

**MID-ATLANTIC INTERSTATE TRANSMISSION, LLC**  
**AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022**

## GLOSSARY OF TERMS

The following abbreviations and acronyms may be used in these financial statements to identify Mid-Atlantic Interstate Transmission, LLC and its current and former subsidiaries and affiliated companies:

AE Supply	Allegheny Energy Supply Company, LLC, an unregulated generation subsidiary of FE
AGC	Allegheny Generating Company, a generation subsidiary of MP
ATSI	American Transmission Systems, Incorporated, a transmission subsidiary of FET
CEI	The Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company, an Ohio electric utility subsidiary of FE
FE	FirstEnergy Corp., a public utility holding company
FENOC	Energy Harbor Nuclear Corp. (formerly known as FirstEnergy Nuclear Operating Company), a subsidiary of EH, which operates EH's nuclear generating facilities
FE PA	FirstEnergy Pennsylvania Electric Company, a Pennsylvania electric utility subsidiary of FirstEnergy Pennsylvania Holding Company LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of FE
FES	Energy Harbor LLC (formerly known as FirstEnergy Solutions Corp.), a subsidiary of EH, which provides energy-related products and services
FESC	FirstEnergy Service Company, which provides legal, financial and other corporate support services
FET	FirstEnergy Transmission, LLC a consolidated VIE of FE and the parent company of ATSI, MAIT and TrAIL, and having a joint venture in PATH
FEV	FirstEnergy Ventures Corp., which invests in certain unregulated enterprises and business ventures
FirstEnergy	FirstEnergy Corp., together with its consolidated subsidiaries
JCP&L	Jersey Central Power & Light Company, a New Jersey electric utility subsidiary of FE
KATCo	Keystone Appalachian Transmission Company, a transmission subsidiary of FE
MAIT	Mid-Atlantic Interstate Transmission, LLC, a transmission subsidiary of FET
ME	Metropolitan Edison Company, a former Pennsylvania electric utility subsidiary of FE, which merged with and into FE PA on January 1, 2024
MP	Monongahela Power Company, a West Virginia electric utility subsidiary of FE
OE	Ohio Edison Company, an Ohio electric utility subsidiary of FE
Ohio Companies	CEI, OE and TE
PATH	Potomac-Appalachian Transmission Highline, LLC, a joint venture between FE and a subsidiary of AEP
PE	The Potomac Edison Company, a Maryland and West Virginia electric utility subsidiary of FE
Penn	Pennsylvania Power Company, a former Pennsylvania electric utility subsidiary of OE, which merged with and into FE PA on January 1, 2024
Pennsylvania Companies	ME, PN, Penn and WP, each of which merged with and into FE PA on January 1, 2024
PN	Pennsylvania Electric Company, a former Pennsylvania electric utility subsidiary of FE, which merged with and into FE PA on January 1, 2024
TE	The Toledo Edison Company, an Ohio electric utility subsidiary of FE
TrAIL	Trans-Allegheny Interstate Line Company, a transmission subsidiary of FET
Transmission Companies	ATSI, KATCo, MAIT and TrAIL
Utilities	OE, CEI, TE, Penn, JCP&L, ME, PN, MP, PE and WP
WP	West Penn Power Company, a former Pennsylvania electric utility subsidiary of FE, which merged with and into FE PA on January 1, 2024

The following abbreviations and acronyms may be used to identify frequently used terms in these financial statements:

2021 Credit Facilities	Collectively, the six separate senior unsecured five-year syndicated revolving credit facilities entered into by FE, FET, the Utilities, and the Transmission Companies, on October 18, 2021
2023 Credit Facilities	Collectively, the FET Revolving Facility and KATCo Revolving Facility
A&R FET LLC Agreement	Fourth Amended and Restated Limited Liability Company Operating Agreement of FET
ACE	Affordable Clean Energy
AEP	American Electric Power Company, Inc.
AFS	Available-for-sale
AFSI	Adjusted Financial Statement Income
AFUDC	Allowance for Funds Used During Construction
AMI	Advance Metering Infrastructure
AMT	Alternative Minimum Tax

AOCI	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)
ARO	Asset Retirement Obligation
ASC	Accounting Standards Codification
ASU	Accounting Standards Update
BGS	Basic Generation Service
BRA	Base Residual Auction
Brookfield	North American Transmission Company II L.P., a controlled investment vehicle entity of Brookfield Infrastructure Partners
Brookfield Guarantors	Brookfield Super-Core Infrastructure Partners L.P., Brookfield Super-Core Infrastructure Partners (NUS) L.P., and Brookfield Super-Core Infrastructure Partners (ER) SCSP
CAA	Clean Air Act
CCR	Coal Combustion Residual
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980
CFIUS	Committee on Foreign Investments in the United States
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CO <sub>2</sub>	Carbon Dioxide
COVID-19	Coronavirus disease
CPP	EPA's Clean Power Plan
CSAPR	Cross-State Air Pollution Rule
CTA	Consolidated Tax Adjustments
D.C. Circuit	United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit
DCR	Delivery Capital Recovery
DMR	Distribution Modernization Rider
DPA	Deferred Prosecution Agreement entered into on July 21, 2021 between FE and U.S. Attorney's Office for the Southern District of Ohio
DSIC	Distribution System Improvement Charge
EDC	Electric Distribution Company
EEI	Edison Electric Institute
EGS	Electric Generation Supplier
EGU	Electric Generation Units
EH	Energy Harbor Corp
ELG	Effluent Limitation Guidelines
EmPOWER Maryland	EmPOWER Maryland Energy Efficiency Act
ENEC	Expanded Net Energy Cost
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
ERO	Electric Reliability Organization
ESP IV	Electric Security Plan IV
ESP V	Electric Security Plan V
Exchange Act	Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended
FASB	Financial Accounting Standards Board
FE Board	The Board of Directors of FirstEnergy Corp.
FE Revolving Facility	FE and the Utilities' former five-year syndicated revolving credit facility, as amended, and replaced by the 2021 Credit Facilities on October 18, 2021
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
FET Board	The Board of Directors of FET
FET LLC Agreement	Third Amended and Restated Limited Liability Company Operating Agreement of FET
FET Minority Equity Interest Sale	Sale of an additional 30% membership interest of FET, such that Brookfield will own 49.9% of FET
FET P&SA I	Purchase and Sale Agreement entered into on November 6, 2021, by and between FE, FET, Brookfield, and Brookfield Guarantors
FET P&SA II	Purchase and Sale Agreement entered into on February 2, 2023, by and between FE, FET, Brookfield, and the Brookfield Guarantors

FET Revolving Facility	FET's five-year syndicated revolving credit facility, dated as of October 20, 2023
Fitch	Fitch Ratings Service
FMB	First Mortgage Bond
FPA	Federal Power Act
FTR	Financial Transmission Right
GAAP	Accounting Principles Generally Accepted in the United States of America
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
HB 6	House Bill 6, as passed by Ohio's 133rd General Assembly
IRA of 2022	Inflation Reduction Act of 2022
IRS	Internal Revenue Service
KATCo Revolving Facility	KATCo's four-year syndicated revolving credit facility, dated as of October 20, 2023
kV	Kilovolt
LIBOR	London Inter-Bank Offered Rate
LOC	Letter of Credit
LTIP	Long-Term Infrastructure Improvement Plan
MDPSC	Maryland Public Service Commission
MGP	Manufactured Gas Plants
Moody's	Moody's Investors Service, Inc.
MW	Megawatt
MWh	Megawatt-hour
N.D. Ohio	Federal District Court, Northern District of Ohio
NERC	North American Electric Reliability Corporation
NJBPU	New Jersey Board of Public Utilities
NOL	Net Operating Loss
NOx	Nitrogen Oxide
NUG	Non-Utility Generation
NYPSC	New York State Public Service Commission
OAG	Ohio Attorney General
OCC	Ohio Consumers' Counsel
ODSA	Ohio Development Service Agency
Ohio Stipulation	Stipulation and Recommendation, dated November 1, 2021, entered into by and among the Ohio Companies, the OCC, PUCO Staff, and several other signatories
OOCIC	Ohio Organized Crime Investigations Commission, which is composed of members of the Ohio law enforcement community and is chaired by the OAG
OPEB	Other Postemployment Benefits
OVEC	Ohio Valley Electric Corporation
PA Consolidation	Consolidation of the Pennsylvania Companies
PEER	FirstEnergy's Program for Enhanced Employee Retirement
PJM	PJM Interconnection, LLC
PJM Tariff	PJM Open Access Transmission Tariff
POLR	Provider of Last Resort
PPA	Purchase Power Agreement
PPUC	Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission
PUCO	Public Utilities Commission of Ohio
RFC	ReliabilityFirst Corporation
ROE	Return on Equity
RTO	Regional Transmission Organization
S.D. Ohio	Federal District Court, Southern District of Ohio
SEC	United States Securities and Exchange Commission
SIP	State Implementation Plan(s) under the Clean Air Act

SLC	Special Litigation Committee of the FE Board
SO <sub>2</sub>	Sulfur Dioxide
SOFR	Secured Overnight Financing Rate
SOS	Standard Offer Service
SPE	Special Purpose Entity
S&P	Standard & Poor's Ratings Service
Tax Act	Tax Cuts and Jobs Act adopted December 22, 2017
TMI-1	Three Mile Island Unit 1
VEPCO	Virginia Electric and Power Company
VIE	Variable Interest Entity
VSCC	Virginia State Corporation Commission
WVPSC	Public Service Commission of West Virginia

## **Report of Independent Auditors**

To Management and the Board of Managers  
of Mid-Atlantic Interstate Transmission, LLC

### ***Opinion***

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Mid-Atlantic Interstate Transmission, LLC (the “Company”), which comprise the balance sheets as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, and the related statements of operations, of members’ equity, and of cash flows for the years then ended, including the related notes (collectively referred to as the “financial statements”).

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

### ***Basis for Opinion***

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (US GAAS). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors’ Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Company and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

### ***Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements***

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern for one year after the date the financial statements are available to be issued.

### ***Auditors’ Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements***

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors’ report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with US GAAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with US GAAS, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company’s internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP  
Cleveland, Ohio  
March 8, 2024

**MID-ATLANTIC INTERSTATE TRANSMISSION, LLC**  
**STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS**

<i>(In millions)</i>	For the Years Ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
<b>REVENUES</b>	\$ 399	\$ 344
<b>OPERATING EXPENSES:</b>		
Other operating expenses	105	114
Provision for depreciation	69	58
Amortization of regulatory assets, net	1	1
Total operating expenses	175	173
<b>OPERATING INCOME</b>	224	171
<b>OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE):</b>		
Miscellaneous income, net	7	3
Pension and OPEB mark-to-market adjustment	(9)	(4)
Interest expense	(43)	(33)
Capitalized financing costs	18	18
Total other expense	(27)	(16)
<b>INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES</b>	197	155
<b>INCOME TAXES</b>	47	41
<b>NET INCOME</b>	\$ 150	\$ 114

The accompanying Notes to Financial Statements are an integral part of these financial statements.

**MID-ATLANTIC INTERSTATE TRANSMISSION, LLC**  
**BALANCE SHEETS**

<i>(In millions)</i>	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
<b>ASSETS</b>		
<b>CURRENT ASSETS:</b>		
Receivables -		
Affiliated companies	\$ 3	\$ 7
Other	19	16
Prepaid taxes and other	4	2
	<u>26</u>	<u>25</u>
<b>PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT:</b>		
In service	3,119	2,775
Less — Accumulated provision for depreciation	478	451
	<u>2,641</u>	<u>2,324</u>
Construction work in progress	372	239
	<u>3,013</u>	<u>2,563</u>
<b>DEFERRED CHARGES AND OTHER ASSETS:</b>		
Goodwill	224	224
Regulatory assets	13	—
Other	12	9
	<u>249</u>	<u>233</u>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<u><u>\$ 3,288</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 2,821</u></u>
<b>LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>		
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES:</b>		
Short-term borrowings - affiliated companies	\$ 125	\$ 113
Accounts payable - affiliated companies	4	8
Accrued interest	8	5
Other	8	1
	<u>145</u>	<u>127</u>
<b>NONCURRENT LIABILITIES:</b>		
Long-term debt and other long-term obligations	1,029	856
Accumulated deferred income taxes, net	325	277
Regulatory liabilities	—	42
Other	1	2
	<u>1,355</u>	<u>1,177</u>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<u>1,500</u>	<u>1,304</u>
<b>EQUITY:</b>		
Members' equity -		
Membership Interest A	1,032	757
Membership Interest B	746	746
Retained earnings	10	14
<b>TOTAL EQUITY</b>	<u>1,788</u>	<u>1,517</u>
<b>COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Note 9)</b>		
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>	<u><u>\$ 3,288</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 2,821</u></u>

The accompanying Notes to Financial Statements are an integral part of these financial statements.



**MID-ATLANTIC INTERSTATE TRANSMISSION, LLC**  
**STATEMENTS OF MEMBERS' EQUITY**

<i>(In millions)</i>	<b>Member's Interest A</b>	<b>Member's Interest B</b>	<b>Retained Earnings</b>	<b>Total Members' Equity</b>
<b>Balance, January 1, 2022</b>	\$ 714	\$ 744	\$ 10	\$ 1,468
Net income			114	114
Dividends declared			(110)	(110)
Equity contribution from FET	40			40
Consolidated tax benefit allocation	3	2		5
<b>Balance, December 31, 2022</b>	<b>\$ 757</b>	<b>\$ 746</b>	<b>\$ 14</b>	<b>\$ 1,517</b>
Net income			150	150
Equity contribution from FET	275			275
Dividends declared			(154)	(154)
<b>Balance, December 31, 2023</b>	<b>\$ 1,032</b>	<b>\$ 746</b>	<b>\$ 10</b>	<b>\$ 1,788</b>

The accompanying Notes to Financial Statements are an integral part of these financial statements.

**MID-ATLANTIC INTERSTATE TRANSMISSION, LLC**  
**STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

<i>(In millions)</i>	<b>For the Years Ended December 31,</b>	
	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Net income	\$ 150	\$ 114
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash from operating activities-		
Depreciation, amortization and impairments	71	66
Deferred income taxes and investment tax credits, net	46	35
Transmission revenue collections, net	(41)	(4)
Pension and OPEB mark-to-market adjustment	9	4
Allowance for funds used during construction - equity	(13)	(15)
Changes in current assets and liabilities-		
Receivables	1	(1)
Prepaid taxes and other current assets	(1)	(1)
Accounts payable - affiliated companies	(14)	(4)
Accrued taxes	—	(11)
Accrued interest	3	—
Other current liabilities	6	—
Other	(5)	(7)
Net cash provided from operating activities	212	176
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Capital investments	(480)	(383)
Asset removal costs	(39)	(27)
Net cash used for investing activities	(519)	(410)
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
New financing-		
Long-term debt	175	—
Short-term borrowings - affiliated companies, net	12	104
Equity contribution from FET	275	40
Dividend payments	(154)	(110)
Other	(1)	—
Net cash provided from financing activities	307	34
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	—	(200)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	—	200
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ —	\$ —
<b>SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION:</b>		
Cash paid during the year:		
Interest (net of amounts capitalized)	\$ 35	\$ 31
Income taxes, net of refunds	\$ (2)	\$ 15
Significant non-cash transactions:		
Accrued capital investments	\$ 51	\$ 45

The accompanying Notes to Financial Statements are an integral part of these financial statements.

**MID-ATLANTIC INTERSTATE TRANSMISSION, LLC**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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**MID-ATLANTIC INTERSTATE TRANSMISSION, LLC**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

**1. ORGANIZATION AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION**

Unless otherwise indicated, defined terms and abbreviations used herein have the meanings set forth in the accompanying Glossary of Terms.

MAIT is a consolidated VIE of FET, a consolidated VIE of FE. Following receipt of necessary regulatory approvals, on January 31, 2017, MAIT issued membership interests to FET, PN and ME in exchange for their respective cash and transmission asset contributions. As of December 31, 2023, ME's and PN's approximate ownership of MAIT was 17% and 25%, respectively. As further discussed below, on January 1, 2024, PN and ME contributed their respective Class B equity interests of MAIT to FE.

MAIT owns high-voltage transmission facilities in PJM, which consist of approximately 4,300 circuit miles of transmission lines with nominal voltages of 500 kV, 345 kV, 230 kV, 138 kV, 115 kV, 69 kV and 46 kV in Pennsylvania, and has a rate base of \$2.1 billion. MAIT plans, operates, and maintains its transmission system in accordance with NERC reliability standards, and other applicable regulatory requirements. In addition, MAIT complies with the regulations, orders, policies and practices prescribed by FERC and the PPUC.

On November 6, 2021, FirstEnergy, along with FET, entered into the FET P&SA I, with Brookfield and the Brookfield Guarantors, pursuant to which FET agreed to issue and sell to Brookfield at the closing, and Brookfield agreed to purchase from FET, certain newly issued membership interests of FET, such that Brookfield would own 19.9% of the issued and outstanding membership interests of FET, for a purchase price of \$2.375 billion. The transaction closed on May 31, 2022. KATCo, which was a subsidiary of FET, became a wholly owned subsidiary of FE prior to the closing of the transaction.

Pursuant to the terms of the FET P&SA I, on May 31, 2022, Brookfield, FET and FE entered into the FET LLC Agreement. The FET LLC Agreement, among other things, provides for the governance, exit, capital and distribution, and other arrangements for FET from and following the closing. Under the FET LLC Agreement, Brookfield is entitled to appoint a number of directors to the FET Board, in approximate proportion to Brookfield's ownership percentage in FET (rounded to the next whole number). The FET Board now consists of five directors, one appointed by Brookfield and four appointed by FE. The FET LLC Agreement contains certain investor protections, including, among other things, requiring Brookfield's approval for FET and its subsidiaries to take certain major actions. Under the terms of the FET LLC Agreement, for so long as Brookfield holds a 9.9% interest in FET, Brookfield's consent is required for FET or any of its subsidiaries to incur indebtedness (other than the refinancing of existing indebtedness on commercially reasonable terms reflecting then-current credit market conditions) that would reasonably be expected to result in FET's consolidated Debt-to-Capital Ratio (as defined in the FET LLC Agreement) equaling or exceeding (i) prior to the fifth anniversary of the effective date, 65%, and (ii) thereafter, 70%. As discussed below, pursuant to the terms of the FET P&SA II and in connection with the closing thereof, Brookfield, FET and FE will enter into the A&R FET LLC Agreement, which will amend and restate in its entirety the FET LLC Agreement.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make periodic estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. Actual results could differ from these estimates. The reported results of operations are not necessarily indicative of results of operations for any future period. MAIT has evaluated events and transactions for potential recognition or disclosure through March 8, 2024, the date the financial statements were issued.

Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation, including presenting long-term debt and other long-term obligations within "Noncurrent Liabilities" on the Balance Sheets as compared to "Total Capitalization".

*Economic Conditions*

Post-pandemic economic conditions have increased supply chain lead times across numerous material categories, with some as much as tripling from pre-pandemic lead times. Several key suppliers have struggled with labor shortages and raw material availability, which along with inflationary pressure that appears to be moderating, have increased costs and decreased the availability of certain materials, equipment and contractors. FirstEnergy has taken steps to mitigate these risks and does not currently expect service disruptions or any material impact on its capital spending plan. However, the situation remains fluid and a prolonged continuation or further increase in supply chain disruptions could have an adverse effect on FirstEnergy's results of operations, cash flow and financial condition.

*Sale of Minority Equity Interest in FirstEnergy Transmission, LLC*

On February 2, 2023, FE, along with FET, entered into the FET P&SA II with Brookfield and the Brookfield Guarantors, pursuant to which FE agreed to sell to Brookfield at the closing, and Brookfield agreed to purchase from FE, an incremental 30% equity interest in FET for a purchase price of \$3.5 billion. The majority of the purchase price is expected to be paid in cash upon closing, and the remainder will be payable by the issuance of a promissory note, which is expected to be repaid by the end of 2024. As a result of the consummation of the transaction, Brookfield's interest in FET will increase from 19.9% to 49.9%, while FE will retain the remaining 50.1% ownership interests of FET.

## MID-ATLANTIC INTERSTATE TRANSMISSION, LLC

### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Pursuant to the terms of the FET P&SA II, in connection with the closing, Brookfield, FET and FE will enter into the A&R FET LLC Agreement, which will amend and restate in its entirety the current limited liability company agreement of FET. The A&R FET LLC Agreement, among other things, provides for the governance, exit, capital and distribution, and other arrangements for FET from and following the closing. Under the A&R FET LLC Agreement, at the closing, the FET Board will consist of five directors, two appointed by Brookfield and three appointed by FE. Each of Brookfield's and FE's respective appointment rights are subject to such party maintaining certain minimum ownership percentages. The A&R FET LLC Agreement contains certain investor protections, including, among other things, requiring Brookfield's approval for FET and its subsidiaries to take certain major actions. Under the terms of the A&R FET LLC Agreement, for so long as Brookfield holds at least a 30.0% interest in FET, Brookfield's consent is required for FET or any of its subsidiaries to, among other things, undertake certain acquisitions or dispositions in excess of certain dollar thresholds, establish or amend the annual budget, incur cost overruns on certain capital expenditures projects during any fiscal year in excess of a certain percentage overage of the budgeted amounts or incur cost overruns on the aggregate capital expenditure budget of FET's subsidiaries during any fiscal year in excess of a certain percentage overage of the aggregated budgeted amount, make material decisions relating to litigation where either the potential liability exposure is in excess of a certain threshold dollar amount or such proceeding would reasonably be expected to have an adverse effect on Brookfield or FET, make certain material regulatory filings, incur or refinance indebtedness by FET or its subsidiaries, which, in the case of its subsidiaries, would reasonably be expected to cause such subsidiary to deviate from its targeted capital structure, enter into joint ventures, appoint or replace any member of its transmission leadership team, amend the accounting policies of FET or its subsidiaries (but only if FirstEnergy Corp is no longer the majority owner of FET), take any action that would reasonably be expected to cause a default or breach of any material contract of FET or any of its subsidiaries, create certain material liens (excluding certain permitted liens), or cause any reorganization of FET or any of its subsidiaries. The A&R FET LLC Agreement also includes provisions relating to the resolution of disputes and to address deadlocks.

The FET Minority Equity Interest Sale is subject to customary closing conditions, including approval from the PPUC, and is expected to close by the end of the first quarter of 2024. On May 5, 2023, FirstEnergy and Brookfield submitted applications to FERC and to the PPUC to facilitate the FET Minority Equity Interest Sale. On May 12, 2023, the parties also filed an application with the VSCC, which was approved on June 20, 2023. On August 14, 2023, FERC issued an order approving the FET Minority Equity Interest Sale. On November 24, 2023, CFIUS notified FET, Brookfield and the Abu Dhabi Investment Authority that it has determined that there were no unresolved national security issues and its review of the transaction was concluded. On November 29, 2023, the parties filed a settlement agreement recommending that the PPUC approve the transaction subject to the terms of the settlement, which include among other things, a number of ring-fencing provisions and a commitment to improve transmission reliability over the next five years. The settlement has been approved without modification by the administrative law judges and is currently pending final PPUC approval. Upon closing, FET will continue to be consolidated in FirstEnergy's financial statements.

#### *Reference Rate Reform*

In March of 2020, the FASB issued ASU 2020-04, Reference Rate Reform (Topic 848): "Facilitation of the Effects of Reference Rate Reform on Financial Reporting" (issued March 2020 and subsequently updated). This ASU, which introduces Topic ASC 848 to the FASB codification, provides temporary optional expedients and exceptions that, if elected, will ease the financial reporting burdens related to the market transition from LIBOR and other interbank offered rates to alternative reference rates.

On April 27, 2023, FE, FET, the Utilities and the Transmission Companies entered into amendments to the 2021 Credit Facilities to, among other things: (i) permit the sale from FE to Brookfield of an incremental 30% equity interest in FET for a purchase price of \$3.5 billion, (ii) permit the consolidation of the Pennsylvania Companies into a new, single operating entity, FE PA, which will be FE's only regulated utility in Pennsylvania encompassing the operations previously conducted individually by the Pennsylvania Companies, and (iii) transition the benchmark interest rate for borrowings under the 2021 Credit Facilities from LIBOR to SOFR. During the second quarter of 2023, FirstEnergy utilized the optional expedient within ASC 848 to account for the amendments to the credit facilities as a continuation of the existing contract without additional analysis.

#### **ACCOUNTING FOR THE EFFECTS OF REGULATION**

MAIT is subject to regulation that sets the prices (rates) that MAIT is permitted to charge customers based on costs that the regulatory agencies determine are permitted to be recovered. At times, regulatory agencies permit the future recovery of costs that would be currently charged to expense by an unregulated company. The ratemaking process results in the recording of regulatory assets and liabilities based on anticipated future cash inflows and outflows.

MAIT reviews the probability of recovery of regulatory assets, and settlement of regulatory liabilities, at each balance sheet date and whenever new events occur. Factors that may affect probability include changes in the regulatory environment, issuance of a regulatory commission order, or passage of new legislation. Upon material changes to these factors, where applicable, MAIT will record new regulatory assets or liabilities and will assess whether it is probable that currently recorded regulatory assets and liabilities will be recovered or settled in future rates. If recovery of a regulatory asset is no longer probable, MAIT will write off that regulatory asset as a charge against earnings. MAIT considers the entire regulatory asset balance as the unit of account for the purposes of balance sheet classification rather than the next years recovery and as such net regulatory assets and liabilities are presented in the noncurrent section on MAIT's Balance Sheets. See Note 8, "Regulatory Matters," of the Notes to Financial Statements for additional information.

**MID-ATLANTIC INTERSTATE TRANSMISSION, LLC**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The following table provides information about the composition of net regulatory liabilities as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, and the changes during the year ended December 31, 2023:

Net Regulatory Assets (Liabilities) by Source	As of December 31,		Change
	2023	2022	
	(In millions)		
Customer payables for future income taxes	\$ (111)	\$ (111)	\$ —
Asset removal costs	78	65	13
Deferred transmission costs	46	4	42
Vegetation management costs	1	1	—
Other	(1)	(1)	—
Net Regulatory Assets (Liabilities) included on the Balance Sheets	\$ 13	\$ (42)	\$ 55

The following is a description of the regulatory assets and liabilities described above:

**Customer payables for future income taxes** - Reflects amounts to be recovered or refunded through future rates to pay income taxes that become payable when rate revenue is provided to recover items such as AFUDC-equity and depreciation of property, plant and equipment for which deferred income taxes were not recognized for ratemaking purposes, including amounts attributable to federal and state tax rate changes such as the Tax Act and Pennsylvania House Bill 1342. These amounts are being amortized over the period in which the related deferred tax assets reverse, which is generally over the expected life of the underlying asset.

**Asset removal costs** - Reflects amounts to be recovered or refunded through future rates to pay for the cost of activities to remove assets, including obligations for which an ARO has been recognized, that are expected to be incurred at the time of retirement.

**Deferred transmission costs** - Reflects differences between revenues earned based on actual costs for MAIT's formula transmission rate and the amounts billed, including amounts expected to be refunded to, or recoverable from, wholesale transmission customers resulting from the FERC Audit, as further described below, which amounts are recorded as a regulatory asset or liability and recovered or refunded, respectively, in subsequent periods.

**Vegetation management costs** - Relates to regulatory assets associated with the recovery of certain transmission vegetation management costs (amortized through 2024).

### **GOODWILL**

As discussed above, on January 31, 2017, MAIT issued membership interests to FET, PN and ME in exchange for their respective cash and transmission asset contributions, which included \$224 million of goodwill.

In a business combination, the excess of the purchase price over the estimated fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed is recognized as goodwill. Goodwill is evaluated for impairment annually on July 31 and more frequently if indicators of impairment arise. In evaluating goodwill for impairment, qualitative factors are assessed to determine whether it is more likely than not (that is, likelihood of more than 50%) that the fair value of the reporting unit is less than its carrying value (including goodwill). If it is concluded that it is not more likely than not that the fair value of the reporting unit is less than its carrying value, then no further testing is required. However, if management concludes that it is more likely than not that the fair value of the reporting unit is less than its carrying value or bypasses the qualitative assessment, then the quantitative goodwill impairment test is performed to identify a potential goodwill impairment and measure the amount of impairment to be recognized, if any.

No impairment of goodwill was indicated in 2023 and 2022. In 2023 and 2022, a qualitative assessment was performed, assessing economic, industry and market considerations in addition to MAIT's overall performance. Key factors used in the assessment included: growth rates, interest rates, expected investments, utility sector market performance, regulatory and legal developments, and other market considerations. It was determined that the fair values of the reporting unit was, more likely than not, greater than their carrying values and a quantitative analysis was not necessary.

### **INVESTMENTS**

All temporary cash investments purchased with an initial maturity of three months or less are reported as cash equivalents on the Balance Sheets, at cost, which approximates their fair market value.

**MID-ATLANTIC INTERSTATE TRANSMISSION, LLC**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

**PENSION AND OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS**

In addition to service costs, interest on obligations, expected return on plan assets, and prior service costs, FirstEnergy recognizes in net periodic benefit costs a pension and OPEB mark-to-market adjustment for the change in the fair value of plan assets and net actuarial gains and losses annually in the fourth quarter of each fiscal year and whenever a plan is determined to qualify for a remeasurement. MAIT is allocated a portion of net periodic benefit costs from affiliates. These amounts are expected to be refunded or recovered through formula transmission rates.

The FirstEnergy total pension and OPEB mark-to-market adjustment gain (loss), for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 were \$(78) million and \$72 million, respectively. During 2023 and 2022 MAIT's allocated amount of the pension and OPEB mark-to-market adjustments from affiliates were (losses) of \$(9) million and \$(4) million, respectively. These amounts are expected to be refunded or recovered through formula transmission rates. Additionally, other pension and OPEB net periodic costs (credits) allocated to MAIT from affiliates were approximately \$1 million and \$(5) million in 2023 and 2022, respectively.

**PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT**

Property, plant and equipment reflects original cost (net of any impairments recognized), including payroll and related costs such as taxes, employee benefits, administrative and general costs, and financing costs incurred to place the assets in service. The costs of normal maintenance, repairs and minor replacements are expensed as incurred. Liabilities for planned major maintenance projects are recognized as they are incurred.

MAIT provides for depreciation on a straight-line basis at various rates over the estimated lives of property included in plant in service. Depreciation expense was approximately 2.4% and 2.3% of average depreciable property in 2023 and 2022, respectively.

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, capitalized financing costs on MAIT's Statements of Income include \$12 million and \$14 million, respectively, of allowance for equity funds used during construction and \$6 million and \$4 million, respectively, of capitalized interest.

Long-lived assets classified as held and used are evaluated for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of the long-lived assets may not be recoverable. First, the estimated undiscounted future cash flows attributable to the assets is compared with the carrying value of the assets. If the carrying value is greater than the undiscounted future cash flows, an impairment charge is recognized equal to the amount the carrying value of the assets exceeds its estimated fair value.

**REVENUES AND RECEIVABLES**

Under a formula rate mechanism approved by the FERC, MAIT makes annual filings in order to recover incurred costs and an allowed return. An initial rate filing is made for each calendar year using estimated costs, which is used to determine the initial billings to customers. All prudently incurred allowable operation and maintenance costs, a return earned on rate base and income taxes are recovered or refunded through a subsequent true-up mechanism. As such, MAIT recognizes revenue as it incurs recoverable costs and earns the allowed return. Any differences between revenues earned based on actual costs and the amounts billed based on estimated costs are recognized as a regulatory asset or liability, and will be recovered or refunded, respectively, in subsequent periods.

Other receivables include PJM receivables resulting from transmission sales. MAIT's uncollectible risk on PJM receivables is minimal due to the nature of PJM's settlement process whereby members of PJM legally agree to share the cost of defaults and as a result there is no allowance for doubtful accounts.

**NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS**

**Recently Issued Pronouncements** - The following new authoritative accounting guidance issued by the FASB has not yet been adopted. Unless otherwise indicated, such guidance is currently being assessed for the impact it may have on the financial statements and disclosures, as well as the potential to early adopt where applicable. New accounting standards not described below have been assessed and based upon current expectations will not significantly impact the financial statements.

ASU 2023-09, "*Income taxes (Topic 280): Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures*" (Issued in December 2023): ASU 2023-09 enhances disclosures primarily related to existing rate reconciliation and income taxes paid information to help investors better assess how a company's operations and related tax risks and tax planning and operational opportunities affect the tax rate and prospects for future cash flows. For FirstEnergy, the guidance will be effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2024, with early adoption permitted. The amendments within ASU 2023-09 are to be applied on a prospective basis, with retrospective application permitted.

**MID-ATLANTIC INTERSTATE TRANSMISSION, LLC**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

**2. REVENUE**

MAIT accounts for revenues from contracts with customers under ASC 606, Revenue from Contracts with Customers. Revenue from leases, financial instruments, other contractual rights or obligations and other revenues that are not from contracts with customers are outside the scope of the standard and accounted for under other existing GAAP.

MAIT has elected to exclude sales taxes and other similar taxes collected on behalf of third parties from revenue as prescribed in the new standard. As a result, tax collections and remittances within the scope of this election are excluded from recognition in the income statement and instead recorded through the balance sheet. Gross receipts taxes that are assessed on MAIT are not subject to the election and are included in revenue. MAIT has elected the optional invoice practical expedient for most of its revenues and utilizes the optional short-term contract exemption for transmission revenues due to the annual establishment of revenue requirements, which eliminates the need to provide certain revenue disclosures regarding unsatisfied performance obligations.

MAIT provides transmission infrastructure owned and operated by MAIT to transmit electricity from generation sources to distribution facilities. MAIT's transmission revenue is primarily derived from forward-looking formula transmission rates. Revenue requirements under forward-looking formula rates are updated annually based on a projected rate base and projected costs, which is subject to an annual true-up based on rate base and actual costs. Revenues and cash receipts for the stand-ready obligation of providing transmission service are recognized ratably over time.

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, revenues include transmission revenue from contracts with customers of \$395 million and \$340 million, respectively, and \$4 million and \$4 million of other non-customer revenue, respectively.

**3. TAXES**

MAIT records income taxes in accordance with the liability method of accounting. Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts recognized for tax purposes. Investment tax credits, which were deferred when utilized, are being amortized over the recovery period of the related property. Deferred income tax liabilities related to temporary tax and accounting basis differences and tax credit carryforward items are recognized at the statutory income tax rates in effect when the liabilities are expected to be paid. Deferred tax assets are recognized based on income tax rates expected to be in effect when they are settled.

For federal income tax purposes, MAIT files as a member of the FirstEnergy consolidated group. MAIT is party to an intercompany income tax allocation agreement with FirstEnergy that provides for the allocation of consolidated tax liabilities. Immediately following the close of the FET Minority Equity Interest Sale, FET and its subsidiaries, including MAIT, will no longer be members of the FirstEnergy consolidated group for federal income tax purposes and, instead, will constitute a separate consolidated group with a separate income tax allocation agreement for federal income tax purposes.

On August 16, 2022, President Biden signed into law the IRA of 2022, which, among other things, imposes a new 15% corporate AMT based on AFSI applicable to corporations with a three-year average AFSI over \$1 billion. The AMT is effective for the 2023 tax year and, if applicable, corporations must pay the greater of the regular corporate income tax or the AMT. Although NOL carryforwards created through the regular corporate income tax system cannot be used to reduce the AMT, financial statement net operating losses can be used to reduce AFSI and the amount of AMT owed. The IRA of 2022 as enacted requires the U.S. Treasury to provide regulations and other guidance necessary to administer the AMT, including further defining allowable adjustments to determine AFSI, which directly impacts the amount of AMT to be paid. Based on interim guidance issued by the U.S. Treasury during 2022 and 2023, FirstEnergy continues to believe that it is more likely than not it will be subject to the AMT beginning in 2023. Accordingly, FirstEnergy made a first quarter estimated payment of AMT of approximately \$49 million in April 2023, of which approximately \$4 million related to MAIT's estimated allocable share of consolidated AMT. In June 2023, the U.S. Treasury issued additional guidance that eliminated the requirement of corporations to include AMT in quarterly estimated tax payments, pending further guidance on the application and administration of AMT. Therefore, as a result of guidance issued to date, the current forecast of AMT obligation, and the amount of AMT already paid in April 2023, FirstEnergy did not make any additional AMT payments for the 2023 tax year. Until final U.S. Treasury regulations are issued, the amount of AMT FirstEnergy pays could be significantly different than current estimates or it may not be a payer at all. The regulatory treatment of the impacts of this legislation may also be subject to the regulation by FERC and/or applicable state regulatory authorities. Any adverse development in this legislation, including guidance from the U.S. Treasury and/or the IRS or unfavorable regulatory treatment, could negatively impact FirstEnergy's cash flows, results of operations and financial condition.



**MID-ATLANTIC INTERSTATE TRANSMISSION, LLC**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

<b>INCOME TAXES:</b>	<b>For the Years Ended December 31,</b>	
	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	<i>(In millions)</i>	
Currently payable -		
Federal	\$ 1	\$ 5
State	—	1
	<u>1</u>	<u>6</u>
Deferred, net -		
Federal	31	21
State	15	14
	<u>46</u>	<u>35</u>
Total income taxes	<u>\$ 47</u>	<u>\$ 41</u>

MAIT's tax rates are affected by permanent items, such as AFUDC equity and other flow-through items as well as discrete items that may occur in any given period, but are not consistent from period to period. The following table provides a reconciliation of federal income tax expense at the federal statutory rate to the total income taxes for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022:

<i>(In millions)</i>	<b>For the Years Ended December 31,</b>	
	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
Book income before income taxes	\$ 197	\$ 155
Federal income tax expense at statutory rate (21%)	\$ 41	\$ 33
Increases (reductions) in taxes resulting from-		
State income taxes, net of federal income tax benefit	13	13
AFUDC equity and other flow-through	(6)	(5)
Excess deferred tax amortization due to the Tax Act	(1)	(1)
Other	—	1
Total income taxes	<u>\$ 47</u>	<u>\$ 41</u>
Effective income tax rate	23.9 %	26.5 %

Accumulated deferred income taxes as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, are as follows:

<i>(In millions)</i>	<b>As of December 31,</b>	
	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
Property basis differences	\$ 320	\$ 277
Regulatory asset/liability	13	2
Loss and credit carryforwards	(8)	(2)
Accumulated deferred income tax liabilities, net	<u>\$ 325</u>	<u>\$ 277</u>

MAIT has recorded, as deferred income tax assets, the effect of NOLs that will more likely than not be realized through future operations and through the reversal of existing temporary differences. As of December 31, 2023, MAIT's loss carryforwards consisted of approximately \$6 million (\$1 million, net of tax) of federal NOL carryforwards that have an indefinite carryforward period, and approximately \$78 million (\$3 million, net of tax) of state NOL carryforwards that are expected to be utilized based on current estimates and assumptions prior to expiration, which will begin in 2039. In addition, MAIT's tax credit carryforwards primarily consisted of AMT credits of \$4 million, which have no expiration.

MAIT accounts for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in its financial statements. A recognition threshold and measurement attributed is utilized for financial statement recognition and measurement of tax positions taken or expected to be taken on a company's tax return. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, MAIT's total unrecognized income tax benefits were immaterial. As of December 31, 2023, MAIT does not anticipate any of the unrecognized income tax benefits will be resolved during 2024.

**MID-ATLANTIC INTERSTATE TRANSMISSION, LLC**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

MAIT recognizes interest expense or income and penalties related to uncertain tax positions in income taxes. That amount is computed by applying the applicable statutory interest rate to the difference between the tax position recognized and the amount previously taken or expected to be taken on the tax return. During 2023 and 2022, MAIT did not record any interest related to uncertain tax positions, nor did MAIT have cumulative net interest payable recorded on its Balance Sheets.

MAIT has tax returns under review by state taxing authorities at the audit or appeals level for tax years 2020-2022.

#### **4. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS**

All borrowings with initial maturities of less than one year are defined as short-term financial instruments under GAAP and are reported as Short-term borrowings on the Balance Sheets at cost. Since these borrowings are short-term in nature, MAIT believes that their costs should approximate their fair market value. The following table provides the approximate fair value and related carrying value of long-term debt, which excludes net unamortized debt issuance costs:

(In millions)	December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Long-term debt	\$ 1,025	\$ 972	\$ 850	\$ 776

The fair value of long-term debt reflects the present value of the cash outflows relating to those securities based on the current call price, the yield to maturity or the yield to call, as deemed appropriate at the end of each respective period. The yields assumed were based on securities with similar characteristics offered by corporations with credit ratings similar to those of MAIT. MAIT classified long-term debt as Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy as of December 31, 2023 and 2022.

#### **5. LEASES**

MAIT primarily leases fiber optics, land and other property and equipment under cancelable and noncancelable leases.

MAIT has a ground lease with ME and PN under an operating lease agreement. ME and PN reserve the right to use (and to permit authorized others to use) the land for any purpose that does not cause a violation of electrical safety code or applicable law, or does not impair MAIT's ability to satisfy its service obligations. Additional uses of such land for MAIT's facilities requires prior written approval from the applicable operating company. MAIT purchases directly any new property acquired for transmission use. MAIT makes variable quarterly lease payments through January 1, 2043, unless terminated prior to maturity, or extended by MAIT for up to two additional successive periods of 25 years each and one successive term of 24 years. MAIT's lease payment for the ground lease was approximately \$4 million in 2023 and 2022. MAIT does not have an operating lease liability or asset associated with this agreement as the lease payments are variable.

MAIT accounts for leases under, "*Leases (Topic 842)*". Leases with an initial term of 12 months or less are recognized as lease expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term and not recorded on the balance sheet. Most leases include one or more, options to renew, with renewal terms that can extend the lease term from 1 to 40 years, and certain leases include options to terminate. The exercise of lease renewal options is at MAIT's sole discretion. Renewal options are included within the lease liability if they are reasonably certain based on various factors relative to the contract. Certain leases also include options to purchase the leased property. The depreciable life of leased assets and leasehold improvements are limited by the expected lease term, unless there is a transfer of title or purchase option reasonably certain of exercise. MAIT has elected a policy to not separate lease components from non-lease components for all asset classes.

Finance leases for assets used in regulated operations are recognized in MAIT's Statement of Income such that amortization of the right-of-use asset and interest on lease liabilities equals the expense recorded for ratemaking purposes. All operating lease expenses are recognized in Other operating expense. Operating lease expense was \$1 million for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.

**MID-ATLANTIC INTERSTATE TRANSMISSION, LLC**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

Supplemental balance sheet information related to leases was as follows:

<i>(In millions)</i>	Financial Statement Line Item	As of December 31, 2023	As of December 31, 2022
<b>Assets<sup>(1)</sup></b>			
Operating lease assets <sup>(2)</sup>	Deferred charges and other assets	\$ 1	\$ 1
Finance lease assets <sup>(3)</sup>	Property, plant and equipment	7	8
<b>Total leased assets</b>		<b>\$ 8</b>	<b>\$ 9</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Leases were prepaid and therefore do not have a liability associated with them.

<sup>(2)</sup> Operating lease assets are recorded net of accumulated amortization of \$1 million and an immaterial amount as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

<sup>(3)</sup> Finance lease assets are recorded net of accumulated amortization of \$2 million and \$1 million as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Lease terms and discount rates were as follows:

	As of December 31, 2023	As of December 31, 2022
<i>Weighted-average remaining lease terms (years)</i>		
Operating leases	14.0	12.9
Finance leases	15.0	15.9
<i>Weighted-average discount rate<sup>(1)</sup></i>		
Operating leases	1.45 %	1.45 %

<sup>(1)</sup> When an implicit rate is not readily determinable, an incremental borrowing rate is utilized, determining the present value of lease payments. The rate is determined based on expected term and information available at the commencement date.

## 6. CAPITALIZATION

### MEMBERS' INTEREST

MAIT issued membership interest on January 31, 2017, in exchange for cash and asset contributions from FET, PN and ME. As of December 31, 2023, ME's and PN's approximate ownership of MAIT was 17% and 25%, respectively. As further discussed above, on January 1, 2024, PN and ME contributed their respective Class B equity interests of MAIT to FE due to the PA Consolidation.

### LONG-TERM DEBT AND OTHER LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

The following table presents outstanding long-term debt and other long-term obligations for MAIT as of December 31, 2023 and 2022:

	As of December 31, 2023		As of December 31,	
	Maturity Date	Interest Rate	2023	2022
<i>(In millions)</i>				
Unsecured notes - fixed rate	2028 - 2035	3.60% - 5.39%	\$ 1,025	\$ 850
Unamortized debt premiums/discounts			9	11
Unamortized debt issuance costs			(5)	(5)
<b>Total long-term debt and other long-term obligations</b>			<b>\$ 1,029</b>	<b>\$ 856</b>

MAIT had the following issuance during the twelve months ended December 31, 2023.

Company	Type	Issuance Date	Interest Rate	Maturity	Amount (in Millions)	Description
<b>Issuances</b>						
MAIT	Unsecured Notes	February, 2023	5.39%	2033	\$175	Proceeds were used to repay short-term borrowings, to finance capital expenditures and for other general corporate purposes.

**MID-ATLANTIC INTERSTATE TRANSMISSION, LLC**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The following table presents scheduled debt repayments for outstanding long-term debt, excluding finance leases and unamortized debt discounts and premiums, for the next five years as of December 31, 2023.

<i>(In millions)</i>	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Scheduled debt repayments	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$600

*Debt Covenant Default Provisions*

MAIT has various debt covenants under certain financing arrangements, including its revolving credit facility. The most restrictive of the debt covenants relate to the nonpayment of interest and/or principal on such debt and the maintenance of certain financial ratios. The failure by MAIT to comply with the covenants contained in any of its financing arrangements could result in an event of default, which may have an adverse effect on MAIT's financial condition.

Additionally, there are cross-default provisions in certain financing arrangements of FE and its subsidiaries, including MAIT. These provisions generally trigger a default in the applicable financing arrangement of an entity if it or any of its significant subsidiaries default under another financing arrangement in excess of a certain principal amount, typically \$100 million. Although such defaults by MAIT would cross-default FE and FET financing arrangements containing these provisions, defaults by FE would generally not cross-default applicable MAIT financing arrangements.

As of December 31, 2023, MAIT was in compliance with all debt covenant default provisions.

**7. SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS AND BANK LINES OF CREDIT**

MAIT had \$125 million and \$113 million of outstanding short-term borrowings as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

***Revolving Credit Facility***

On October 18, 2021, FE, FET, the Utilities and the Transmission Companies entered into the 2021 Credit Facilities, which were six separate senior unsecured five-year syndicated revolving credit facilities with JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., Mizuho Bank, Ltd. and PNC Bank, National Association that replaced the FE Revolving Facility and the FET Revolving Facility, and provide for aggregate commitments of \$4.5 billion. Under the 2021 Credit Facilities, an aggregate amount of \$4.5 billion is available to be borrowed, repaid and reborrowed, subject to each borrower's respective sublimit under the respective facilities. These credit facilities provide substantial liquidity to support the Regulated businesses, and each of the operating companies within the businesses.

On October 20, 2023, FE and certain of its subsidiaries entered into the amendments to each of the 2021 Credit Facilities to, among other things; (i) amend the FE Revolving Facility to release FET as a borrower and (ii) extend the maturity date of the 2021 Credit Facilities for an additional one-year period, from October 18, 2026 to October 18, 2027. Also, on October 20, 2023, each of FET and KATCo entered into the 2023 Credit Facilities. In connection with PA Consolidation, the Pennsylvania Companies' rights and obligations under their revolving credit facility were assumed by FE PA on January 1, 2024.

Under the FET Revolving Facility, \$1.0 billion is available to be borrowed, repaid and reborrowed until October 20, 2028. Under the KATCo Revolving Facility, (i) \$150 million is available to be borrowed, repaid and reborrowed until October 20, 2027, (ii) borrowings will mature on the earlier of 364 days from the date of borrowing or the commitment termination date, as the same may be extended; upon KATCo demonstrating to the administrative agent authorization to borrow amounts maturing more than 364 days from the date of borrowing, its borrowings will mature on the latest commitment termination date. KATCo may not draw on the KATCo Credit Facility until the satisfaction of certain conditions, including the availability of first quarter financial statements, which are expected to be completed during the second quarter of 2024.

The 2021 Credit Facilities and 2023 Credit Facilities are as follows:

- FE, \$1.0 billion revolving credit facility;
- FET, \$1.0 billion revolving credit facility;
- Ohio Companies, \$800 million revolving credit facility;
- FE PA<sup>(1)</sup>, \$950 million revolving credit facility;
- JCP&L, \$500 million revolving credit facility;
- MP and PE, \$400 million revolving credit facility;
- Transmission Companies, \$850 million revolving credit facility; and
- KATCo, \$150 million revolving credit facility.

<sup>(1)</sup> Effective January 1, 2024, FE PA succeeded the Pennsylvania Companies as the borrower under the Pennsylvania Companies' revolving credit facility.

## MID-ATLANTIC INTERSTATE TRANSMISSION, LLC

### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Borrowings under the 2021 Credit Facilities and 2023 Credit Facilities may be used for working capital and other general corporate purposes. Generally, borrowings under each of the credit facilities are available to each borrower separately and mature on the earlier of 364 days from the date of borrowing or the commitment termination date, as the same may be extended. Each of the 2021 Credit Facilities and 2023 Credit Facilities contain financial covenants requiring each borrower, with the exception of FE, to maintain a consolidated debt-to-total-capitalization ratio (as defined under each of the 2021 Credit Facilities and 2023 Credit Facilities) of no more than 65%, and 75% for FET, measured at the end of each fiscal quarter.

Under its credit facility, MAIT may borrow up to \$350 million, all of which was available to MAIT as of December 31, 2023. This short-term debt limitation is subject to the regulatory short-term debt authorization of \$400 million, which also includes amounts that may be borrowed under the regulated companies' money pool.

The 2021 Credit Facilities and 2023 Credit Facilities do not contain provisions that restrict the ability to borrow or accelerate payment of outstanding advances in the event of any change in credit ratings of the borrowers. Pricing is defined in "pricing grids," whereby the cost of funds borrowed under the 2021 Credit Facilities and the 2023 Credit Facilities are related to the credit ratings of the company borrowing the funds. Additionally, borrowings under each of the 2021 Credit Facilities and 2023 Credit Facilities are subject to the usual and customary provisions for acceleration upon the occurrence of events of default, including a cross-default for other indebtedness in excess of \$100 million.

As of December 31, 2023, MAIT had a debt-to-total-capitalization ratio of 39.2% which was in compliance with the applicable covenants under their respective 2021 Credit Facility and 2023 Credit Facility.

#### ***FirstEnergy Money Pool***

FE's utility operating subsidiary companies, including MAIT, also have the ability to borrow from each other and FE to meet their short-term working capital requirements. FESC administers these money pools and tracks surplus funds of FE and the respective regulated and unregulated subsidiaries, as the case may be, as well as proceeds available from bank borrowings. Companies receiving a loan under the money pool agreements must repay the principal amount of the loan, together with accrued interest, within 364 days of borrowing the funds. The rate of interest is the same for each company receiving a loan from their respective pool and is based on the average cost of funds available through the pool. Interest rates have increased significantly, which has caused the rate and interest expense on borrowings under the various FirstEnergy credit facilities to be significantly higher. The average interest rates for borrowings in 2023 and 2022 were 6.30% and 2.27% per annum, respectively.

## **8. REGULATORY MATTERS**

### **FERC REGULATORY MATTERS**

Under the FPA, FERC regulates rates for transmission of electric power, accounting and other matters. With respect to its transmission services and rates, MAIT is subject to regulation by FERC. FERC regulations require MAIT to provide open access transmission service at FERC-approved rates, terms and conditions. MAIT's transmission facilities are subject to functional control by PJM, and transmission service using MAIT's transmission facilities is provided by PJM under the PJM Tariff. The key terms of MAIT's current rate orders in effect for transmission customer billings, which have been effective since July 1, 2017, include a lower of actual (13 month average) or 60% capital structure and an allowed 10.3% ROE.

Federally enforceable mandatory reliability standards apply to the bulk electric system and impose certain operating, record-keeping and reporting requirements on MAIT. NERC is the ERO designated by FERC to establish and enforce these reliability standards, although NERC has delegated day-to-day implementation and enforcement of these reliability standards to six regional entities, including RFC. All of the facilities that FirstEnergy operates, including those of MAIT, are located within RFC. FirstEnergy actively participates in the NERC and RFC stakeholder processes, and otherwise monitors and manages its companies, including MAIT, in response to the ongoing development, implementation and enforcement of the reliability standards implemented and enforced by RFC.

FirstEnergy, including MAIT, believes that it is in material compliance with all currently effective and enforceable reliability standards. Nevertheless, in the course of operating its extensive electric utility systems and facilities, FirstEnergy, including MAIT, occasionally learns of isolated facts or circumstances that could be interpreted as excursions from the reliability standards. If and when such occurrences are found, FirstEnergy, including MAIT, develops information about the occurrence and develops a remedial response to the specific circumstances, including in appropriate cases "self-reporting" an occurrence to RFC. Moreover, it is clear that NERC, RFC and FERC will continue to refine existing reliability standards as well as to develop and adopt new reliability standards. Any inability on FirstEnergy's, including MAIT's, part to comply with the reliability standards for its bulk electric system could result in the imposition of financial penalties, or obligations to upgrade or build transmission facilities that could have a material adverse effect on MAIT's financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

#### ***FERC Audit***

FERC's Division of Audits and Accounting initiated a nonpublic audit of FESC in February 2019. Among other matters, the audit is evaluating FirstEnergy's compliance with certain accounting and reporting requirements under various FERC regulations. On

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February 4, 2022, FERC filed the final audit report for the period of January 1, 2015 through September 30, 2021, which included several findings and recommendations that FirstEnergy has accepted. The audit report included a finding and related recommendation on FirstEnergy's methodology for allocation of certain corporate support costs to regulatory capital accounts under certain FERC regulations and reporting. Effective in the first quarter of 2022 and in response to the finding, FirstEnergy had implemented a new methodology for the allocation of these corporate support costs to regulatory capital accounts for its regulated distribution and transmission companies on a prospective basis. With the assistance of an independent outside firm, FirstEnergy completed an analysis during the third quarter of 2022 of these costs and how it impacted certain FERC-jurisdictional wholesale transmission customer rates for the audit period of 2015 through 2021. As a result of this analysis, FirstEnergy recorded in the third quarter of 2022 approximately \$45 million (\$34 million after-tax) (\$4 million pre-tax at MAIT) in expected customer refunds, plus interest, due to its wholesale transmission customers and reclassified approximately \$195 million (\$22 million at MAIT) of certain transmission capital assets to operating expenses for the audit period, of which \$90 million (\$67 million after-tax) (\$7 million pre-tax at MAIT) are not expected to be recoverable and impacted FirstEnergy's earnings since they relate to costs capitalized during stated transmission rate time periods. FirstEnergy is currently recovering approximately \$105 million (\$16 million at MAIT) of costs reclassified to operating expenses in its transmission formula rate revenue requirements, of which \$13 million (none at MAIT) of costs have been recovered as of December 31, 2023. On December 8, 2023, FERC audit staff issued a letter advising that two unresolved audit matters, primarily related to FirstEnergy's plan to recover the reclassified operating expenses in formula transmission rates, were being referred to other offices within FERC for further review. These reclassifications also resulted in a reduction to FirstEnergy's rate base by approximately \$160 million (\$17 million at MAIT), which is not expected to materially impact FirstEnergy or MAIT's future earnings. The expected wholesale transmission customer refunds were recognized as a reduction to revenue, and the amount of reclassified transmission capital assets that are not expected to be recoverable were recognized within "Other operating expenses" on FirstEnergy's and MAIT's Statements of Income. If FirstEnergy or MAIT are unable to recover these transmission costs, it could result in future charges and/or adjustments and have an adverse impact on FirstEnergy's or MAIT's financial condition.

*Transmission ROE Methodology*

On March 20, 2020, FERC initiated a rulemaking proceeding on the transmission rate incentives provisions of Section 219 of the 2005 Energy Policy Act. FirstEnergy submitted comments through the Edison Electric Institute and as part of a consortium of PJM Transmission Owners. In a supplemental rulemaking proceeding that was initiated on April 15, 2021, FERC requested comments on, among other things, whether to require utilities that have been members of an RTO for three years or more and that have been collecting an "RTO membership" ROE incentive adder to file tariff updates that would terminate collection of the incentive adder. Initial comments on the proposed rule were filed on June 25, 2021, and reply comments were filed on July 26, 2021. The rulemaking remains pending before FERC. FirstEnergy is a member of PJM and its transmission subsidiaries could be affected by the supplemental proposed rule. FirstEnergy participated in comments on the supplemental rulemaking that were submitted by a group of PJM transmission owners and by various industry trade groups. If there were to be any changes to FirstEnergy's transmission incentive ROE, such changes will be applied on a prospective basis.

## **9. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES**

### **ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS**

Various federal, state and local authorities regulate MAIT with regard to air and water quality, hazardous and solid waste disposal, and other environmental matters. While MAIT's environmental policies and procedures are designed to achieve compliance with applicable environmental laws and regulations, such laws and regulations are subject to periodic review and potential revision by the implementing agencies. MAIT cannot predict the timing or ultimate outcome of any of these reviews or how any future actions taken as a result thereof may materially impact its business, results of operations, cash flows and financial condition.

### **OTHER LEGAL PROCEEDINGS**

*United States v. Larry Householder, et al.*

On July 21, 2020, a complaint and supporting affidavit containing federal criminal allegations were unsealed against the now former Ohio House Speaker Larry Householder and other individuals and entities allegedly affiliated with Mr. Householder. In March 2023, a jury found Mr. Householder and his co-defendant, Matthew Borges, guilty and in June 2023, the two were sentenced to prison for 20 and 5 years, respectively. Messrs. Householder and Borges have appealed their sentences. Also, on July 21, 2020, and in connection with the DOJ's investigation, FirstEnergy received subpoenas for records from the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Southern District Ohio. FirstEnergy was not aware of the criminal allegations, affidavit or subpoenas before July 21, 2020.

On July 21, 2021, FE entered into a three-year DPA with the U.S. Attorney's Office that, subject to court proceedings, resolves this matter. Under the DPA, FE has agreed to the filing of a criminal information charging FE with one count of conspiracy to commit honest services wire fraud. The DPA requires that FirstEnergy, among other obligations: (i) continue to cooperate with the U.S. Attorney's Office in all matters relating to the conduct described in the DPA and other conduct under investigation by the U.S. government; (ii) pay a criminal monetary penalty totaling \$230 million within sixty days, which shall consist of (x) \$115

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million paid by FE to the United States Treasury and (y) \$115 million paid by FE to the ODSA to fund certain assistance programs, as determined by the ODSA, for the benefit of low-income Ohio electric utility customers; (iii) publish a list of all payments made in 2021 to either 501(c)(4) entities or to entities known by FirstEnergy to be operating for the benefit of a public official, either directly or indirectly, and update the same on a quarterly basis during the term of the DPA; (iv) issue a public statement, as dictated in the DPA, regarding FE's use of 501(c)(4) entities; and (v) continue to implement and review its compliance and ethics program, internal controls, policies and procedures designed, implemented and enforced to prevent and detect violations of the U.S. laws throughout its operations, and to take certain related remedial measures. The \$230 million payment will neither be recovered in rates or charged to FirstEnergy customers nor will FirstEnergy seek any tax deduction related to such payment. The entire amount of the monetary penalty was recognized as expense in the second quarter of 2021 and paid in the third quarter of 2021. Under the terms of the DPA, the criminal information will be dismissed after FirstEnergy fully complies with its obligations under the DPA.

*Legal Proceedings Relating to United States v. Larry Householder, et al.*

On August 10, 2020, the SEC, through its Division of Enforcement, issued an order directing an investigation of possible securities laws violations by FE, and on September 1, 2020, issued subpoenas to FE and certain FE officers. On April 28, 2021, July 11, 2022, and May 25, 2023, the SEC issued additional subpoenas to FE, with which FE has complied. While no contingency has been reflected in its consolidated financial statements, FE believes that it is probable that it will incur a loss in connection with the resolution of the SEC investigation. Given the ongoing nature and complexity of the review, inquiries and investigations, FE cannot yet reasonably estimate a loss or range of loss that may arise from the resolution of the SEC investigation.

On June 29, 2023, the OOCIC served FE a subpoena, seeking information relating to the conduct described in the DPA. FirstEnergy was not aware of the OOCIC's investigation prior to receiving the subpoena and understands that the OOCIC's investigation is also focused on the conduct described in the DPA. FirstEnergy is cooperating with the OOCIC in its investigation. On February 12, 2024, and in connection with the OOCIC's ongoing investigation, an indictment by a grand jury of Summit County, Ohio was unsealed against the former chairman of the PUCO, Samuel Randazzo, and two former FirstEnergy senior officers, Charles E. Jones, and Michael J. Dowling, charging each of them with several felony counts, including bribery, telecommunications fraud, money laundering and aggravated theft, related to payments described in the DPA. No contingency has been reflected in FirstEnergy's consolidated financial statements, as a loss is neither probable, nor is a loss or range of loss reasonably estimable.

In addition to the subpoenas referenced above under “—United States v. Larry Householder, et. al.” and the SEC investigation, certain FE stockholders and FirstEnergy customers filed several lawsuits against FirstEnergy and certain current and former directors, officers and other employees, and the complaints in each of these suits is related to allegations in the complaint and supporting affidavit relating to HB 6 and the now former Ohio House Speaker Larry Householder and other individuals and entities allegedly affiliated with Mr. Householder. The plaintiffs in each of the below cases seek, among other things, to recover an unspecified amount of damages (unless otherwise noted). Unless otherwise indicated, no contingency has been reflected in FirstEnergy's consolidated financial statements with respect to these lawsuits as a loss is neither probable, nor is a loss or range of a loss reasonably estimable.

- *In re FirstEnergy Corp. Securities Litigation* (S.D. Ohio); on July 28, 2020 and August 21, 2020, purported stockholders of FE filed putative class action lawsuits alleging violations of the federal securities laws. Those actions have been consolidated and a lead plaintiff, the Los Angeles County Employees Retirement Association, has been appointed by the court. A consolidated complaint was filed on February 26, 2021. The consolidated complaint alleges, on behalf of a proposed class of persons who purchased FE securities between February 21, 2017 and July 21, 2020, that FE and certain current or former FE officers violated Sections 10(b) and 20(a) of the Exchange Act by issuing misrepresentations or omissions concerning FE's business and results of operations. The consolidated complaint also alleges that FE, certain current or former FE officers and directors, and a group of underwriters violated Sections 11, 12(a)(2) and 15 of the Securities Act of 1933 as a result of alleged misrepresentations or omissions in connection with offerings of senior notes by FE in February and June 2020. On March 30, 2023, the court granted plaintiffs' motion for class certification. On April 14, 2023, FE filed a petition in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit seeking to appeal that order, which the Sixth Circuit granted on November 16, 2023. On November 30, 2023, FE filed a motion with the S.D. Ohio to stay all proceedings pending the circuit court appeal. All discovery is stayed during the pendency of the district court motion. FE believes that it is probable that it will incur a loss in connection with the resolution of this lawsuit. Given the ongoing nature and complexity of such litigation, FE cannot yet reasonably estimate a loss or range of loss.
- *MFS Series Trust I, et al. v. FirstEnergy Corp., et al. and Brighthouse Funds II – MFS Value Portfolio, et al. v. FirstEnergy Corp., et al.* (S.D. Ohio) on December 17, 2021 and February 21, 2022, purported stockholders of FE filed complaints against FE, certain current and former officers, and certain current and former officers of EH. The complaints allege that the defendants violated Sections 10(b) and 20(a) of the Exchange Act by issuing alleged misrepresentations or omissions regarding FE's business and its results of operations, and seek the same relief as the *In re FirstEnergy Corp. Securities Litigation* described above. All discovery is stayed during the pendency of the district court motion in *In re FirstEnergy Corp. Securities Litigation* described above. FE believes that it is probable that it will incur losses in

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connection with the resolution of these lawsuits. Given the ongoing nature and complexity of such litigation, FE cannot yet reasonably estimate a loss or range of loss.

- *State of Ohio ex rel. Dave Yost, Ohio Attorney General v. FirstEnergy Corp., et al. and City of Cincinnati and City of Columbus v. FirstEnergy Corp.* (Common Pleas Court, Franklin County, OH, all actions have been consolidated); on September 23, 2020 and October 27, 2020, the OAG and the cities of Cincinnati and Columbus, respectively, filed complaints against several parties including FE, each alleging civil violations of the Ohio Corrupt Activity Act and related claims in connection with the passage of HB 6. On January 13, 2021, the OAG filed a motion for a temporary restraining order and preliminary injunction against FirstEnergy seeking to enjoin FirstEnergy from collecting the Ohio Companies' decoupling rider. On January 31, 2021, FE reached a partial settlement with the OAG and the cities of Cincinnati and Columbus with respect to the temporary restraining order and preliminary injunction request and related issues. In connection with the partial settlement, the Ohio Companies filed an application on February 1, 2021, with the PUCO to set their respective decoupling riders (Conservation Support Rider) to zero. On February 2, 2021, the PUCO approved the application of the Ohio Companies setting the rider to zero, and no additional customer bills will include new decoupling rider charges after February 8, 2021. On August 13, 2021, new defendants were added to the complaint, including two former officers of FirstEnergy. On December 2, 2021, the cities and FE entered a stipulated dismissal with prejudice of the cities' suit. After a stay, pending final resolution of the *United States v. Larry Householder, et al.* criminal proceeding described above, the litigation has resumed pursuant to an order, dated March 15, 2023. Discovery is ongoing. On July 31, 2023, FE and other defendants filed motions to dismiss in part the OAG's section amended complaint, which the OAG opposed. On February 16, 2024, the OAG moved to stay the case in its entirety in light of the February 9, 2024, indictments against defendants in this action.

On February 9, 2022, FE, acting through the SLC, agreed to a settlement term sheet to resolve the following shareholder derivative lawsuits relating to HB 6 and the now former Ohio House Speaker Larry Householder and other individuals and entities allegedly affiliated with Mr. Householder that were filed in the S.D. Ohio, the N.D. Ohio, and the Ohio Court of Common Pleas, Summit County:

- *Gendrich v. Anderson, et al. and Sloan v. Anderson, et al.* (Common Pleas Court, Summit County, Ohio, all actions have been consolidated); on July 26, 2020 and July 31, 2020, respectively, purported stockholders of FE filed shareholder derivative action lawsuits against certain current and former FE directors and officers, alleging, among other things, breaches of fiduciary duty.
- *Miller v. Anderson, et al.* (N.D. Ohio); *Bloom, et al. v. Anderson, et al.*; *Employees Retirement System of the City of St. Louis v. Jones, et al.*; *Electrical Workers Pension Fund, Local 103, I.B.E.W. v. Anderson et al.*; *Massachusetts Laborers Pension Fund v. Anderson et al.*; *The City of Philadelphia Board of Pensions and Retirement v. Anderson et al.*; *Atherton v. Dowling et al.*; *Behar v. Anderson, et al.* (S.D. Ohio, all actions have been consolidated); beginning on August 7, 2020, purported stockholders of FE filed shareholder derivative actions alleging the FE Board and officers breached their fiduciary duties and committed violations of Section 14(a) of the Exchange Act.

On March 11, 2022, the parties executed a stipulation and agreement of settlement, and filed a motion the same day requesting preliminary settlement approval in the S.D. Ohio, which the S.D. Ohio granted on May 9, 2022. Subsequently, following a hearing on August 4, 2022, the S.D. Ohio granted final approval of the settlement on August 23, 2022.

The settlement includes a series of corporate governance enhancements and a payment to FE of \$180 million, to be paid by insurance after the judgment has become final, less approximately \$36 million in court-ordered attorney's fees awarded to plaintiffs. On September 20, 2022, a purported FE stockholder filed a motion for reconsideration of the S.D. Ohio's final settlement approval. The parties filed oppositions to that motion on October 11, 2022, and the S.D. Ohio denied that motion on May 22, 2023. On June 15, 2023, the purported FE stockholder filed an appeal in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit. On February 16, 2024, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit affirmed the district court's final settlement approval. Once all appeal options are exhausted the judgement will become final. The settlement agreement is expected to resolve fully these shareholder derivative lawsuits.

On June 2, 2022, the N.D. Ohio entered an order to show cause why the court should not appoint new plaintiffs' counsel, and thereafter, on June 10, 2022, the parties filed a joint motion to dismiss the matter without prejudice, which the N.D. Ohio denied on July 5, 2022. On August 15, 2022, the N.D. Ohio issued an order stating its intention to appoint one group of applicants as new plaintiffs' counsel, and on August 22, 2022, the N.D. Ohio ordered that any objections to the appointment be submitted by August 26, 2022. The parties filed their objections by that deadline, and on September 2, 2022, the applicants responded to those objections. In the meantime, on August 25, 2022, a purported FE stockholder represented by the applicants filed a motion to intervene, attaching a proposed complaint-in-intervention purporting to assert claims that the FE Board and officers breached their fiduciary duties and committed violations of Section 14(a) of the Exchange Act as well as a claim against a third party for professional negligence and malpractice. The parties filed oppositions to that motion to intervene on September 8, 2022, and the proposed intervenor's reply in support of his motion to intervene was filed on September 22, 2022. On August 24, 2022, the parties filed a joint motion to dismiss the action pending in the N.D. Ohio based upon and in light of the approval of the settlement by the S.D. Ohio. On August 30, 2022, the parties filed a joint motion to dismiss the state court action, which the court granted on September 2, 2022. On September 29, 2023, the N.D. Ohio issued a stay of the case pending the appeal in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit.



## MID-ATLANTIC INTERSTATE TRANSMISSION, LLC NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

In letters dated January 26, and February 22, 2021, staff of FERC's Division of Investigations notified FirstEnergy that the Division was conducting an investigation of FirstEnergy's lobbying and governmental affairs activities concerning HB 6, and staff directed FirstEnergy to preserve and maintain all documents and information related to the same as such have been developed as part of an ongoing non-public audit being conducted by FERC's Division of Audits and Accounting. On December 30, 2022, FERC approved a Stipulation and Consent Agreement that resolves the investigation. The agreement includes a FirstEnergy admission of violating FERC's "duty of candor" rule and related laws, and obligates FirstEnergy to pay a civil penalty of \$3.86 million, and to submit two annual compliance monitoring reports to FERC's Office of Enforcement regarding improvements to FirstEnergy's compliance programs. FE paid the civil penalty on January 4, 2023 and it will not be recovered from customers. The first annual compliance monitoring report was submitted in December 2023.

The outcome of any of these lawsuits, governmental investigations and audit is uncertain and could have a material adverse effect on FE's or its subsidiaries' reputation, business, financial condition, results of operations, liquidity, and cash flows.

### *Other Legal Matters*

There are various lawsuits, claims and proceedings related to MAIT's normal business operations pending against MAIT. The loss or range of loss in these matters is not expected to be material to MAIT. The other potentially material items not otherwise discussed above are described under Note 8, "Regulatory Matters."

MAIT accrues legal liabilities only when it concludes that it is probable that it has an obligation for such costs and can reasonably estimate the amount of such costs. In cases where MAIT determines that it is not probable, but reasonably possible that it has a material obligation, it discloses such obligations and the possible loss or range of loss if such estimate can be made. If it were ultimately determined that MAIT has legal liability or is otherwise made subject to liability based on any of the matters referenced above, it could have a material adverse effect on MAIT's financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

## 10. TRANSACTIONS WITH AFFILIATED COMPANIES

MAIT's revenues, operating expenses, miscellaneous income and interest expenses include transactions with affiliated companies. The primary affiliated-company transactions for MAIT, including the effects of the transmission arrangements with ME and PN during the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	For the Years Ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
	<i>(In millions)</i>	
Revenues	\$ 4	\$ 4
Expenses:		
Ground lease expense <sup>(1)</sup>	4	4
Support services	83	73
Miscellaneous income	6	3
Interest expense	2	—

<sup>(1)</sup> See Note 5, "Leases".

FE does not bill directly or allocate any of its costs to any subsidiary company. FESC provides corporate support and other services, including executive administration, accounting and finance, risk management, human resources, corporate affairs, communications, information technology, legal services and other similar services at cost, in accordance with its cost allocation manual, to affiliated FirstEnergy companies under FESC agreements. Allocated costs are for services that are provided on behalf of more than one company, or costs that cannot be precisely identified and are allocated using formulas developed by FESC. Intercompany transactions are generally settled under commercial terms within thirty days.

Under the FirstEnergy money pool, FE's utility and transmission operating subsidiary companies, including MAIT, have the ability to borrow from each other and the holding company to meet their short-term working capital requirements. Affiliated company notes receivables and payables related to the money pool are reported as Notes receivable from affiliated companies or Short-term borrowings - affiliated companies on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Affiliate accounts receivable and accounts payable balances relate to intercompany transactions that have not yet settled through the FirstEnergy money pool (see Note 7, "Short-Term Borrowings and Bank Lines of Credit").

MAIT is party to an intercompany income tax allocation agreement with FirstEnergy that provides for the allocation of consolidated tax liabilities. Prior to tax returns for years before 2022, net tax benefits attributable to FE, excluding any tax benefits derived from certain interest expense, were generally reallocated to the subsidiaries of FE that have taxable income. Effective January 1, 2022, the intercompany income tax allocation agreement was amended and revised such that FE no longer reallocates such tax benefits to the FE subsidiaries. See Note 3, "Taxes" for additional information.