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This presentation contains certain statements that describe our management's beliefs concerning future business conditions and prospects, growth opportunities and the outlook for our business and the electricity transmission industry based upon information currently available. Such statements are "forward-looking" statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Wherever possible, we have identified these forward-looking statements by words such as "anticipates", "believes", "intends", "estimates", "expects", "projects", and similar phrases. These forward-looking statements are based upon assumptions our management believes are reasonable. Such forward-looking statements are subject to risks and uncertainties which could cause our actual results, performance and achievements to differ materially from those expressed in, or implied by, these statements, including, among other things, the risks and uncertainties disclosed in our annual report on Form 10-K and our quarterly reports on Form 10-Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission from time to time.

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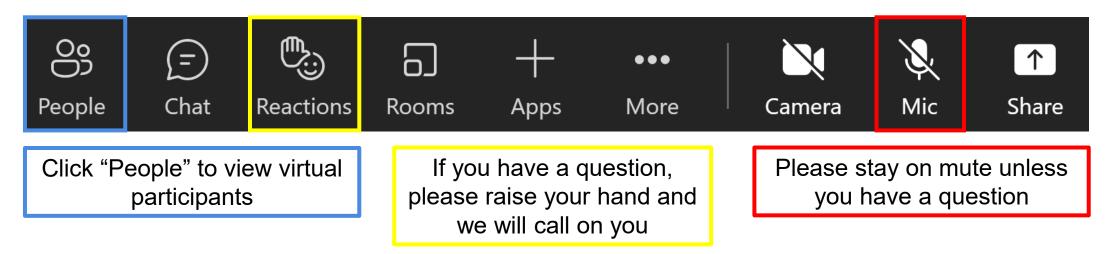
Today's Facility and Meeting Accommodations

- Register for meeting: take your badge 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 website:

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

MISO OASIS website:

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



Today's Themes

ITC Midwest Update

Dusky Terry

Regulatory Landscape

Margaret Kristian and Mallory Shaevsky

Operations & Maintenance and 2026 Project Planning

Josh Linebaugh and Robert Walter

MISO Priorities

Marc Keyser

PowerOn Midwest

Rod Pritchard

2026 Projected Formula Rate and Operations Update

Matt Bogdan and Frank Camarillo





Bee Aware



Protecting Yourself from

Stinging Insects

Flying Insects

Outdoor workers are at risk of being stung by flying insects (bees, wasps, and hornets) and fire ants. While most stings cause only mild discomfort, some may result in severe allergic reactions that require immediate medical care and may cause death.

First Aid

If a worker is stung by a stinging insect:

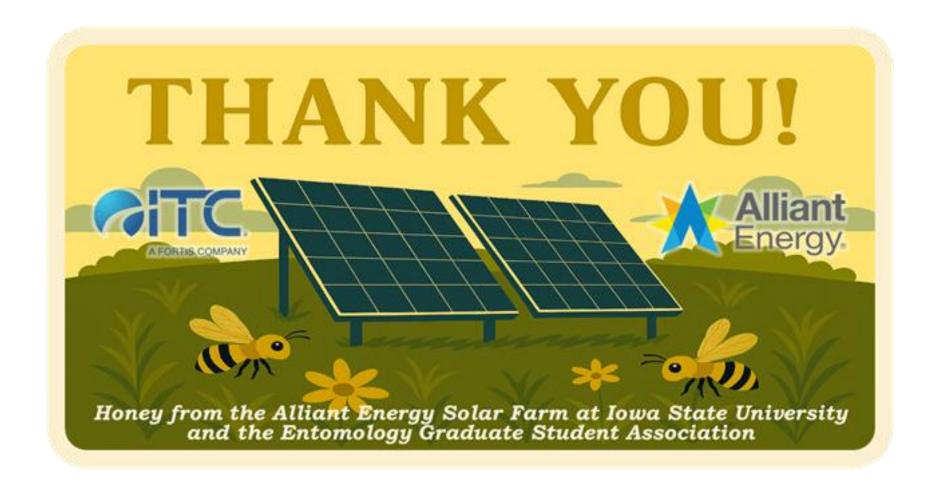
- Have someone stay with the worker to be sure that they do not have an allergic reaction.
- Wash the site with soap and water.
- Remove the stinger using gauze wiped over the area or by scraping a fingernail over the area.
 - Never squeeze the stinger or use tweezers.
- Apply ice to reduce swelling.
- Do not scratch the sting as this may increase swelling, itching, and risk of infection.

Protect Yourself

- Wear light-colored, smooth-finished clothing.
- Avoid perfumed soaps, shampoos, and deodorants.
 - Do not wear cologne or perfume.
- Wear clean clothing and bathe daily.
- Wear clothing to cover as much of the body as possible.
- Avoid flowering plants when possible.
- Keep work areas clean. Some insects are attracted to discarded food.
- Remain calm and still if a single stinging insect is flying around. (Swatting may cause it to sting.)
- If attacked by several stinging insects, run to get away.
 (Bees release a chemical when they sting, which attracts other bees.)
 - Go indoors.
 - Shaded areas are better than open areas.
 - Do not jump into water. Some insects (ex. Africanized honey bees) are known to hover above the water.
- If an insect is inside your vehicle, stop slowly, and open all the windows.
- Workers with a history of severe allergic reactions to insect bites or stings should carry an epinephrine autoinjector and wear medical ID jewelry stating their allergy.

https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/docs/2010-117/default.html

Thanks for bee-ing with us today!





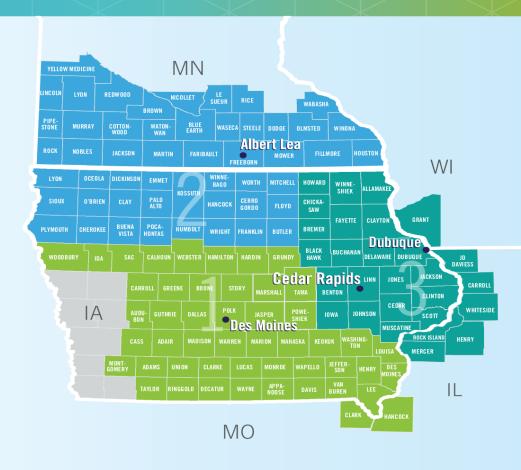
ITC MIDWEST

CUSTOMER & BUSINESS SOLUTIONS

Customer and Business Solutions works with utility and generation stakeholders such as investor-owned utilities, rural cooperatives, municipal electric utilities, large industrial customers and independent power producers to address transmission-related issues and identify and align growth strategies for mutual success. Among many responsibilities, the Customer and Business Solutions team reviews planned and unplanned outage coordination, facilitates the ITC response to line move requests and growth opportunities, and handles equipment damage claims.

CONTACTS: Cheri Monahan, Director, Customer & Business Solutions
Mobile: 319-213-5915 ● Email: cmonahan@itctransco.com
Address: 3165 Edgewood Parkway SW, Cedar Rapids, IA 52404

- 1 Aaron Curtis, Manager, Customer & Business Solutions Mobile: 319-631-8442 ● Email: acurtis@itctransco.com Address: 100 E. Grand Ave, Ste. 360, Des Moines, IA 50309
- Casey Woodside, Account Manager, Customer & Business Solutions Mobile: 507-318-9397 • Email: cwoodside@itctransco.com Address: 100 E. Grand Ave, Ste. 360, Des Moines, IA 50309
- 3 Zak Kerr, Account Manager, Customer & Business Solutions
 Mobile: 319-240-8769 Email: zkerr@itctransco.com
 Address: 3165 Edgewood Parkway SW, Cedar Rapids, IA 52404





FOR THE GREATER GRID.







MISO Tranche 2.1 – PowerOn Midwest

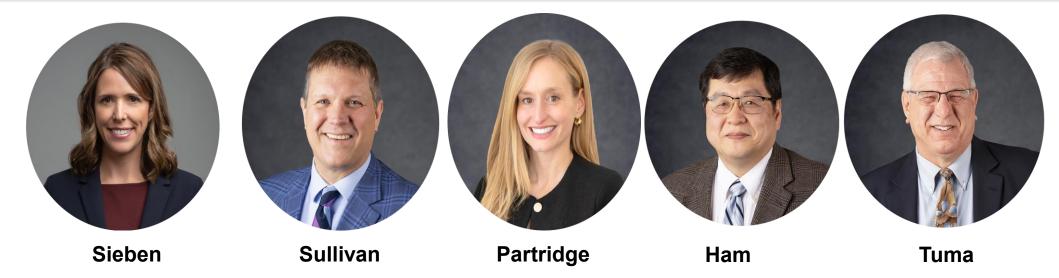
 ITC Midwest project team members are engaged with their counterparts from Xcel Energy and Great River Energy to complete the Certificate of Need (CON) filing with the Minnesota Public Utilities Commission by February 2026. Route studies will follow in 2026.

 Project preview meetings with local government officials have begun, and public engagement meetings across the notification corridor are set for November.









Recent Updates

- Executive Secretary and Chief of Staff: Sasha Bergman
 - o Bergman brings nearly 20 years of state and local government experience, most recently in the Governor's Office.

Upcoming Changes

- End of Term: Commissioner Sullivan
 - Commissioner Sullivan will end his term on January 5, 2026. Notably, this will also leave his seat as Vice Chair of the Commission and as President of the Organization of MISO States (OMS) vacant.





Energy Infrastructure Permitting Act

- The Energy Infrastructure Permitting Act was passed as part of the 2024 Agriculture and Energy Omnibus Bill.
 - Effective date of July 1, 2025
- Many shorter, lower voltage transmission lines will no longer require a Certificate of Need (CON).
- Notice timelines are reduced for MISO approved lines constructed by incumbent transmission owners.
- Wind, solar, and storage projects meeting the Carbon-free Energy Standards will no longer require a CON.





Joint Targeted Interconnection Queue (JTIQ)

- Previously secured funding from the Department of Energy (DOE) Grid Resilience and Innovation Partnerships (GRIP) program is at risk of being rescinded.
- Minnesota Department of Commerce has issued a stop work order in light of the grant uncertainty.
- Cost allocation mechanisms as approved by FERC are not dependent on GRIP funding, and ITC Midwest remains committed to advancing the Lyons to Lakefield Junction line upon termination of the stop work order.







FERC Commissioners





Chairman Laura Swett (R) Term Expires 6/30/2030



Commissioner David LaCerte (R)
Term Expires 6/30/2026



Commissioner David Rosner (D)
Term Expires 6/30/2027



Commissioner Lindsay See (R) Term Expires 6/30/2028



Commissioner Judy Chang (D) Term Expires 6/30/2029



Federal Regulatory Landscape

President Trump appointed Laura Swett (R) to replace David Rosner (D) as FERC Chair

• This action gives us insight into what the President's priorities are, and what FERC may act on in the foreseeable future.

What priorities do we expect from this group of Commissioners?

- Co-location / Data Centers
- Natural Gas and Pipeline Certifications
- Maximizing Reliability and Affordability



Co-location of Data Centers

President Trump is prioritizing U.S. data center development

• He intends to use the "energy emergency" declaration to speed up power plant development to serve data centers though co-location arrangements.

FERC will make the facilitation of co-located data centers a priority

Regardless of leadership, co-location policy will be at the top of FERC's agenda.

ITC and Alliant Energy are partnering in federal regulatory policy circles to ensure the costs of the data center buildout are equitably distributed

 We remain adamant on avoiding inequitable cost shifts to customers by ensuring data centers pay their "fair share" of transmission costs.



Tranche 2.1 Complaint

What is the Tranche 2.1 Complaint?

- The state PUCs from North Dakota, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Montana are challenging MISO's approval of the \$22 billion Long-Range Transmission Plan (LRTP) Tranche 2.1 portfolio of transmission projects.
- The complaint argues MISO inflated the benefits of the projects and inappropriately classified them as "MVPs."

What is the requested relief?

- The complaint requests FERC:
 - Find MISO violated its Tariff
 - Remove the classification of "MVP" from the Tranche 2.1 projects



Tranche 2.1 Complaint

ITC and our Midwest partners pushed back against the complaint:

- Iowa Governor Reynolds and Minnesota Governor Walz both sent letters to FERC in favor of Tranche 2.1, alongside other Midwestern governors
- The Minnesota and Iowa PUCs filed comments alongside Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin in favor of Tranche 2.1, asking FERC to dismiss the complaint.
- Out of roughly 25 substantive comments, only three entities expressed support for the complaint.



ROE Update

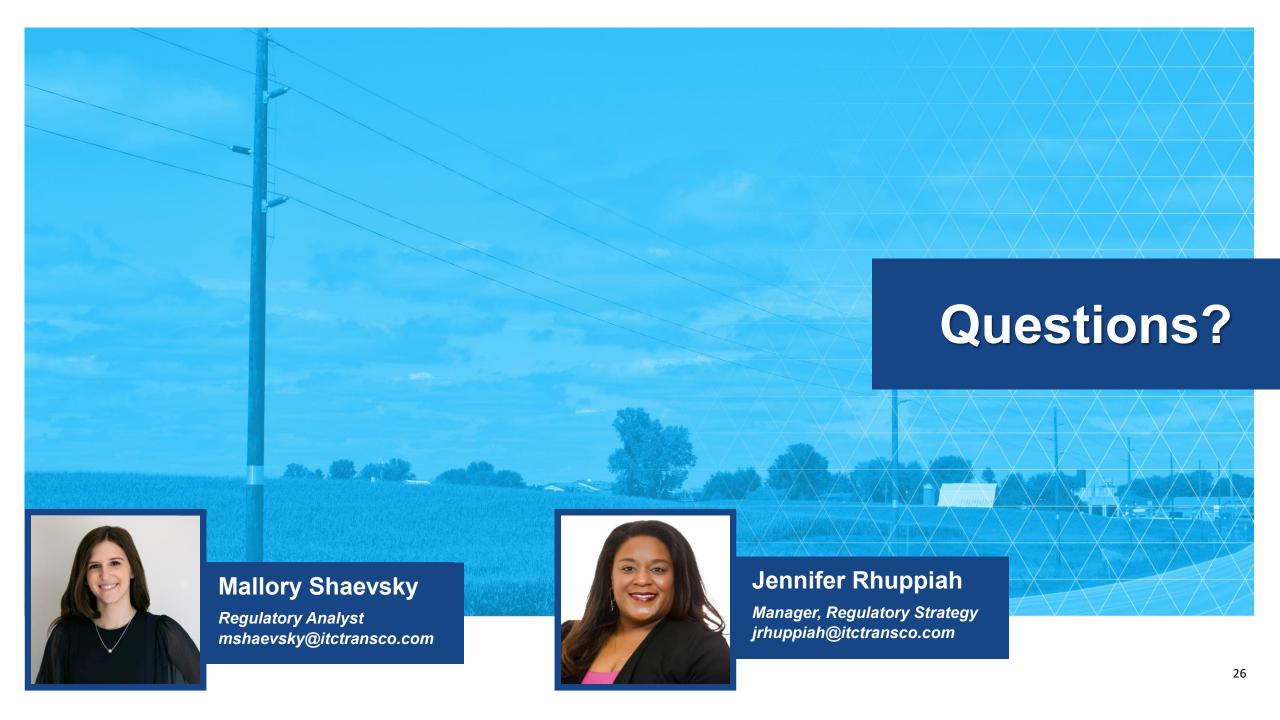
FERC addressed MISO-wide ROE policy in October, establishing a base ROE of 9.98% using the two-model approach (DCF and CAPM)

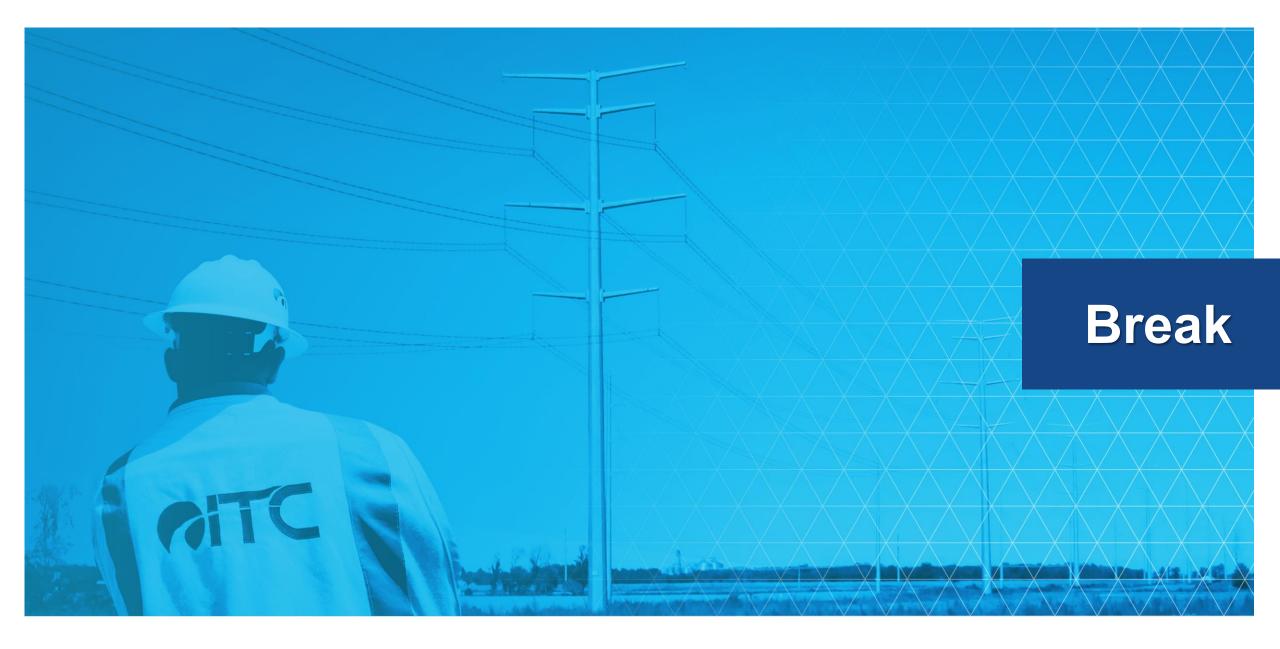
- ITC has been working with MISO to issue refunds for the 15 months associated with the first complaint (11/12/13 2/11/15), as well as from 9/28/16 to 10/17/24.
- MISO and the MISO TOs requested an extension from December 2025 to a June 2026 due date on the refund report due date.

ITC and the MISO TOs are appealing the length of the refund period and the validity of the second complaint

 On August 16, the TOs filed a brief challenging the 2016 refund start date, as well as the validity of the second complaint.











Asset Management

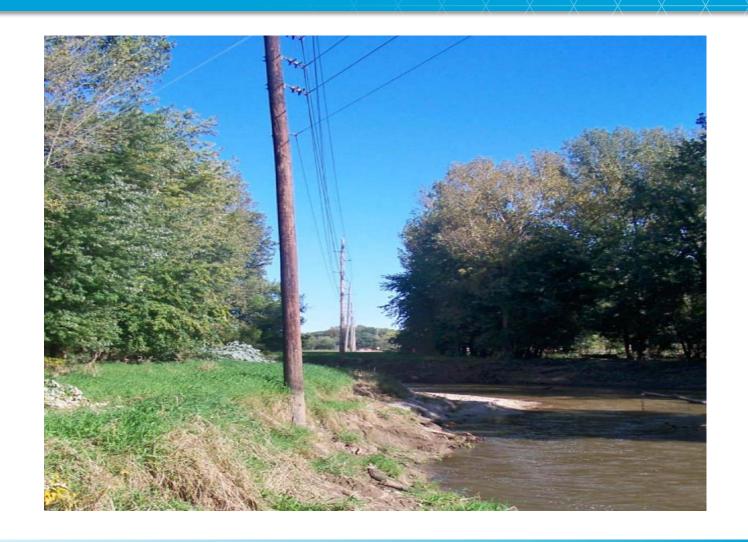
Asset Management – Coordinated activities to deliver power from our assets. It involves balancing costs, reliability, and risks against the desired performance of assets to achieve ITC's Safety and Reliability Plan.

- Asset Management is a planning type function! (Not an emergency service when the asset fails).
- The concept of Asset Management is to minimize the cost of operating the assets while providing the customer services for which the assets exist. ITC balances the cost versus the risk and prioritizes replacements on age and/or condition.



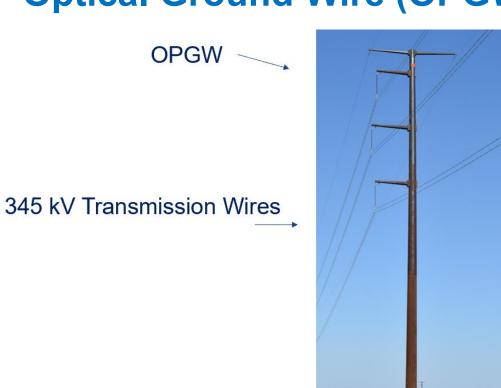
Asset Management

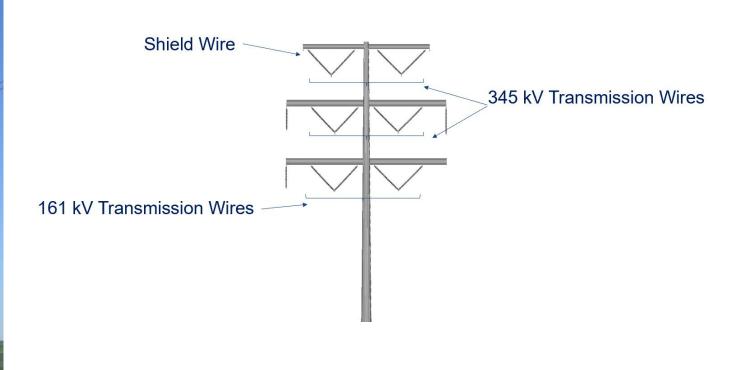
- System Planning
- Asset Acquisition
 - Specification writing
 - Purchasing
- Maintenance Planning
- Prioritization Activities
 - Specification writing
 - Replacement
- Managing Risk
 - Safety
 - Consequence of failure
 - Environmental



OPGW Additions

Optical Ground Wire (OPGW) – Bulk Electric System Upgrades







OPGW Additions

Projects scoped under the M000495 funding project are used to support the following:

- Low latency relay tele protection transport
- Low bandwidth SCADA data transport
- High bandwidth physical security transport
- AT&T copper circuit sunset
- Grid-Enhancing Technologies



OPGW Forecasted 2026 M000495 Projects

- Hazleton Windsor 161kV OPGW Retrofit 27.03 line miles
- Windsor Postville 161kV OPGW Retrofit 25.14 line miles
- Aurora Heights Grinnell 69kV OPGW Retrofit 26.96 line miles
- Marshalltown 34.5kV CKT 0810 OPGW Retrofit 9.00 line miles
- Conrad 34.5kV CKT 0880 OPGW Retrofit 16.03 line miles
- Otter Creek 69kV CKT 2140 OPGW Retrofit 11.24 line miles
- Agency Huntwoods 69kV OPGW Retrofit 2.25 line miles







FOR THE GREATER GRID

ITC Midwest Preventative Line Maintenance Process



ITC Midwest owns, operates, and maintains approximately 6,616 miles of line in Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois, Wisconsin and Missouri.

This mileage does not include the CIPCO assets in the integrated area that ITC Midwest operates and maintains also.



ITC Midwest Preventative Line Maintenance Process

2025 Overhead Line Inspection and Maintenance Program

Enhance our program for inspecting and maintaining ITC Midwest's overhead transmission line assets with emphasis on predictive or preventative maintenance.





- Starting the past two years, ITC Midwest sends a line patroller with the bi-annual aerial vegetation inspections via helicopter for all 100 kV and above.
- ITC Midwest performs a detailed span-by-span patrol on 20% of the system per year. This route is called OH Regulatory Patrol.







Criteria used to generate the annual line patrol schedule

- Date of the last regulatory patrol
- Line reliability and performance
- Line age and condition
- Factors which may increase reliability requirements, system rebuilds, voltage conversions, etc.
- Input from the regional field employees: "the boots-on-theground folks."



- ITC Midwest has five dedicated line patrollers.
- Line patrollers use a handheld device to capture the line deficiencies electronically.
- The handheld has preset buttons to represent common line deficiencies.
- The patroller has the ability to add text to the problem description of each deficiency.
- The handheld captures GPS coordinates for each line deficiency.







- When an entire line has been patrolled, the data for each line deficiency is uploaded into the Asset Sentry maintenance data base.
- Each line deficiency creates an "exception" in the Asset Sentry maintenance data base.
- Each exception has the problem detail, accounting and location.
- Asset Sentry users can query the system to generate work packets and maps from the exceptions.



Steel Pole Inspections:

- Steel poles are very reliable.
- They do require some maintenance and ground inspections.
- The main issue is the bases become covered in soil causing increased rust and degradation.







Visual Inspection (annual)

- ✓ Missing or loose structural elements
- ✓ Rust
- ✓ Flashed insulators
- ✓ Chipped or thin protective paint





Mechanical Inspection (10-year)

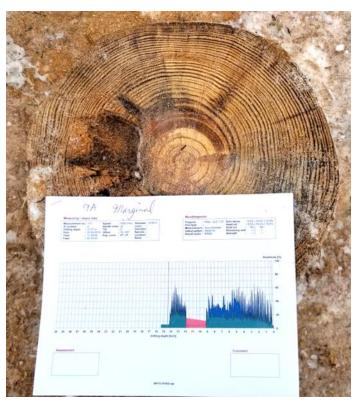
Visual inspection requirements and:

- ✓ Structures climbed or inspected up close (Tower shake-down)
- ✓ Detailed check of all elements
- ✓ Evidence of vibration damage
- ✓ Ground resistivity testing
 - √ 10 ohms or less



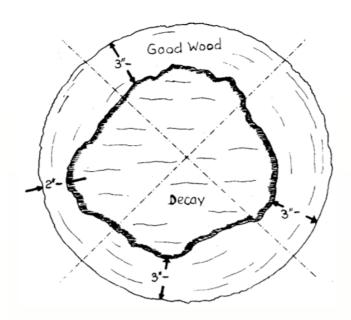
- Wood poles decay over time.
- Ground line is where most decay occurs.
- Utilize Resistograph technology at 20, 35 and 50 years versus the hammer test only
- Resistogragh provides accurate and consistent data, and is minimally invasive (3 mm).





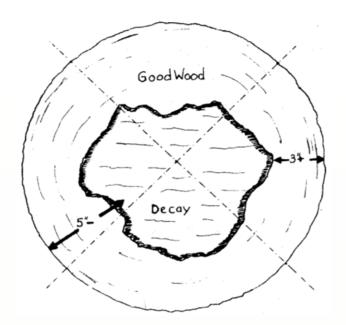


Severely Decayed



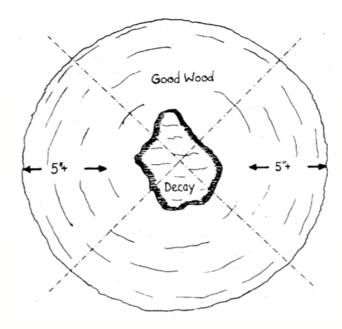
- Decay ≥ 60%
- Urgent Exception
- Replaced within 2 years

Advanced Decay



- 35% ≥ Decay > 60%
- General Work Exception
- Replaced within 5 years

Minorly Decayed



- Decay < 35%
- Inspected routinely



Visual Inspection (annual)

- ✓ Leaning
- ✓ Visible rotting
- ✓ Splitting
- ✓ Burns
- ✓ Insect/bird damage
- Mechanical damage
- ✓ Pole steps
- ✓ Riser support brackets

Mechanical Inspection (5-year)

- ✓ Visual inspection requirements and:
- ✓ IML Resistograph
- ✓ Sounding
- Ground resistivity testing
 - ✓ 15 ohms or less



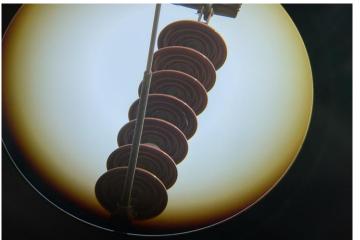




- ✓ Twisted or loose components
- ✓ Evidence of contamination
- ✓ Chipped/broken/flashed over insulators
- ✓ Suspension units are plumb
- ✓ Deteriorating material
- ✓ Cotter pin installation

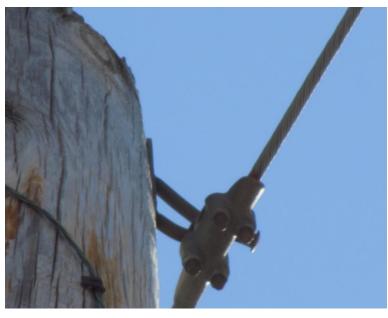






- ✓ Bent/twisted/loose components
- ✓ Missing components
- ✓ Burns around bolts
- ✓ Crossarm pins out of arms
- ✓ Location of ground wire near metal parts
- ✓ Pole top switches and associated components





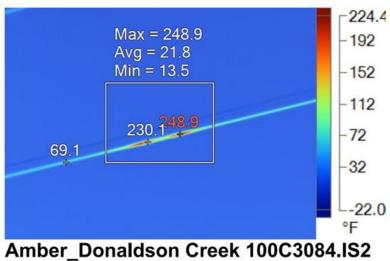


- ✓ Broken strands
- Burns
- ✓ Twisted or bird caging ✓ Excessive sag
- ✓ Splices
- ✓ Armor rods

- ✓ Air flow spoilers
- Dampers
- ✓ FAA marker balls

OPGW Specific

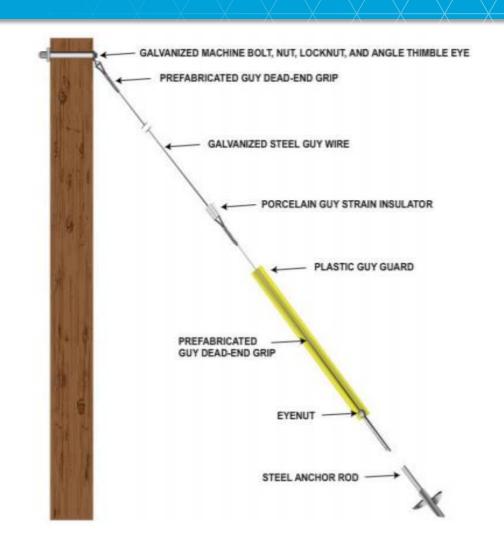
- ✓ Splice integrity
- ✓ Splice boxes
- Downleads



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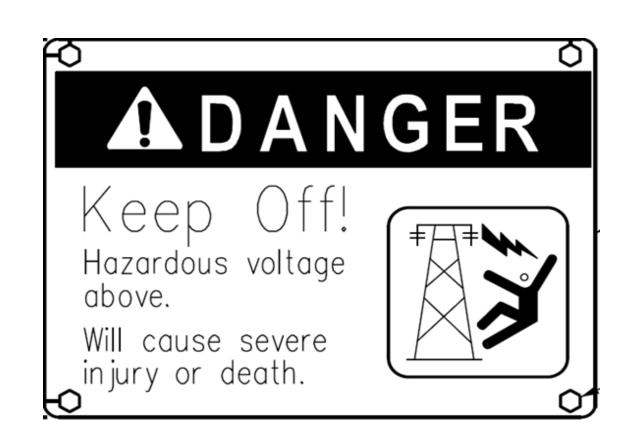


- ✓ Markers present
 - √ 8' long
 - ✓ Highly visibly color
- ✓ Loose/broken/damaged strands
- ✓ Guy strain insulator condition
- ✓ Guy anchor eyes are not above ground
- ✓ Abandoned anchors are removed or marked for removal
- ✓ Damaged or missing down guy markers repaired or replaced the day of inspection.





- ✓ Climbable structures (anti-climbing devices installed)
- ✓ Danger & number signs
- ✓ Barriers
- ✓ Proximity of poles or guys to traveled ways or parking lots
- ✓ Abandoned assets which should be removed





Anything on or near overhead line assets suspected to create violation of ITC Midwest's easement or operational rights:

- √ Vines/Vegetation on poles or guys
- ✓ Basketball hoops
- ✓ Nails
- ✓ Bird nests
- ✓ Hunting blinds
- ✓ Swimming pools
- ✓ Sheds
- ✓ Debris piles







FOR THE GREATER GRID

ITCMW operates and maintains:

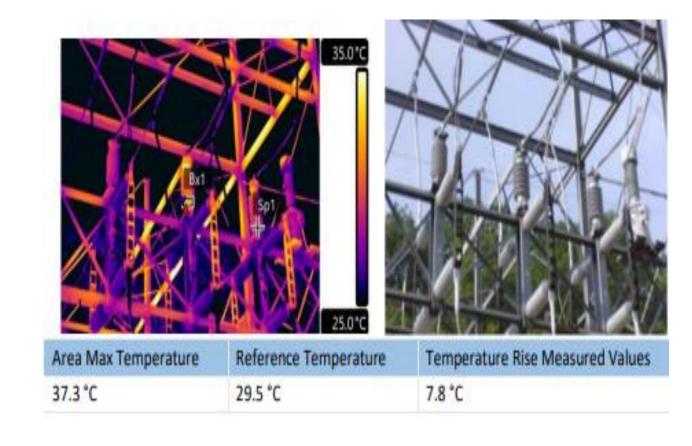
- 1,528 circuit breakers
- 37 circuit switchers
- 197 power transformers
- 307 batteries and battery chargers
- 84 capacitor banks





General Substation Preventative Maintenance

- Every substation with ITC
 Midwest assets is inspected
 every other month by a
 substation operator.
- All results are recorded digitally in Asset Sentry and are available for review.
- Every device in the substation is given an annual infrared scan.





Circuit Breaker and Circuit Switcher Maintenance

- Major maintenance is performed every 5 years for oil devices and every 10 years for SF6 devices.
- To meet the requirements of PRC-005-2, trip coil testing will now be performed on a 5-year cycle.
- Annual maintenance is also performed.





New Circuit Breaker Technologies

- Looking into alternatives to SF6 gas.
- Determining the best alternatives to switching Capacitor banks.
- ITC Midwest has purchased new SF6 testing units that do not vent SF6 into the air.



Transformer Maintenance

- Dissolved Gas Analysis (DGA) is taken from each oil compartment once every year.
- ITC Midwest completes a transformer major maintenance on each unit once every 10 years
- Annual inspection for all auxiliary systems





Battery and Battery Charger Maintenance

- Annual maintenance is conducted to meet the requirements of PRC-005-2
- Batteries are visually inspected every other month
- Batteries are monitored issues continuously





Capital replacements projects:

- Capital replacement projects are determined by Asset Management at ITCMW.
- ITC Midwest replaces assets that cause reliability issues to increase system performance.
- Assets that are at the end of their useful life are replaced.
- Assets or designs that cause operational issues.



Working with large industrial customers

 Alliant Energy provides ITC Midwest with a large industrial customer shutdown schedule on a monthly basis. ITC Midwest uses this schedule to plan maintenance and project work related to transmission assets which feed these customers.



ITC Midwest's Procedure ADM-003:

- This internal procedure looks at N-1 contingencies, if >50 MW of load or a known critical load is to be placed on a radial feed due to an ITC project the procedure is utilized.
- Critical ITC assets are identified by Operations Engineering.
- A review of open exceptions for critical assets is performed.
- Additional patrols or inspections of critical assets may be generated.
- The ITC Midwest project will be delayed if the critical assets can't be repaired or are not deemed reliable.







MTEP Process Overview

Projects are submitted in September for approval in the following December

 MTEP 26 projects are submitted to MISO in September 2025, are evaluated throughout the MTEP 26 planning process, and MISO will ultimately approve projects they have deemed as needed in December 2026.

MISO holds 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
- MISO Board of Directors approves the annual MTEP report, including the individual projects submitted by Transmission Owners, in December





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.
- Alternatives proposed need to address the system concern being addressed by the original project proposal.
- Asset management (age and condition) projects are not typically candidates for alternatives.



ITC Midwest MTEP 26 Projects

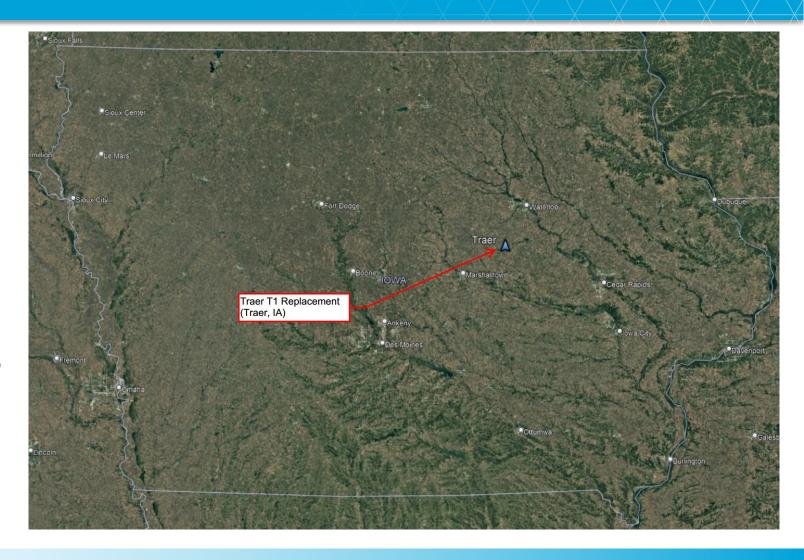
- One station equipment replacement project driven by age and condition of assets
- Two customer connection projects
- One reliability driven project
- Three Blanket Projects
 - Asset Management
 - Small customer interconnection with short lead time
 - SCADA controlled Motor Operator Switch Addition blanket



MTEP 26 Age and Condition Station Replacement

Traer T1 161/69 kV Transformer Replacement (Traer, IA)

- Existing 161/69 kV transformer is at the end of its useful life and in need of replacement
- Transformer will be approaching 50 years old at the time of its planned replacement in 2028
- The existing 84 MVA nameplate transformer will be replaced with a new ITC Midwest standard size 150 MVA nameplate unit with a load tap changer
- The new 161/69 kV transformer will help support planned 34.5 to 69 kV conversions in the area
- The new transformer will help support any future area load growth and provide voltage regulation
- Proposed in-service date: 12/31/2028





MTEP 26 Customer Connections

Kingston Substation Interconnection (Cedar Rapids, IA area)

- New joint IPL ITC Midwest substation in Cedar Rapids
- The new substation will support area load growth on the west side of Cedar Rapids
- The substation is part of 34.5 to 69 kV conversion plans for Cedar Rapids area
- The substation will allow IPL to retire older area substations at the end of their useful life
- Proposed in-service date: 12/31/2027

Springfield Load Addition (Springfield, MN)

- Provides interconnection for a new City of Springfield substation
- Includes addition upgraded 69 kV capacitor bank at ITC Midwest Waterbury switching station to support City of Springfield load addition
- Proposed in-service date: 12/31/2028





MTEP 26 Reliability Upgrades

Hazleton 69 kV Capacitor Bank (Oelwein, IA area)

- Project will address low voltages in the area under certain system conditions/contingencies.
- The new 69 kV capacitor bank will help support area long term reliability by ensuring the system remains within applicable voltage limits under certain conditions and contingencies.
- Other alternatives considered such as elimination of the contingency by rebuilding the 161 kV bus or addition of another 69 kV source into the area were more costly than the capacitor bank addition.
- Proposed in-service date: 12/31/2027





MTEP 26 Blankets

Asset Management Blanket

- Project covers replacement of aging and/or outdated equipment on a cycle that ensures equipment is replaced near its expected end of life
- New equipment uses modern technology and standards which can improve reliability and typically allow for longer maintenance intervals which can help in reducing maintenance costs
- Only covers smaller equipment that does not meet the MISO individual project reporting requirements
- Proposed in-Service Date: 12/31/2028

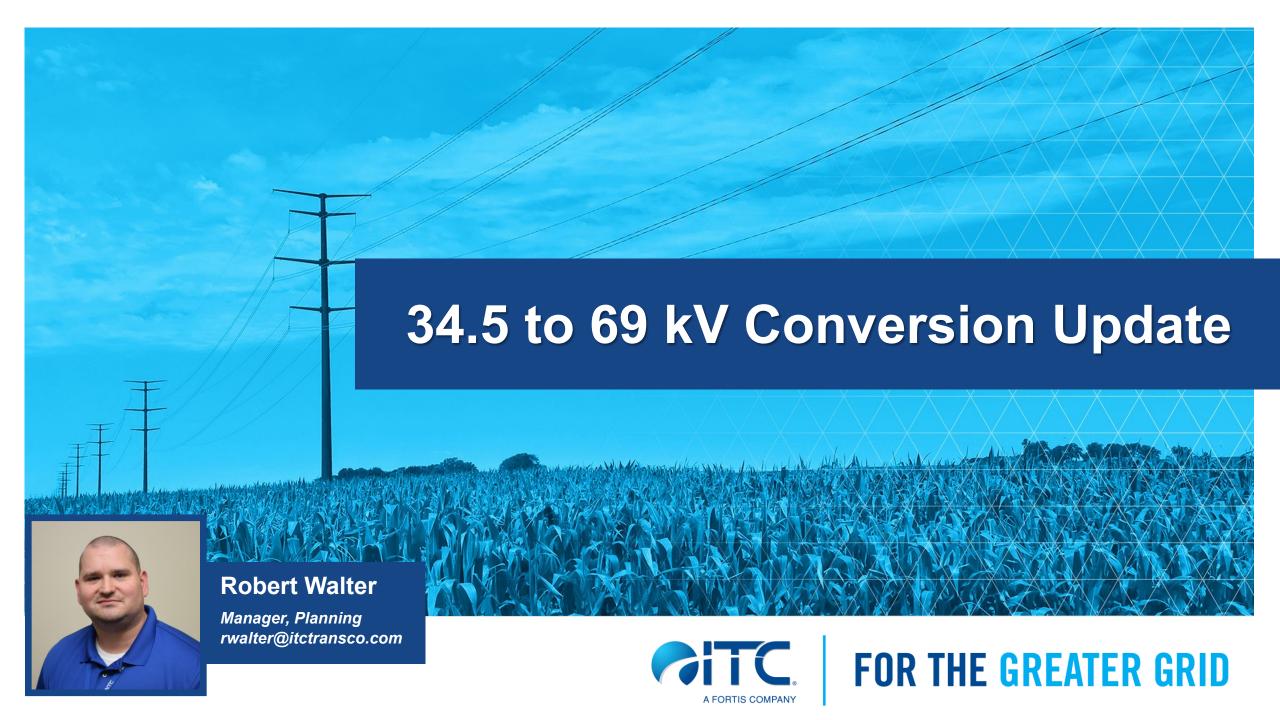
Small customer interconnection with short lead time

- Project covers load interconnections with a short lead time and cost that does not meet the MISO individual project reporting requirements
- Projects would include installing a short tap and transmission line switches to connect a new distribution substation or adding an additional distribution transformer at an existing substation which would require ITC Midwest to add additional equipment on the transmission bus
- Proposed in-Service Date: 12/31/2028

SCADA controlled Motor Operator Switch Addition blanket

- Project covers addition of SCADA (Supervisory Control And Data Acquisition) controlled motor operated switches on circuits that exceed ITC Midwest criteria for either number of taps (more than 5 for 69 kV circuits) or a calculated MW-Miles that exceeds 100 MW-miles (peak load on circuit x circuit miles = MW-Miles)
- Proposed in-Service Date: 12/31/2027





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 Commission 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.



34.5 to 69 kV Rebuild and Conversion Progress



641 miles of rebuilds were completed by end of 2021

- 98% of rebuilds completed
- 651 total miles of rebuilds required
- 10 miles to be rebuilt after 2025

36 new 69 kV circuits converted by end of 2025

- 58% of total conversions completed
- ITC started with 149 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 4 conversions per year for 2026 2028
- 14 conversions remaining post 2028



34.5 kV System Reliability

Through regular interdepartmental communications, ITC Midwest 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.

 ITC Midwest is careful to limit spending on lines that have a projected replacement or retirement date.

ITC Midwest 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 2021

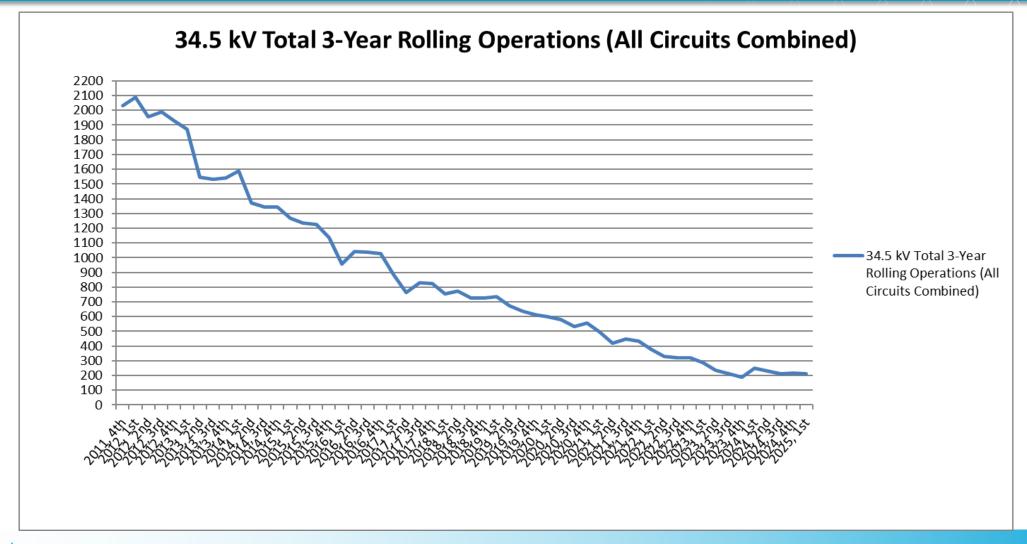
34.5 kV total operations continue to trend downward and flatten now that the line rebuilds are completed.

Total operations includes both momentary and sustained outages



75

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
- Examples of this are new customer connection request projects to connect new substations related to 34.5 to 69 kV conversions

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:
 - 1 substation retirement, 1 partial substation retirement

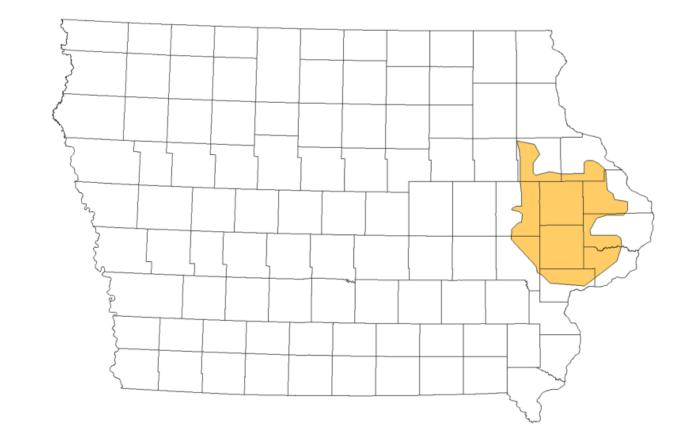




Eastern Iowa Area

143 miles rebuilt, 7 miles remaining

- 95% rebuilds complete
- 12 new 69 kV circuits converted, 4 remaining
 - 75% conversions complete
- Upcoming Area Projects:
 - Walcott Bredenbek Interconnection
 - Clarence South Jones conversion
- Future Area Retirements:
 - o 66 miles of 34.5 kV line to be retired
 - 2 substation retirements, 1 partial substation retirements

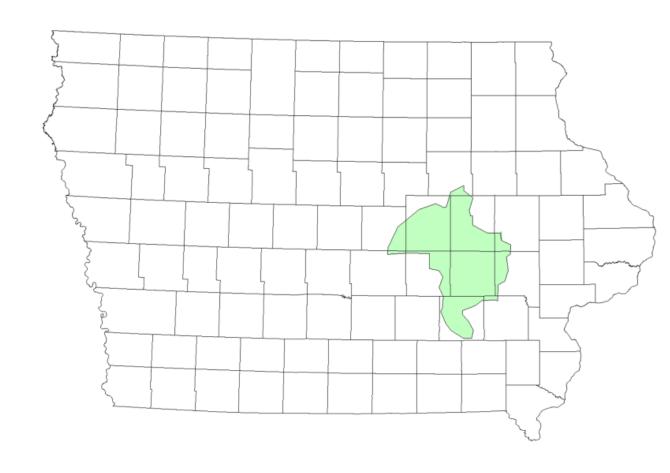




Toledo – Belle Plaine – Williamsburg Area

118 miles rebuilt, 3 miles remaining

- 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
- o Future Area Retirements:
 - 70 miles of 34.5 kV line to be retired
 - 3 substation retirements, 6 partial substation retirements

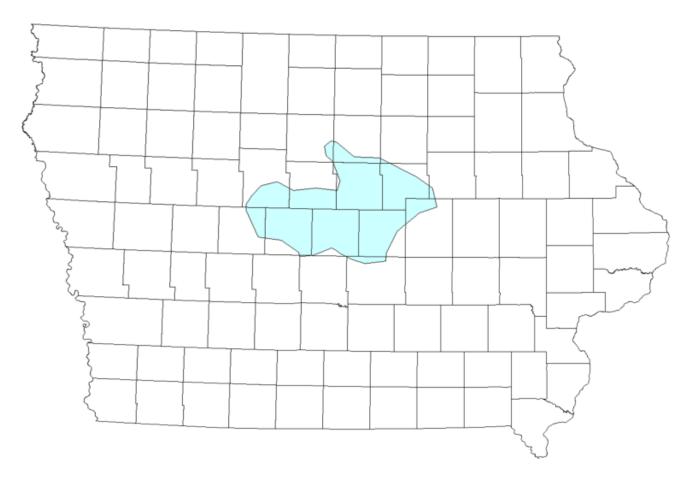




Grand Junction - Ames - Marshalltown Area

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:
 - 27 miles of 34.5 kV line to be retired
 - 5 substation retirements, 5 partial substation retirements

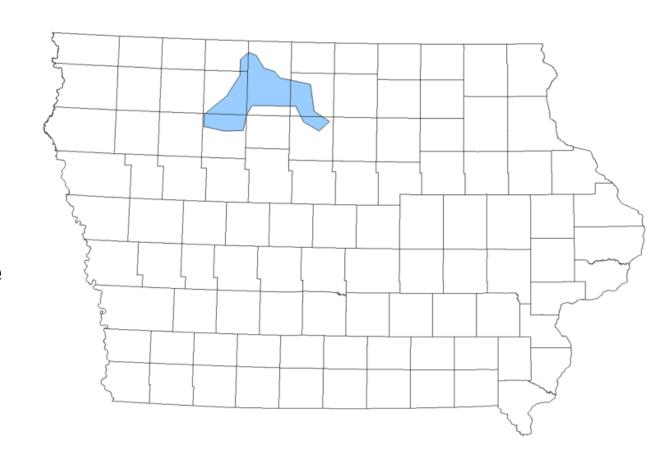




Northwest Iowa Area

Current plans provided to ITC Midwest indicate that IPL will be moving their load from ITC Midwest 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
 - o 3 substation retirements



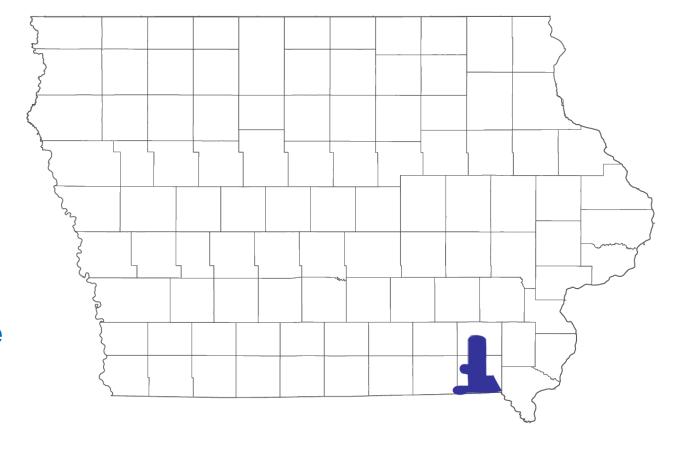


Fairfield Area

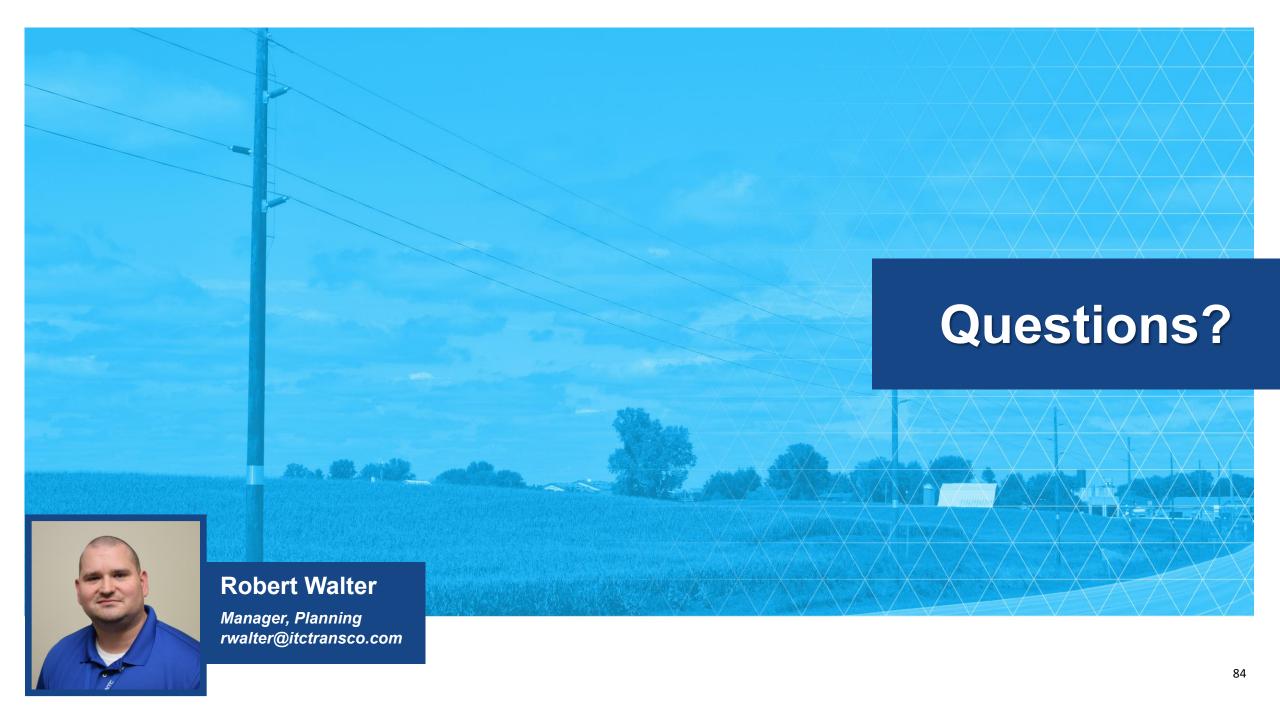
Current plans provided to ITC Midwest indicate IPL will purchase the 34.5 kV lines to be used as distribution lines to serve area load.

- Future Area Retirements:
 - 40 miles of 34.5 kV line to be retired/sold to IPL for use as distribution
 - 2 substation retirements

ITC Midwest works with local distribution companies to re-use facilities such as poles and/or entire line sections no longer needed by ITC Midwest to help control costs for all parties.







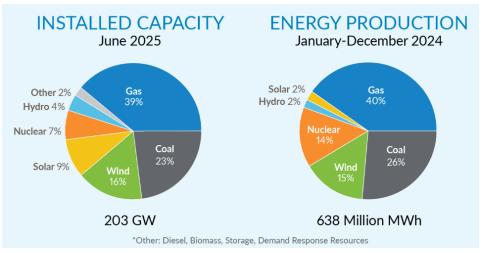


ITC Partners in Business MISO Update

October 2025

Midcontinent Independent System Operator - Overview

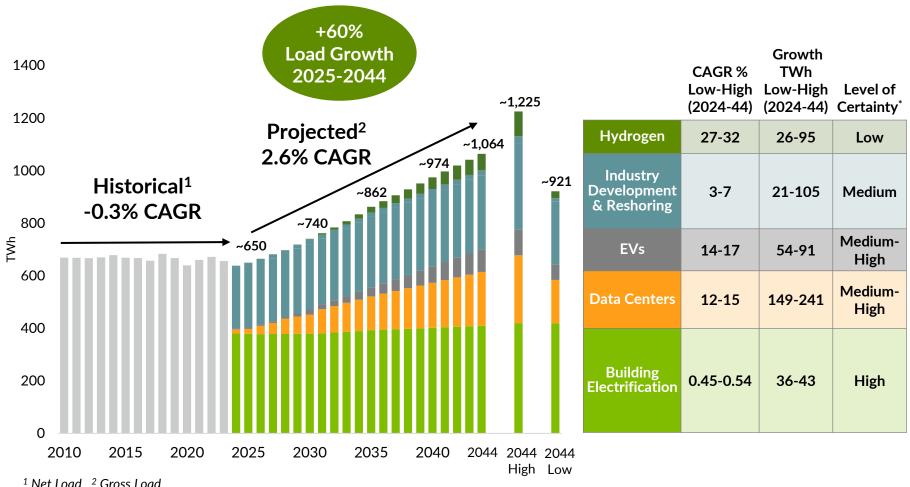




Area Served	15 U.S. States and Manitoba, Canada
Population Served	45 Million
Transmission Line	77,000 Miles
Generating Units (Commercial Model)	1,888
Record Demand	127.1 GW 7/20/2011
Wind Peak	25.6 GW 1/12/2024
Solar Peak	13.4 GW 5/31/2025
Members	56 Transmission Owners
	173 Non-transmission Owners
Market Participants	>550
Carbon Reduction	Approximately 32% since 2014
<u>-</u>	



The MISO region expects load growth rates that have not been seen for decades, requiring additional firm, controllable resources

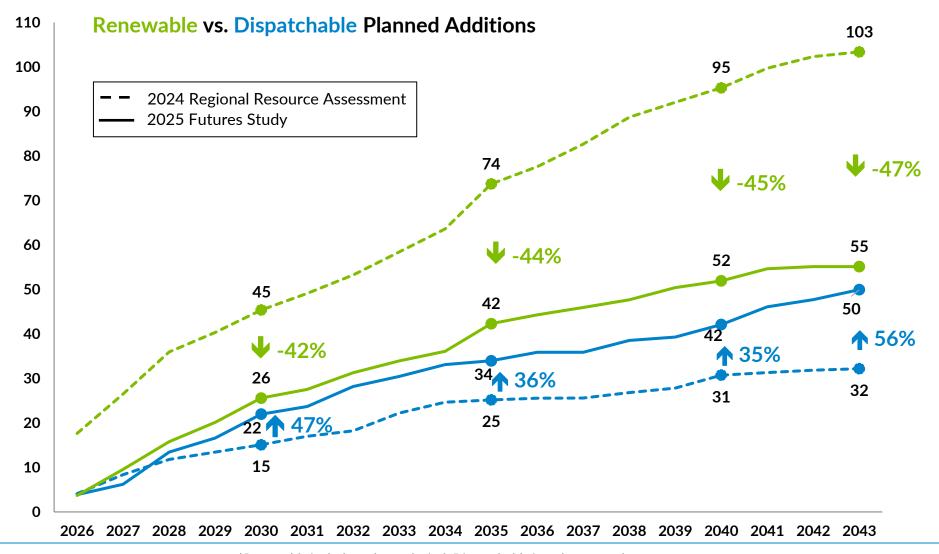


¹ Net Load ² Gross Load



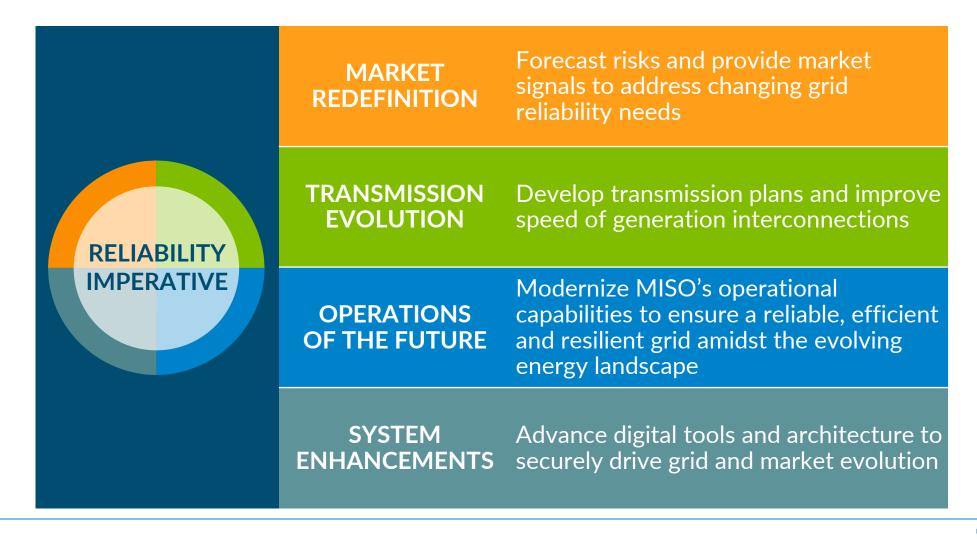
^{*} Expected likelihood of load growth materializing

Members are increasing focus on maintaining required essential reliability attributes





Coordinating and executing on the priorities within the Reliability Imperative is required to address challenges to reliability





Planning Resource Auction reforms have been a key focus to ensure the accurate reflection of current operational risks and conditions, preparing MISO for the future

Seasonal Construct

Changed from summer peakbased Planning Resource Auction (PRA) construct to four distinct seasons

- Identifies reliability needs unique to each season
- Aligns resource accreditation with seasonal needs and resource availability during the high-risk period
- Accounts for typical seasonal outages or partial-year resource operation

Reliability-Based Demand Curve

Improves alignment of capacity price signals and reliability needs

- Planning Resource Auction clearing prices will more properly value incremental capacity, recognizing the value of additional capacity above the one-in-ten Loss of Load Expectation standard
- Reduces price volatility to small changes in supply, demand or other parameters
- Allows the market to find the most efficient market clearing solution

Accreditation Reforms

Balanced approach that incorporates forward-looking probabilistic analysis and historical performance during periods of high-system risk

- Ensures MISO measures the reliability contributions of the established resource classes during high-risk periods
- Aligns Planning Reserve Margin Requirements with accreditation of all resource classes
- Continue to determine the accreditation of individual resources based on actual performance

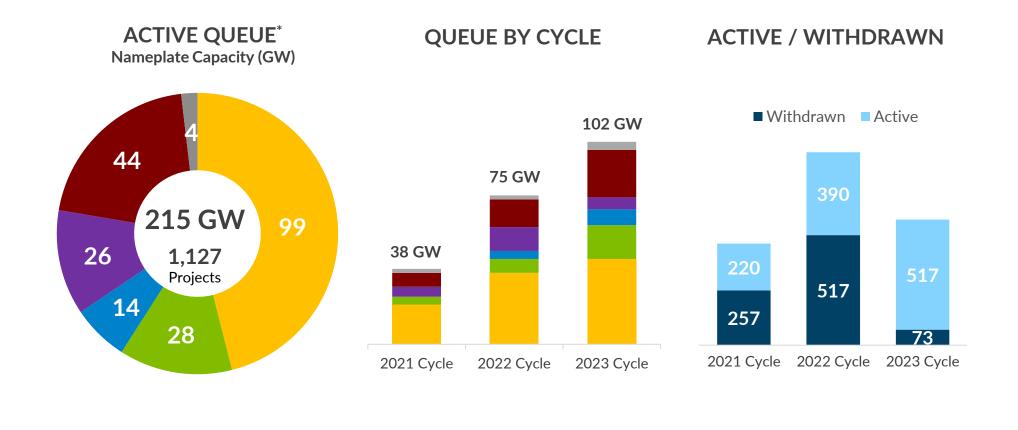
Filed - Ready for 2028-29

Implemented

Implemented



The current Queue includes 1,127 projects totaling 215 GW

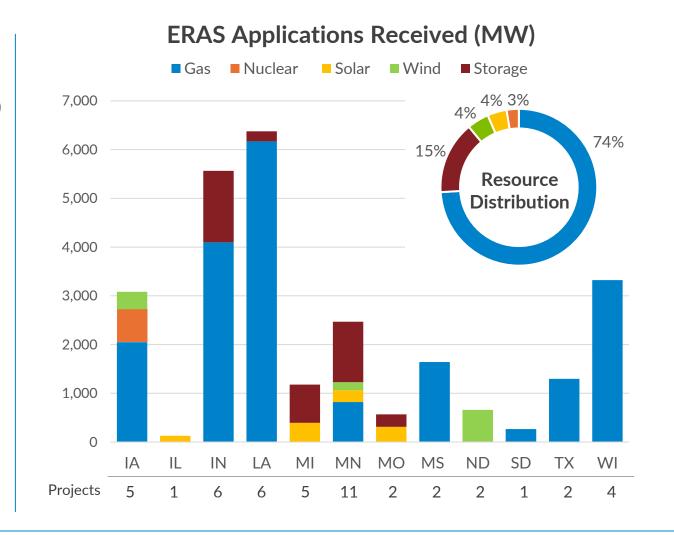




Solar ■Wind ■Gas ■Hybrid ■Storage ■Other

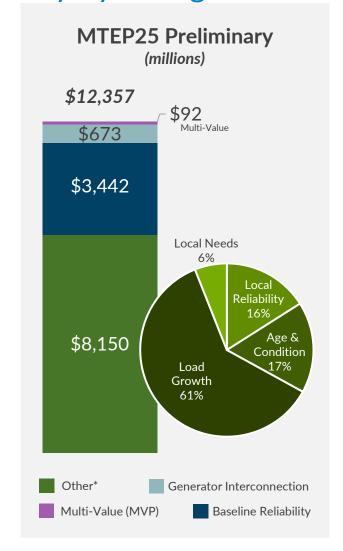
The Expedited Resource Additions Study (ERAS) process is being maximized to accelerate approval of critically needed resources

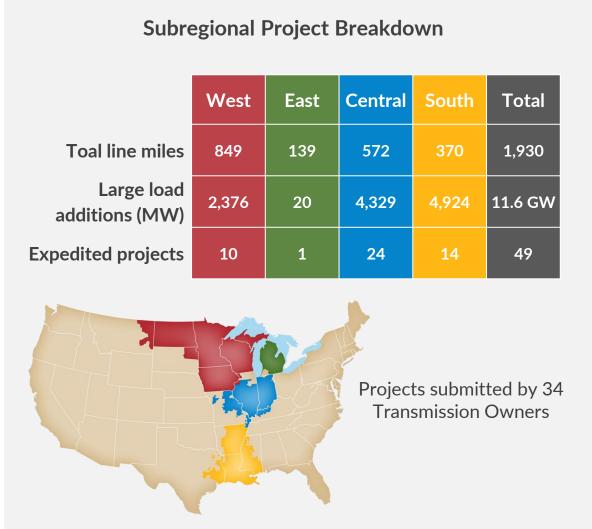
- 68 projects allowed; 10 processed per quarter
- 47 applications received in first period
- First 10 projects
 include 5 natural gas,
 3 solar, 1 wind and 1
 battery totaling 5.3
 GW of installed
 capacity, covering all 3
 MISO regions, from
 Minnesota to Louisiana





MTEP25 preliminarily consists of 434 projects that total approximately \$11B and are driven mainly by load growth



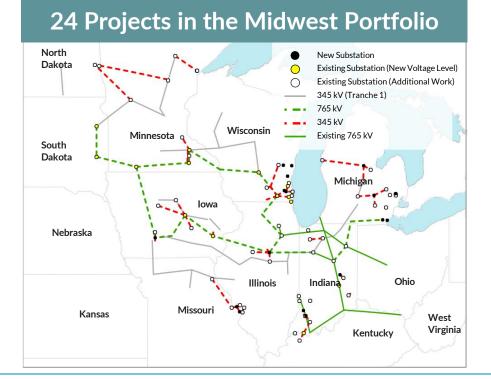




The LRTP Tranche 2.1 portfolio is an example of the beneficial regional transmission investments that will be required to support new large loads and operate the future fleet reliably



Long Range Transmission Plan Tranche 2.1



Delivers Broad, Measurable Benefits

- Improves and protects grid reliability
- Reduces energy costs over time
- Delivers consumer cost savings
- Strengthens the economy
- Supports energy demand, data centers and industrial growth



Evolving federal landscape introducing significant uncertainty, Futures being refreshed to account for impacts of the One Big Beautiful Bill Act



Next Steps

- □ Re-run resource expansion to account for One Big Beautiful Bill Act modifications, which rescind Inflation Reduction Act tax credits for wind and solar
- □ Incorporate new Direct Loss of Load (DLOL) resource accreditation and energy adequacy
- □ **Include potential sites for generation resources** with input from stakeholders















PowerOn Midwest

Rod Pritchard

Manager – Marketing and Communications
ITC Midwest

P

PowerOn Midwest

Electricity use is growing throughout the Upper Midwest and demand is expected to increase significantly over the next two decades.

This increase in electric use, combined with the changing ways electricity is generated, requires new long-term solutions to meet the needs of our communities, states, and region to ensure we can continue delivering the reliable service you need to power your daily lives.

PowerOn Midwest—tomorrow's reliability starts today.











Utility team

Great River Energy | ITC Midwest | Otter Tail Power Company | Xcel Energy





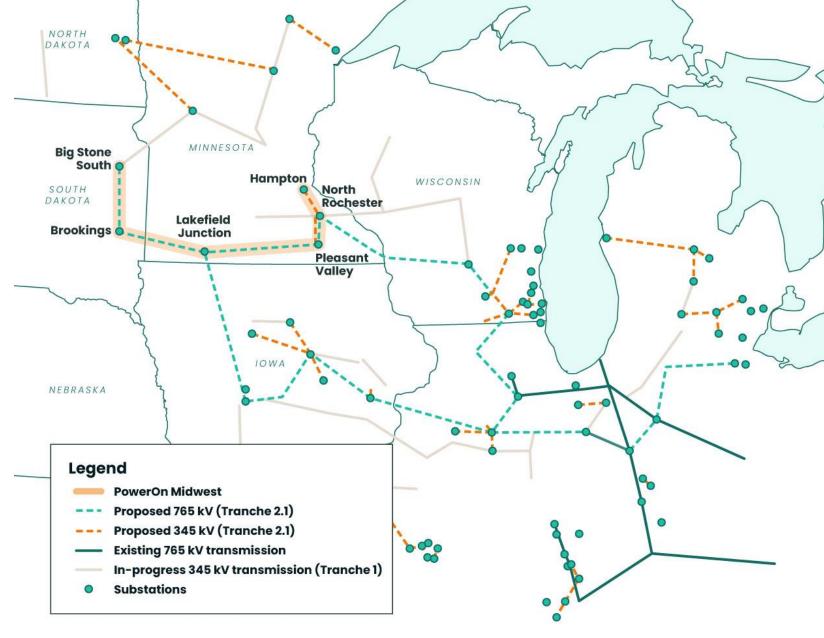






Steele County

MISO Tranche 1 & 2.1









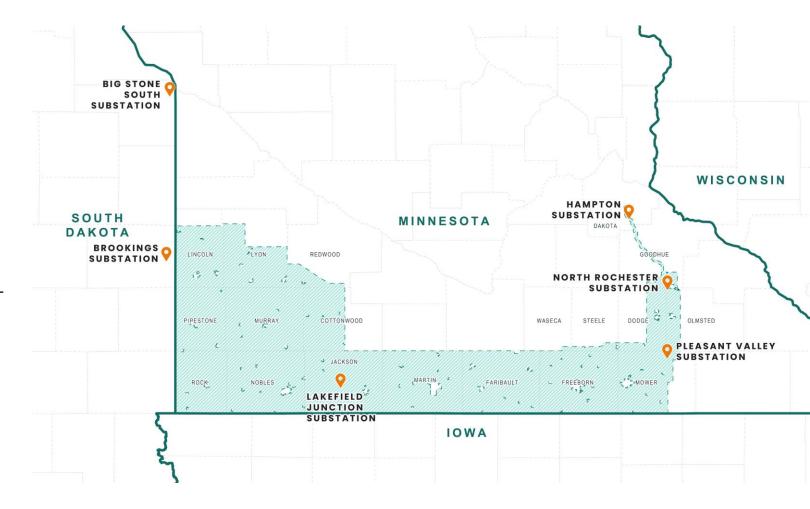




Study area

The Certificate of Need includes:

- Big Stone South-Brookings
 County-Lakefield Junction 765 kV
 (MISO LRTP#22)
- Lakefield Junction-MN/IA border
 765 kV (MISO LRTP#23)
- Lakefield Junction-Pleasant Valley-North Rochester 765 kV
 (MISO LRTP#24)
- Pleasant Valley-North Rochester-Hampton 345 kV
 (MISO LRTP#25)





Steele County











Continued electric reliability



Customer and economic benefits



Prepares the grid for future growth



Access to new generation













Continued electric reliability

We know our customers and cooperative members expect:

- Consistent power delivery in any season, under any conditions.
- Access to cost-effective generation such as wind and solar.
- A grid that enables new technologies and supports technologies that reduce emissions.













Customer and economic benefits

- Enabling cost-efficient generation and improving reliability compared to other more expensive solutions.
- Between \$11 billion and \$25 billion in economic benefits, a return of about \$1.60 and \$3.10 for each dollar invested.
- PowerOn Midwest will help our local communities and region can continue to grow.











Prepares the grid for future qrowth

Electricity demand is expected to grow significantly over the coming decades.

This growth is driven by:

- New and expanded manufacturing.
- Expanded electrification of our homes and businesses.

The current transmission system cannot handle this level of growth without significant upgrades.

PowerOn Midwest is the answer, a 765 kV backbone able to carry more power from where its generated to where it's needed.











Access to new generation

The way we generate power is changing.

Over the past two decades, many coal plants have been retired across the Upper Midwest and this is expected to continue.

Much of this energy generation will be replaced with:

- Geographically dispersed renewable energy
- New, always-ready natural gas plants
- Other emerging technologies











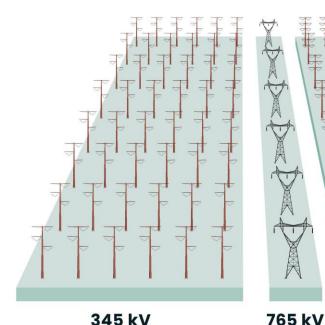
Technology

765 kV was identified in the planning process as the preferred solution for PowerOn Midwest, presenting several advantages:

- Efficiently carries power over long distances
- Fewer transmission lines needed to carry the same amount of power
- Fewer structures per mile reduces impact on communities and environment
- Resilient infrastructure that can consistently deliver power
- Provides backup power pathways

A 765 kV transmission line can carry as much power as:

- Six single circuit 345 kV lines
- Or three double circuit 345 kV lines



345 kV SIX SINGLE CIRCUIT **TOWERS** (900 ft of total right-of-way)

ONE SINGLE CIRCUIT **TOWER** (250 ft of total right-of-way)

345 kV THREE **DOUBLE CIRCUIT TOWERS**

(450 ft of total right-of-way)



Steele County

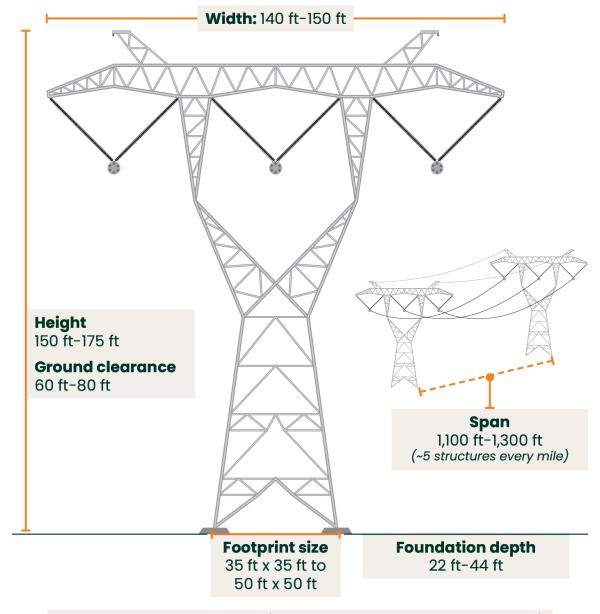






765 kV Structure

Typical structure shown



Right-of-way width: 250 ft (125 ft each side from the centerline) -











Steele County



PowerOn Midwest permitting

Requires two approvals from the Minnesota Public Utilities
Commission – Certificate of Need and Route Permits

Certificate of Need (typically a 12-15-month process)

Route Permits

(typically a 12-15-month process for each permit)



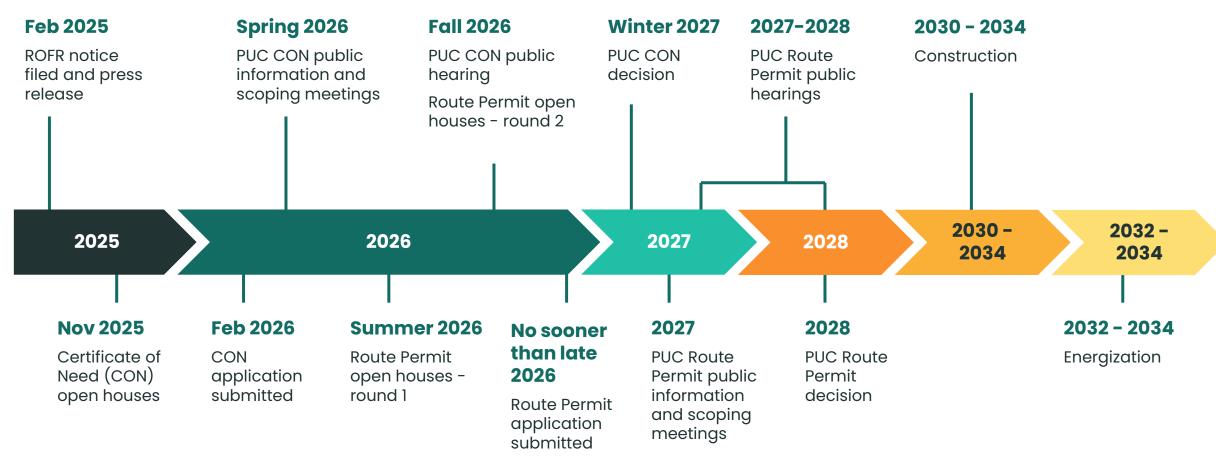








Preliminary schedule







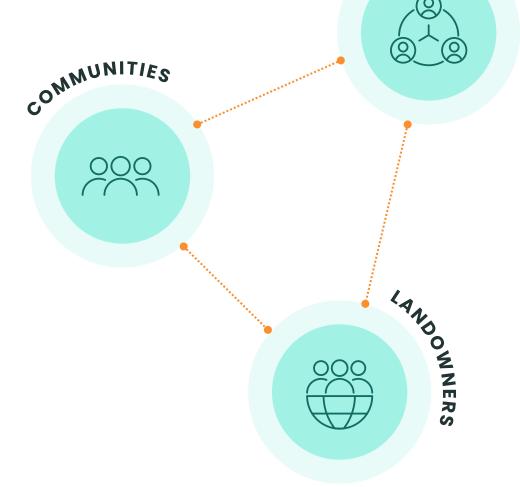






Public engagement efforts

PowerOn Midwest will employ a robust engagement approach that allows our team to connect with stakeholders, communities and landowners within the Notice Area prior to filing the Certificate of Need.



STAKEHOLDER





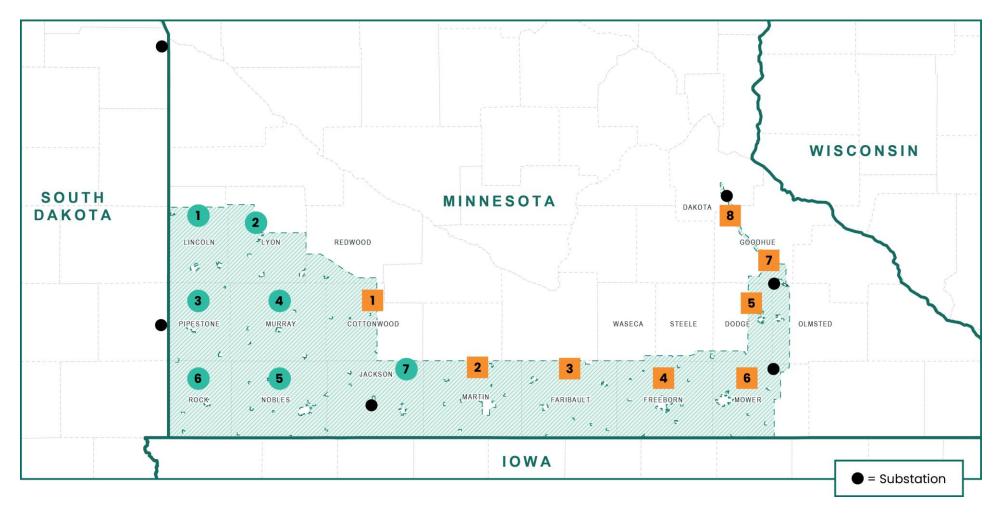






Steele County

Upcoming open houses













Open house schedule – week 1

	Date	Time	County	Location
1	Monday, November 3	10 am - 12 pm	Lincoln	Lake Benton Area Community & Event Center, 114 Center St. S, Lake Benton, MN 56149
2	Monday, November 3	4 pm – 6 pm	Lyon	Five Family Ranch, 2717 County Road 6, Marshall, MN 56258
3	Tuesday, November 4	10 am - 12 pm	Pipestone	Hiawatha Lodge, 201 4th St. NW Pipestone, MN 56164
4	Tuesday, November 4	4 pm – 6 pm	Murray	American Legion, 106 W Front St., Fulda, MN 56131
5	Wednesday, November 5	10 am - 12 pm	Nobles	Worthington Event Center, 1447 Prairie Dr., Worthington, MN 56187
6	Wednesday, November 5	4 pm – 6 pm	Rock	Generations Events Center, 105 S. Estey St., Luverne, MN 56156
7	Thursday, November 6	10 am – 12 pm 4 pm – 6 pm	Jackson	Heron Lake Community Center, 312 10th St., Heron Lake, MN 56137

Can't be there in person? Explore the virtual, self-guided open house on our website to learn and provide feedback.













Open house schedule – week 2

	Date	Time	County	Location
1	Monday, November 10	10 am - 12 pm	Cottonwood	Windom Community Center, 1750 Cottonwood Lake Dr., Windom, MN 56101
2	Monday, November 10	4 pm – 6 pm	Martin	Knights of Columbus, 920 East 10th St., Fairmont, Minnesota 56031
3	Tuesday, November 11	10 am - 12 pm	Faribault	Naseic Event Center, 789 Business Park Dr., Wells, MN 56097
4	Tuesday, November 11	4 pm – 6 pm	Freeborn	Wedgewood Cove, 2200 W 9th St., Albert Lea, MN 56007
5	Wednesday, November 12	10 am – 12 pm 4 pm- 6 pm	Dodge	Events by Saker, 401 8th St. SE, Kasson, MN 55944
6	Thursday, November 13	10 am – 12 pm	Mower	Hormel Nature Center, 1304 21st St. NE, Austin, MN 55912
7	Thursday, November 13	4 pm – 6 pm	Goodhue	Zumbrota VFW, 21 E 1st St., Zumbrota, MN 55992
8	Friday, November 14	9 am – 11 am	Goodhue	Grand 02 Event Center, 32057 64th Ave., Cannon Falls, MN 55009

Can't be there in person? Explore the virtual, self-guided open house on our website to learn and provide feedback.













roject previe

How you can help

Engage your networks about this project at project milestones, whether that's members, staff, partners, volunteers, or community contacts.

Application coming in February 2026



Comment

Get on the record with the PUC



Show up

Attend public meetings and hearings



Drive traffic

Share our website for more information



Share support

Write letters to the editor and talk with local decision makers



Amplify

Amplify PowerOn Midwest messaging











Connect with us



Engagement opportunities

 For additional information, please visit our website.



PowerOnMidwest.com



Connect@PowerOnMidwest.com



888.283.4678













Thank You











Agenda



- Meeting Purpose
- Formula Rate Protocol Cycle
- Walk through the 2026 Projected Formula Rate Calculation
- Discuss Key Drivers of the 2026 Projected Formula Rate
- Template Changes
- Next Steps for Stakeholders



Meeting Purpose

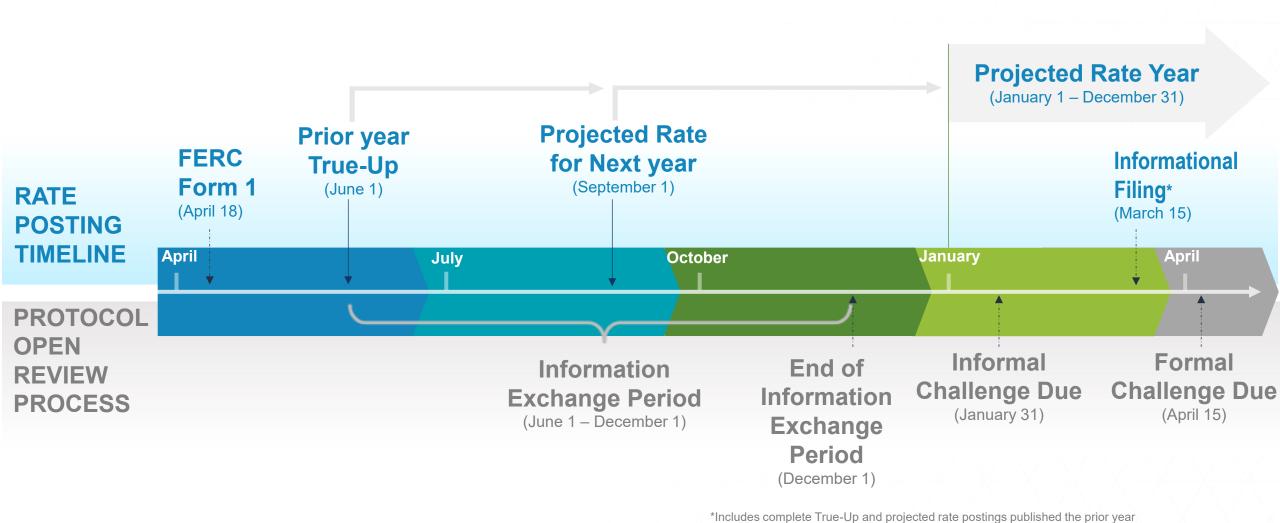
Discuss ITC Midwest's 2026 Projected Rate, which was posted on August 29, 2025, and will be in effect from January 1, 2026 – December 31, 2026

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 – 2026 Projected Rate Posting



Formula Rate Protocol Cycle





2026 Projected Formula Rate Calculation

ITC Midwest's 2026 Projected Network Rate is \$13.396/kW-Mo





^{*}Totals may not reconcile due to rounding

^{**}The 2026 Projected Rate is the annualized rate divided by 12

ITC Midwest's 2026 Network Rate is \$13.396/kW-Mo.

Higher Return on Rate Base

 Due to capital in-service transfers projected to be placed in service in 2025 and 2026

Higher Expenses & Taxes

- Higher depreciation expense and taxes driven primarily by capital in-service transfers
- Higher O&M/A&G due to personnel additions and outside services to support future capital projects and business needs

Higher Credits/Offsets

 Due to increases in Attachment MM revenues driven by additional capital in-service transfers

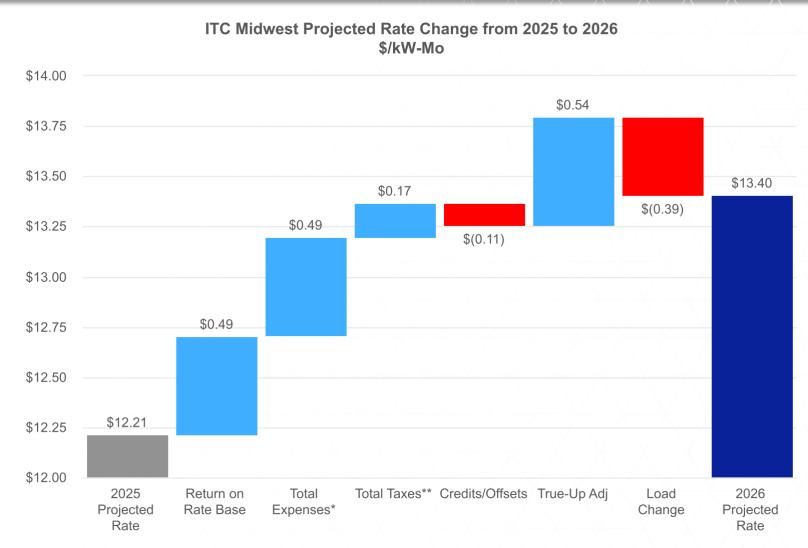
Lower True-Up Adjustment

 \$20M over-recovery in 2023 to a \$0.4M overrecovery in 2024

Higher Load

 Projected load increased by 3.3% due to large load projects ramping up

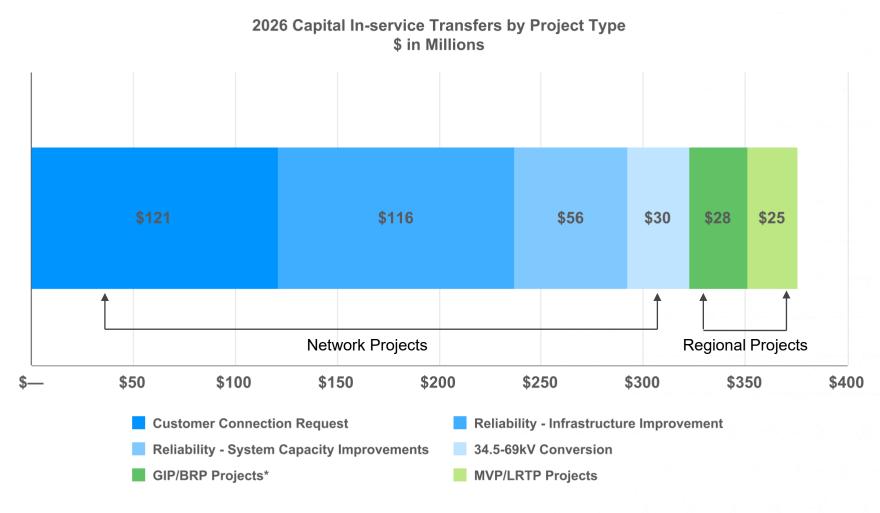




^{*}Expenses includes Depreciation & Amortization expense (\$0.27/kW-Mo.), and O&M/A&G expense (\$0.22/kW-Mo.)

**Total Taxes includes Income Taxes and Taxes Other Than Income Taxes (TOIT)

2026 Capital In-Service Transfers by Project Type



- Projected capital projects continue to focus on customer reliability and ensure future customer connection requests and system needs are met
- Many projects were identified, evaluated, and approved as part of MISO's annual MTEP study process which included input from stakeholders
- Includes projects that will support load growth



Major Projected 2026 Transfers to Plant In Service

- Planned capital additions include expected line, substation, and other construction projects that are 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

Major Capital Projects	Projected Gross Plant In Service (\$ in thousands)
Big Cedar Interconnection	\$58,127
Big Cedar Load Expansion	40,833
34.5kV to 69kV Conversion Phase 1	30,459
Substation NRUC*/Reliability	29,032
OH-UG NRUC*/Reliability	27,010
Savanna to Argo Fay to York Area Rebuild and Retirements	21,190
MISO LRTP Webster-Franklin-Marshalltown-Morgan Valley	19,766
Forks Switching Station and Forks to Rost 161kV Line	19,298
J1174_J1175 MPFCA Network Upgrades	16,171
Other Projects	114,308
Total	\$376,194



Template Changes

Background

 On December 20, 2024, FERC approved ITC Midwest's revisions to its Attachment O, MM, and GG formula rate templates with the revisions effective January 1, 2025 in compliance with FERC Order No. 898 (Docket No. ER25-323)

Key Revisions

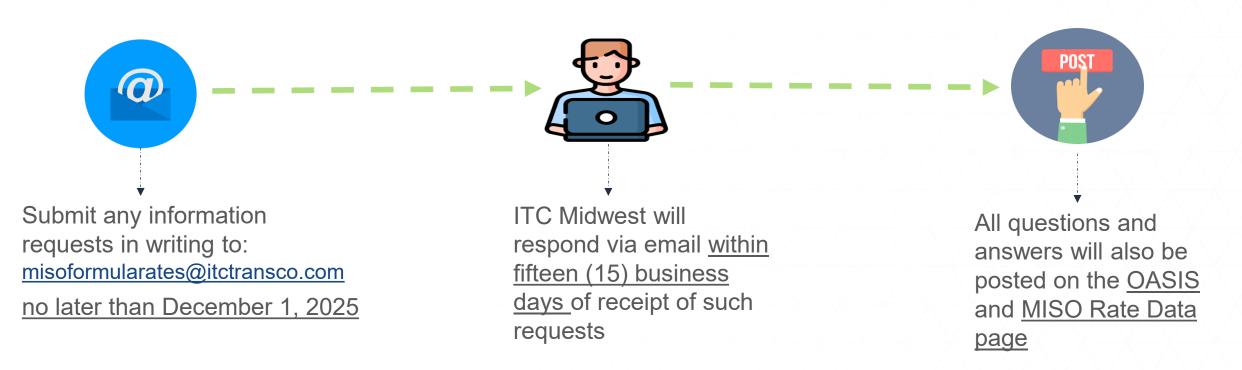
- Adjusted the Attachment GG & MM allocators to continue allocating a portion of computer hardware, software, and communication equipment to each project
- Introduced new lines for the separate functional classification of energy storage assets

Resulted in no impact on the 2026 projected net revenue requirement



Next Steps

Information Exchange Process:









ITC Midwest's Projected Rate

Description	2026 Projected	2025 Projected	Increase/ (Decrease)*
Projected Gross Plant in Service	\$ 5,927,680,657	\$ 5,581,729,461	\$ 345,951,196
Accumulated Depreciation	1,047,644,634	928,076,963	119,567,671
Deferred Income Taxes	(823,205,083)	(779,642,220)	(43,562,863)
M&S/Prepayment/CWC/Land	106,103,338	80,686,252	25,417,086
Rate Base*	\$ 4,162,934,278	\$ 3,954,696,530	\$ 208,237,748
Return on Rate Base	\$ 344,068,732	\$ 326,521,235	\$ 17,547,497
O&M Expenses	\$ 40,547,814	\$ 37,807,008	\$ 2,740,806
A&G Expenses	44,606,461	39,517,723	5,088,738
Depreciation & Amortization Expense Amortization	147,788,656	138,111,786	9,676,870
Income Taxes	92,904,970	88,042,920	4,862,050
Taxes Other than Income Taxes	21,163,759	20,063,435	1,100,324
Total Expenses*	\$ 347,011,660	\$ 323,542,872	\$ 23,468,788
Credits/Offsets (Sch. 26, 26A, PTP, Rent, Schedule 50)	\$ 211,973,632	\$ 207,918,521	\$ 4,055,111
True-Up Adjustments	(413,244)	(19,814,506)	19,401,262
Projected Net Revenue Requirement*	478,693,515	422,331,081	56,362,434
Projected Network Load (based on 12 CP; kW)	2,977,810	2,882,126	95,684
Projected Rate (\$/kW-Mo)	\$ 13.396	\$ 12.211	\$ 1.185



Calculation of ITC Midwest's Rate Base

2	026 Projected	20	25 Projected		Increase/ (Decrease)
\$	5,927,680,657 \$	\$	5,581,729,461	\$	345,951,196
	1,047,644,634		928,076,963		119,567,671
\$	4,880,036,023 \$	\$	4,653,652,498	\$	226,383,525
\$	(823,205,083)	\$	(779,642,220)	\$	(43,562,863)
	88,222,188		63,927,358		24,294,830
	1,340,841		1,340,841		0
	5,896,025		5,752,462		143,563
	10,644,284		9,665,591		978,693
\$	4,162,934,278 \$	\$	3,954,696,530	\$	208,237,748
		1,047,644,634 \$ 4,880,036,023 \$ (823,205,083) 88,222,188 1,340,841 5,896,025 10,644,284	\$ 5,927,680,657 \$ 1,047,644,634 \$ 4,880,036,023 \$ (823,205,083) \$ \$ 88,222,188	\$ 5,927,680,657 \$ 5,581,729,461 1,047,644,634 928,076,963 \$ 4,880,036,023 \$ 4,653,652,498 \$ (823,205,083) \$ (779,642,220) 88,222,188 63,927,358 1,340,841 1,340,841 5,896,025 5,752,462 10,644,284 9,665,591	\$ 5,927,680,657 \$ 5,581,729,461 \$ 928,076,963 \$ \$ 4,880,036,023 \$ 4,653,652,498 \$ \$ (823,205,083) \$ (779,642,220) \$ \$ 88,222,188 \$ 63,927,358 \$ 1,340,841 \$ 1,340,841 \$ 5,896,025 \$ 5,752,462 \$ 10,644,284 \$ 9,665,591



Calculation of Rate of Return & Allowed Return

Cost of Capital	Weight	Cost	2026 Projected WACC	2025 Projected WACC	Increase/ (Decrease)
Equity	60%	10.73%	6.44%	6.44%	
Debt	40%	4.57%	1.83%	1.82%	
Rate of Return*			8.27%	8.26%	0.01%
			- 		

Allowed Return	2026	Projected Amount	2025	5 Projected Amount	Incr	ease/(Decrease)
Rate Base x Return (above)	\$	4,162,934,278 8.27%	\$	3,954,696,530 8.26%	\$	208,237,748
= Allowed Return*	\$	344,068,732	\$	326,521,235	\$	17,547,497



Calculation of Gross Revenue Requirement before Revenue Credits & Offsets

2026 Pi	rojected Amount	2025 P	Projected Amount		Increase/ (Decrease)
\$	40,547,814	\$	37,807,008	\$	2,740,806
	44,606,461		39,517,723		5,088,738
	147,788,656		138,111,786		9,676,870
	21,163,759		20,063,435		1,100,324
	92,904,970		88,042,920		4,862,050
\$	347,011,660	\$	323,542,872	\$	23,468,788
	2026 P	44,606,461 147,788,656 21,163,759 92,904,970	\$ 40,547,814 \$ 44,606,461 147,788,656 21,163,759 92,904,970	\$ 40,547,814 \$ 37,807,008 44,606,461 39,517,723 147,788,656 138,111,786 21,163,759 20,063,435 92,904,970 88,042,920	\$ 40,547,814 \$ 37,807,008 \$ 44,606,461 39,517,723 147,788,656 138,111,786 21,163,759 20,063,435 92,904,970 88,042,920

Projected Gross Revenue Requirement	2	026 Projected Amount
2026 Projected Allowed Return (from previous slide)	\$	344,068,732
+ Projected Operating Expenses + Income Taxes (above)		347,011,660
2026 Projected Gross Revenue Requirement before Revenue Credits & Offsets*	\$	691,080,391



Calculation of Revenue Requirement after Revenue Credits & Offsets

2026 P	rojected Amount	2025 F	Projected Amount	Incre	ease/(Decrease)
\$	691,080,391	\$	650,064,108	\$	41,016,283
	26,414,464		26,308,941		105,523
	155,677,164		152,403,732		3,273,432
	26,802,367		26,952,855		(150,488)
	3,079,637		2,252,993		826,644
\$	211,973,632	\$	207,918,521	\$	4,055,111
\$	479,106,759	\$	442,145,587	\$	36,961,172
	\$ 	26,414,464 155,677,164 26,802,367 3,079,637 \$ 211,973,632	\$ 691,080,391 \$ 26,414,464 155,677,164 26,802,367 3,079,637 \$ 211,973,632 \$	\$ 691,080,391 \$ 650,064,108 26,414,464 26,308,941 155,677,164 152,403,732 26,802,367 26,952,855 3,079,637 2,252,993 \$ 211,973,632 \$ 207,918,521	\$ 691,080,391 \$ 650,064,108 \$ 26,414,464



Calculation of Net Revenue Requirement after 2024 True-Up

Net Revenue Requirement	
2026 Projected Revenue Requirement after Revenue Credits & Offsets	\$ 479,106,759
+ 2024 True-up Adjustment under/(over) Recovery	(413,244)
2026 Projected Net Revenue Requirement (including 2024 True-up Adjustment*)	\$ 478,693,515







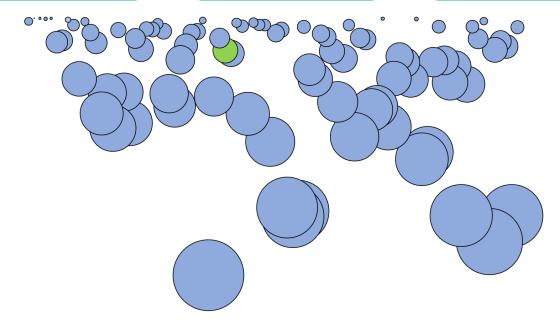




Reliability Benchmarking Above 100 kV

ITC benchmarks performance against a broad peer group Targets top quartile performance for each of our operating companies

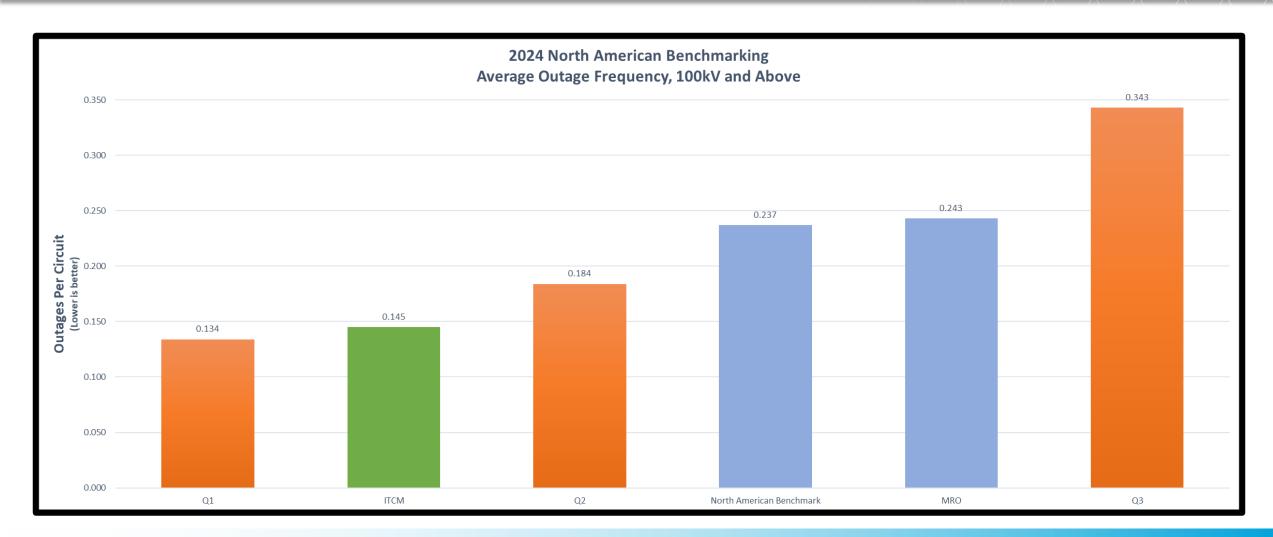
2024
Benchmarking
Group above 100
kV included 88
companies



	ITC Midwest	Total Peer Group
Number of Circuits	159	21,000
Circuit Miles Above 100 kV	~2,500	~345,000

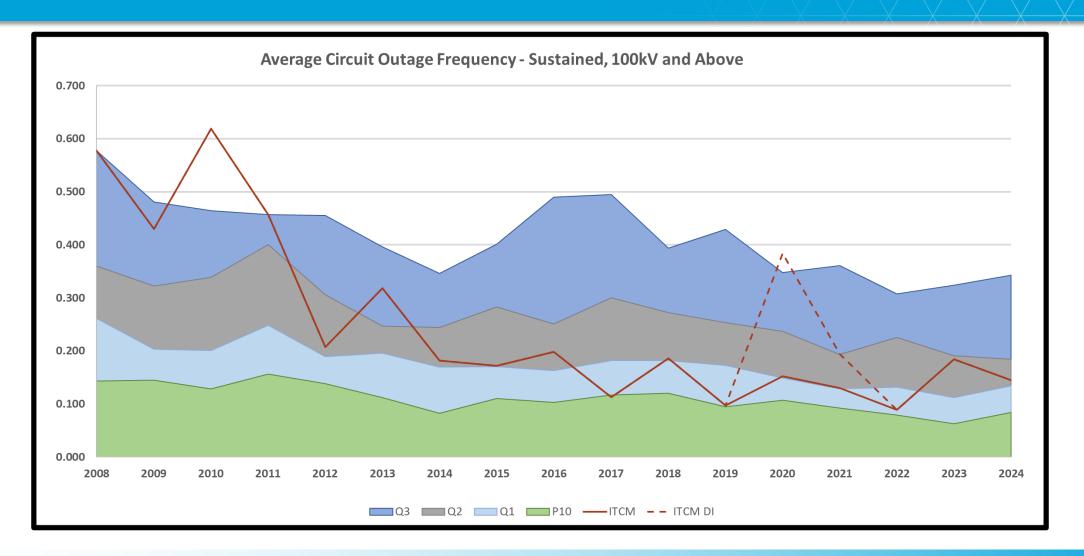


Reliability Performance – Benchmarking





Reliability Performance - Benchmarking Trend

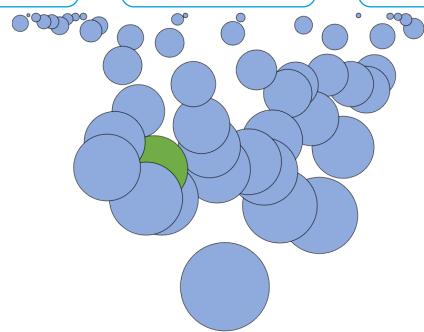




Reliability Benchmarking Below 100 kV

ITC benchmarks performance against a broad peer group Targets top quartile performance for each of our operating companies

2024
Benchmarking
Group below 100
kV included 52
companies



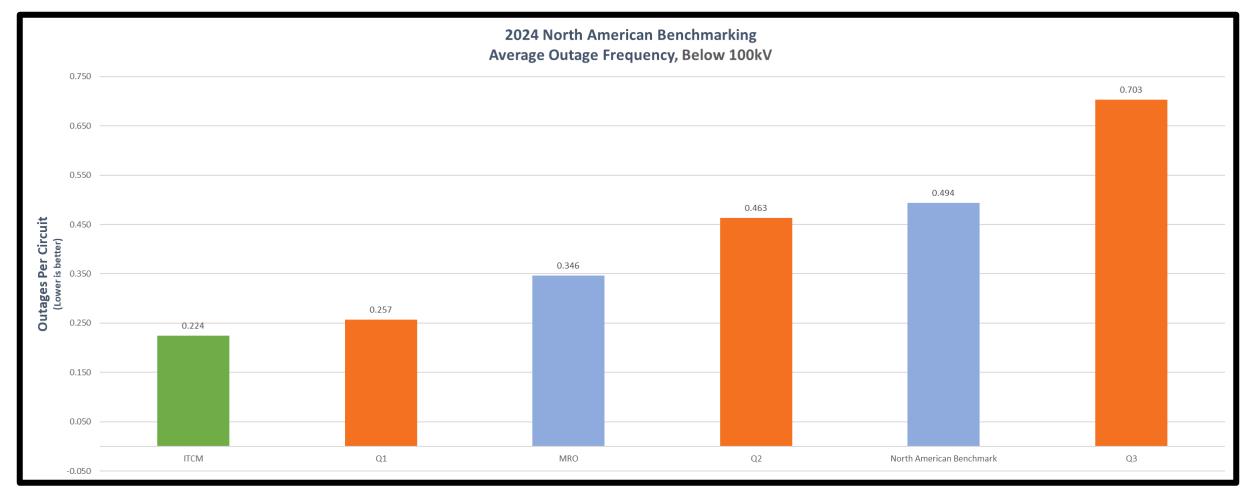
	ITC Midwest	Total Peer Group
Number of Circuits	260	6,000
Circuit Miles Below 100 kV	~3,200	~72,000
34.5 kV Circuit Miles	~950	

*Below 100 kV benchmarking does not include the 34.5 kV system





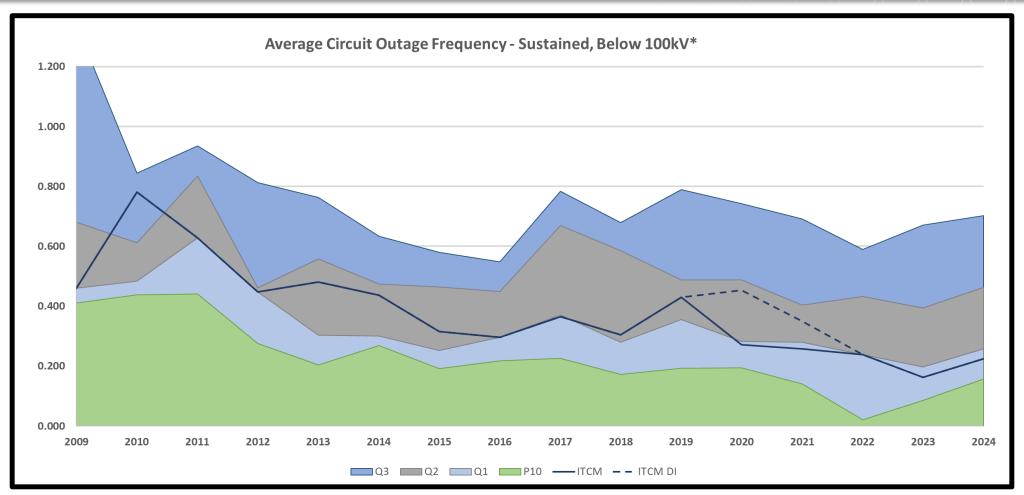
Reliability Performance - Benchmarking







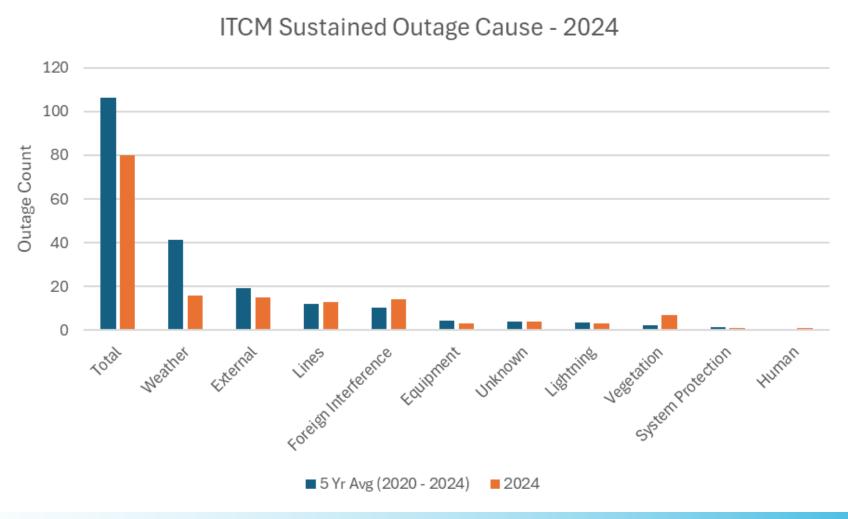
Reliability Performance – Benchmarking Trend



*Below 100 kV benchmarking does not include the 34.5 kV system



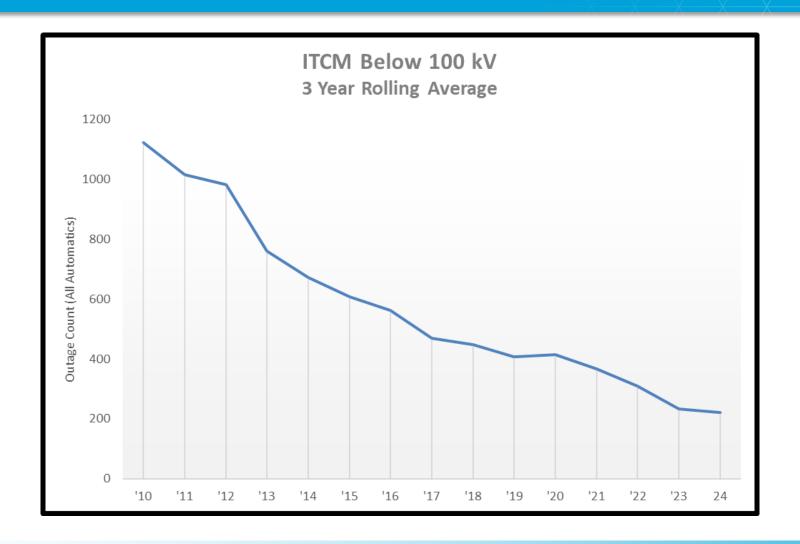
Reliability Performance Drivers





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Historical Outage Improvement





Operations Control Room Initiative

Currently leading a small group of control room operators

- Review customer outages extending 90 minutes
- Identify commonalities between outages
- Suggest potential improvements



Operations Control Room Initiative

Between 2022-2024

- Review customer outages extending 90 minutes
- Identify commonalities between outages
- Suggest potential improvements



Some Initial Findings

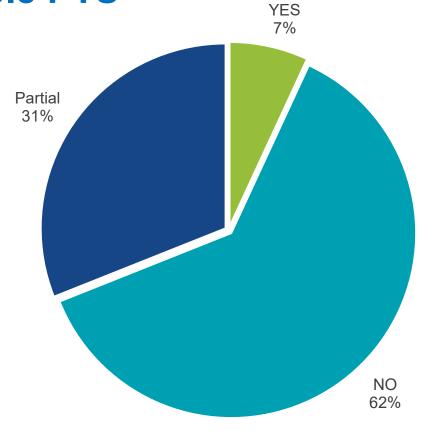
Between 2022-2024

- 27 outages on the 69 kV system
- 1 outage on the 115 kV system
- 1 outage on the 161 kV system
- Of those 29 total outages....
 - 22 were outside of normal business hours
 - 9 of those outages saw customers restored between 90-120 minutes



Initial Findings Continued

SCADA Controllable PTS





Control Room's Next Steps

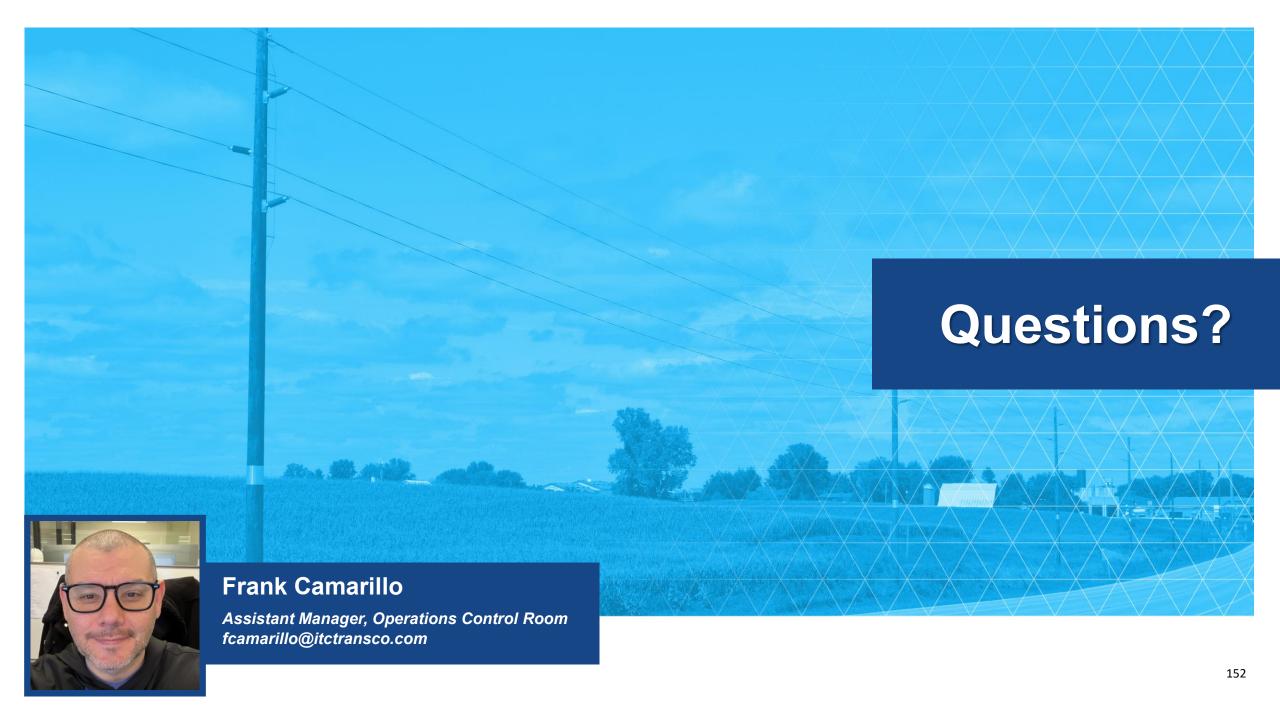
Currently

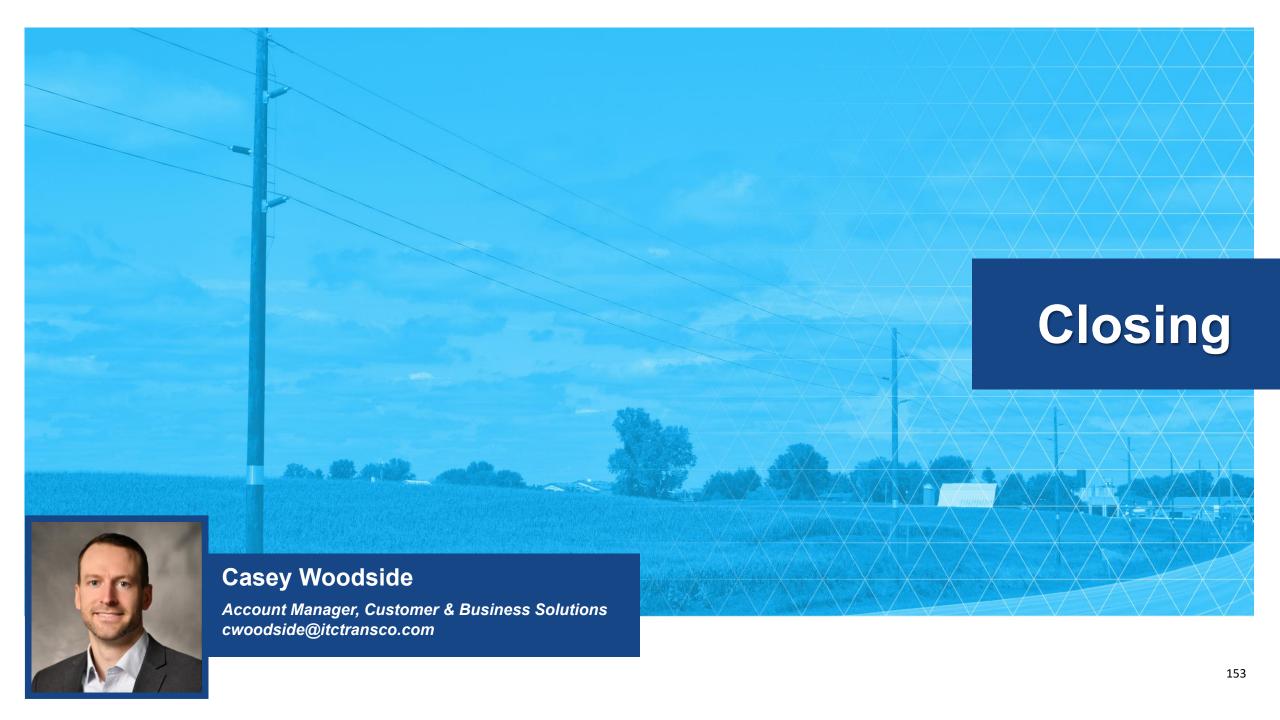
- We are working with ULC area general foremen to better understand the nuances of:
 - After hour call-outs
 - Staging of materials, tools and trucks
- We are looking to identify opportunities and improve the process in which we reach out to some
 of our neighboring utility companies for assistance in operating a Pole Top Switch.

As a reminder...

 These operational initiatives do not take the place of our continued effort in identifying poor performing circuits, identifying common equipment failures and causes, and searching for engineering solutions.







Our Next Meeting

ITC Midwest 2026 Spring Partners in Business

Dates to be determined





Thank You for Attending!

Copies of today's presentation are available at:

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

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

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

Cheri Monahan

Director, Customer & Business Solutions cmonahan@itctransco.com
319-213-5915

Aaron Curtis

Manager, CBS <u>acurtis@itctransco.com</u> 319-631-8442

Casey Woodside

Account Manager, CBS cwoodside@itctransco.com 507-318-9397

Zak Kerr

Account Manager, CBS <u>zkerr@itctransco.com</u> 319-240-8769



