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Washington Energy Bulletin

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202-298-6226

Hawaii Restructures to Make Way for Clean Tech

Summary: On October 20, 2008, the state of Hawaii, *Hawaiian Electric Industries* and the state's consumer advocate signed a detailed agreement – with deadlines, processes, and milestones – to transition the Hawaiian electricity sector away from fossil fuels and towards renewable / clean energy. **We believe the landmark agreement is likely to create opportunities for a variety of clean tech companies in the coming years.** Approval from Hawaii's Public Utility Commission (PUC) is the last regulatory step to implementation of many of the plans set forth in the agreement.

The agreement includes provisions to:

- Create a feed-in tariff for renewables by July 2009.
- Create a utility run solar photovoltaic (PV) hosting program, the proposal is due to the PUC by March 31, 2009.
- Install advanced metering infrastructure (AMI) for all consumers and move them to time-of-use rates. Proposals are due from the utility to the PUC by Nov. 30 and Dec. 31, 2008.
- Move forward on power purchase agreements (PPAs) for hundreds of megawatts of renewable energy – including biomass, geothermal, ocean thermal energy conversion, wind, concentrating solar thermal and waste-to-energy.
- Integrate 400 MW of wind on Lanai or Molokai and transmit to Oahu via undersea transmission cables.
- Increase the state's renewable portfolio standard (RPS) to 40% by 2030 and put in place an efficiency portfolio standard in the 2009 legislative session.
- Maximize use of third-party demand response aggregators and start pilot programs. A plan of action is due to the PUC by Jun. 30, 2009.
- Decouple utility revenues from sales – starting in 2009.

Hawaiian residents often pay the highest electricity rates in the country due to the state's dependence on petroleum (oil provides roughly 77% of Hawaii's electric generation). The year-to-date average electric price to Hawaii residents in 2008 is 31¢/kWh. When the price of the barrel spiked in June and July, residential rates went up to 35¢/kWh.

The Hawaiian electric grid is also unique because the islands remain largely disconnected from each other. The state's only investor-owned utility (IOU) is *Hawaiian Electric Industries*, which owns three separate regulated utilities and distributes 96% of Hawaii's power. The three separate utilities are the Hawaiian Electric Company (HECO) on the island of Oahu and its two subsidiaries – the Maui Electric Company (MECO) on Maui and the Hawaii Electric Light Company (HELCO) on Hawaii Island.

The agreement reached in October reflects the State of Hawaii's goals to move away from dependence on expensive fossil fuels and leverage Hawaii's abundant renewable assets. Hawaii has first class wind, solar, geothermal, biomass and marine energy resources, but currently only 8% of Hawaii's electricity

comes from renewable resources. Hawaii has a RPS target of 10% renewable generation by 2010, 15% by 2015 and 20% by 2020. In addition, Hawaii has had income tax credits for wind and solar installations on the books since 1990. For wind systems the credit is 20% and for solar systems it is 35%. Despite high electric prices, an RPS and tax credits, Hawaii only installed 2.4 MW of solar PV in 2007.

In light of Hawaii's unique electricity market, the Department of Energy (DOE) and the State of Hawaii signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in January 2008 creating the Hawaii Clean Energy Initiative (HCEI). The goal of the initiative is to accelerate the use of renewable resources, reduce demand and transform the transportation sector in Hawaii. Further, the DOE hopes that the experience in Hawaii could be a replicable clean energy model for states.

Governor Linda Lingle (R), the State Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism, the Hawaiian Electric Companies and the Division of Consumer Advocacy of the Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs worked together to create a specific list of milestones and timelines to transition Hawaii's energy infrastructure. More details on the proposals and timelines are included on page 5.

Most of the programs outlined in the agreement can be implemented with approval by the state's utility commission; however nothing in the agreement sets-aside the PUC's mission to act in the public interest and in the interest of the ratepayer. The PUC was not a signatory to the agreement nor closely involved in its development. The state's consumer advocate, who is a party to all PUC cases, is a key signatory and has agreed to assist the PUC throughout the process. The DOE has also done some educational training with the utility commission earlier this year as a part of the Energy Initiative.

Although no purchased power agreements have been filed at the PUC; the commission has opened dockets on feed-in tariffs and decoupling. It is difficult to gauge at this time whether the PUC will be able to act on all the proposals submitted by the end of 2009. **Nonetheless, we believe that with state and consumer advocate support, the parties are likely to make progress at the PUC on many of the proposals.**

We View Solar PV and AMI as Likely Near term Winners

Deployment of a feed-in tariff, utility solar PV programs and smart meters are all planned to begin in 2009. Many of the proposed PPAs as well as the 400 MW wind / transmission project are scheduled to have placed in service dates after 2010.

The agreement requests that the commission conclude an investigative proceeding on feed-in tariffs by March of 2009 and implement a feed-in tariff program by July 2009. The PUC subsequently opened a docket for the feed-in tariff investigation on Oct. 24, 2008, and asked the utilities and the consumer advocate to file a joint proposal on a feed-in tariff that would meet the agreement's stipulations. The agreement asks the commission to consider the size of the program and types of qualifying renewables; annual limits; factors to incorporate into prices and terms for the tariffs; and the continuing role of the "Competitive Bidding Framework."

There are a variety of different tariff structures that may be considered a "feed-in tariff" and it is not yet clear what type the consumer advocate and the utilities will propose. However, we believe the Hawaii program is likely to be less robust than the feed-in tariffs in Europe and may rely on some competitive pricing. A Hawaiian feed-in tariff program may also have system size or annual caps to moderate price impact on ratepayers.

Under the agreement, the utility would be allowed to include 10% of the energy purchased under the feed-in tariff in its rate base through 2015. This differs from an authorized purchased power arrangement in that the power purchased under the feed-in tariff would qualify as an asset on which the utility could earn

a return. Under a simple purchased power arrangement the contract costs are simply passed through to ratepayers.

In addition to the feed-in tariff program, Hawaiian Electric is scheduled to propose a “PV Host Program” to the PUC by March of 2009. In this program, the utility could contract a residential or commercial site for the installation of a PV system, which may be fully owned by the utility, partially owned by the customer or owned by a third-party. The customer would receive either a rental payment for the system or use a portion of the PV energy generated at the customer site. If the utility owns the project in whole or in part, the utility would competitively procure PV panels for the program and its share of the project would go into rate base. If a third-party owns the system, the rate paid by the customer for the electricity would be based on a competitive solicitation process.

As with most solar programs, the cost of the program would be recouped in the utility’s base tariff and spread across all ratepayers through a surcharge. In exchange for the lower risk rate base treatment, the utility would be required to pass along savings from the 30% federal investment tax credit to all ratepayers through lower program asset costs.

The utilities have also agreed to address PV system integration and net metering issues and incorporate the addition of PV systems in their scenario planning. **We believe that these two programs have the potential to significantly increase PV deployment in the state of Hawaii as early as 2009.** How many projects will ultimately be deployed in 2009 will depend on whether the utilities meet planned submission deadlines and the PUC’s ability to process the proposals as quickly as the state would like. We believe those solar installers already actively participating in the Hawaii market may have an advantage; however participating in the PUC proceeding may provide an opportunity for other installers to begin to familiarize themselves with the Hawaii market.

Like solar, the opportunity for advanced metering infrastructure (AMI) deployment may start to materialize in the near term. Under the agreement, Hawaiian Electric is scheduled to apply to the PUC by Nov. 30, 2008 for immediate approval to begin installing advanced meters for all customers who request them. Customers with advanced meters will be under a time-of-use rate schedule unless they affirmatively opt out. All program costs will be paid for through a Clean Energy Infrastructure Surcharge (CEIS) until costs can be put into the utility’s rate base.

By Dec. 31, 2008 Hawaiian Electric is scheduled to file an application to install advanced meters for all remaining customers. The application should include an installation schedule and the agreement stipulates that it should be done “as quickly as possible.” **We believe the installation of AMI in Hawaii may move quickly in 2009 and could be completed in 2010.** There are roughly 434,000 electric customers in the three utility territories.

Undersea Transmission Cable

Under the agreement, the state assumed primary responsibility for the siting, permitting, design and construction of an undersea cable to connect a wind project on either Molokai or Lanai to Oahu. As a result, the cable will be considered state-owned infrastructure unless a preferable alternative is discovered in the planning and study process. Hawaiian Electric would be allowed to contract with the State to operate and maintain the cable through the Clean Energy Infrastructure Surcharge.

The state’s plan is to first seek federal grant or loan assistance with the project. It is likely that Sen. Daniel Inouye (D-Hawaii) may be the next Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee now that Sen. Robert Byrd (D-W.Va.) has announced his retirement of the chairmanship. **If that is the case, we believe Hawaii’s chances for success at the federal level will increase substantially.** The DOE’s support and Congress’ appetite for “green” infrastructure spending may also help Hawaii’s case. What is not clear is whether funds could be available as early as the FY09 federal budget cycle.

If federal funds prove unavailable, the State plans to use a combination of taxpayer and ratepayer funds to accomplish the project. In the event that Hawaiian Electric funds a part of the project, it would then become a partial owner and would recover all costs through the infrastructure surcharge. Under the agreement, Hawaiian Electric is responsible for all of the system upgrades necessary to accommodate the wind project (regardless of the transmission ownership) and those costs would be fully recoverable through the CEIS and then put in the utility's rate base.

PUC approval for the wind project PPA is not scheduled under the agreement until 2011, giving the state roughly two years (and two budget cycles – the first beginning as soon as Congress returns) to make the case to Congress that federal funding is necessary. We will be watching the appropriations process closely to monitor Hawaii's success.

Conclusion

In our view, the Hawaii Clean Energy Initiative and agreement with the utilities is likely to benefit many companies in the clean tech space. Provisions for wind, solar, biofuels, advanced metering, demand response, smart grid, geothermal, waste-to-energy, transmission and energy efficient appliances provide opportunities on an ambitious timeline with strong policy support.

In addition, the agreement finds creative ways for the utility to benefit from investments in the clean tech sector. Not only would the agreement decouple the utility's revenue from sales to align its incentives with energy efficiency programs, the agreement would also allow the utility to put some assets into rate base using a limited feed-in tariff program, hosting programs for solar generation and the build-out of transmission assets.

As public utility commissions across the United States grapple with the public policy goals of energy efficiency and renewable energy, they will likely need a robust toolbox for how to implement policy while maintaining the financial viability of electric suppliers. Hawaii's aggressive program for clean tech deployment may become a model for other states moving forward. The integrated partnership formed between the state, the utility and the consumer advocate is already a watershed in terms of high-level cooperation and planning.

Hawaii's Energy Agreement

WIND

Agreement	Description	Deadline	Remaining Regulatory / Legislative Action
"Big Wind" Proposal: integrate 400 MW of wind on the Oahu electrical system.	Power to be produced by one or more wind farms on either Lanai or Molokai and transmitted to Oahu via underground cable.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4Q08: Solicit RFP bids from Oahu • 1Q10: Complete Implementation Studies • 2Q10: Developers update pricing/proposals • 4Q10: Negotiate PPA • 1Q11: Submit PPA for Commission Approval 	PUC approves PPAs in 2011.

RENEWABLE PPAs

Agreement	Description	Deadline	Remaining Action
Continue the 100 MW non-firm renewable RFP on Oahu.	Hawaiian Electric has begun an RFP process for 100 MW of renewables to be built on Oahu. The state and Hawaiian Electric have agreed to continue to facilitate this process and this will be separated as much as possible from the 400 MW "Big Wind" projects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3Q08: Developer proposals • 4Q08: Short-list of bids selected 	PUC Approval
Continue negotiations on "Grandfathered" renewable energy projects on Oahu.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Northshore, Kahuku, Wind (30 MW) - <i>UPC Wind</i> • Honua Waste-to-energy (6 MW) - <i>Honua Power, LLC</i> • C&C Waste-to-energy (21 MW) - <i>City and County of Honolulu (operator is Covanta)</i> • Sea Solar Ocean Thermal (25-100 MW) - <i>Sea Solar Power</i> • Lockheed Martin Ocean Thermal (10 MW) - <i>Lockheed Martin</i> • CIP CT-1 Biofuel Simple Cycle Gas Turbine (110 MW) - <i>Hawaiian Electric Company</i> • CIP CT-2 Biofuel (100 MW) - <i>Hawaiian Electric Company</i> • Airport Distributed generation Biofuel (8 MW) - <i>Hawaiian Electric Company</i> • Biofuel distributed generation at substations (30 MW) - <i>Hawaiian Electric Company</i> • Military distributed generation with mixed renewables (100 MW) - <i>Hawaiian Electric Company</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4Q09: Kahuku Wind commercial operation target • 4Q11: Honua Waste-to-energy - commercial operation target • 2Q12: C&C Waste-to-energy - commercial operation target • 3Q13: Sea Solar OTEC commercial operation target • 3Q09: Lockheed Martin OTEC proposal expected • 3Q09: CIP CT-1 commercial operation target • 4Q08: CIP CT-2 application submitted to PUC • 3Q10: Airport DG commercial operation target • 4Q09: Substation DG technical evaluation • 4Q13: Military DG commercial operation target 	PUC Approval

RENEWABLE PPAs			
Agreement	Description	Deadline	Remaining Action
Continue negotiations on "Grandfathered" renewable projects on Maui.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shell Wind (21 MW) - <i>Royal Dutch Shell, PLC</i> • Lanai Solar (1.2 MW) - <i>Lanai Sustainability Research, LLC</i> • Pulehu Biomass (6 MW) - <i>Bio Energy Systems of Hawaii</i> • Oceanlinx wave energy (2.7 MW) - <i>Oceanlinx</i> • Landfill gas waste-to-energy (2 MW) - <i>County of Maui</i> • Kaheawa Wind Project expansion (21 MW) - <i>UPC Hawaii Holdings and Kaheawa Wind Power II, LLC</i> • Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company (HC&S) Biomass PPA extension - <i>HC&S</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2Q09: Shell Wind negotiate PPA • 4Q08: Lanai Solar commercial operation target • 3Q09: Pulehu Biomass - Negotiate PPA • Oceanlinx - awaiting revised proposal from Oceanlinx • Landfill gas - Unknown Status • 4Q09: Kaheawa Wind commercial operation target • HC&S Biomass - PPA extended until Dec. 31, 2014 	PUC Approval
Continue negotiations on "Grandfathered" renewable projects on the Big Island (Hawaii Island).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Puna Geothermal Venture geothermal expansion (8 MW) - <i>Ormat Technologies</i> (affiliate) • Hamakua or Hu Honua Biomass (25 or 22 MW, respectively) - <i>Hamakua Biomass Energy, LLC or Hu Honua Biomass Energy, LLC</i> • Sopogy Solar (5 MW) - <i>SOPOGY</i> • Na Makani Wind with pumped hydro (4.5 MW) - <i>Na Makani Moa'e Ku LLC</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3Q09: PGV Geothermal - commercial operation target • 4Q10: Hamakua or Hu Honua Biomass commercial operation target • 4Q08: Sopogy Solar -commercial operation target • 4Q09: Na Makani Wind - Negotiate PPA 	PUC Approval
TRANSMISSION			
Agreement	Description	Deadline	Remaining Action
Integrate 400 MW of wind on the Oahu electrical system - "Big Wind" proposal.	<p>The state has accepted primary responsibility on the siting and permitting of the undersea cable. The undersea cable will be considered State owned infrastructure unless alternatives are presented. Hawaiian Electric can get recovery for operation and maintenance of the cable through a Clean Energy Infrastructure Surcharge. The state plans to first seek federal loan or grant assistance; however if that fails the State plans to use a combination of taxpayer and ratepayer funds to pay for the cable/s. Hawaiian Electric will file for rate recovery of all capital expenditures for connections and interfaces with the undersea cable system.</p>	NA	PUC Approval

FEED-IN TARIFF FOR RENEWABLES			
Agreement	Description	Deadline	Remaining Action
Create a "feed-in tariff" for third-party customer PV systems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The parties agree that feed-in tariffs should be designed to allow the energy producer to cover costs and make a reasonable profit. • The Commission is currently in the process of investigating the best design for a feed-in tariff, including the continuing role of the Competitive Bidding Framework. • Under the program, utility PPAs of renewable energy made using the feed-in tariff will be deemed prudent and their costs will be recovered in rates. • Utilities will be able to earn a return on 10% of the renewable energy purchases under the feed-in tariff, which will be put into the utility's rate base until January 2015. • Utility purchases of power under the feed-in tariff will be counted towards the utility's renewable portfolio standard requirements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • March 2009: The parties of the agreement request that the Commission finish its study of feed-in tariffs. • July 2009: The parties request that the Commission adopt a set of feed-in tariffs. 	PUC Approval
SOLAR			
Agreement	Description	Deadline	Remaining Action
Hawaiian Electric Companies will propose a "pay as you save" solar water heating program for existing homes.	Under the program the ratepayer would request solar water heating, the utility would provide the unit and the unit would be paid for using the ratepayer's electric bill. The utility would be allowed to recover costs of the program. The goal should be no less than 2,500 annual installations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Year-end 2009: Application for the program is scheduled to be filed with the PUC 	PUC Approval
More favorable net metering laws	Modify the net metering provision to allow for the annual sale of excess energy produced by a customer's system and payment for the energy at or below the feed-in tariff rate.		PUC Approval

SOLAR

Agreement	Description	Deadline	Remaining Action
<p>Hawaiian Electric Companies will propose a "PV Host Program" to the PUC</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The utility will contract to use a site and the site owner may be part owner of the system, as consideration for allowing the use of the site the host may receive a rental payment or a portion of the energy generated at their site. • The utility will competitively procure the installation of the systems, which can be owned by a third-party and/or the utility. • For third-party owned systems the utility may purchase the energy at a standard rate determine by a competitive solicitation process by the utility and approved by the PUC. • The utility may purchase the system and add it to the utility's rate base. • The utility will acquire PV energy as efficiently as possible, with priority for large sites. • The value of federal tax credits will be passed to ratepayers. • The utility is responsible for integrating the systems and systems can be targeted at Department of Education buildings as well as other State buildings. • The program will be approved by the commission and paid for by all ratepayers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • March 31, 2009: proposal is due at the PUC 	<p>PUC Approval</p>
<p>Concentrating Solar Power and other PV</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hawaiian electric will review utility property (such as Kahe Valley) for use as a PV/CSP site and submit a report to the State and Commission. • Hawaiian electric agrees to facilitate the development of CSP through PPAs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • March 31, 2009: Report submitted to the PUC and State 	<p>PUC Approval</p>

RENEWABLE PORTFOLIO STANDARD			
Agreement	Description	Deadline	Remaining Action
Modify and expand the current RPS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After 2014, energy efficiency can not count towards the RPS goals. • Expansion of the RPS to 40% renewables by 2030. Today's goal is 25% by 2020. • Waste-to-energy will be allowed to qualify under the RPS. • Co-fired plants with fossil and renewable fuels will only be allowed to count the renewable portion towards RPS compliance. • All grid-connected renewable energy generation will count towards the RPS. • RPS goals will be reviewed every five years. • If renewable energy purchased by the DOD can not count towards RPS compliance, the RPS goals will be adjusted. • Utilities will pay penalties for non-compliance 	NA	It is unclear if changes are necessary to HRS 269-92 or if the PUC is able to exercise these changes under its authority.
ADVANCED METERING INFRASTRUCTURE AND SMART GRID			
Agreement	Description	Deadline	Remaining Action
Install AMI at both residential and C&I customer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediate program to install AMI for customers that request the technology. These customers will be moved automatically to a time-of-use pricing rate and would have to opt out of the rate to change it. The costs of this program would be recovered in a surcharge until they can be embedded in the utilities base rate in future cases. • Program to install AMI at remaining customers. AMI will be implemented as quickly as possible as well as proposals for time-of-use rates. Hawaiian Electric will minimize the financial impact on low income and disadvantaged customers through tiered rates and lifeline rates. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nov. 30, 2008: Hawaiian Electric will submit a proposal to the PUC for the immediate program. • Dec. 31, 2008: Hawaiian Electric will submit a full program proposal to the PUC • Dec. 31, 2009: Hawaiian Electric utilities will submit an evaluation on program effectiveness to the PUC and a second report 1 year after the full deployment of AMI. • Jan. 1, 2009 and annually thereafter: the utility will submit an annual status report to the PUC on the number of customers served, number who opted out, customer load response and impact of time-of-use rates. 	PUC Approval

ADVANCED METERING INFRASTRUCTURE AND SMART GRID			
Agreement	Description	Deadline	Remaining Action
Implementation of a Smart Grid Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased levels of SCADA for the distribution system. • Increased real-time monitoring of transmission and distribution systems to monitor environmental factors. • Implement forecasting and monitoring to better predict wind and cloud patterns. • Install remote switching devices, voltage regulation devices, protective relaying and individual distributed generation installations. • Other upgrades necessary to support large amounts of renewable generation. • Cost recoverable through general rate case process or through the Clean Energy Infrastructure Program. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dec. 31, 2009: Hawaiian Electric will submit a report to the PUC with recommendations. 	PUC Approval
DEMAND RESPONSE			
Agreement	Description	Deadline	Regulatory/Legislative Action
Achieve maximum potential of demand response.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilities will administer demand response. • Utilities should update direct load control programs. MECO and HELCO will propose the implementation of demand response programs and Hawaiian Electric will determine if modifications are necessary to current programs. • Utilities will explore demand response as a mechanism to accommodate more renewables. • Utilities will work with third-party aggregators to ensure the maximum use of this resource. • Hawaiian Electric may conduct pilot projects with third-party aggregators to demonstrate program value. • Utilities will explore demand response enabling technologies to communicate with customers and allow demand response to provide a variety of ancillary services. • Program costs will be recovered through a DSM surcharge on electric bills. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • June 30, 2009: Direct load control program proposals submitted to the PUC. • Dec. 31, 2009: Recommendation on how to use demand response to accommodate renewables submitted to the PUC. • June 30, 2009: A plan of action for how Hawaiian Electric will work with third-party aggregators submitted to PUC • Dec. 31, 2009: Proposals for third-party demand response pilot programs submitted to the PUC. 	PUC Approval

ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND DECOUPLING			
Agreement	Description	Deadline	Regulatory/Legislative Action
Development of an Energy Efficiency Portfolio Standard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The parties agree to support the enactment of an energy efficiency portfolio standard in the 2009 session of the State Legislature. 		Legislative Action needed
Energy Efficiency Programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hawaiian Electric will conduct a thorough load research program. And the utilities will lead in collaboration with the State and a third-party administrator new studies on the economic potential of different energy efficiency measures. Creation of a third-party administrator to administer all energy efficiency programs approved by the PUC. Utilities will continue EE programs with C&I customers while the administrator becomes established. With the third-party administrator utilities and stakeholders will develop plans for EE and measures that are targeted to benefit low income users. In the near term, the PUC, state and utilities will identify no fewer than six EE measures that can achieve high penetration and high savings quickly and develop a plan to begin delivering these to customers by Sep. 2009. These programs will be run by the third-party administrator. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> April 1, 2009: Initial load research report and new studies on specific technologies begin. June 30, 2009: utilities must identify six EE measures and begin implementation by Sep. 2009. 	PUC Approval
Implement a decoupling mechanism that closely tracks the mechanism used in California for IOUs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fully decouple the utility revenues from sales beginning with the interim decision in the 2009 Hawaiian Electric Company Rate Case. The utility will use a revenue adjustment mechanism based on cost tracking indices such as those used by the CPUC and not based on customer count. Revenue adjustments would be made on a quarterly, semi-annual or annual basis depending on the indices utilized. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Summer 2009: Rate case review for the Hawaiian Electric Company Rate Case HELCO and MECO will file for a 2009 test year rate case. 	PUC Approval

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