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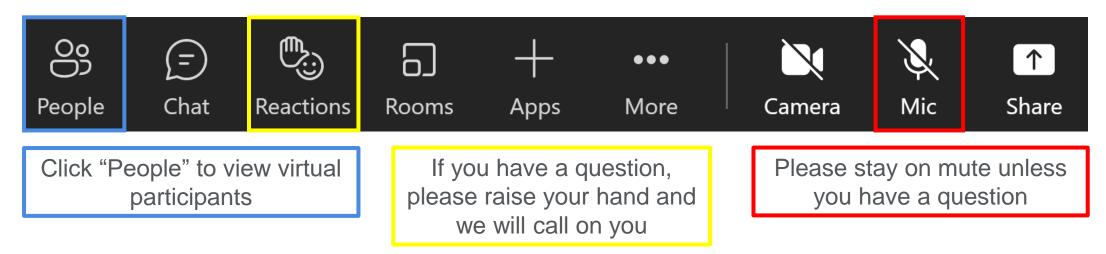
Today's Facility and Meeting Accommodations

- Register for meeting: sign-in and enter drawing
- Refreshments
- Relax, enjoy and ask questions
- Restroom and facility locations
- Lunch
- Professional Development Hours (PDH) Attendance Form
 - Reach out to Aaron Curtis in-person or email
- Introductions



Virtual Meeting Reminders







Presentations Available Online

ITC Midwest Partners in Business website:

https://www.itc-holdings.com/op/itc-midwest/midwest-partners-in-business

MISO OASIS website:

http://www.oasis.oati.com/ITCM/index.html

Feedback for today's meeting:

https://forms.office.com/r/M1wdniVRAY





Today's Themes

ITC Midwest and the External Landscape

Dusky Terry, Jennifer Rhuppiah and Phillip Jovanovski

Project Planning & Economic Development

Robert Walter

Operations

Abubaker Elteriefi and Josh Hurst

2024 Formula Rate

Kyle Beaudrie

Economic Development

Craig Harmes - Dairyland Power Cooperative

Warren Hess - Central Municipal Power Agency/Services

Bryan Skogheim – Freeborn Mower Electric Cooperative





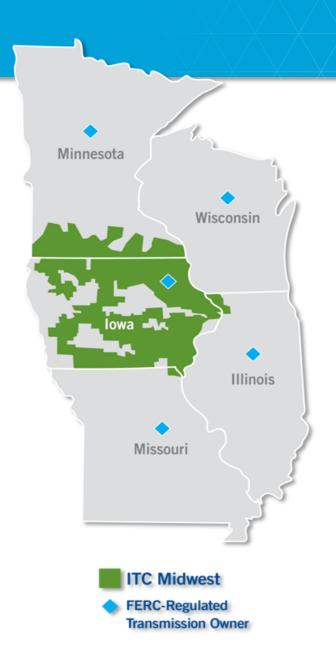




Regulatory Strategy

Engagement and Transparency

Training and Information





Regulatory Updates - Iowa



lowa:

- Long Range Transmission Planning (LRTP)
- Executive Order 10 Rules Review

Franchises Received Since May:

Extensions: 5

Amendments & Taps: 1

New Franchises: 1

Audit Filings: 4

Total: 11

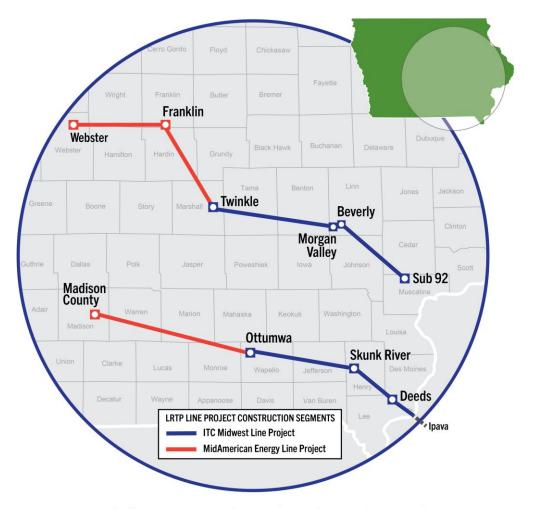


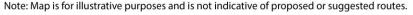
Regulatory Updates - Iowa



LRTP Projects

- Long Range Transmission Planning (LRTP) projects are kicking off
- PI meetings have started, and the franchise process will continue over the next couple of years
- Cost of these projects is shared regionally
 - Significant cost-benefit for customers in our portion of the MISO footprint







Regulatory Updates - Iowa



Executive Order 10

- January 10, 2023, Governor Reynolds signed Executive Order 10.
 - Moratorium on administrative rulemaking and required a review of all administrative rules.
 - Agencies (including the IUB) are to conduct comprehensive evaluations and rigorous cost benefit analysis of rules to weigh the public benefits.





Regulatory Updates - Minnesota



Minnesota Topics:

- Commission remains the same
- No new topics directly impacting transmission regulation







Sullivan



Means



Schuerger



Tuma



Regulatory Updates - Illinois



Climate and Equitable Jobs Act (CEJA) and Renewable Energy Access Plan (REAP)

CEJA

- Legislation to fight climate change, reduce emission
- and lead to significant job creation.
- Puts the state on a path to 40% renewable energy by 2030 and 50% by 2040.
- Establishes a goal of adopting 1,000,000 electric vehicles in Illinois by 2030.

REAP

- ICC opened an investigation to develop and adopt a renewable energy access plan (REAP) to improve transmission capacity to support renewable energy expansion.
- Draft orders for the REAP were submitted



Regulatory Updates - Wisconsin



Wisconsin Topics:

- Commission change
- No new topics directly impacting transmission regulation



Valcq



Huebner



Strand







FERC Commissioners





Chairman Willie Phillips (D) Term Expires 6/30/2026



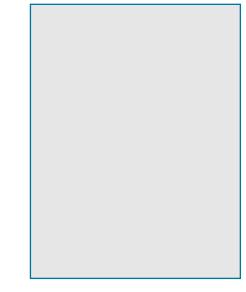
Commissioner James Danly (R) Term Expired 6/30/2023



Term Expires 6/30/2024



Commissioner Allison Clements (D) Commissioner Mark Christie (R) Term Expires 6/30/2025



Vacant Term Expires 6/30/2027



Current Landscape and Priorities



Transmission continues to have its moment under the sun

Chairman Phillips' "Three-Legged Stool" of priorities:

- Reliability
 - Physical and cyber security standards
- Affordability
 - Generator interconnection
 - Transmission planning
 - Cost Management
- Sustainability
 - Environmental justice and equity
 - Transparency and public participation



Order 2023 - Interconnection Queue Reform

FERC issued landmark Order 2023 in July to address queue backlogs, provide certainty, and prevent undue discrimination for new technologies in the interconnection process. Among the key reforms:

- First-ready, first-served cluster study process
- Increased financial commitments and readiness requirements
- Eliminated the "reasonable efforts" standard for completing interconnection studies and imposes deadlines and penalties to incentivize timely studies
- Established a detailed affected system study process
- Requires evaluation of alternative transmission technologies
- However, FERC didn't intend to derail existing queue reform efforts



Order 2023 – Continued

Requests for rehearing were filed in August 2023 and the matter is now ripe for appeal

- Compliance filings for transmission providers are due December 5th, but there are multiple pending requests to extend this compliance deadline
 - On compliance, MISO and other transmission providers will be able to demonstrate their ongoing queue reform efforts are consistent with or superior to the provisions found in Order 2023





What's Next? Near-term Priorities

Regional transmission planning and cost allocation (April 2022)

- Would require long-term, scenario-based transmission planning; enhanced transparency; formal role for states in developing cost allocation; reinstatement of federal rights of first refusal for some projects
- ITC filed initial comments in August 2022 and reply comments in September 2022

Transmission planning and cost management (December 2022)

- FERC held a technical conference in October 2022 to explore the topic
- Solicited comments related to asset management and local planning, cost variance analysis, Independent Transmission Monitor concept, formula rates and prudency reviews, gaps between federal and state regulatory processes
- ITC filed initial comments in March 2023 and reply comments in April 2023



Other Open Proceedings

Transmission incentives (April 2020 / March 2021)

 Would shift policy to focus on benefits to customers rather than risks and challenges of a project; provide project-specific ROE adders for projects providing defined economic and reliability benefits; sunset RTO adder after 3 years (as supplemented in March 2021)

Minimum interregional transfer capability (February 2023)

- FERC held a technical conference in December 2022 to discuss how interregional transfer capability should be valued, considerations around developing a minimum requirement, and cost allocation for new facilities
- ITC filed initial comments May 2023 and reply comments in June 2023

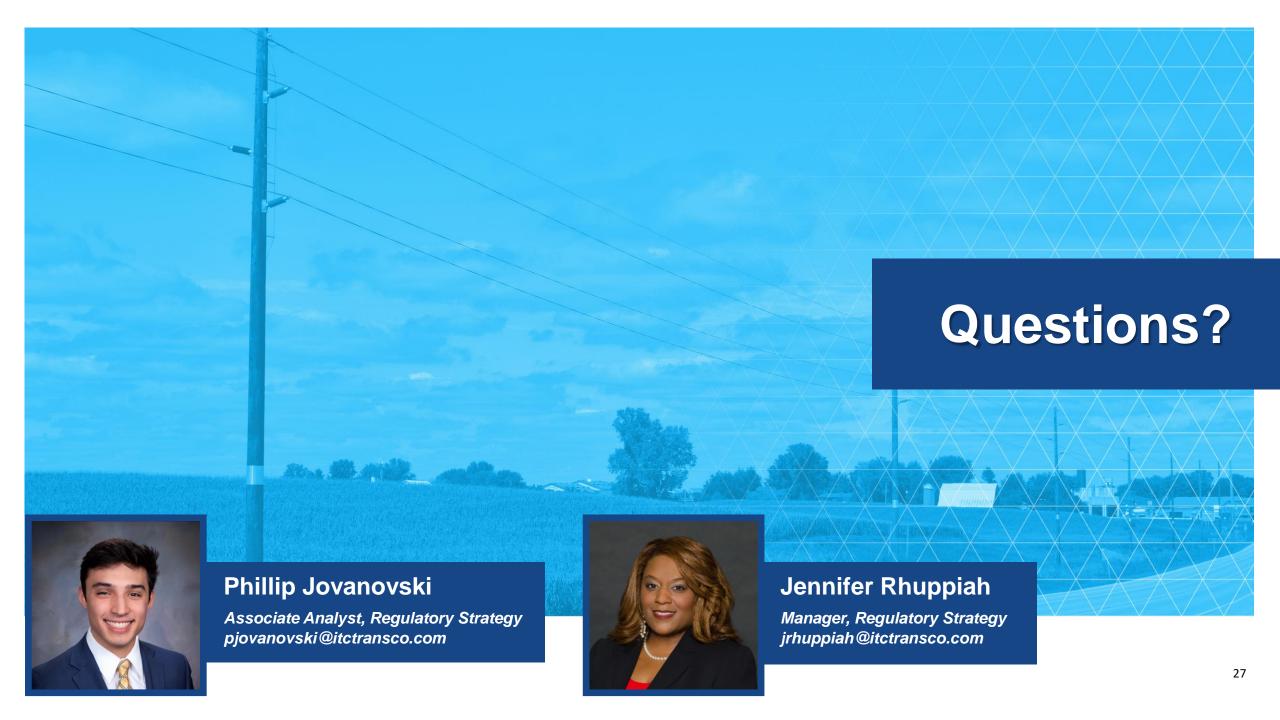


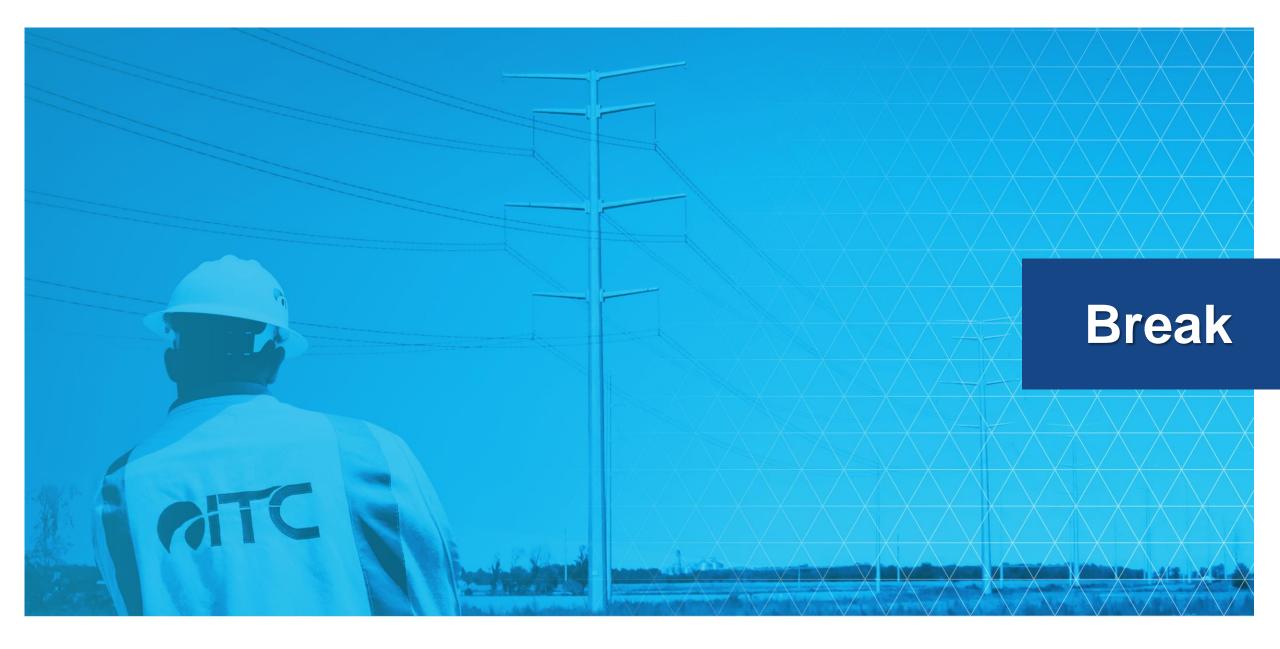
Other Open Proceedings – Continued

Physical Security of the Grid

- Due to a constantly evolving threat landscape, physical security has been the focus of multiple proceedings before FERC recently
 - o Nov. 2022 Technical conference on reliability and physical security of the BPS
 - Dec. 2022 Joint FERC/DOE technical conference on supply chain risk management
 - April 2023 NERC submitted a report to FERC on the adequacy of existing Physical Security Reliability Standards
 - August 2023 Joint FERC/NERC technical conference on the findings in NERC's report
 - ITC's Vinit Gupta (Vice President, Operations) participated in a panel discussion regarding physical security best practices and operational preparedness















MTEP Process Overview

Projects are submitted in September for approval in following December

 MTEP 24 projects submitted in September 2023, approval by MISO in December 2024

MISO to hold 3 Subregional planning meetings each MTEP cycle

- ITC Midwest projects covered in the West Subregional Planning Meeting or West SPM
- First Subregional Planning Meeting is held in 1st quarter of the year
- Second Subregional held in 2nd quarter
- Third Subregional Planning Meeting held in 3rd quarter of the year prior to MTEP plan being finalized and moved through the MISO approval process





MTEP Process - How to get involved

MISO seeks stakeholder feedback and any alternatives for select projects

- Questions on projects can be submitted directly to MISO if stakeholders want questions documented in the MTEP report/process
- Generally, baseline reliability or similar projects can have alternatives submitted for consideration in the MISO planning process

New MISO Planning Portal will provide stakeholders ability to view project information as submitted to MISO

 Currently project information is put in an excel file and posted on MISO's public website quarterly





ITC Midwest MTEP 24 Projects

- Three line rebuild projects driven by age and condition of assets
- Two substation upgrade projects driven by age and condition of assets
 - Replacement of relays, control enclosures, transformers
- Seven customer connection projects
- Twelve generator interconnection projects
- Three Blanket Projects
 - Asset management, small customer interconnection with short lead time, and new SCADA controlled motor operator switch addition blanket





MTEP 24 Line Rebuilds

Meservey 69 kV Tap Rebuild – 6.9 miles

- Line is at the end of its useful life in need of replacement
- Line currently does not have a shield wire (no lightning protection) and will be rebuilt to modern standards with a shield wire

Abbot – Marshalltown 161 kV Rebuild – 7.5 miles

- Line is at the end of its useful life in need of replacement
- Continuation of rebuild of line between Marshalltown and Traer which has had past performance issues and after an engineering review a rebuilt was determined to be best course of action to address issues

Cleveland – Sheas Lake 69 kV Rebuild – 9.9 miles

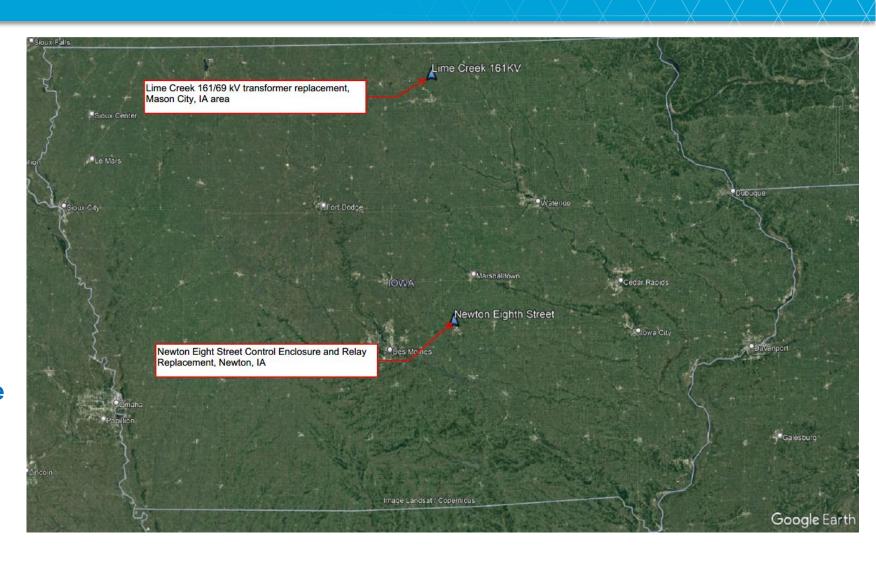
- Line is at the end of its useful life in need of replacement
- Request to increase thermal rating from GRE/Grid Northern Partners to help address congestion in Mankato, MN area





MTEP 24 Station Upgrades

- Lime Creek 161/69 kV
 Transformer Replacement
 (Mason City, IA area)
 - Two existing 161/69 kV transformers are at the end of their useful life and in need of replacement
 - ITC Midwest planning was able to determine that the two existing transformers can be replaced with a single new unit without compromising area reliability
- Newton 8th St Control Enclosure and Relay replacement
 - Existing control enclosure and relays are at the end of their useful life and in need of replacement





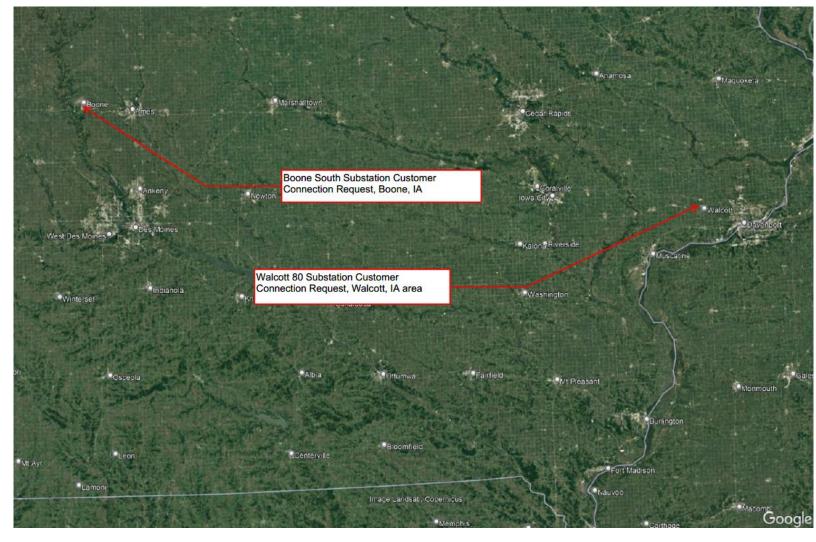
MTEP 24 Customer Connections – 34.5 to 69 kV Conversion Related

Boone South Substation

- New IPL/ITCM joint substation in Boone, IA to support 34.5 to 69 kV conversion between Boone and Grand Junction, IA
- Substation will provide improved reliability in the Boone – Grand Junction area and allow existing distribution substations to be retired and replaced with the new joint IPL/ITCM substation

Walcott 80 Substation

- New IPL/ITCM joint substation in Walcott, IA area to support 34.5 to 69 kV conversion between Fulton and Dixon (CIPCO)
- Substation will provide improved reliability in the Walcott area and allow existing distribution substations to be retired and replaced with the new joint IPL/ITCM substation





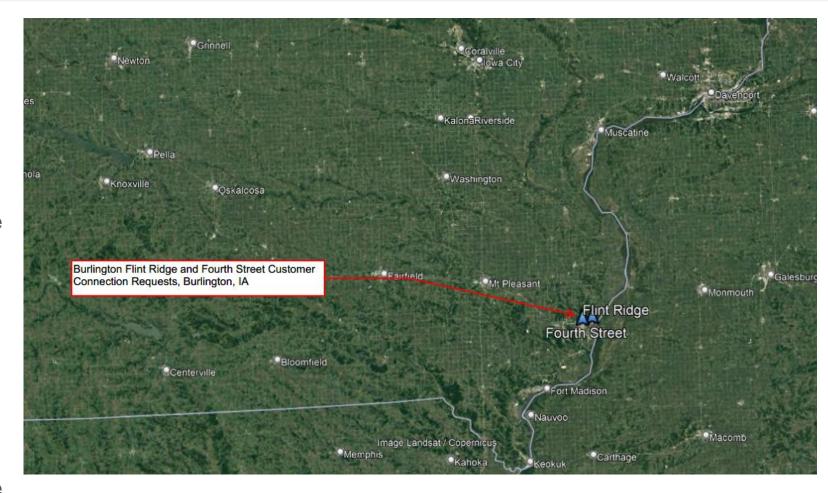
MTEP 24 Customer Connections – Burlington, IA Area

Flint Ridge

- IPL adding 2nd distribution transformer to support conversion of Burlington distribution system to 25 kV
- ITCM to install 69 kV bus tie breaker to improve reliability for addition of 2nd transformer
- ITCM to install new control enclosure and relays

Burlington 4th Street

- IPL adding 2nd distribution transformer to support conversion of Burlington distribution system to 25 kV
- ITCM to install 69 kV bus tie breaker to improve reliability for addition of 2nd transformer
- ITCM to install new control enclosure and relays





MTEP 24 Customer Connections – Other requests

Leon Rodeo Substation

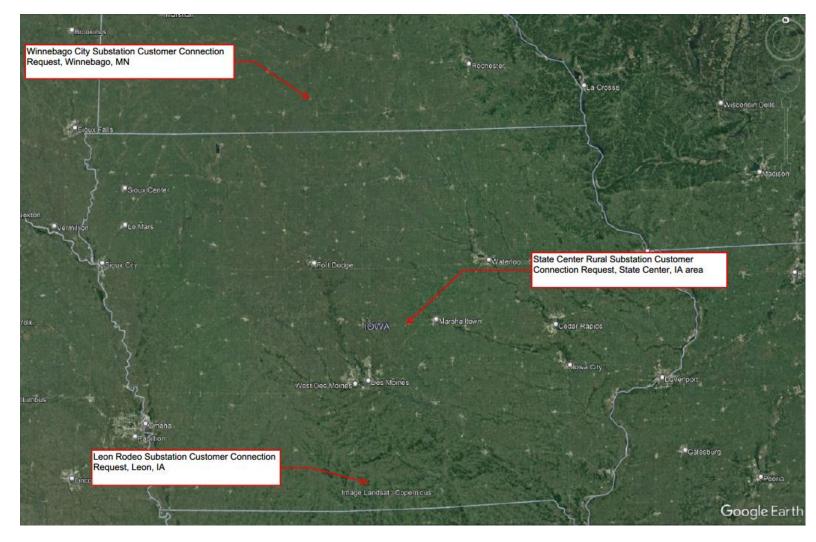
- New joint IPL/ITCM substation in Leon, IA
- Allows retirement of existing Leon
 Substation that is nearing end of its useful life

State Center Rural

- Supports IPL load growth near State Center, IA
- Supports future 34.5 to 69 kV conversions between Marshalltown and Maxwell

Winnebago City

- New joint BENCO/ITCM substation in Winnebago, MN
- Supports reliability by constructing new 69 kV breaker station and allows retirement of existing Winnebago Local substation nearing end of its useful life
- Allows BENCO to consolidate from 3 distribution transformers down to one to serve area









Overview of ITC Midwest Planning Processes for Economic Development

- Initial Requests/Economic Development Inquiries
- Load Interconnection Process
 - Load Interconnection Form (LIF) Receipt
 - oEl Sketch Process
 - MTEP Submittal/Approval Process
 - Post MTEP Approval





Initial Requests/Economic Development Inquiries

A request from a customer/load serving entity on feasibility of serving a new load in a specific area of the system

- Typically to support responding to an economic development inquiry or similar request with very tight turn around time frames
- High level power flow analysis performed to determine feasibility/potential upgrades
 - Need estimated location, load level (MW and MVAR/power factor), and number of distribution transformer connections needed (if known)
- Estimated timeline for constructing transmission facilities to serve new load as well as estimated costs
- ITC Midwest would monitor neighboring transmission systems and likely include potential issues in summary provided, but would not involve other transmission owners at this time



Initial Requests/Economic Development Inquiries

A short, 2–3-page write-up by ITC Midwest planning may be provided that includes:

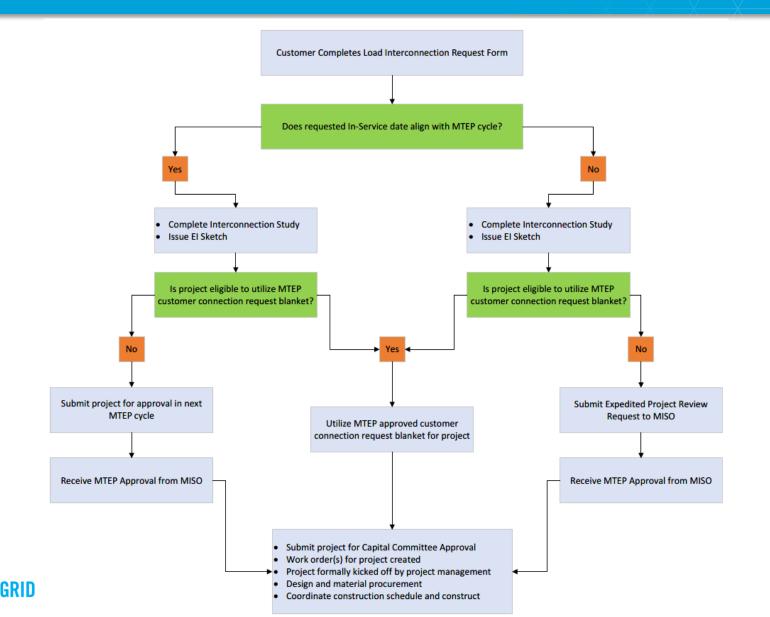
- Documented assumptions made in the analysis performed
- Any issues observed on the transmission system and their potential mitigation (upgrades)
- Planning level cost estimate to interconnect the new load
- Planning level cost estimate of any additional upgrades required to ensure the system remains reliable and able to serve the load addition

A map may also be provided to provide an initial idea of what facilities may be required to interconnect the new load



Load Interconnection Process

FOR THE



Load Interconnection Form Receipt

Customer/load serving entity formally notifying ITC Midwest of a request to connect a new load to the transmission system

- LIF Form filled out and sent to ITC Midwest
 - Key information includes requested in-service date, location, and amount of load to be served
- ITC Midwest planning to review for completion
- Re-verify past power flow analysis performed to ensure assumptions and previous results are still valid
- Create/issue internal project scoping document (El Sketch)
- Coordinate with other impacted transmission owners as needed, either directly prior to MTEP submittal or via MTEP process
- Submit project to MTEP for approval



El Sketch Process Overview

- Once a project scope is finalized by ITC Midwest planning, an Engineering Information (EI) Sketch is issued by ITC Midwest planning for internal review
- 30-day review period for departments to review scope of work and requested in-service date and provide feedback
- Once all feedback received, 15 days additional for engineering estimates to be provided
- 45-day total review period to generate engineering estimates
- Changes to project scope re-start the 45-day clock for estimates



MTEP Process Overview

- Each September, projects are submitted to the MISO MTEP process for review and approval by MISO Board in the following December
- MTEP submittal requires engineering cost estimate, a project justification, and project power flow modeling information
- 15 months from submittal to approval under normal MTEP cycle



MTEP Process Overview – Continued

- Smaller projects, less than \$1M, can be done under "blankets" and do not require a stand alone MTEP submittal/approval
- Projects that require work to begin sooner than normal MTEP process will provide can seek "Expedited Approval" in the MTEP process
 - Justification requires showing how the requested in-service date can't be met under normal MTEP process timeline
 - o ITCM uses the requested date on the LIF form to help show the need for expedited approval
 - Supply chain issues (increases in equipment lead times) has led Expedited approval to be sought at record high levels in MISO in MTEP 23



MTEP Expedited Approval

Projects that require work to begin sooner than normal MTEP process will provide can seek "Expedited Approval" in the MTEP process

Can be submitted to MISO any time during the current MTEP cycle

- Projects submitted after the 3rd Subregional Planning Meeting will go into next MTEP cycle approval but overall time frame for approval not impacted
- Typically takes 2-4 months after submittal to MISO for approval
- MISO reviews rationale for Expedited Approval and overall project
- Performs independent analysis of project
- Holds stakeholder meeting(s) to review project and MISO's analysis/results
 - These meetings fall under the Technical Studies Task Force
- Based on request and stakeholder input, MISO determines project that is recommended for approval
- Approval of project then taken to the MISO stakeholder "Planning Advisory Committee" or "PAC" meeting to sector voting of approval of the project based on MISO staff recommendation



Post MTEP Approval

- Once a project has MTEP approval, ITC Midwest then seeks necessary internal management approvals to begin spending on the project (Capital Committee Approval)
- After Capital Committee approval, ITC Midwest internal work orders are created, and project is formally kicked-off by ITC Midwest project management
- Detailed design and material procurement process starts
- Construction is then scheduled and completed





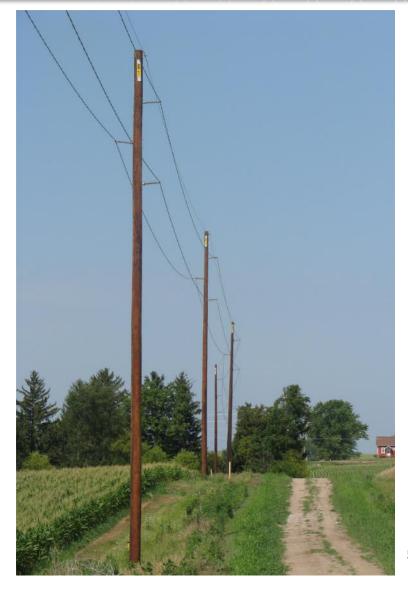


Value of conversion to 69 kV operation

Conversion changes operation of the system from radial 34.5 kV circuits to networked 69 kV operation of circuits

- Converting to 69 kV operation increases capacity on a line a helps provide additional ability to serve future load growth
- Conversion allows lines not needed while operating in a networked 69 kV configuration to be retired
- Networked 69 kV operation provides a system that is better able to maintain voltage while providing alternate paths for the power to flow during planned and unplanned outages
 - By operating the 69 kV system in a networked configuration, multiple sources simultaneously feed into an area, providing greater redundancy and improving system voltage performance under normal and outage conditions





ITC Midwest's Commitment on Rebuilds and Conversions

ITC Midwest made a commitment to the lowa Utilities Board for rebuilding and converting the 34.5 kV system

- 14 years to rebuild the 34.5 kV lines that will be converted to future 69 kV operation
 - Line rebuilds completed by end of 2021*
- 22 years to convert the system to 69 kV operation
 - Conversions to be completed by end of 2029**
- *After coordinating with stakeholders, ITC Midwest has identified 13 miles that would not be completed by the end of 2021
- **Coordination of conversions is on going with impacted parties, conversion of a transmission line cannot occur until all parties connected to the line have made necessary upgrades to facilitate conversion



34.5 to 69 kV rebuild and conversion progress



- 641 miles of rebuilds completed by end of 2021
 - 98% of rebuilds completed
 - 651 total miles of rebuilds required
 - 10 miles to be rebuilt after 2023
- 35 new 69 kV circuits converted by end of 2023
 - 56% of total conversions completed
 - ITC started with149 34.5 kV circuits and those will become 62 new networked 69 kV circuits when all conversions are completed
 - Includes ITC and CIPCO conversions
- Future Planned conversions:
 - Average of 3 conversions per year for 2024 2027
 - 18 conversions remaining post 2027

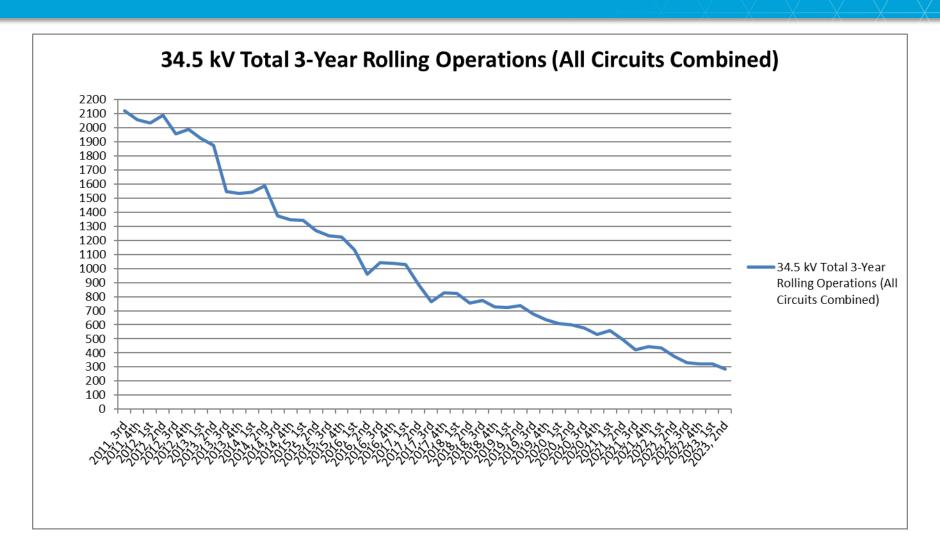


34.5 kV System Reliability

- Through regular interdepartmental communications, ITC Planning and Asset Management departments determine level of maintenance required on assets that are planned for ultimate retirement once an area is converted to 69 kV operation
 - o ITC is careful to limit spending on lines that have a projected replacement or retirement date
- ITC considers stakeholder input and impacts when scheduling conversion projects
 - Impacts could be financial or operational in nature
 - 98% of line rebuilds completed by end of 2023
- 34.5 kV total operations continue to trend downward and flatten now that the line rebuilds are completed
 - o Total operations includes both momentary and sustained outages



34.5 kV System Reliability





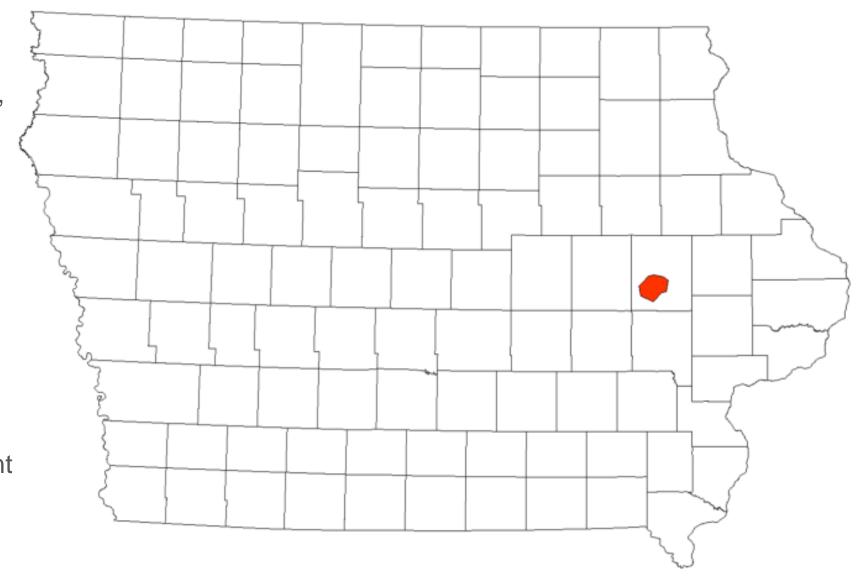
34.5 to 69 kV Study and Coordination Process

- All study work for the 34.5 to 69 kV conversions has been completed and plans continue to be refined based on stakeholder plans and feedback for each study area
- All planned rebuilds and conversions submitted to and approved in MISO MTEP process
 - Additional MTEP submissions may be required based on plan updates from stakeholders which require additional ITC projects to support stakeholder plans
 - As an example, 2 Customer Connection Requests related to 34.5 to 69 kV conversion submitted into MTEP 24
- Project schedule coordination is an ongoing process and project schedules continue to be updated based on stakeholder input and needs



Cedar Rapids Area

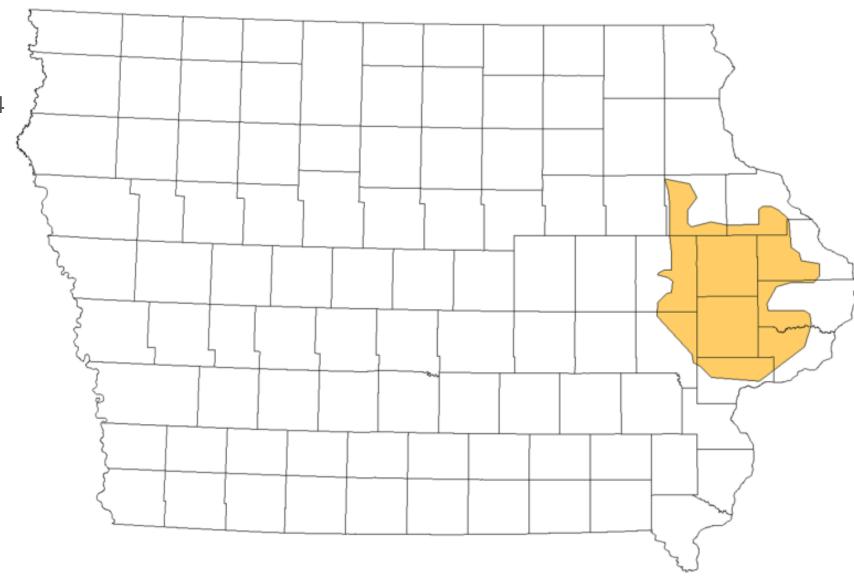
- All 29 miles of rebuilds completed
- 6 new 69 kV circuits converted, 1 remaining
 - 86% conversions completed
- Upcoming Area Projects:
 - Emerald Isle Beverly Conversion
- Future Area Retirements:
 - 15 miles of 34.5 kV line to be retired
 - 1 substation retirement, 1 partial substation retirement





Eastern Iowa Area

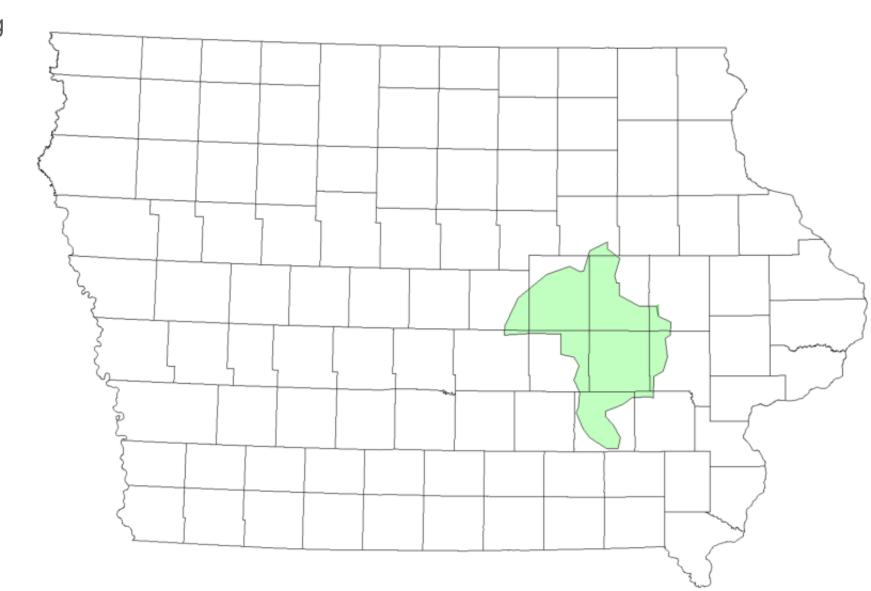
- 143 miles rebuilt, 7 miles remaining
 - o 95% rebuilds complete
- 12 new 69 kV circuits converted, 4 remaining
 - 75% conversions complete
- Upcoming Area Projects:
 - Walcott 80 Interconnection
 - Clarence South Jones conversion
- Future Area Retirements:
 - 75 miles of 34.5 kV line to be retired
 - 2 substation retirements, 1 partial substation retirements





Toledo – Belle Plaine – Williamsburg Area

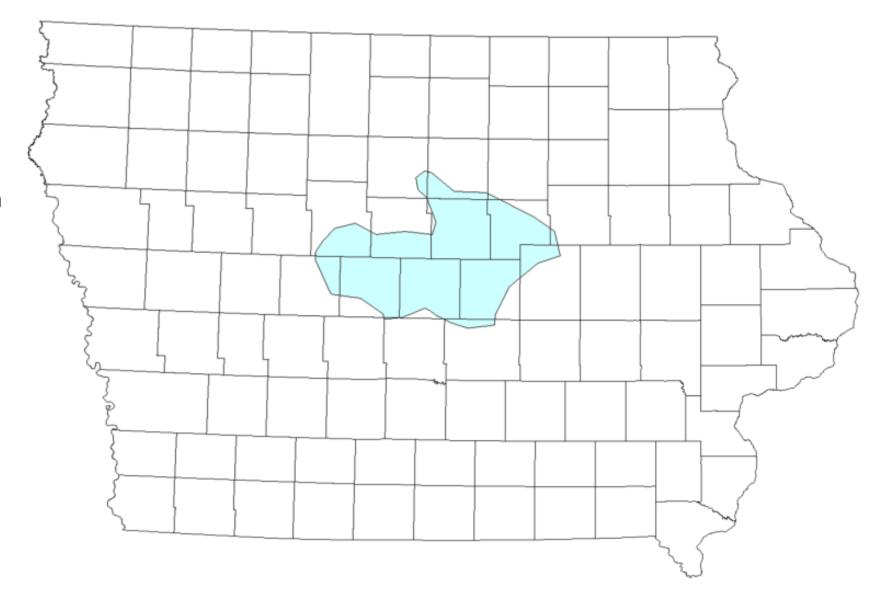
- 118 miles rebuilt, 3 miles remaining
 - o 98% rebuilds complete
- 1 new 69 kV circuit converted, 14 remaining
 - 6% conversions complete
- Upcoming Area Projects:
 - Johnson Frytown Parnell Conversion
 - lowa Junction Kalona Koe Frytown Conversion
- Future Area Retirements:
 - 70 miles of 34.5 kV line to be retired
 - 3 substation retirements, 6 partial substation retirements





Grand Junction – Ames – Marshalltown Area

- All 133 miles rebuilt
- 8 new 69 kV circuits converted, 7 remaining
 - 53% conversions complete
- Upcoming Area Projects:
 - Fletcher Garwin Rd Union Conversion
 - Ames Fletcher Conversion
 - Grand Junction Boone
 Quartz Conversion
- Future Area Retirements:
 - 30 miles of 34.5 kV line to be retired
 - 5 substation retirements, 5 partial substation retirements





Anita – Grand Junction Area

All 116 miles rebuilt

8 new 69 kV circuits converted, 1 remaining

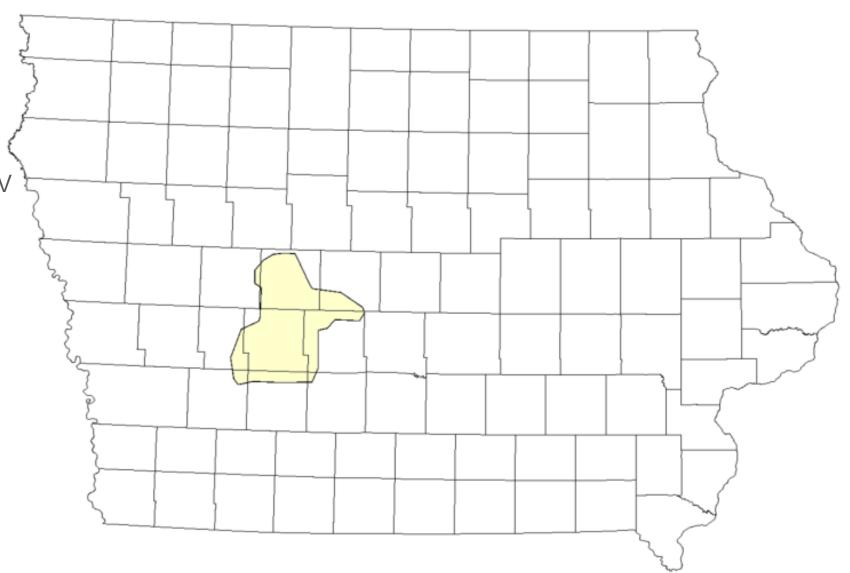
88% conversions complete

Upcoming Area Projects:

Obsidian – Ralston new 69 kV line

 Obsidian – Grand Junction Conversion

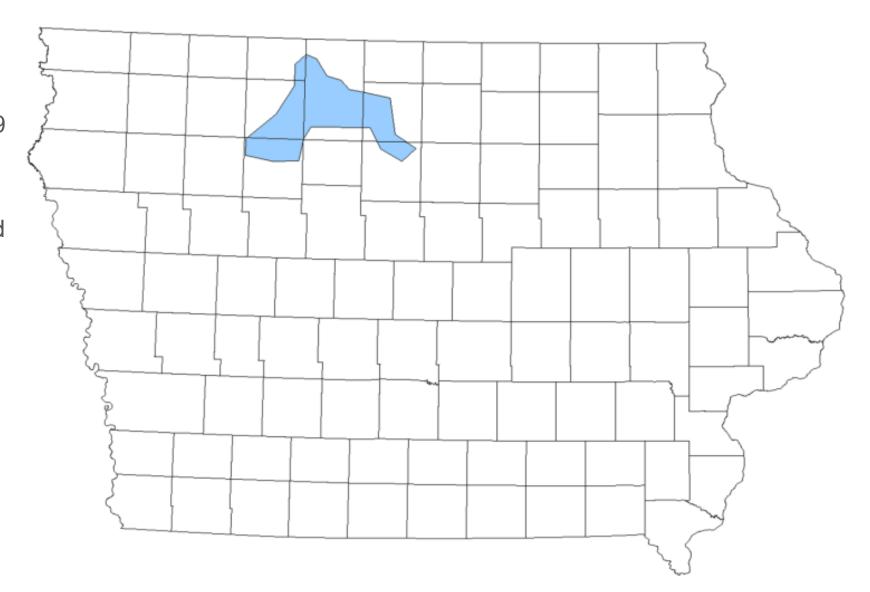
- Future Area Retirements:
 - 8 miles of 34.5 kV line to be retired
 - 1 substation retirements, 1 partial substation retirement





Northwest Iowa Area

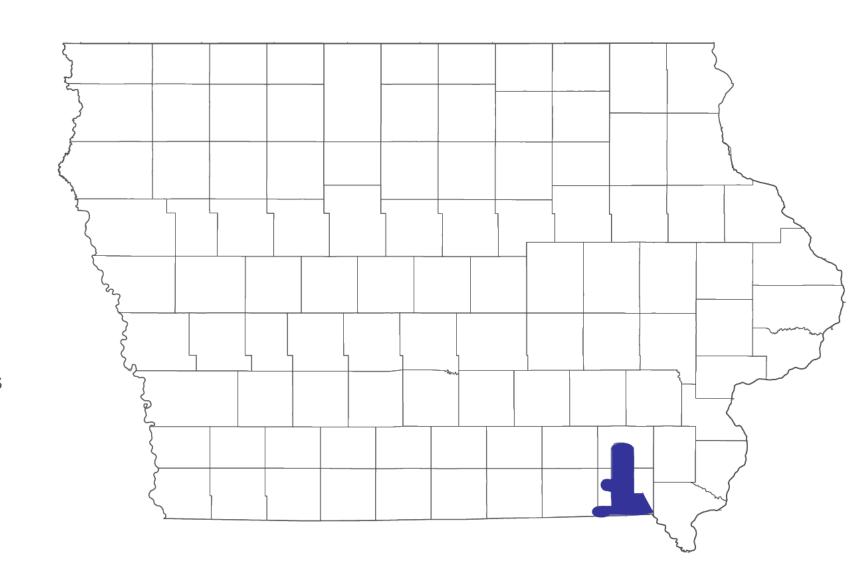
- Current plans provided to ITC indicate that IPL will be moving their load from ITC owned 34.5 kV system onto Corn Belt's existing 69 kV system in the area
- 1 substation retirement completed
- 40 miles of 34.5 kV line retired/sold to IPL to be used as distribution line
- Future Area Retirements:
 - 70 miles of 34.5 kV line to be retired
 - 3 substation retirements



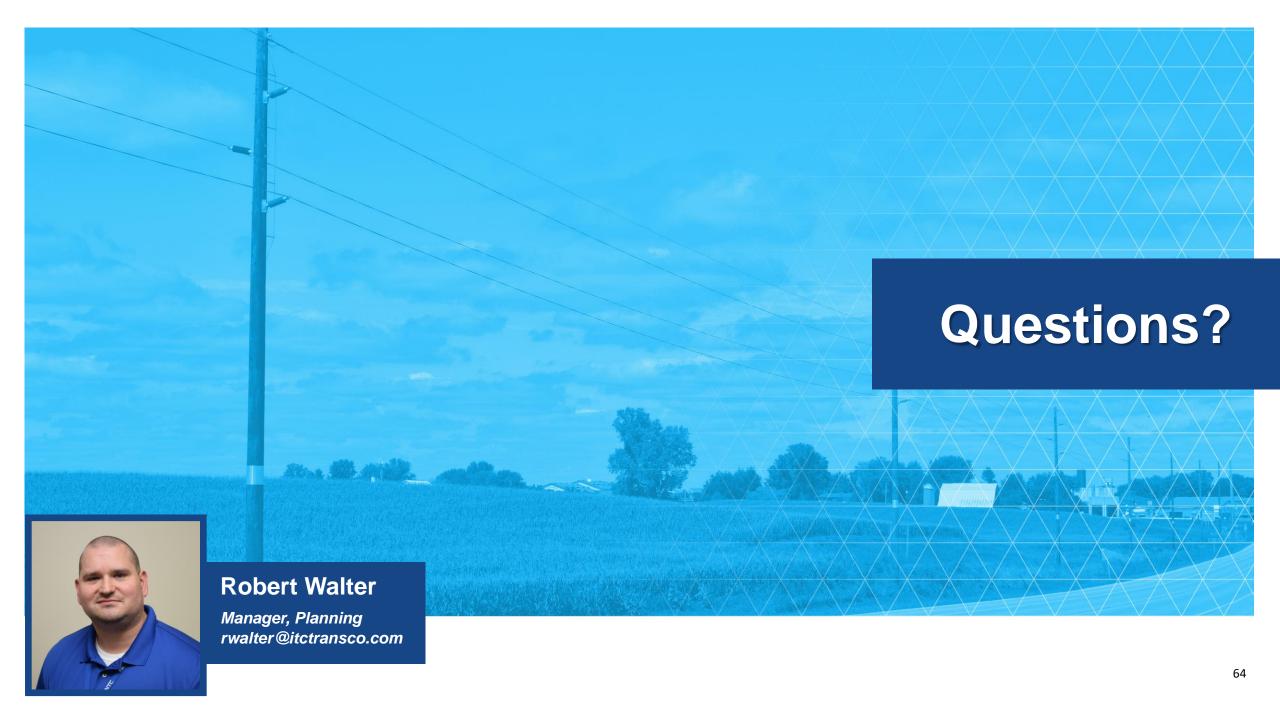


Fairfield Area

- Current plans provided to ITC indicate IPL will purchase the 34.5 kV lines to be used as distribution lines to serve area load
- Future Area Retirements:
 - 40 miles of 34.5 kV line to be retired/sold to IPL for use as distribution
 - 2 substation retirements
- ITC works with local distribution companies to re-use facilities such as poles and/or entire line sections no longer needed by ITC to help control costs for all parties











FOR THE GREATER GRID



Congestion in Iowa

What is driving transmission congestion in lowa?

Changing generation mix:

- 2010: 75.6% of electric energy generated in lowa was from coal power plants;
- 16% generated from wind farms
- 2022: 25% generated from coal; 63% from wind
- Baseload power plants are typically located near load centers, wind farms are not

Increasing requirements for transmission and generation outages:

- Upgrades needed to support changing generation mix
- Complying with regulations requiring more testing and maintenance activities
- More unplanned generation outages



State of Iowa Electric Energy Sources

2010	GENERATION (Megawatthours)	%	Nameplate Capacity (Megawatts)	%	Capacity Factor
Coal	41,282,937	72%	6,956.00	48%	68%
Natural Gas	1,312,195	2%	2,299.00	16%	7%
Wind	9,170,337	16%	3,569.00	24%	29%
Nuclear	4,450,640	8%	679.5	5%	75%
Other	1,292,611	2%	1,088.80	7%	14%
Total	57,508,720	100%	14,592	100%	45%



2022	GENERATION (Megawatthours)	%	Nameplate Capacity (Megawatts)	%	Capacity Factor			
Coal	18,184,357	25%	5,550.20	24%	37%			
Natural Gas	7,338,508	10%	4,060.60	17%	21%			
Wind	45,766,451	63%	12,542.80	54%	42%			
Nuclear	0	0%	0	0%	0%			
Other	1,698,949	2%	1,283.40	5%	15%			
Total	72,988,265	100%	23,437	100%	36%			





Source: Energy Information Administration database

Changing Generation Mix

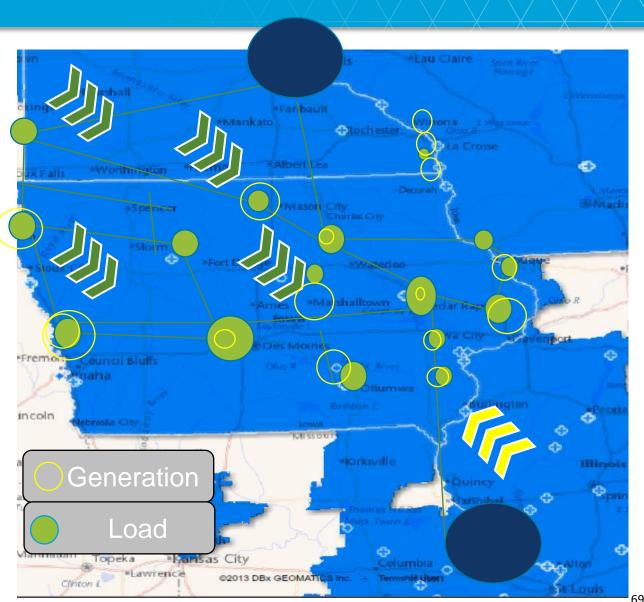
Then

- Baseload units near load centers
- Transmission to support generation outlets and outages
- S/E to N/W flow stressing the system (congestion)

Now

- More variable resources away from load centers
- Baseload unit retirements
- N/W to S/E flow stressing the system (congestion)





Congestion Management Program

- Market Analysis & Congestion Evaluation (MACE)
- Program to help us monitor congestion in our footprints and act on that information when possible
- Started work on the program early in 2013





Managing Congestion Impact

- Increasing awareness in daily operations of the system
- Planning outages to reduce congestion impact
- Increasing transmission system utilization





Awareness

- Covered at daily
 Operations call
- Daily, weekly, and monthly reports
- Detailed monthly review





Outage Coordination

- Congestion impacts are considered in our outage scheduling process
- Evaluate historical congestion for similar outages/configurations ("Watch List")
- Determine if outage changes are possible for significant congestion events:
 - o Move outage to another date?
 - Reschedule coincident outages?
 - o Hotline work?
 - o Extend working hours?

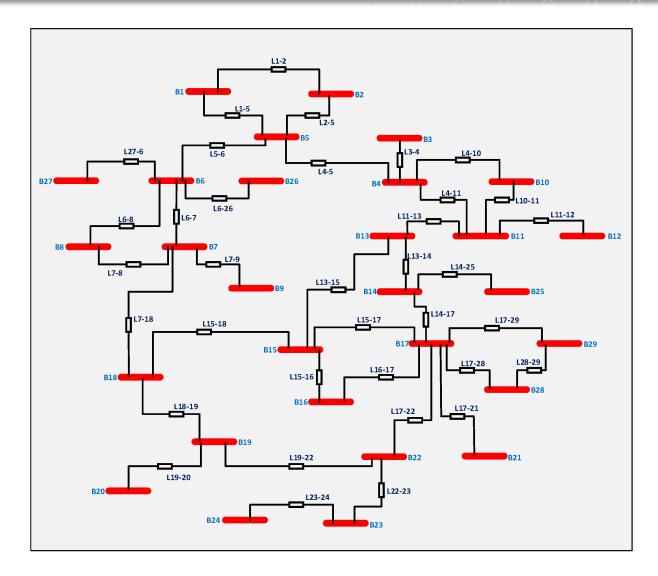


Transmission Utilization

System Reconfigurations

 High-Impact Low-Cost interim solutions

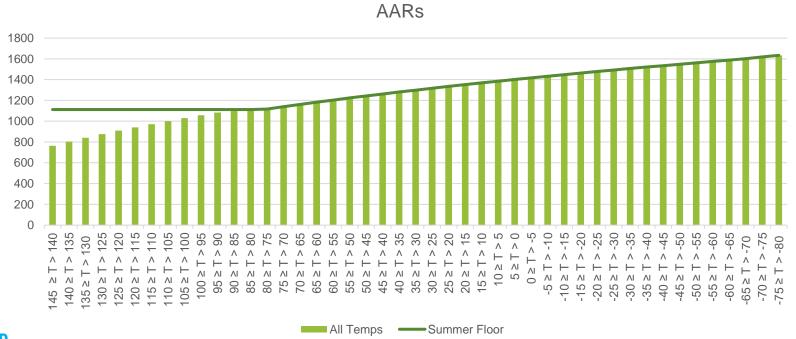
Ambient-Adjusted Ratings!





AAR Pilot Program

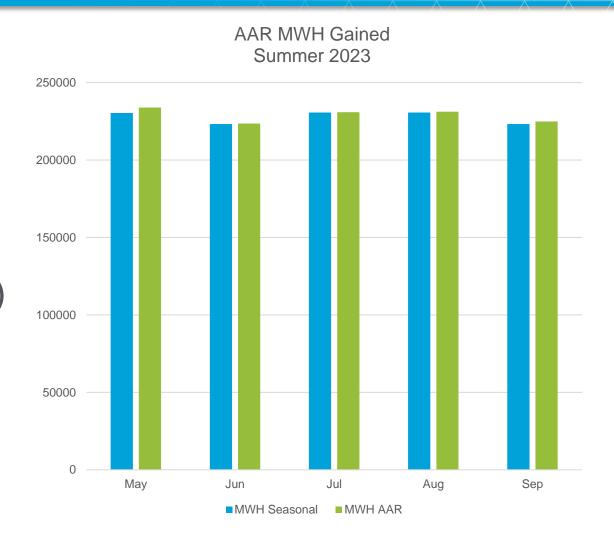
- 6 Congested Transmission Lines
- Ratings calculated daily using forecasted max temperatures
- Applied Real time only
- Seasonal Ratings as a floor





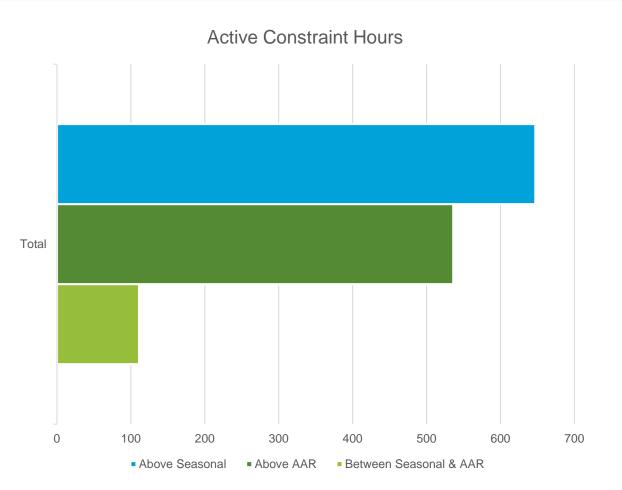
AAR Pilot Program – Capacity Gained

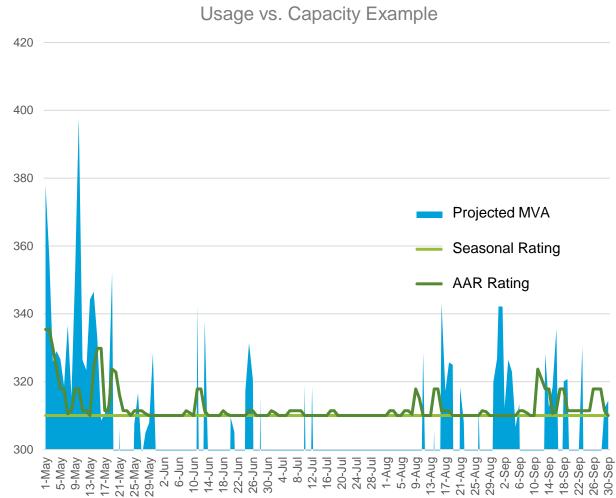
- May 1st- September 30th (151 days)
- 6-12% Max AAR increase per line
- 64 days with an AAR above
 Seasonal Rating (42% of the time)
- 1% increase in MWH Capacity





AAR Pilot Program – Congestion Utilization







Congestion Trends Summer 2021 – 2023





Takeaways

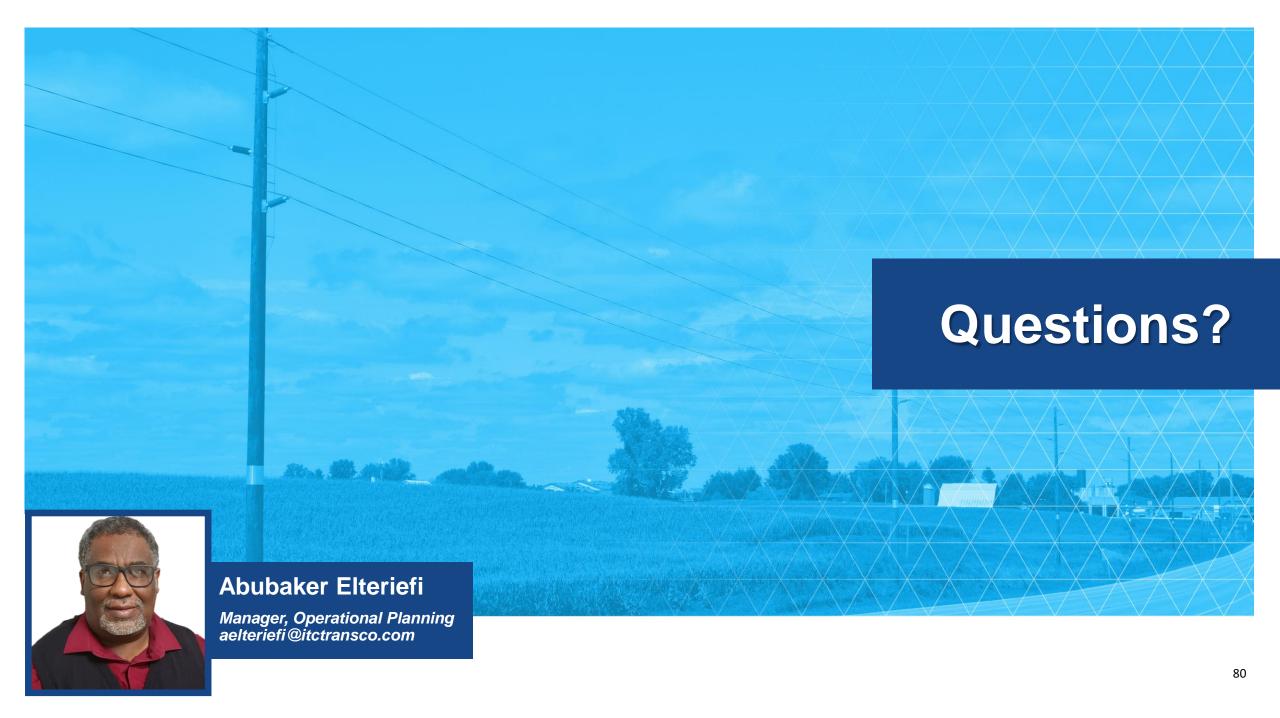
Challenges

- Changing generation mix
- Increasing requirements for transmission and generation outages

Actions

- Integrated MACE into operations processes
- Enhanced outage coordination process
- Implemented high-impact, low-cost solutions
- Worked to identify long-term plans
- AAR Pilot Project











ITC Midwest Industrial Customer Impact



Outage data was evaluated from 2018 – 2022



Data

- -50 Industrial customers connected to the ITCM transmission system
- -16 Sustained customer outages over 5 years
- -Average outage time of 52.4 Minutes

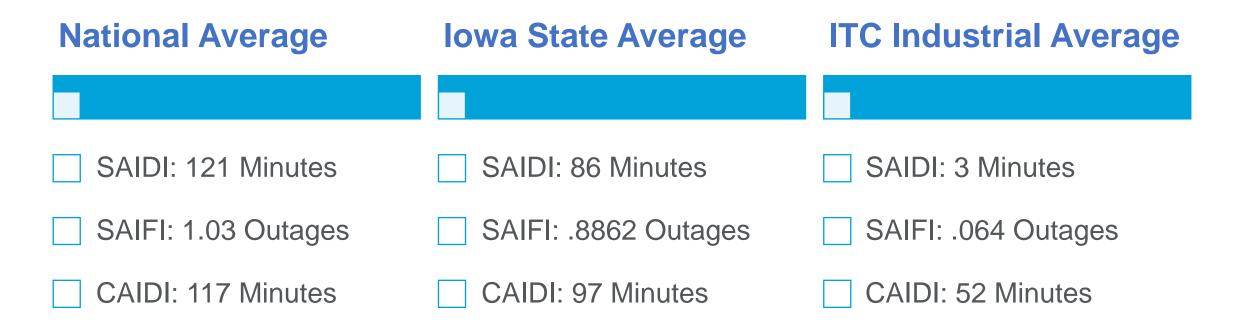


Results:

- -Industrial customer outages/year: 3.2 Outages, .064 Outages/Customer
- -System impact to Industrial Customers: 2.5 Hours/Year
- -Average yearly impact/customer: 3.3 Minutes/Year
- -Customer uptime: 99.99%



ITC Midwest Industrial Customer Impact Comparison



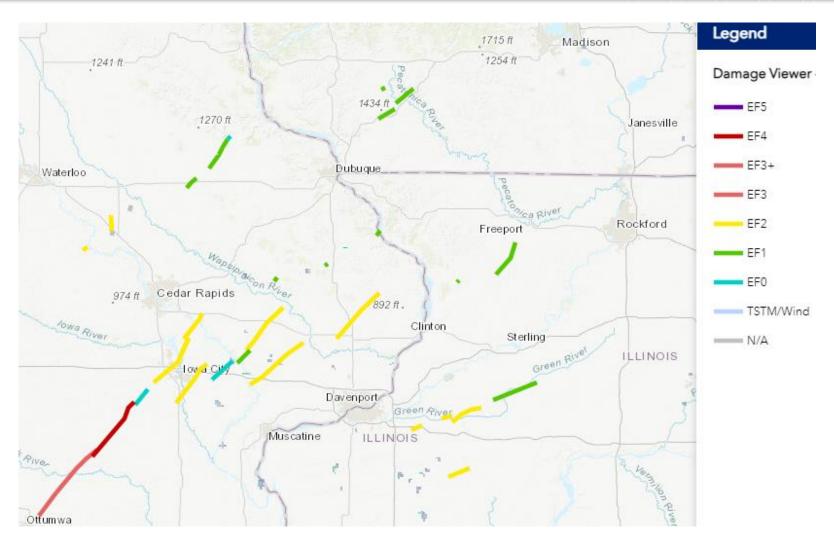
- SAIDI: Minutes an individual customer is impacted each year
- SAIFI: Number of outages a customer experiences each year
- CAIDI: The average duration of an outage



ITC Midwest Major Storm Performance

Tornado outbreak March 31st, 2023

- 16 Tornados impacted the state of lowa
- Maximum windspeed: 170MPH





ITC Midwest Major Storm Performance

System Performance

- 14 total outages on the ITC Midwest system
- 4 Momentary Outages
- 4 outages from direct tornado contact
- 3 additional broken pole outages due to high winds
- All but one circuit returned in under 2 days
- Six customer impact outages with average return time of 120 minutes
 - 2 circuits returned under 10 Minutes
 - o 2 circuits returned under 90 minutes
 - Longest outage was 7 hours due to 9 poles being down





Reliability Benchmarking Above 100 kV

ITC benchmarks performance against a broad peer group

Targets top quartile performance for each of our operating companies

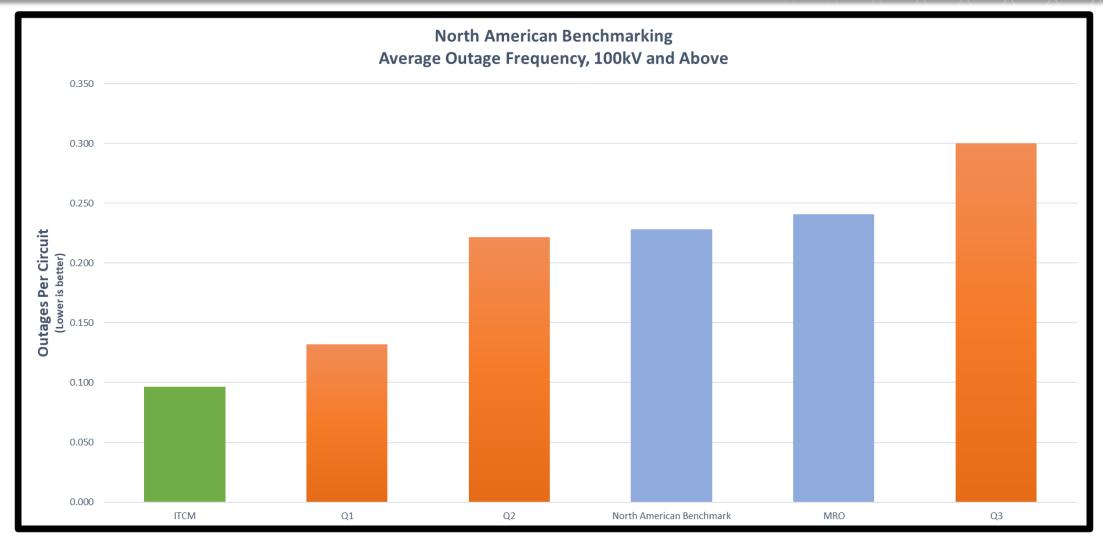
2021 benchmarking group at 100 kV and above:

- 86 companies
- 20,750 circuits
- 68% of US and Canadian circuit miles

ITC Midwest At-A-Glance	ITCMW
Total Circuit Miles	~6800
Circuit Miles Above 100 kV (# of circuits)	~2,600 (155)
System Peak Load (2021 peak load)	3,724 MW (3,547 MW)

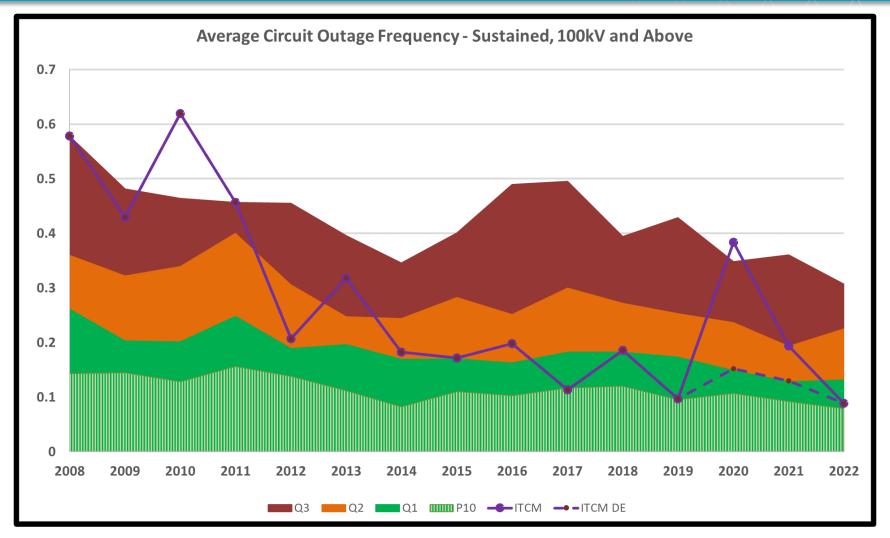


Reliability Performance - Benchmarking





Reliability Performance - Benchmarking Trend





Reliability Benchmarking Below 100 kV

ITC benchmarks performance against a broad peer group

Targets top quartile performance for each of our operating companies

2022 benchmarking group below 100 kV:

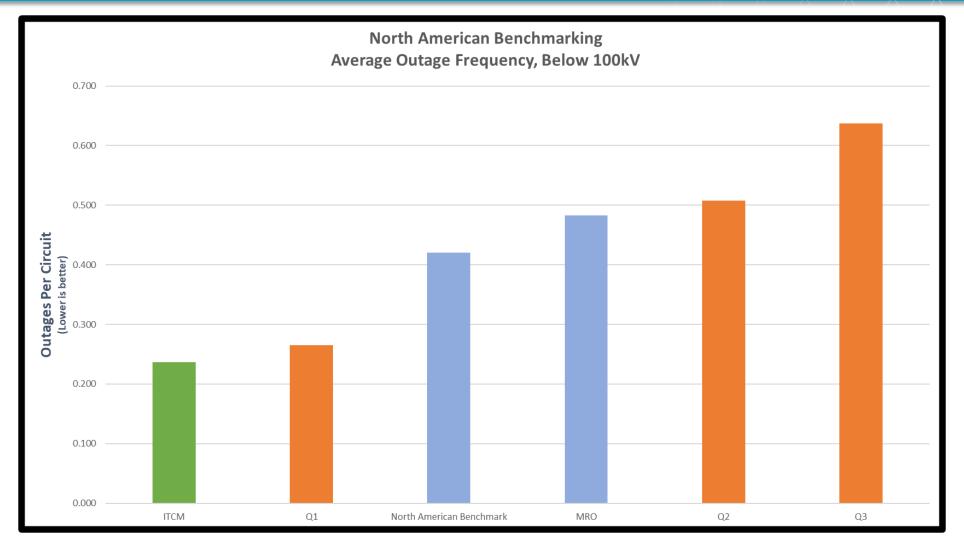
- 40 companies
- 5,906 circuits

ITC Midwest At-A- Glance	ITCMW
Total Circuit Miles	~6800
69 kV Circuit Miles (# of circuits)	~3300 (252)
34.5 kV Circuit Miles	930
System peak load (2021 peak load)	4,150 MW (4,042 MW)

^{*}Below 100 kV benchmarking does not include the 34.5 kV system



Reliability Performance - Benchmarking

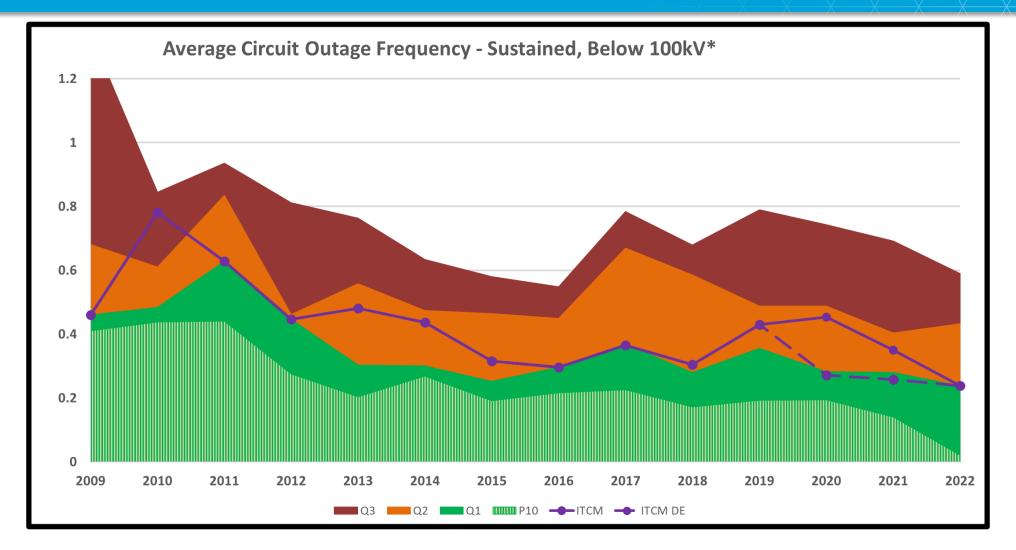






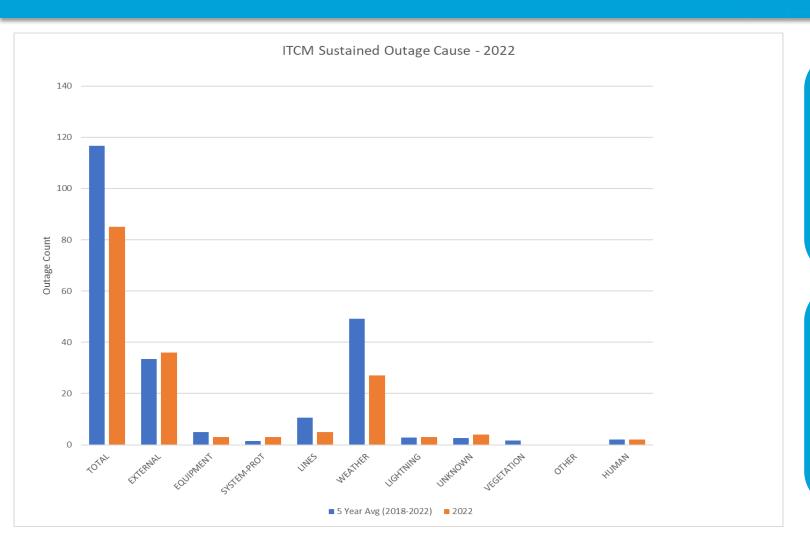
91

Reliability Performance - Benchmarking Trend





Reliability Performance Drivers



ITCM performed near or below the 5-year average in most categories.

Externally caused and Weather-related outages contributed the most towards ITCMW's outage numbers for the year.

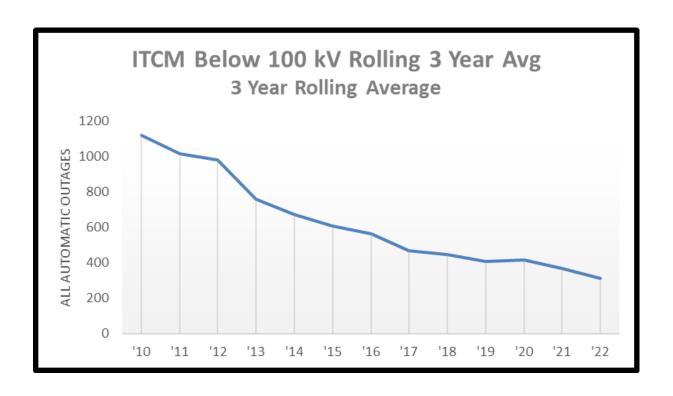


Outage Performance Improvements

Approximately 67% of the total ITCM circuits are below 100kV (34.5kV & 69kV)

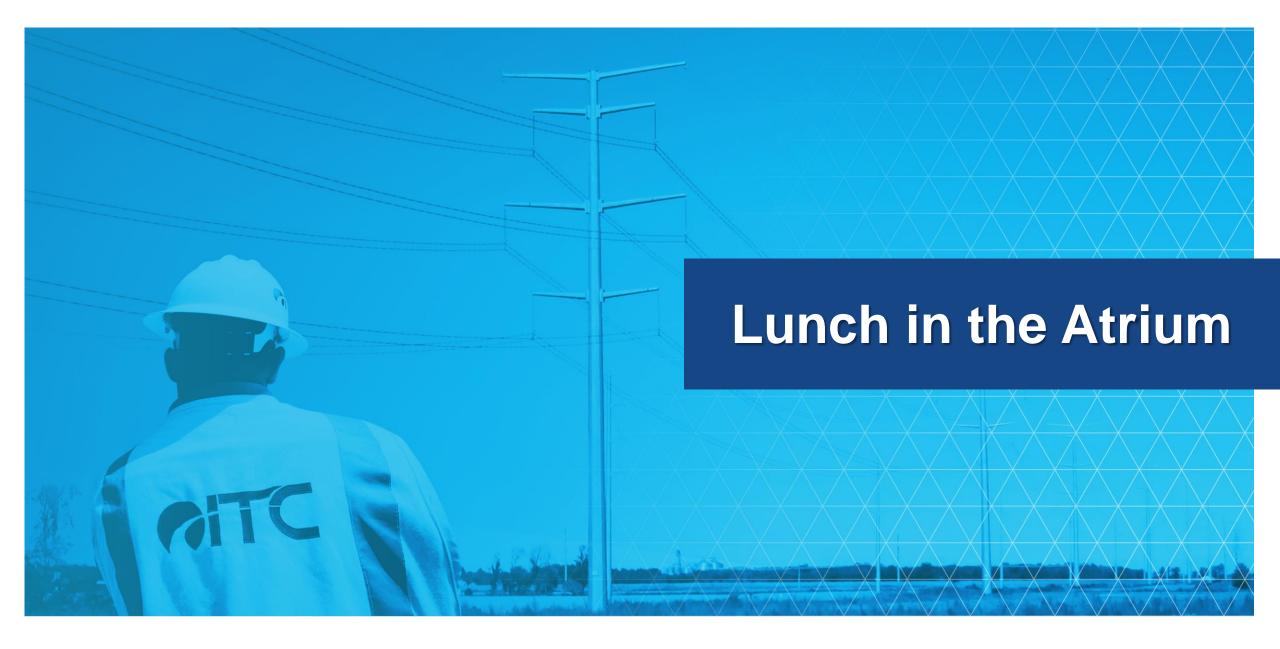
Identification and maintenance of poor performing circuits has improved performance

Improvement is led by a reduction in outages on the 34.5kV system due in part to the ongoing conversion of 34.5kV circuits to 69kV





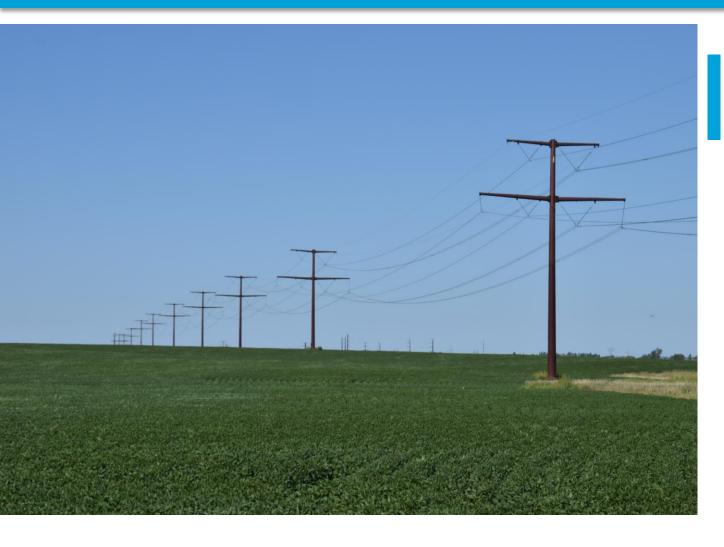








Agenda



- Meeting Purpose
- Formula Rate Protocol Cycle
- Walk through the 2024 Projected Formula Rate Calculation
- Discuss Key Drivers of the 2024 Projected Formula Rate
- Next Steps for Stakeholders



Meeting Purpose

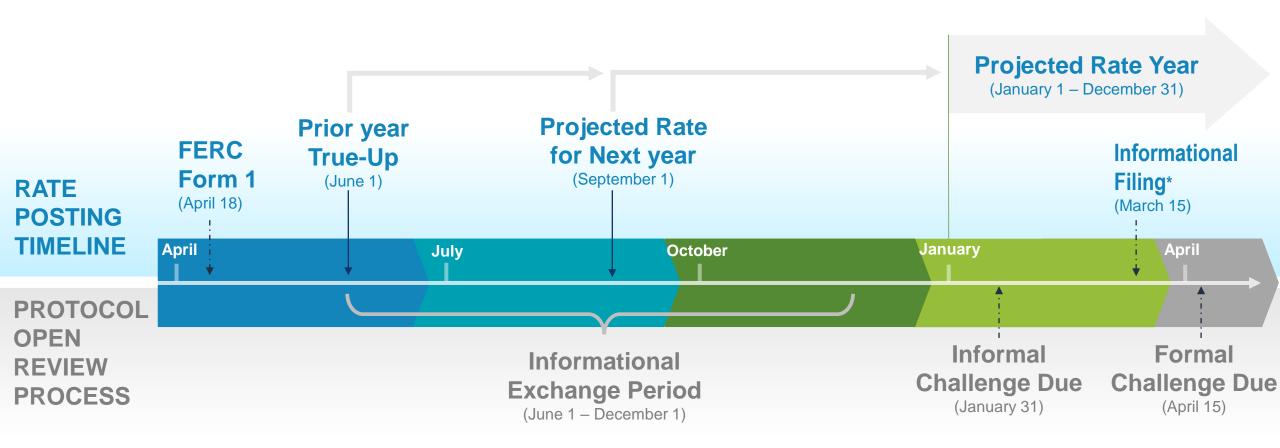
Discuss ITC Midwest's 2024 Projected Rate, which was posted on September 1, 2023, and will be in effect for customer billing from January 1, 2024 – December 31, 2024

The rate postings, along with all content, can be found on the MISO Transmission Owners rate page and OASIS, or by using the link below:

ITC Midwest – 2024 Projected Rate Posting



Formula Rate Protocol Cycle



*Includes complete True-Up and projected rate postings published the prior year



2024 Projected Formula Rate Calculation

ITC Midwest's 2024 Projected Network Rate is \$12.100/kW-Mo





ITC Midwest's 2024 Network Rate is \$12.100/kW-Mo.

Higher Return on Rate Base

 Due to capital projects projected to be placed in-service in 2023 and 2024

Higher Operating Expenses & Taxes

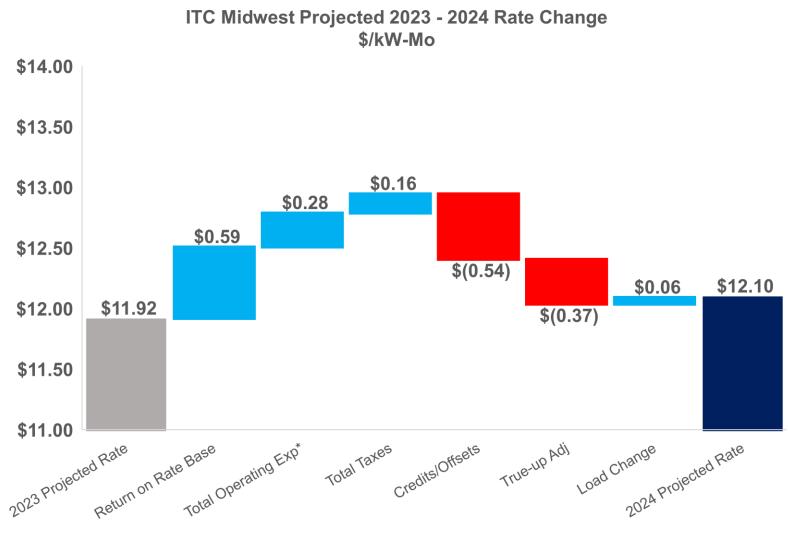
- Higher depreciation expense and income taxes driven by higher plant balances and projected capital inservice transfers
- Total O&M/A&G expense remained flat

Higher Credits/Offsets

 Due to the regional allocation of the MVP #5 project's revenue requirement

Higher True-Up Adjustment

 Which went from a \$2.4M over-recovery in 2021 to a \$14.9M over-recovery in 2022





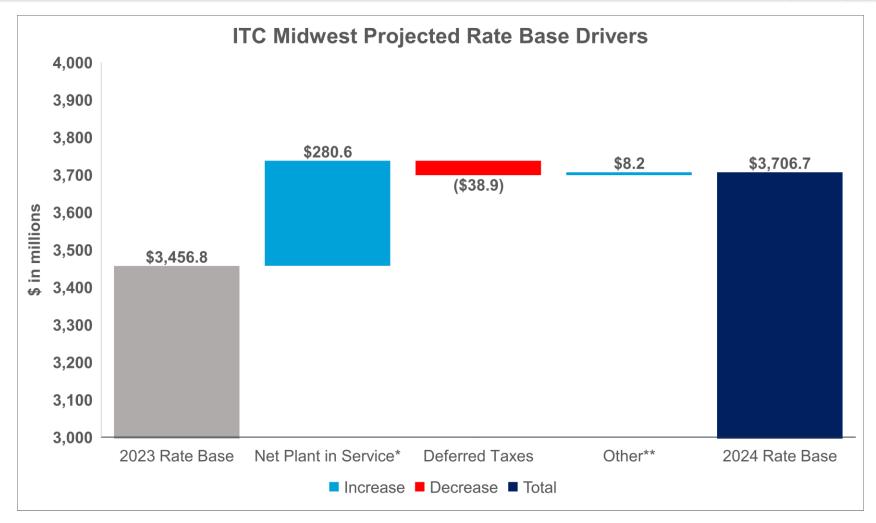
Key Drivers For Projected 2024 Rate Base

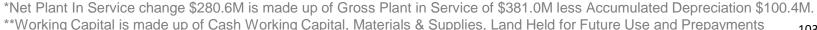
Higher Net Plant in Service

Due to projected capital inservice transfers

Higher Deferred Taxes

Primarily because of higher ADIT balance due to increased capital in-service transfers







Major Projected 2024 Transfers to Plant in Service

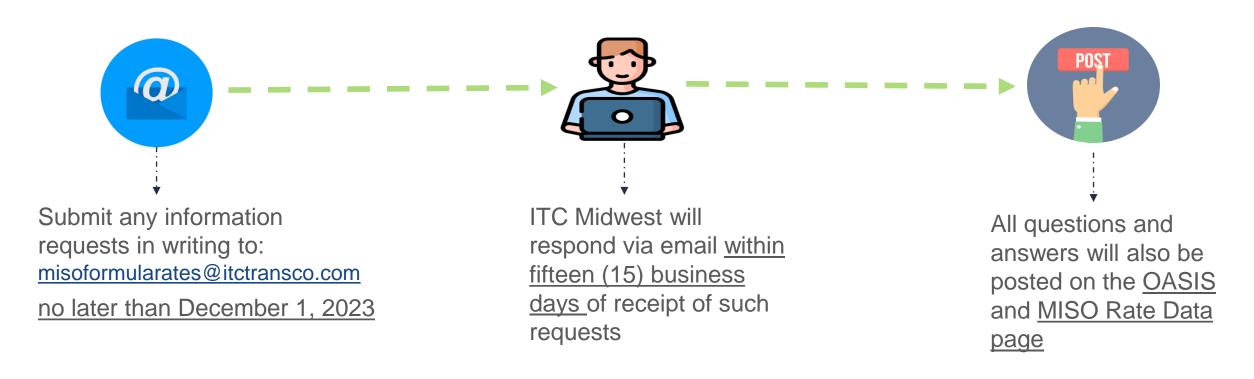
Major Projects (\$ in thousands)	Transfers to Projected Plant In Service	Impact on 13-Month Average
MISO MVP Project #5	\$ 233,644	\$ 125,698
Blairstown-Williamsburg Tap Rebuild	38,580	20,774
Substation NRUC*/Reliability	27,493	13,180
OH-UG NRUC*/Reliability	24,314	13,148
34.5kV to 69kV Conversion Phase 1	21,720	14,418

- Planned capital additions include expected line, substation, and other construction projects that are currently known
- Projects identified represent our best estimates for projects to be initiated and completed
- Note that many factors such as regulatory approvals, construction resources, availability of materials, weather and other unforeseen events, could alter projections and schedules



Next Steps

Information Exchange Process:











ITC Midwest's Projected Rate Increased by \$0.183/kW-Mo.

					Increase/	
Description	20	24 Projected	20	23 Projected	(Decrease)	% Variance
Projected Gross Plant in Service	\$	5,218,995,289	\$	4,837,950,816	\$ 381,044,473	
Accumulated Depreciation		847,173,351		746,772,413	100,400,938	
Deferred Income Taxes		-743,848,415		-704,929,681	-38,918,734	
M&S/Prepayment/CWC/Land		78,722,388		70,507,564	8,214,824	
Rate Base	\$	3,706,695,911	\$	3,456,756,286	\$ 249,939,625	7.2%
Return on Rate Base	\$	303,815,524	\$	283,733,407	\$ 20,082,117	7.1%
O&M Expenses		36,809,680		37,119,911	-310,231	
A&G Expenses		38,896,761		38,386,701	510,060	
Depreciation & Amortization Expense Amortization		128,414,648		119,101,778	9,312,870	
Income Taxes		88,140,644		81,746,116	6,394,528	
Taxes Other than Income Taxes		21,650,335		22,677,808	-1,027,473	
Total Operating Expenses	\$	313,912,068	\$	299,032,314	\$ 14,879,754	5.0%
Credits/Offsets (Sch. 26, 26A, PTP, Rent, Schedule 50)		192,333,101		174,247,269	18,085,832	
True-Up Adjustments		-14,962,903		-2,396,929	-12,565,974	
Projected Net Revenue Requirement*		410,431,588		406,121,523	4,310,065	
Projected Network Load (based on 12 CP; kW)		2,826,574		2,839,833	 -13,259	
Projected Rate (\$/kW-Mo)	\$	12.100	\$	11.917	\$ 0.183	1.5%



Calculation of ITC Midwest's Rate Base

Rate Base Items	2024 Projected Amount	2023 Projected Amount	Increase/ (Decrease)	% Variance
Gross Plant in Service	\$ 5,218,995,289	\$ 4,837,950,816	\$ 381,044,473	
- Accumulated Depreciation	847,173,351	746,772,413	100,400,938	
Net Plant in Service*	\$ 4,371,821,938	\$ 4,091,178,403	\$ 280,643,535	6.9%
+ Accmulated Deferred Income Taxes	-743,848,415	-704,929,681	-38,918,734	
+ Materials & Supplies	62,842,050	56,598,400	6,243,650	
+ Land Held for Future Use	1,340,841	0	1,340,841	
+ Prepayments	5,076,192	4,470,837	605,355	
+ Working Capital	9,463,305	9,438,327	24,979	
= Total Rate Base*	\$ 3,706,695,911	\$ 3,456,756,286	\$ 249,939,626	7.2%



Calculation of Rate of Return & Allowed Return

Cost of Capital	Weight	Cost	2024 Projected WACC	2023 Projected WACC	Increase/ (Decrease)
Equity	60%	10.77%	6.46%	6.46%	
Debt	40%	4.34%	1.73%	1.75%	
Rate of Return*			8.20%	8.21%	-0.01%

Allowed Return	2024 Projected Amount	2023 Projected Amount	Increase/(Decrease)	% Variance
Rate Base x Return (above)	\$ 3,706,695,91 8.20%		\$ 249,939,626	
= Allowed Return*	\$ 303,815,52	\$ 283,733,407	\$ 20,082,117	7.1%



Calculation of Gross Revenue Requirement before Revenue Credits & Offsets

Operating Evpence Lincome Toyon		2024 Projected		2023 Projected		Increase/	9/ Variance	
Operating Expense + Income Taxes	Amount		Amount		(Decrease)		% Variance	
Operation & Maintenance Expenses	\$	36,809,680	\$	37,119,911		-310,231		
Administrative & General Expenses		38,896,761		38,386,701		510,060		
Depreciation Expense		128,414,648		119,101,778		9,312,870		
Taxes Other Than Income Taxes		21,650,335		22,677,808		-1,027,473		
Income Taxes		88,140,644		81,746,116		6,394,528		
Total Operating Expenses + Income Taxes*	\$	313,912,068	\$	299,032,314	\$	14,879,754	5.0%	

Projected Gross Revenue Requirement	2024	Projected Amount
2024 Projected Allowed Return (from previous slide)	\$	303,815,524
+ Projected Operating Expenses + Income Taxes (above)		313,912,068
2024 Projected Gross Revenue Requirement before Revenue Credits & Offsets*	\$	617,727,591



Calculation of Revenue Requirement <u>after</u> Revenue Credits & Offsets

Gross Revenue Requirement & Revenue Credits & Offsets	2024 Projected Amount	2023 Projected Amount	Increase/(Decrease)	% Variance
Gross Revenue Requirement before Revenue Credits & Offsets	\$ 617,727,591	\$ 582,765,721	\$ 34,961,870	
Less: Attachment GG Revenue Requirement (Sch. 26)	26,896,572	27,558,764	-662,192	
Less: Attachment MM Revenue Requirement (Sch. 26A)	137,570,471	119,626,692	17,943,779	
Less: Point-to-Point/Other Transmission Service Revenues	24,786,644	23,922,119	864,525	
Less: Rental & Schedule 50 Revenues	 3,079,414	3,139,694	-60,280	
Total Revenue Credits & Offsets*	\$ 192,333,101	\$ 174,247,269	\$ 18,085,832	10.4%
Total 2024 Projected Revenue Requirement after Revenue Credits & Offsets*	\$ 425,394,490	\$ 408,518,452	\$ 16,876,038	4.1%



Calculation of Net Revenue Requirement after 2022 True-Up

Net Revenue Requirement	
2024 Projected Revenue Requirement after Revenue Credits & Offsets	\$ 425,394,490
+ 2022 True-up Adjustment under/(over) Recovery	-14,962,903
2024 Projected Net Revenue Requirement (including 2022 True-up Adjustment*)	\$ 410,431,587
2024 Projected Net Revenue Requirement (including 2022 True-up Adjustment*)	\$ 410,431,





Stakeholder Panel – Growing Together







Your Touchstone Energy® Cooperative

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Meeting Feedback

We value your thoughts on how we can continue to improve these meetings.

Please visit: https://forms.office.com/r/M1wdniVRAY or scan this code to find a quick evaluation.

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Our Next Meetings





Thank You for Attending!

Copies of today's presentation are available at:

https://www.itc-holdings.com/op/itc-midwest/midwest-partners-in-business

http://www.oasis.oati.com/ITCM/index.html

Please leave your nametag on the table before you leave. Thank you!

Cheri Monahan

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