of the award, the EIP provides that: (i) the surviving entity or acquiring entity will assume all awards outstanding under the LTIP or will substitute similar awards and such awards would vest in full upon a termination within 24 months following the change in control without cause or by the participant with good reason, as each term is defined by the EIP or (ii) to the extent the surviving entity refuses to assume or substitute such awards, such awards shall become fully vested (with all performance goals deemed achieved at 100% of target levels). Long-term incentive compensation payments for named executive officers in the event of a change in control are further described in footnote 4 above and quantified as part of the Change-in-Control Agreement payment in the table above.
7. *Restricted Stock Units (RSUs)*. Termination for or without cause results in the forfeiture of unvested RSUs. Termination due to death, disability or retirement results in pro-rata vesting of RSUs. The EIP provides that in the event of a change in control as defined by the EIP, either (i) the surviving or acquiring entity will assume all outstanding RSUs or will substitute similar awards and such awards would vest in full upon a termination within 24 months following the change in control without cause or by the participant with good reason, as each term is defined by the EIP or (ii) to the extent the surviving entity refuses to assume or substitute such awards, such awards shall become fully vested. The vesting of RSUs in the event of a qualifying termination of employment for named executive officers following a change in control is further described in footnote 4 above and quantified as part of the Change-in-Control Agreement payment in the table above.
8. *Restricted Cash Awards (RCAs)*. Termination for or without cause results in the forfeiture of unvested RCAs. Termination due to death, disability or retirement results in pro-rata vesting of RCAs. The EIP provides that in the event of a change in control as defined by the EIP, either (i) the surviving or acquiring entity will assume all outstanding RCAs or will substitute similar awards and such awards would vest in full upon a termination within 24 months following the change in control without cause or by the participant with good reason, as each term is defined by the EIP or (ii) to the extent the surviving entity refuses to assume or substitute such awards, such awards shall become fully vested. The vesting of RCAs in the event of a qualifying termination of employment for named executive officers following a change in control is further described in footnote 4 above and quantified as part of the Change-in-Control Agreement payment in the table above.

CEO Pay Ratio

As required by SEC rules, we are disclosing the ratio of the Hawaiian Electric CEO's annual total compensation to our median Hawaiian Electric employee's annual total compensation.

In accordance with Item 402(u) of Regulation S-K, we are using the same median employee we used to calculate our 2023 CEO pay ratio because there have been no changes in our employee population or employee compensation agreements that we believe would significantly impact our pay ratio disclosure. We identified our median employee by evaluating 2022 Form W-2s for all individuals, excluding our CEO, who were employed by us on October 1, 2023. We included all employees, whether employed on a full-time, part-time, or seasonal basis and assumed no compensation earned in 2022 for employees hired in 2023. We believe that the use of Form W-2 compensation for all employees is an appropriate compensation measure for this purpose because it reasonably reflects annual compensation for our employees.

Once we determined the median employee based on Form W-2 compensation, we calculated annual total compensation for such employee using the same methodology we use for our CEO as set forth in 2024 the Summary Compensation Table above. The SEC rules allow for varying methodologies for companies to identify their median employee. Other companies may have different employment and compensation practices and may utilize different methodologies, estimates and assumptions in calculating their own pay ratios. Therefore, the pay ratios reported by other companies may not be relevant for purposes of comparison to our pay ratio.

For 2024, the annual total compensation of Ms. Kimura, our President and CEO, was \$2,596,499 and the annual total compensation of our median employee was \$126,308. Based on this information, the 2024 ratio of our CEO's annual total compensation to our median employee's annual total compensation was 21:1.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

Security ownership of certain beneficial owners

Hawaiian Electric Common Stock

HEI owns all of Hawaiian Electric's outstanding Common Stock, which is Hawaiian Electric's only class of securities generally entitled to vote on matters requiring shareholder approval.

Hawaiian Electric Preferred Stock

Various series of Hawaiian Electric Preferred Stock have been issued and are outstanding. Shares of Hawaiian Electric Preferred Stock are not considered voting securities, but upon certain defaults in dividend payments holders of Hawaiian Electric Preferred Stock may have the right to elect a majority of the directors of Hawaiian Electric. HEI owns 100,000 shares of Hawaiian Electric Preferred Stock, or approximately 9% of the 1,114,657 shares of Hawaiian Electric Preferred Stock outstanding. No Hawaiian Electric directors, executive officers or named executive officers (as listed in the Compensation Discussion and Analysis above) own Hawaiian Electric Preferred Stock.

HEI Common Stock

The table below shows the number of shares of HEI Common Stock beneficially owned by each person who is a current Hawaiian Electric director, each Hawaiian Electric named executive officer (as listed in the Compensation Discussion and Analysis above) and directors and executive officers as a group as of February 10, 2025.

Name of Individual or Group	Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership of HEI Common Stock				
	Sole Voting or Investment Power (1)	Shared Voting or Investment Power (2)	Other Beneficial Ownership (3)	Restricted Stock Units (4)	Total (5)
Nonemployee directors					
James A. Ajello	4,736	35,749			40,485
Timothy E. Johns	100	51,309			51,409
Mary E. Kipp	2,358				2,358
Toby B. Taniguchi	4,736				4,736
Employee director and Named Executive Officer					
Shelee M. T. Kimura	21,943	1,358		6,666	29,967
Other Named Executive Officers					
Jimmy D. Alberts	45,867			2,301	48,168
Jason E. Benn	8,976			2,027	11,003
Colton K. Ching	21,460		87	2,082	23,629
Paul K. Ito	17,281			4,738	22,019
All directors and executive officers as a group (10 persons)	135,723	88,416	87	19,753	243,979

(1) Includes the following shares held as of February 10, 2025 in the form of stock units in the HEI Common Stock fund pursuant to the HEI Retirement Savings Plan: approximately 863 shares for all directors and executive officers as a group. The value of a unit is measured by the closing price of HEI Common Stock on the measurement date.

(2) Includes (i) shares registered in name of the individual and spouse and/or (ii) shares registered in trust with the individual and spouse serving as co-trustees.

(3) Shares owned by spouse, children or other relatives sharing the home of the director or officer in which the director or officer disclaims beneficial interest.

(4) Includes the number of shares that the individuals named above had a right to acquire as of or within 60 days after February 10, 2025 pursuant to restricted stock units and related dividend equivalent rights thereon, including shares which retirement eligible individuals have a right to acquire upon retirement. These shares are included for purposes of calculating the percentage ownership of each individual named above and all directors and executive officers as a group as described in footnote (5) below, but are not deemed to be outstanding as to any other person.

(5) As of February 10, 2025, the directors and executive officers of Hawaiian Electric as a group and each individual named above beneficially owned less than one percent of the record number of outstanding shares of HEI Common Stock as of that date and no shares were pledged as security.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

Related person transactions

The HEI Board has adopted a related person transaction policy that is specifically incorporated in HEI's Corporate Code of Conduct, which is available for review at www.hei.com/govdocs (documents referenced as being available on the Company's website are not incorporated herein). The Corporate Code of Conduct, including the related person transaction policy, also applies to Hawaiian Electric and its subsidiaries. The related person transaction policy is specific to transactions between the Company and related persons such as executive officers and directors, their immediate family members or entities with which they are affiliated in which the amount involved exceeds \$120,000 and in which any related person had or will have a direct or indirect material interest. Under the policy, the HEI Board, acting through the HEI Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee, may approve a related person transaction involving a director or an officer if the HEI Board determines in advance that the transaction is not inconsistent with the best interests of HEI and its shareholders and is not in violation of HEI's Corporate Code of Conduct.

There have been no transactions since January 1, 2024, and there are no currently proposed transactions in which, Hawaiian Electric or any of its subsidiaries was a participant, the amount involved exceeds \$120,000, and any related person (as defined in Item 404 of Regulation S-K) had or will have a direct or indirect material interest.

Director independence

Because HEI has Common Stock listed on NYSE and Hawaiian Electric 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 but Hawaiian Electric is not subject to NYSE listing standards, including Sections 303A.01 and 303A.02 regarding director independence.

Although Hawaiian Electric is not subject to NYSE listing standards 303A.01 and 303A.02, Hawaiian Electric voluntarily endeavors to comply with these standards for director independence. The HEI Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee assists the Hawaiian Electric Board with its independence determinations.

For a director to be considered independent under NYSE listing standards 303A.01 and 303A.02, the Hawaiian Electric Board must determine that the director does not have any direct or indirect material relationship with Hawaiian Electric or its parent or subsidiaries apart from his or her service as a director. The NYSE listing standards also specify circumstances under which a director may not be considered independent, such as when the director has been an employee of the Company within the last three fiscal years, if the director has had certain relationships with the Company's external or internal auditor within the last three fiscal years or when the Company has made or received payments for goods or services to or from entities with which the director or an immediate family member of the director has specified affiliations and the aggregate amount of such payments in any year within the last three fiscal years exceeds the greater of \$1 million or 2% of such entity's consolidated gross revenues for the fiscal year.

The HEI Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee and the Hawaiian Electric Board considered the information below, which was provided by Hawaiian Electric directors and/or by HEI and its subsidiaries, concerning relationships between (i) Hawaiian Electric or its affiliates and (ii) the director, the director's immediate family members or entities with which such directors or immediate family members have certain affiliations. Based on its consideration of the relationships described below and the recommendations of the HEI Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee, the Hawaiian Electric Board determined that all of the nonemployee directors of Hawaiian Electric (Messrs. Ajello, Johns, and Taniguchi and Ms. Kipp) are independent. The remaining director of Hawaiian Electric, Ms. Kimura, is an employee director and hence is not independent.

With respect to Mr. Taniguchi, the Hawaiian Electric Board considered amounts paid during the last three fiscal years to purchase electricity from Hawaii Electric Light Company, a subsidiary of Hawaiian Electric (the sole public utility providing electricity to the island of Hawaii) by the entity which the director was employed or a family member of the director was an executive officer. None of the amounts paid by this entity for electricity (excluding pass-through charges for fuel, purchased power and Hawaii state revenue taxes) within the last three fiscal years exceeded the NYSE threshold that would automatically result in a director not being independent. The Hawaiian Electric Board also considered that Hawaiian Electric is the sole source of electric power on the island of Hawaii and that the rates Hawaii Electric Light charges for electricity are fixed by state regulatory authority. Since purchasers of electricity from Hawaiian Electric Light have no choice as to supplier and no ability to negotiate rates or other terms, the Hawaiian Electric Board determined that these relationships do not impair the independence of Mr. Taniguchi.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES

Principal accountant fees

The following table sets forth the fees paid or payable to Deloitte & Touche LLP (Deloitte), Hawaiian Electric's independent registered public accounting firm for 2024 and 2023:

	2024	2023
Audit fees (primarily consisted of fees associated with the audit of the consolidated financial statements, quarterly reviews and additional work performed related to the Maui windstorm and wildfires)	\$ 2,400,000	\$ 2,128,000
Audit-related fees (primarily consisted of agreed upon procedures)	84,000	82,000
Tax fees	—	—
All other fees	—	—
	\$ 2,484,000	\$ 2,210,000

Pre-approval policies

Pursuant to its charter, the Hawaiian Electric Audit & Risk Committee provides input to the HEI Audit & Risk Committee regarding pre-approval of all audit and permitted non-audit services of the independent registered public accounting firm engaged to audit the Consolidated Financial Statements with respect to Hawaiian Electric. The Hawaiian Electric Audit & Risk Committee may delegate this responsibility to one or more of its members, provided that such member or members report to the full committee at its next regularly scheduled meeting any such input provided to the HEI Audit & Risk Committee. The Hawaiian Electric Audit & Risk Committee has delegated such responsibility to its chairperson. With such input, the HEI Audit & Risk Committee pre-approved all of the audit, audit-related and tax fees reflected in the table above.

Appendix A

Reconciliation of GAAP¹ to Non-GAAP Measures: Incentive Compensation Adjustments

Hawaiian Electric reports its financial results in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). However, Hawaiian Electric management may use certain non-GAAP measures to evaluate the performance of Hawaiian Electric and its subsidiaries for compensation purposes. Management believes these EICP and LTIP non-GAAP measures provide useful information and are a better indicator of management's performance regarding ongoing business operations for the purpose of measuring the level of achievement against the performance objectives underlying the EICP and LTIP programs established at the beginning of the measurement period. Adjusted earnings and other financial measures as presented below may not be comparable to similarly-titled measures used by other companies. The table below provides a reconciliation of GAAP earnings to non-GAAP EICP and LTIP measures for the Utilities.

Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Unaudited

(\$ in millions)

	Years ended December 31			
	2024	2023	2022	2021
UTILITY NET INCOME (LOSS)				
GAAP (as reported)	\$ (1,226.4)	\$ 194.0	\$ 188.9	\$ 177.6
Wildfire settlement and expense greater than budget ²	1,390.0			
Non-GAAP (adjusted) net income for 2024 EICP purposes	163.6			
Excluding special items (after-tax) for LTIP purposes only:				
Budgeted 2024 wildfire expense adjustment ³	17.1	—	—	—
Non-GAAP (adjusted) net income for 2022-24 LTIP purposes	\$ 180.7	\$ 194.0	\$ 188.9	\$ 177.6
UTILITY Return on Average Common Equity (%)				
Based on GAAP	NM	8.2	8.2	
Based on non-GAAP (adjusted) for 2022-24 LTIP purposes⁴	7.3	8.2	8.2	

Note: Columns may not foot due to rounding.

NM Not meaningful.

¹ Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

² Accrued expense above budget for Maui Wildfire costs primarily relating to the tort-related settlement under the Settlement Agreements entered into effective November 1, 2024. See Form 8-K filed with the SEC on November 5, 2024.

³ Add back the portion of 2024 EICP adjustment relating to 2024 budget.

⁴ Calculated as non-GAAP adjusted net income divided by average non-GAAP adjusted common equity.

Appendix B

2024 Executive Incentive Compensation Plan

2024 Annual Incentive Performance Metrics	Weight- ing	Goals			Result
		Threshold	Target	Maximum	
Safety and Resilience ¹					
Wildfire Mitigation Plan:					
T&D Inspections (distribution circuits inspected)	6.7%	80%	90%	100%	94%
Test and Treat (poles “tested and treated”)	6.7%	2,197	2,471	2,746	5,805
Fast Trip (distribution circuits fast-trip enabled)	6.6%	80%	90%	100%	95%
Employee Safety:					
Recordable Incidents (improvement over 3-year historical average)	10%	5%	10%	15%	0%
Lost Workdays (improvement over 3-year historical average)	10%	5%	10%	15%	15%
Energy Security:					
Generation Reliability - Company-Owned Generation (EFORD no more than)					
Oahu	1.67%	14.4%	12.0%	9.6%	12.3%
Maui County	1.67%	3.0%	2.5%	2.0%	2.0%
Hawaii Island	1.66%	12.0%	10.0%	8.0%	8.1%
Generation Reliability - IPP Generation	5%	Complete Interconnection Requirements Study for all Stage 3 Projects that are selected on 12/1/23 and elect to move forward by 12/31/24	Threshold plus 5 projects have signed PPAs by 12/31/24	Threshold plus 9 projects have signed PPAs by 12/31/24	Below Threshold
Reportable Cyber Events	5%	No reportable incidents during the year consistent with SEC standards	Achieve Threshold and average NIST Cyber Security Framework maturity rating of 2.5	Achieve Threshold and average NIST Cyber Security Framework maturity rating of 3.0	Target
Financial Health ²					
Adjusted Net Income	12.5%	\$142.5M	\$150.0M	\$157.5M	\$163.6M
Liquidity	12.5%	\$90.0M	\$100.0M	\$110.0M	150.0% of Target
Trust & Reputation ³					
Customer Satisfaction: Escalent Residential Customer Benchmark - Service Reputation Score	5%	Quarterly Score of 74 or 70th Percentile	Quarterly Score of 75 or Top Quartile	Quarterly Score of 76 or 80th Percentile	60.0% of Target
Customer Satisfaction: Escalent Residential Customer Benchmark - Company Image Score	5%	Quarterly Consolidated Score of 69 or 40th Percentile	Quarterly Consolidated Score of 70 or 50th Percentile	Quarterly Consolidated Score of 71 or 60th Percentile	37.5% of Target
Healthy & Engaged Workforce: Employee Engagement Score ⁴	10%	One-point increase from 2023 survey results from employee engagement score	Two-point increase from 2023 survey results from employee engagement score	Three-point increase from 2023 survey results from employee engagement score	Target

1 Safety and Resilience includes goals related to (i) implementation of the wildfire mitigation plan, (ii) employee safety measured by improvement in recordable incidents and lost workdays, and (iii) energy security measured by outage percentage and reportable cyber events.

2 Financial Health includes goals related to (i) Hawaiian Electric’s consolidated adjusted net income for 2024, and (ii) liquidity measured as the actual book cash balance plus committed liquidity sources.

3 Trust & Reputation includes goals related to consolidated customer satisfaction based on quarterly results of customer surveys conducted by an outside vendor.

4 Healthy & Engaged Workforce: Employee Engagement Score is based on the results of the annual employee engagement survey.