

ITC Holdings Corp.
Form DEFM14A
May 17, 2016

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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

SCHEDULE 14A

Proxy Statement Pursuant to Section 14(a) of
the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (Amendment No.)

Filed by the Registrant

Filed by a Party other than the Registrant

Check the appropriate box:

- Preliminary Proxy Statement
- Confidential, for Use of the Commission Only (as permitted by Rule 14a-6(e)(2))**
- Definitive Proxy Statement
- Definitive Additional Materials
- Soliciting Material under §240.14a-12

ITC Holdings Corp.

(Name of Registrant as Specified In Its Charter)

(Name of Person(s) Filing Proxy Statement, if other than the Registrant)

Payment of Filing Fee (Check the appropriate box):

- No fee required.
- Fee computed on table below per Exchange Act Rules 14a-6(i)(1) and 0-11.
 - (1) Title of each class of securities to which transaction applies:
 - (2) Aggregate number of securities to which transaction applies:
 - (3) Per unit price or other underlying value of transaction computed pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 0-11 (set forth the amount on which the filing fee is calculated and state how it was determined):

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(5) Total fee paid:

o Fee paid previously with preliminary materials.

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(1) Amount Previously Paid:

(2) Form, Schedule or Registration Statement No.:

(3) Filing Party:

(4) Date Filed:

MERGER PROPOSED YOUR VOTE IS IMPORTANT

Dear Fellow Shareholders:

We are pleased to announce that ITC Holdings Corp., which we refer to as ITC, entered into an agreement and plan of merger with Fortis Inc., which we refer to as Fortis, pursuant to which a subsidiary of Fortis, which we refer to as Merger Sub, will be merged with and into ITC, which we refer to as the merger, and ITC will continue as the surviving corporation in the merger and a subsidiary of Fortis. Following the merger, Fortis will be one of the top 15 North American public utilities ranked by enterprise value, with an estimated enterprise value of \$42 billion (US\$30 billion) as of February 28, 2016 based on current market prices.

If the merger is completed, you will have the right to receive in exchange for each share of common stock of ITC that you own immediately prior to the effective time of the merger:

- (i) US\$22.57 in cash, without interest; and
- (ii) 0.7520 of a Fortis common share, which we refer to, collectively, as the merger consideration.

Based on the closing price of Fortis common shares and the US dollar-to-Canadian dollar exchange rate on February 8, 2016, the merger consideration represented a premium of (i) approximately 14% over the closing price per share of ITC common stock on February 8, 2016, the last full trading day prior to the approval of the merger agreement by the ITC board of directors, (ii) approximately 33% over the closing price per share of ITC common stock on November 27, 2015, the last full trading day prior to the Bloomberg News article indicating that ITC was exploring a sale process, and (iii) approximately 37% over the 30-day average unaffected share price of ITC common stock prior to November 27, 2015. Shareholders are encouraged to review current prices.

Fortis' common shares have been authorized for listing on the New York Stock Exchange, or the NYSE. Fortis will continue to have its shares listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange, or the TSX. Fortis' common shares will trade on both exchanges under the ticker symbol "FTS."

You are cordially invited to attend a special meeting of shareholders of ITC at 9:00 a.m., Eastern Time, on June 22, 2016 at our corporate headquarters located at 27175 Energy Way, Novi, Michigan 48377. At the special meeting, among other matters, we will ask you to consider and vote on the approval of the merger agreement, which we refer to as the merger proposal. A notice of the special meeting and proxy statement/prospectus follow.

Our board of directors believes, after considering the reasons described in this proxy statement/prospectus, that the merger, the terms of the merger agreement and the other transactions contemplated by the merger agreement are advisable, fair to and in the best interests of ITC and its shareholders and approved and declared advisable the merger agreement, the merger and the other transactions contemplated by the merger agreement. **Our board of directors recommends that you vote "FOR" each proposal.**

We cannot complete the merger unless the merger proposal is approved and adopted by ITC shareholders at the special meeting. **Your vote is very important, regardless of the number of shares you own. Whether or not you expect to attend the special meeting in person, please vote or otherwise submit a proxy to vote your shares as promptly as possible so that your shares may be represented and voted at the special meeting. If you attend the special meeting and vote in person, your vote by ballot will revoke any proxy previously submitted. The failure to vote on the proposal to approve and adopt the merger agreement will have the same effect as a vote "AGAINST" this proposal.**

This document is a proxy statement of ITC for use in soliciting proxies for the special meeting. This document answers questions about the proposed merger and the special meeting and includes a summary description of the merger. We urge you to review this entire document carefully. In particular, you should also consider the matters discussed under "Risk Factors" beginning on page 18.

We are very excited about the opportunities offered by the proposed transaction, and we thank you for your consideration and ongoing support.

Sincerely,

Joseph L. Welch
Chairman, President & CEO

Neither the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission nor any U.S. state or Canadian provincial or territorial securities commission has approved or disapproved of the securities to be issued under this proxy statement/prospectus or determined that this proxy statement/prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

This proxy statement/prospectus is dated May 16, 2016 and is first being mailed or otherwise delivered to ITC shareholders on or about May 17, 2016.

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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

ITC files annual, quarterly and other reports, proxy statements and other information with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, or the SEC. This proxy statement/prospectus incorporates by reference important business and financial information about ITC from documents that are not included in or delivered with this proxy statement/prospectus. For a listing of the documents incorporated by reference into this proxy statement/prospectus, see "Where You Can Find Additional Information" beginning on page 318. You can obtain copies of the documents incorporated by reference into this proxy statement/prospectus, without charge, from the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov> or from ITC's website at www.itc-holdings.com under the tab "Investor Relations" and then under the heading "Financials and Filings." You may also obtain copies of documents filed by Fortis with the Canadian System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval, the Canadian equivalent of the SEC's EDGAR system, at www.sedar.com. You can also request copies of such documents incorporated by reference into this proxy statement/prospectus (excluding all exhibits, unless an exhibit has specifically been incorporated by reference into this proxy statement/prospectus), without charge, by requesting them in writing or by telephone from the appropriate company at the following address and telephone number:

ITC Holdings Corp.
27175 Energy Way
Novi, Michigan 48377
Attention: Investor Relations
Telephone: (248) 946-3000

Fortis Inc.
Fortis Place, Suite 1100
5 Springdale Street
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador
Canada, A1E 0E4
Attention: Investor Relations
Telephone: (709) 737-2800

In addition, if you have questions about the merger agreement, the merger and related transactions and agreements or the special meeting of ITC shareholders, or if you need to obtain copies of this proxy statement/prospectus, proxy cards or any documents incorporated by reference in this proxy statement/prospectus (excluding all exhibits, unless an exhibit has specifically been incorporated by reference into this proxy statement/prospectus), you may contact ITC's proxy solicitor, Georgeson LLC, at the address and telephone number listed below. You will not be charged for any of the documents you request.

1290 Avenue of the Americas, 9th Floor
New York, New York 10104
Call Toll-Free (800) 509-0917

If you would like to request documents, please do so by June 15, 2016 (which is five business days before the date of the special meeting of ITC shareholders) in order to receive them before the special meeting of ITC shareholders.

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ABOUT THE PROXY STATEMENT/PROSPECTUS

This proxy statement/prospectus, which forms part of a registration statement on Form F-4 (File No. 333-210261) filed with the SEC by Fortis, constitutes a prospectus of Fortis under Section 5 of the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the U.S. Securities Act, with respect to the Fortis common shares to be issued to ITC shareholders pursuant to the Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of February 9, 2016, among FortisUS Inc., or FortisUS, a Delaware corporation, Element Acquisition Sub Inc., a Michigan corporation, Fortis and ITC, or the merger agreement. In connection with the minority investment, on April 20, 2016 FortisUS assigned its rights, interest, duties and obligations under the merger agreement to ITC Investment Holdings Inc., or Investment Holdings; provided that FortisUS remains liable for its duties and obligations under the merger agreement. This document also constitutes a notice of meeting and a proxy statement of ITC under Section 14(a) of the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the U.S. Exchange Act, with respect to the special meeting of ITC shareholders, at which ITC shareholders will be asked to consider and vote on, among other matters, a proposal to approve the merger and adopt the merger agreement.

You should rely only on the information contained in, or incorporated by reference into, this proxy statement/prospectus. No one has been authorized to provide you with information that is different from that contained in, or incorporated by reference into, this proxy statement/prospectus. This proxy statement/prospectus is dated May 16, 2016. The information contained in this proxy statement/prospectus is accurate only as of that date or, in the case of information in a document incorporated by reference, as of the date of such document, unless the information specifically indicates that another date applies. Neither the mailing of this proxy statement/prospectus to ITC shareholders nor the issuance by Fortis of common shares pursuant to the merger agreement will create any implication to the contrary.

This proxy statement/prospectus does not constitute an offer to sell, or a solicitation of an offer to buy, any securities, or the solicitation of a proxy, in any jurisdiction in which it is unlawful to make any such offer or solicitation in such jurisdiction.

The information concerning Fortis contained in this proxy statement/prospectus has been provided by Fortis, and information concerning ITC contained in, or incorporated by reference into, this proxy statement/prospectus has been provided by ITC.

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This proxy statement/prospectus contains references to US dollars and Canadian dollars. All dollar amounts referenced, unless otherwise indicated, are expressed in Canadian dollars. References to "\$" or "C\$" are to Canadian dollars and references to "US\$" are to US dollars. The following table shows, for the years and dates indicated, certain information regarding the Canadian dollar/US dollar exchange rate. The information is based on the noon exchange rate as reported by the Bank of Canada. Such exchange rate on May 13, 2016 was C\$1.2940 = US\$1.00.

	Period End	Average⁽¹⁾	Low	High
	(C\$ per US\$)			
Year ended December 31,				
2015	1.3840	1.2787	1.1728	1.3990
2014	1.1601	1.1045	1.0614	1.1643
2013	1.0636	1.0299	0.9839	1.0697
2012	0.9949	0.9996	0.9710	1.0418
2011	1.0170	0.9891	0.9449	1.0604
Month ended,				
April 2016			1.2544	1.3170
March 2016			1.2962	1.3468
February 2016			1.3523	1.4040
January 2016			1.3969	1.4589
December 2015			1.3360	1.3990
November 2015			1.3095	1.3360

(1) The average of the noon buying rates during the relevant period.

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27175 ENERGY WAY
NOVI, MICHIGAN 48377
(248) 946-3000

**NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS
TO BE HELD ON JUNE 22, 2016**

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF ITC HOLDINGS CORP.:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Special Meeting of Shareholders of ITC Holdings Corp., a Michigan corporation, or ITC, will be held at our corporate headquarters located at 27175 Energy Way, Novi, Michigan 48377, on June 22, 2016, at 9:00 a.m., Eastern Time, for the following purposes:

(1) *Merger Proposal.* To consider and vote upon a proposal to approve and adopt the merger agreement, dated as of February 9, 2016, among ITC, Fortis Inc., which we refer to as Fortis, FortisUS Inc. and Element Acquisition Sub Inc., which we refer to as Merger Sub, pursuant to which Merger Sub will merge with and into ITC, with ITC surviving as a subsidiary of Fortis, which we refer to as the merger proposal;

(2) *Named Executive Officer Merger-Related Compensation Proposal.* To consider and vote upon a proposal to approve, by non-binding advisory vote, the compensation payments that will or may be paid by ITC to its named executive officers in connection with the merger contemplated by the merger agreement, which we refer to as the named executive officer merger-related compensation proposal; and

(3) *Adjournment Proposal.* To consider and vote upon a proposal to adjourn the special meeting if necessary or appropriate, to solicit additional proxies if there are not sufficient votes at the time of the special meeting to approve and adopt the merger proposal, which we refer to as the adjournment proposal.

ITC will transact no other business at the special meeting except such business as may properly be brought before the special meeting or any adjournment or postponement thereof. Please refer to the accompanying proxy statement/prospectus for further information with respect to the business to be transacted at the special meeting.

The ITC board of directors has fixed the close of business on May 13, 2016 as the record date for the special meeting. Accordingly, only ITC shareholders of record on the record date are entitled to notice of and to vote at the special meeting or at any adjournment of the special meeting. The list of ITC shareholders entitled to vote at the special meeting will be available for review at the special meeting by any ITC shareholder entitled to vote at the special meeting.

Approval of the merger proposal requires the affirmative vote, in person or by proxy, of holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of ITC common stock entitled to vote as of the record date for the special meeting. The approval, on a non-binding, advisory basis, of the named executive officer merger-related compensation proposal, and the approval of the adjournment proposal, each require the affirmative vote, in person or by proxy, of a majority of the votes cast by the holders of ITC common stock entitled to vote at the special meeting.

ITC shareholders do not have the right to seek appraisal of the fair value of their shares if the merger is completed. See the section entitled "Proposal 1: The Merger No Appraisal or Dissenters' Rights" beginning on page 124 of the accompanying proxy statement/prospectus.

THE ITC BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS APPROVED THE MERGER AGREEMENT, THE MERGER AND THE OTHER TRANSACTIONS CONTEMPLATED BY THE MERGER AGREEMENT AND RECOMMENDS THAT ITC SHAREHOLDERS VOTE "FOR" EACH PROPOSAL.

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SHAREHOLDER APPROVAL OF THE MERGER AGREEMENT IS NECESSARY TO EFFECT THE MERGER.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

Wendy A. McIntyre
Secretary

Novi, Michigan
May 16, 2016

YOUR VOTE IS VERY IMPORTANT

YOUR VOTE IS IMPORTANT. PLEASE VOTE ON THE ENCLOSED PROXY CARD NOW EVEN IF YOU PLAN TO ATTEND THE SPECIAL MEETING. YOU CAN VOTE BY SIGNING, DATING AND RETURNING YOUR PROXY CARD BY MAIL IN THE ENCLOSED RETURN ENVELOPE, WHICH REQUIRES NO ADDITIONAL POSTAGE IF MAILED IN THE UNITED STATES, OR BY TELEPHONE OR INTERNET BY FOLLOWING THE INSTRUCTIONS ON THE PROXY CARD. IF YOU DO ATTEND THE SPECIAL MEETING, YOU MAY REVOKE YOUR PROXY AND VOTE IN PERSON IF YOU ARE A SHAREHOLDER OF RECORD OR HAVE A LEGAL PROXY FROM A SHAREHOLDER OF RECORD. IF YOU DO NOT SUBMIT YOUR PROXY, INSTRUCT YOUR BROKER HOW TO VOTE YOUR SHARES OR VOTE IN PERSON AT THE SPECIAL MEETING ON THE MERGER PROPOSAL, IT WILL HAVE THE SAME EFFECT AS A VOTE "AGAINST" THE PROPOSAL TO APPROVE AND ADOPT THE MERGER AGREEMENT.

If your shares are held in "street name" by a broker, bank or other nominee and you wish to vote in person at the special meeting, you must bring to the special meeting a proxy from the broker, bank or other nominee that holds your shares authorizing you to vote in person at the special meeting. Please also bring to the special meeting your account statement evidencing your beneficial ownership of ITC common stock as of the record date. All shareholders should also bring photo identification.

The accompanying proxy statement/prospectus provides a detailed description of the merger agreement, the merger, the merger proposal and related agreements and transactions. We urge you to read the accompanying proxy statement/prospectus, including any documents incorporated by reference into the accompanying proxy statement/prospectus, and its annexes carefully and in their entirety. If you have any questions concerning the merger, the merger proposal, the other proposals or the accompanying proxy statement/prospectus, would like additional copies of the accompanying proxy statement/prospectus or need help voting your shares, please contact ITC's proxy solicitor at the address and telephone number listed below:

1290 Avenue of the Americas, 9th Floor
New York, New York 10104
Call Toll-Free (800) 509-0917

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT THE ITC SPECIAL MEETING AND THE MERGER

The following questions and answers are intended to address briefly some commonly asked questions regarding the merger and matters to be addressed at the ITC special meeting. These questions and answers may not address all questions that may be important to you. To better understand these matters, and for a description of the legal terms governing the merger, you should carefully read this entire proxy statement/prospectus, including the attached annexes, as well as the documents that have been incorporated by reference into this proxy statement/prospectus. See the section entitled "Where You Can Find Additional Information" beginning on page 318 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

Q:
Why am I receiving this proxy statement/prospectus?

A:
On February 9, 2016, ITC entered into a merger agreement with Fortis providing for, among other things, the merger of Merger Sub with and into ITC, pursuant to which ITC will survive the merger as a subsidiary of Fortis. You are receiving this proxy statement/prospectus in connection with the solicitation by the ITC board of directors of proxies of ITC shareholders in favor of the merger proposal and the other matters to be voted on at the special meeting.

ITC is holding a special meeting of shareholders, which we refer to as the special meeting, to obtain the shareholder approval necessary to approve and adopt the merger agreement, among other matters. Approval of the merger proposal by ITC shareholders is required for the completion of the merger. ITC shareholders are also being asked to consider and vote on a proposal to approve, by non-binding advisory vote, certain compensation arrangements for ITC's named executive officers in connection with the merger contemplated by the merger agreement and to vote on the adjournment proposal. ITC's named executive officers are identified under "Proposal 1: The Merger Financial Interests of Certain ITC Directors and Executive Officers in the Merger" beginning on page 109 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

Fortis held an annual and special general meeting of shareholders on May 5, 2016 at which it obtained the shareholder approval required by the rules of the TSX for the issuance of Fortis common shares to ITC shareholders as partial consideration for the merger. Approval of the share issuance by Fortis shareholders is required for the completion of the merger.

This proxy statement/prospectus serves as both a proxy statement of ITC and a prospectus of Fortis in connection with the merger.

Your vote is very important. We encourage you to submit a proxy to have your shares of ITC common stock voted as soon as possible.

Q:
What is the proposed transaction?

A:
If the merger proposal is approved and adopted by ITC shareholders and the other conditions to the consummation of the merger contained in the merger agreement are satisfied or waived, Merger Sub will merge with and into ITC. ITC will be the surviving corporation in the merger and will become privately held as a subsidiary of Fortis.

Q:
What will I receive if the merger is completed?

A:
Under the terms of the merger agreement, if the merger is completed, each share of ITC common stock (other than shares of ITC common stock owned by Fortis, ITC or any of their subsidiaries not held on behalf of third parties) will be automatically converted into the right to receive the merger consideration, consisting of (i) US\$22.57 in cash, without interest, and (ii) 0.7520 of a validly issued, fully paid and non-assessable Fortis common share. No fractional Fortis common shares will be issued in the merger, and you will receive cash in lieu of any fractional shares, without interest, rounded to the nearest cent, equal to (i) the fraction of a Fortis common share to

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which the holder would otherwise be entitled multiplied by (ii) the average of the volume weighted average price per Fortis common share on the TSX, on each of the five consecutive trading days ending with the second complete trading day immediately prior to the effective time of the merger.

Based on the closing price of Fortis common shares and the US dollar-to-Canadian dollar exchange rate on February 8, 2016, the last full trading day before the announcement of the merger agreement, the per share value of ITC common stock implied by the merger consideration was US\$44.90. Based on the closing price of Fortis common shares on May 13, 2016, the most recent practicable date prior to the date of this proxy statement/prospectus, the per share value of ITC common stock implied by the merger consideration was US\$46.19. The implied value of the merger consideration will fluctuate, however, as the market price of Fortis common shares and the exchange rate between US dollars and Canadian dollars fluctuates, because a portion of the merger consideration that is payable per share of ITC common stock is a fixed fraction of a Fortis common share, which is valued in Canadian dollars. As a result, the value of the merger consideration that ITC shareholders will receive upon the completion of the merger could be greater than, less than or the same as the value of the merger consideration on the date of this proxy statement/prospectus or at the time of the special meeting. Accordingly, ITC encourages you to obtain current stock price quotations for ITC common stock, Fortis common shares and the exchange rate between US dollars and Canadian dollars before deciding how to vote with respect to the approval of the merger agreement. ITC common stock trades on the NYSE under the symbol "ITC" and Fortis common shares trade on the TSX under the ticker symbol "FTS."

Q: When and where is the special meeting?

A: The special meeting of ITC shareholders will be held at 9:00 a.m., Eastern Time, on June 22, 2016, at ITC's corporate headquarters located at 27175 Energy Way, Novi, Michigan 48377.

Q: Who is entitled to vote at the special meeting?

A: Only holders of ITC common stock as of the record date, the close of business on May 13, 2016, are entitled to vote at the ITC special meeting and any adjournment or postponement thereof. As of the record date, there were 152,901,223 shares of ITC common stock outstanding. Each outstanding share of ITC common stock is entitled to one vote on each matter coming before the shareholders of ITC at the special meeting.

Q: Who may attend the special meeting?

A: If you are an ITC shareholder of record, you may attend the special meeting and vote in person the shares you hold directly in your name. If you choose to do that, you must present valid government-issued photo identification such as a driver's license or passport. If you want to vote in person at the special meeting and you hold ITC common stock in "street name" through a bank, broker or other nominee, you must present valid government-issued photo identification such as a driver's license or passport and a power of attorney or other proxy authority from your broker, bank or other nominee. Please also bring to the special meeting your account statement evidencing your beneficial ownership of ITC common stock as of the record date. Follow the instructions from your bank, broker or other nominee, or contact your bank, broker or other nominee to request a power of attorney or other proxy authority. If you vote in person at the special meeting, you will revoke any prior proxy you may have submitted.

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Q: What am I being asked to vote on?

A: You are being asked to vote on the following proposals:

to approve and adopt the merger agreement, pursuant to which Merger Sub will merge with and into ITC. ITC will be the surviving corporation in the merger and will become privately held as a subsidiary of Fortis;

to approve, on a non-binding, advisory basis, the compensation payments that will or may be paid by ITC to its named executive officers in connection with the merger; and

to approve the adjournment of the ITC special meeting, if necessary or appropriate, to solicit additional proxies if there are not sufficient votes at the time of the special meeting to approve and adopt the merger agreement.

The approval and adoption of the merger agreement by ITC shareholders is a condition to the obligations of Fortis and ITC to complete the merger. The approval, on a non-binding, advisory basis, of the compensation payments that will or may be paid by ITC to its named executive officers in connection with the merger is not a condition to the obligations of Fortis or ITC to complete the merger. The approval of the adjournment of the ITC special meeting, if necessary or appropriate, to solicit additional proxies if there are not sufficient votes to approve and adopt the merger agreement also is not a condition to the obligations of Fortis or ITC to complete the merger.

Q: What vote is required to approve each proposal?

A: The merger proposal requires the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of ITC common stock entitled to vote at the meeting. The proposal to approve, by non-binding advisory vote, the compensation payments that will or may be paid by ITC to its named executive officers in connection with the merger and the proposal to approve the adjournment of the ITC special meeting, if necessary or appropriate, to solicit additional proxies if there are not sufficient votes to approve the merger proposal each requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast, in person or by proxy, on such proposals at the special meeting.

Q: How does the ITC board of directors recommend that I vote?

A: The ITC board of directors determined that the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby, including the merger, are fair to, and in the best interests of, ITC and its shareholders, and resolved to approve and declare advisable the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby, including the merger.

The ITC board of directors recommends that you vote:

"FOR" the merger proposal;

"FOR" the named executive officer merger-related compensation proposal; and

"FOR" the adjournment proposal.

See the sections entitled "Proposal 1: The Merger ITC's Reasons for the Merger; Recommendation of the ITC Board of Directors," "Proposal 2: Advisory Vote Regarding Merger-Related Compensation for ITC's Named Executive Officers" and "Proposal 3: Adjournment of the ITC Special Meeting" beginning on pages 69, 138 and 139, respectively, of this proxy statement/prospectus.

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Q: If my shares of ITC common stock are represented by physical stock certificates, should I send my stock certificates now?

A: No. After the merger is completed, you will receive a transmittal form with instructions for the surrender of your ITC common stock certificates. *Please do not send your stock certificates with your proxy card.*

Q: How do I vote my shares?

A: If you are a shareholder of record, you may vote by:

- (1) **Telephone**, by using the toll-free number 1-800-652-VOTE (8683), or by following the instructions on your proxy card. If you vote by telephone, do not mail in your proxy card.
- (2) **Internet**, by going to the voting site at www.investorvote.com/ITC and following the instructions outlined on the secured website using certain information provided on your proxy card or voting instruction form. If you vote using the Internet, do not mail in your proxy card.
- (3) **Written Proxy**, if you received your proxy materials by mail, you may submit your written proxy by completing the proxy card enclosed with those materials and signing, dating and returning your proxy card by mail in the enclosed return envelope, which requires no additional postage if mailed in the United States.
- (4) **Attending the Special Meeting**, and voting in person if you are an ITC shareholder of record or if you are a beneficial owner and have a legal proxy from the ITC shareholder of record.

If your shares are held in "street name" by a broker, bank or other nominee, you should have received a voting instruction form from your broker, bank or other nominee and you should follow the instructions given by that institution. If you are a "street name" owner and have a legal proxy from the shareholder of record, you may vote in person at the special meeting.

Q: What is a proxy?

A: A proxy is your legal designation of another person, referred to as a "proxy," to vote your shares of ITC common stock. The written document describing the matters to be considered and voted on at the special meeting is called a "proxy statement." The document used to designate a proxy to vote your shares of ITC common stock is called a "proxy card."

Q: If I am not going to attend the special meeting, should I return my proxy card or otherwise vote my shares?

A: Yes. Completing, signing, dating and returning the proxy card by mail or submitting a proxy by calling the toll-free number shown on the proxy card or submitting a proxy by visiting the website shown on the proxy card ensures that your shares will be represented and voted at the special meeting, even if you otherwise do not attend.

Q: If my shares are held in "street name" by my broker, bank or other nominee, will the broker, bank or other nominee vote my shares for me?

A: A broker, bank or other nominee will vote your shares only if you provide instructions to the broker, bank or other nominee on how to vote. You should follow the directions provided by your broker, bank or other nominee regarding how to instruct the broker, bank or other nominee to vote your shares. Your failure to provide voting instructions to your broker, bank or other nominee on how to vote

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shares you hold in "street name" will have the effect of a vote "AGAINST" the approval of the merger proposal. Failure to provide voting instructions on the proposal to approve the named executive officer merger-related compensation proposal and the adjournment proposal

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will mean that your shares will not be voted on these matters but will have no effect on the voting result.

Q:
Can I change my vote?

A:
Yes. If you are a record holder and have properly completed and submitted your proxy card or proxy by telephone or Internet, you can change your vote in any of the following ways:

by sending a written notice to the ITC Corporate Secretary that is received prior to the special meeting stating that you revoke your proxy;

by properly completing, signing and dating a new proxy card bearing a later date and properly submitting it so that it is received prior to the special meeting;

by visiting the website or calling the toll-free number shown on the proxy card and voting again, which is equivalent to submitting a new proxy; or

by attending the special meeting in person and voting your shares.

Simply attending the special meeting will not revoke a proxy.

If your shares are held in "street name" by your broker, bank or other nominee and you have directed such broker, bank or other nominee to vote your shares, you should instruct such broker, bank or other nominee to change your vote.

Q:
What if I do not vote?

A:
If you fail to submit your proxy, vote your shares or instruct your broker, bank or other nominee how to vote, that failure will have the same effect as a vote "AGAINST" the merger proposal, assuming a quorum is present at the special meeting, but will have no effect on the other proposals.

If you submit your proxy card but do not indicate how you want to vote on a particular proposal, your proxy will be counted as a vote "FOR" that proposal.

Q:
What should I do now?

A:
After carefully reading and considering the information contained in this proxy statement/prospectus, you should submit a proxy by mail, via the Internet or by telephone to vote your shares as soon as possible so that your shares will be represented and voted at the special meeting. You should follow the instructions set forth on the enclosed proxy card or on the voting instruction form provided by the record holder if your shares are held in the name of a broker or other nominee.

Q:
What constitutes a quorum?

A:
A quorum is the number of shares that must be present, in person or by proxy, in order for business to be transacted at a shareholder meeting of ITC. The required quorum for the special meeting is a majority of the shares outstanding and entitled to vote as of the record date. All shares represented at the special meeting in person or by proxy (including those voted by telephone or Internet) will be counted toward the quorum. Shares held by ITC shareholders who mark their proxy card "ABSTAIN," vote "ABSTAIN" by telephone or Internet, instruct their broker, bank or other nominee to vote shares held in "street name" to "ABSTAIN" or appear at the special

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meeting without otherwise voting their shares will be treated as shares represented at the meeting for purposes of determining the presence of a quorum. Shares held by ITC shareholders who do not attend the special meeting and do not submit a proxy, vote by telephone

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or Internet or give voting instructions with respect to their shares will not be treated as represented at the meeting for purposes of determining a quorum.

Q:
Is my vote important?

A: Yes, your vote is very important. The merger cannot be completed without the approval and the adoption of the merger proposal by ITC shareholders. The ITC board of directors recommends that you vote "FOR" the approval and adoption of the merger proposal.

Q:
What happens if I transfer my shares of ITC common stock before the special meeting?

A: The record date is earlier than the date of the special meeting and the date that the merger is expected to be completed. If you transfer your shares of ITC common stock after the record date but before the special meeting, you will retain your right to vote at the special meeting. However, if you are an ITC shareholder, you will have transferred the right to receive the merger consideration in the merger. In order to receive the merger consideration, you must hold your shares of ITC common stock through the effective time of the merger.

Q:
What if I receive more than one set of voting materials?

A: You may receive more than one set of voting materials, including multiple copies of this proxy statement/prospectus, the proxy card or the voting instruction form. This can occur if you hold your shares in more than one brokerage account, if you hold shares directly as a holder of record and also in "street name," or otherwise through another holder of record, and in certain other circumstances. If you receive more than one set of voting materials, please vote or return each set separately in order to ensure that all of your shares are voted.

Q:
How do I obtain the voting results from the special meeting?

A: Preliminary voting results will be announced at the ITC special meeting and will be set forth in a press release that ITC intends to issue after the special meeting. The press release will be available on the ITC website at www.itc-holdings.com. Final voting results for the special meeting are expected to be published in a Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC by ITC within four business days after the special meeting. A copy of the Current Report on Form 8-K will be available after filing with the SEC on the ITC website and the SEC website.

Q:
What will happen if all of the proposals to be considered at the special meeting are not approved?

A: As a condition to the completion of the merger, ITC shareholders must approve and adopt the merger proposal.

The completion of the merger is not conditioned or dependent upon the approval of the named executive officer merger-related compensation proposal or the adjournment proposal.

Q:
Why am I being asked to approve, on a non-binding, advisory basis, the compensation payments that will or may be paid by ITC to its named executive officers in connection with the merger?

A: The SEC has adopted rules that require ITC to seek a non-binding, advisory vote on the compensation payments that will or may be paid by ITC to its named executive officers in connection with the merger.

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Q: What happens if the named executive officer merger-related compensation proposal is not approved?

A: Approval of this proposal is not a condition to the completion of the merger, and as an advisory vote, the result will not be binding on ITC, the ITC board of directors or Fortis. Further, the underlying plans and arrangements are contractual in nature and not, by their terms, subject to shareholder approval. Accordingly, regardless of the outcome of the advisory vote, if the merger is consummated, ITC's named executive officers will be eligible to receive the compensation that is based on or otherwise relates to the merger in accordance with the terms and conditions applicable to those payments.

Q: How will ITC's directors and executive officers vote on the proposal to approve and adopt the merger agreement and the merger?

A: The directors and officers of ITC have informed ITC that as of the date of this proxy statement/prospectus, they intend to vote their shares in favor of each of the proposals to come before the shareholders of ITC at the special meeting.

As of the record date for the special meeting, the directors and executive officers of ITC owned, in the aggregate, 2,631,197 shares of ITC common stock, representing 1.7% of the issued and outstanding ITC common stock entitled to vote at the special meeting.

Q: Do any of ITC's directors or officers have interests in the merger that may differ from or be in addition to my interests as a shareholder?

A: Yes. In considering the recommendation of the ITC board of directors with respect to the merger proposal, you should be aware that ITC's directors and executive officers may have interests in the merger that are different from, or in addition to, the interests of ITC shareholders. These interests may create potential conflicts of interest. The ITC board of directors was aware of those interests and considered them, among other matters, in approving the merger agreement, the merger, and the other transactions contemplated by the merger agreement. See the section entitled "Proposal 1: The Merger Financial Interests of Certain ITC Directors and Executive Officers in the Merger" beginning on page 109 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

Q: Is the obligation of each of Fortis and ITC to complete the merger subject to any conditions?

A: Yes. Consummation of the merger is subject to (i) the approval of the merger agreement by an affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of all of the outstanding shares of ITC common stock entitled to vote at the special meeting, (ii) the absence of any law, injunction or other order that prohibits the consummation of the merger, (iii) the receipt of certain required regulatory approvals, including approval of the U.S. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, or FERC, and necessary state approvals, (iv) the expiration or early termination of the applicable waiting period under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976, as amended, or the HSR Act, (v) approval by the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States, or CFIUS, (vi) the absence of a material adverse effect on either ITC or Fortis, (vii) the approval by the shareholders of Fortis required by the rules of the TSX for the issuance of Fortis common shares, which was obtained on May 5, 2016, (viii) the approval for listing on the NYSE and the TSX of the Fortis common shares to be issued to ITC shareholders (subject to official notice of issuance), (ix) the registration statement of which this proxy statement/prospectus forms a part having been declared effective by the SEC, (x) the delivery to Fortis of certain customary financial statements required in connection with the financing of the merger and (xi) other customary closing conditions, including the accuracy of each party's representations and warranties, and each party's compliance with its covenants and agreements contained in the merger agreement (subject in the case of this

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clause (xi) to certain materiality qualifiers). For a discussion of the conditions to the completion of the merger, see the section entitled "The Merger Agreement Conditions That Must Be Satisfied or Waived for the Merger to Occur" beginning on page 164 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

Q:
How will the merger be financed?

A:
The financing of the merger has been structured to allow Fortis to maintain an investment-grade credit rating and is consistent with Fortis' existing capital structure. Financing for the cash portion of the merger consideration will be achieved primarily through the issuance of approximately US\$2 billion of Fortis debt and the indirect sale of 19.9% of the equity securities of ITC to Finn Investment Pte Ltd, or the minority investor, a holding company that is an affiliate of GIC Pte Ltd, or GIC, a sovereign wealth fund of the Government of Singapore, which sale will be effected contemporaneously with the closing of the merger. We refer to such sale as the minority investment in this proxy statement/prospectus. See the section entitled "Proposal 1: The Merger Financing for the Merger The Minority Investment" beginning on page 119 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

Q:
Is the completion of the merger subject to a financing condition?

A:
No. The receipt of financing by Fortis is not a condition to the completion of the merger and, accordingly, Fortis will be required to complete the merger (assuming that all of the conditions to its obligations to complete the merger under the merger agreement are satisfied or waived), whether or not debt financing or other financing is available at all or on acceptable terms. Fortis has US\$3.7 billion in committed bridge financing in place which, if required, would allow Fortis to pay the entire cash consideration for the merger.

Q:
Will the Fortis common shares to be issued to me at the time of the completion of the merger be traded on an exchange?

A:
Yes. It is a condition to the closing of the merger that the Fortis common shares to be issued to ITC shareholders in the merger be approved for listing on the NYSE and the TSX, subject to official notice of issuance.

Q:
If I sell my shares of ITC common stock shortly before the completion of the merger, will I still be entitled to receive the merger consideration?

A:
No. In order to receive the merger consideration, you must hold your shares of ITC common stock through the effective time of the merger.

Q:
Do you expect the merger to be taxable to me?

A:
The exchange of ITC common stock for the merger consideration will be a taxable transaction for U.S. federal income tax purposes and may also be taxable under state, local and/or other tax laws. You should read the sections entitled "Proposal 1: The Merger Certain United States Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Merger" and "Proposal 1: The Merger Certain Canadian Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Merger" beginning on pages 127 and 133, respectively, of this proxy statement/prospectus and consult your tax advisors regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the merger to you in your particular circumstances, as well as tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, local or non-U.S. taxing jurisdiction.

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Q:
Are there risks associated with the merger?

A:
Yes, there are important risks involved. Before making any decision on whether and how to vote, ITC urges you to read carefully and in its entirety, the section entitled "Risk Factors" beginning on page 18 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

Q:
Does ITC have to pay anything to Fortis if the merger agreement is not approved and adopted by the ITC shareholders or if the merger agreement is otherwise terminated?

A:
If the merger agreement is terminated under specified circumstances, ITC may be required to pay Fortis a termination fee of US\$245 million. However, the failure to obtain approval by ITC shareholders of the merger proposal does not trigger ITC's payment of the termination fee to Fortis except under certain circumstances involving a pending competing bid. For a discussion of the circumstances under which the termination fee is payable by ITC to Fortis, see the section entitled "The Merger Agreement Termination of the Merger Agreement" beginning on page 165 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

Q:
Do I have appraisal or dissenter's rights for my ITC shares in connection with the merger?

A:
No, ITC shareholders do not have appraisal or dissenter's rights under the Michigan Business Corporation Act, or the MBCA, in connection with any of the proposals being presented to them.

Q:
When will the merger be completed?

A:
Fortis and ITC are working to complete the merger as quickly as possible. In addition to regulatory approvals, and assuming that the merger proposal is approved by the ITC shareholders at the special meeting, other important conditions to the closing of the merger exist. Assuming the satisfaction of all necessary closing conditions, the parties to the merger agreement expect to complete the merger by late 2016. The merger agreement contains an end date of February 9, 2017 for the closing of the merger, which may be extended by six months by either ITC or Fortis in certain circumstances. For a discussion of the conditions to the completion of the merger, see the sections entitled "Proposal 1: The Merger Regulatory Approvals Required for the Merger" and "The Merger Agreement Conditions That Must Be Satisfied or Waived for the Merger to Occur" beginning on pages 122 and 164, respectively, of this proxy statement/prospectus.

Q:
What happens if the merger is not completed?

A:
If the merger is not completed for any reason, you will not receive any consideration for your shares of ITC common stock, and ITC will remain an independent public company with ITC common stock being traded on the NYSE.

Q:
Who can answer my questions?

A:
If you are an ITC shareholder and you have any questions about the merger or you would like to request additional documents, including copies of this proxy statement/prospectus, please contact ITC's proxy solicitor:

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New York, New York 10104
Call Toll-Free (800) 509-0917
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Q: Where can I find more information about Fortis, ITC and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement?

A: You can find out more information about Fortis, ITC and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement by reading this proxy statement/prospectus and, with respect to Fortis and ITC, from various sources described in the section entitled "Where You Can Find Additional Information" beginning on page 318 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

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SUMMARY

This summary highlights information contained elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus. Fortis and ITC urge you to read carefully the remainder of this proxy statement/prospectus, including the attached annexes, the documents incorporated by reference into this proxy statement/prospectus and the other documents to which Fortis and ITC have referred you because this section does not provide all of the information that might be important to you with respect to the merger and the related matters being considered and voted on by the ITC shareholders at the ITC special meeting. See also the section entitled "Where You Can Find Additional Information" on page 318. Fortis and ITC have included page references to direct you to a more complete description of the topics presented in this summary.

Information about the Companies (page 140)

Fortis Inc.

*Fortis Place, Suite 1100
5 Springdale Street
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador
Canada, A1E 0E4
(709) 737-2800*

Fortis is organized under the laws of the province of Newfoundland and Labrador, Canada. Fortis is an electric and gas utility holding company, serving more than three million customers across Canada, the United States and the Caribbean. Its regulated holdings include electric utilities in five Canadian provinces, two U.S. states and three Caribbean countries and natural gas utilities in the province of British Columbia and the states of Arizona and New York. Fortis also owns long-term contracted hydroelectric generation assets in British Columbia and Belize. The U.S. operations of Fortis are conducted through FortisUS, an indirect subsidiary of Fortis and a Delaware corporation, through its primary subsidiaries, UNS Energy Corporation, an Arizona corporation, through its primary subsidiaries, Tucson Electric Power Company, or TEP, UNS Electric, Inc., or UNS Electric, and UNS Gas, Inc., or UNS Gas, and CH Energy Group, Inc., or CH Energy Group, a New York corporation, through its primary subsidiary, Central Hudson Gas & Electric Corporation, or Central Hudson. Additionally, FortisUS holds Investment Holdings, and Element Acquisition Sub Inc., or Merger Sub, each of which is a subsidiary newly formed in Michigan for the sole purpose of completing the merger and the financing thereof. See " Element Acquisition Sub Inc."

Fortis' common shares trade under the symbol "FTS" on the TSX. Fortis' common shares have been authorized for listing on the NYSE under the symbol "FTS." Fortis is headquartered in St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador, Canada, where its senior management maintains offices and is responsible for overall executive, financial and planning functions. For additional information about Fortis, see the section entitled "Additional Information about Fortis" beginning on page 232 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

Element Acquisition Sub Inc.

*30600 Telegraph Road
Bingham Farms, Michigan 48025
(709) 737-2800*

Merger Sub is a Michigan corporation and an indirect subsidiary of Fortis that was formed solely in contemplation of the merger, has not commenced any operations except those relating to the completion of the minority investment, has only nominal assets and has no liabilities or contingent liabilities, except as described in this proxy statement/prospectus, nor any outstanding commitments other than as set forth in the merger agreement and those relating to the minority investment. Merger

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Sub has not incurred any obligations, engaged in any business activities or entered into any agreements or arrangements with any third parties other than the merger agreement and the subscription agreement dated April 20, 2016, with the minority investor providing for the minority investment. See the section entitled "Proposal 1: The Merger Financing for the Merger The Minority Investment" beginning on page 119 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

ITC Holdings Corp.

27175 Energy Way
Novi, Michigan 48377
(248) 964-3000

ITC's business consists primarily of the electric transmission operations of ITC's regulated operating subsidiaries, which include International Transmission Company, Michigan Electric Transmission Company, LLC, or METC, ITC Midwest LLC, or ITC Midwest, and ITC Great Plains, LLC, or ITC Great Plains. In 2002, ITC was incorporated in the state of Michigan for the purpose of acquiring International Transmission Company. International Transmission Company was originally formed in 2001 as a subsidiary of The Detroit Edison Company, an electric utility subsidiary of DTE Energy Company, and was acquired in 2003 by ITC. METC was originally formed in 2001 as a subsidiary of Consumers Energy Company, an electric and gas utility subsidiary of CMS Energy Corporation, and was acquired in 2006 by ITC. ITC Midwest LLC was formed in 2007 by ITC to acquire the transmission assets of Interstate Power and Light Company in December 2007. ITC Great Plains was formed in 2006 by ITC and became a FERC jurisdictional entity in 2009. ITC owns and operates high-voltage systems in Michigan's Lower Peninsula and portions of Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma that transmit electricity from generating stations to local distribution facilities connected to ITC's systems.

ITC's business strategy is to own, operate, maintain and invest in transmission infrastructure in order to enhance system integrity and reliability, reduce transmission constraints and allow new generating resources to interconnect to ITC's transmission systems. ITC is pursuing development projects not within its existing systems, which are also intended to improve overall grid reliability, reduce transmission constraints and facilitate interconnections of new generating resources, as well as enhance competitive wholesale electricity markets.

As electric transmission utilities with rates regulated by FERC, ITC's regulated operating subsidiaries earn revenues through tariff rates charged for the use of their electric transmission systems by ITC's customers, which include investor-owned utilities, municipalities, cooperatives, power marketers and alternative energy suppliers. As independent transmission companies, ITC's regulated operating subsidiaries are subject to rate regulation only by FERC.

In February 2015, ITC announced an internal reorganization and executive changes to support ITC's core business focus and increase dedicated resources for grid development activities.

ITC's common stock is listed on the NYSE under the symbol "ITC." ITC's principal executive offices are located at 27175 Energy Way, Novi, Michigan 48377, its telephone number is (248) 964-3000 and its website is www.itc-holdings.com. The information contained in, or that can be accessed through, ITC's website is not intended to be incorporated into this proxy statement/prospectus. For additional information about ITC, see the section entitled "Where You Can Find Additional Information" beginning on page 318 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

Risk Factors (page 18)

You should read and carefully consider the risk factors set forth in the section entitled "Risk Factors" beginning on page 18 of this proxy statement/prospectus. You also should read and carefully

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consider the risk factors of ITC contained in the documents that are incorporated by reference into this proxy statement/prospectus.

The Merger and the Merger Agreement (page 142)

Fortis and ITC agreed to the acquisition of ITC by Fortis under the terms of the merger agreement, which is described in this proxy statement/prospectus. Pursuant to the merger agreement, Merger Sub will merge with and into ITC, with ITC continuing as the surviving corporation and a subsidiary of FortisUS. In connection with the minority investment, on April 20, 2016, FortisUS assigned its rights, interests, duties and obligations under the merger agreement to Investment Holdings; provided that FortisUS remains liable for its duties and obligations under the merger agreement which we refer to as the assignment.

Merger Consideration (page 143)

Upon the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in the merger agreement, each share of ITC common stock issued and outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the merger (other than shares of ITC common stock held by Fortis, Investment Holdings, Merger Sub or any of Fortis' direct or indirect wholly-owned subsidiaries or ITC or its wholly-owned subsidiaries and ITC restricted stock awards) will be converted into the right to receive (i) US\$22.57 in cash (without interest), or the cash consideration, and (ii) 0.7520 of a Fortis common share, or the stock consideration, together with the cash consideration, the merger consideration. For a full description of the treatment of ITC stock options, restricted stock and other equity-based awards, see the sections entitled "The Merger Agreement Treatment of ITC Stock Options and Other Equity-Based Awards" and "The Merger Agreement Merger Consideration" beginning on pages 145 and 143, respectively, of this proxy statement/prospectus.

ITC Board of Directors' Recommendation (page 156)

After careful evaluation of the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby and after consultation with its advisors, at a special meeting of the ITC board of directors, the members of the ITC board of directors that were present unanimously (i) determined that the merger agreement was in the best interests of ITC and its shareholders and declared it advisable to enter into the merger agreement, (ii) approved the execution, delivery and performance of the merger agreement and the consummation of the merger contemplated thereby, on the terms and conditions set forth in the merger agreement, and (iii) resolved to recommend approval of the merger agreement by ITC's shareholders.

The ITC board of directors recommends that ITC shareholders vote "**FOR**" the merger proposal, "**FOR**" the named executive officer merger-related compensation proposal and "**FOR**" the adjournment proposal. For the factors considered by the ITC board of directors in reaching this decision, see "Proposal 1: The Merger ITC's Reasons for the Merger; Recommendation of the ITC Board of Directors" beginning on page 69 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

Comparative Per Share Market Price Information (page 187)

The following table presents the closing price per share of Fortis common shares on the TSX and of ITC common stock on the NYSE on (a) February 8, 2016, the last full trading day prior to the public announcement of the signing of the merger agreement, and (b) May 13, 2016, the last practicable trading day prior to the mailing of this proxy statement/prospectus. This table also shows the implied value of the merger consideration payable for each share of ITC common stock, which was calculated by adding the closing price of Fortis common shares on those dates (converted to US dollars

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based on the Canadian dollar-to-US dollar closing exchange rate on the applicable date) and the cash consideration of US\$22.57.

Date	Fortis common shares TSX (C\$)	ITC common stock NYSE (US\$)	Implied per share value of merger consideration (US\$)
February 8, 2016	\$ 41.38	\$ 39.38	\$ 44.90
May 13, 2016	\$ 40.63	\$ 44.25	\$ 46.19

Opinions of ITC's Financial Advisors (page 75)

ITC retained Barclays Capital Inc., or Barclays, and Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC, or Morgan Stanley, as financial advisors, and the ITC board of directors retained Lazard Frères & Co., or Lazard, as its financial advisor, in connection with the merger. In connection with this engagement, the ITC board of directors requested that ITC's financial advisors evaluate the fairness, from a financial point of view, to the holders of shares of ITC common stock (other than, in the case of Lazard's opinion, to ITC (as the holder of treasury shares), any of the wholly-owned subsidiaries of ITC or Fortis, Merger Sub or any of their respective wholly-owned subsidiaries, which we refer to, collectively, as excluded holders in this proxy statement/prospectus) of the merger consideration to be paid to such holders pursuant to the merger agreement.

Opinion of Lazard

In connection with the merger, Lazard rendered to the ITC board of directors its oral opinion on February 8, 2016 (which was subsequently confirmed by delivery of a written opinion dated February 9, 2016) that, as of such date and based upon and subject to the qualifications, limitations and assumptions stated in its opinion, from a financial point of view, the merger consideration to be offered to the shareholders of ITC (other than excluded holders) in the merger is fair to such shareholders. **The full text of Lazard's written opinion, which is attached as Annex B to this proxy statement/prospectus, sets forth, among other things, the assumptions made, procedures followed and factors considered in rendering its opinion. You are encouraged to read the opinion carefully and in its entirety.**

Lazard's opinion was provided for the benefit of the ITC board of directors (in its capacity as such) in connection with, and for the purpose of, its evaluation of the merger consideration to be offered to the shareholders of ITC (other than excluded holders), from a financial point of view, and did not address any other aspect of the merger. Lazard expressed no opinion on, and its opinion does not in any manner address, the fairness of the amount or the nature of any compensation to any officers, directors or employees of ITC or Fortis, or any class of such persons, relative to the merger consideration to be offered to ITC shareholders in the merger. Lazard's opinion did not address the relative merits of the merger as compared to any other transaction or business strategy in which ITC might engage or the merits of the underlying decision by ITC to engage in the merger. The opinion does not constitute a recommendation to any shareholder as to how such shareholder should vote with respect to the merger or any other matter.

As compensation for its services in connection with the merger, certain fees became payable by ITC to Lazard upon the delivery of Lazard's opinion. In addition, ITC may, in the discretion of the ITC board of directors, pay Lazard an additional amount up to a previously agreed limit. For additional details on the fees payable to Lazard in connection with the merger, see the section entitled "Proposal 1: The Merger - Opinions of ITC's Financial Advisors" beginning on page 75 of this proxy statement/prospectus. In addition, ITC has agreed to reimburse Lazard for certain expenses incurred in connection with the merger and to indemnify Lazard for certain liabilities that may arise out of its engagement by ITC and the rendering of Lazard's opinion.

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Opinion of Barclays

In connection with the merger, Barclays rendered to the ITC board of directors its oral opinion on February 8, 2016 (which was subsequently confirmed by delivery of a written opinion dated such date) that, as of such date and based upon and subject to the qualifications, limitations and assumptions stated in its opinion, from a financial point of view, the merger consideration to be offered to the shareholders of ITC in the merger is fair to such shareholders. **The full text of Barclays' written opinion, which is attached as Annex C to this proxy statement/prospectus, sets forth, among other things, the assumptions made, procedures followed and factors considered in rendering its opinion. You are encouraged to read the opinion carefully and in its entirety.**

Barclays' opinion was provided for the benefit of the ITC board of directors (in its capacity as such) in connection with, and for the purpose of, its evaluation of the merger consideration to be offered to the shareholders of ITC, from a financial point of view, and did not address any other aspect of the merger. Barclays was not requested to address, and its opinion does not in any manner address, the likelihood of consummation of the merger, ITC's underlying business decision to proceed with or effect the merger, or the relative merits of the merger as compared to any other transaction or business strategy in which ITC might engage. In addition, Barclays expressed no opinion on, and its opinion does not in any manner address, the fairness of the amount or the nature of any compensation to any officers, directors or employees of ITC or Fortis, or any class of such persons, relative to the merger consideration to be offered to ITC shareholders in the merger. The opinion does not constitute a recommendation to any shareholder as to how such shareholder should vote with respect to the merger or any other matter.

As compensation for its services in connection with the merger, certain fees became payable by ITC to Barclays upon the delivery of Barclays' opinion, and the remainder of such fees will become payable by ITC to Barclays, in each case as described in the section entitled "Proposal 1: The Merger Opinions of ITC's Financial Advisors" beginning on page 75 of this proxy statement/prospectus. In addition, ITC has agreed to reimburse Barclays for its reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with the merger and to indemnify Barclays for certain liabilities that may arise out of its engagement by ITC and the rendering of Barclays' opinion.

Opinion of Morgan Stanley

In connection with the merger, on February 8, 2016, Morgan Stanley rendered its oral opinion, which was subsequently confirmed in writing, to the ITC board of directors that, as of that date, and based upon and subject to the assumptions made, procedures followed, matters considered and qualifications and limitations on the scope of review undertaken by Morgan Stanley as set forth in its opinion, the merger consideration to be received by the holders of ITC common stock pursuant to the merger agreement was fair, from a financial point of view, to such holders of shares of ITC common stock. **The full text of Morgan Stanley's written opinion, which is attached as Annex D to this proxy statement/prospectus, sets forth, among other things, the assumptions made, procedures followed, matters considered and qualifications and limitations on the scope of review undertaken by Morgan Stanley in rendering its opinion. The foregoing summary of Morgan Stanley's opinion is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of the opinion. You are encouraged to read the opinion carefully and in its entirety.**

Morgan Stanley's opinion was provided for the benefit of the ITC board of directors (in its capacity as such), and addressed only the fairness, from a financial point of view, of the merger consideration to be received by the holders of ITC common stock pursuant to the merger agreement as of the date of the opinion and did not address any other aspects or implications of the merger. Morgan Stanley was not requested to opine as to, and its opinion does not in any manner address, the underlying business decision of ITC to proceed with or effect the merger or the likelihood of

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consummation of the merger, nor does it address the relative merits of the merger as compared to any other alternative business transaction, or other alternatives, or whether or not such alternatives could be achieved or are available. Morgan Stanley's opinion was not intended to, and does not, express an opinion or a recommendation as to how the shareholders of ITC should vote at the special meeting or any adjournment thereof.

As compensation for its services in connection with the merger, certain fees became payable by ITC to Morgan Stanley upon execution of the merger agreement, and the remainder of such fees will become payable by ITC to Morgan Stanley, in each case as described in the section entitled "Proposal 1: The Merger Opinions of ITC's Financial Advisors" beginning on page 75 of this proxy statement/prospectus. In addition, ITC has agreed to reimburse Morgan Stanley for its reasonable fees and expenses incurred in connection with the merger and to indemnify Morgan Stanley for certain liabilities that may arise out of its engagement by ITC and the rendering of Morgan Stanley's opinion.

The ITC Special Meeting (page 47)

General

The ITC special meeting will be held on June 22, 2016, at 9:00 a.m., Eastern Time, at ITC's corporate headquarters located at 27175 Energy Way, Novi, Michigan 48377. At the ITC special meeting, ITC shareholders will be asked to consider and vote upon:

- (1) a proposal to approve and adopt the merger agreement;
- (2) a proposal to approve, on a non-binding, advisory basis, the compensation payments that will or may be paid by ITC to its named executive officers in connection with the merger contemplated by the merger agreement; and
- (3) a proposal to adjourn the special meeting, if necessary or appropriate, to solicit additional proxies if there are not sufficient votes at the time of the special meeting to approve the merger proposal.

Record Date and Outstanding Shares

The ITC board of directors has fixed the close of business on May 13, 2016, or the record date, as the record date for the special meeting. Only ITC shareholders of record on the record date are entitled to notice of, and to vote at, the special meeting or any adjournment of the special meeting.

As of the close of business on the record date, there were approximately 152,901,223 shares of ITC common stock outstanding and entitled to vote at the special meeting, held by approximately 804 holders of record.

Quorum

The required quorum for the special meeting is a majority of the shares outstanding and entitled to vote as of the record date. There must be a quorum present for the meeting to be held. All shares represented at the special meeting in person or by proxy (including those voted by telephone or the Internet) will be counted toward the quorum. Abstentions and broker non-votes will be counted as present in determining the existence of a quorum.

Required Vote

Merger Proposal. The affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of ITC common stock entitled to vote at the special meeting is required to approve the merger proposal.

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Named Executive Officer Merger-Related Compensation Proposal. The affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast, in person or by proxy, at the special meeting by holders of shares of ITC common stock is required to approve, on a non-binding, advisory basis, the named executive officer merger-related compensation proposal.

Adjournment Proposal. The affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast, in person or by proxy, at the special meeting by holders of shares of ITC common stock is required to approve the adjournment proposal.

Voting by ITC's Directors and Executive Officers

As of the record date, directors and executive officers of ITC and their affiliates were entitled to vote 2,631,197 shares of ITC common stock, or approximately 1.7% of the shares of ITC common stock issued and outstanding on that date. ITC's directors and executive officers have informed ITC that they intend to vote their shares in favor of the merger proposal and the other proposals to be considered at the special meeting, although none of ITC's directors and executive officers is obligated to do so.

The Fortis Special Meeting and Shareholder Approval (page 118)

TSX rules require shareholder approval to be obtained if the number of common shares issued or issuable in payment of the purchase price for an acquisition exceeds 25% of the number of common shares of the listed issuer which are outstanding on a pre-acquisition, non-diluted basis. There were approximately 152.7 million shares of ITC common stock outstanding as of February 8, 2016 and, pursuant to the terms of the merger agreement, which restricts stock issuances by ITC (subject to certain exceptions), less than 155.6 million shares of ITC common stock are expected to be outstanding at the effective time of the merger. Accordingly, if the merger is completed, up to 117 million Fortis common shares would be issued as partial payment of the purchase price for the merger, representing approximately 41.5% of the current issued and outstanding Fortis common shares. The actual number of Fortis common shares to be issued pursuant to the merger agreement will be determined at completion of the merger based on the exchange ratio and the number of shares of ITC common stock outstanding at such time. Accordingly, Fortis shareholders were required to approve the issuance of common shares to the holders of ITC common stock in connection with the merger by an ordinary resolution. Fortis obtained the required shareholder approval at an annual and special meeting of shareholders held on May 5, 2016.

Financing for the Merger (page 118)

The cash portion of the merger consideration and the merger-related expenses are expected to be financed at closing from: (i) the issuance of approximately US\$2.0 billion of Fortis debt, (ii) a combination of one or more offerings of equity securities, equity-linked securities, first preference shares, second preference shares and/or hybrid debt-equity securities to be completed by Fortis on or prior to the closing of the merger (we refer to (i) and (ii), collectively, as the prospective offerings in this proxy statement/prospectus), (iii) the sale of 19.9% of ITC to the minority investor pursuant to the minority investment (as described in more detail in the section entitled "Proposal 1: The Merger Financing for the Merger The Minority Investment" beginning on page 119 of this proxy statement/prospectus) and (iv) to the extent necessary, borrowings under the Merger Credit Facilities (as defined in the section entitled "Proposal 1: The Merger Financing for the Merger Merger Credit Facilities" beginning on page 120 of this proxy statement/prospectus). The debt securities are expected to be denominated primarily in US dollars in order to provide a natural currency hedge for Fortis' US dollar earnings.

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Listing of Fortis Common Shares (page 109)

The completion of the merger is conditioned upon the approval for listing of Fortis common shares issuable pursuant to the merger agreement on the TSX and the NYSE at or prior to the effective time, subject to official notice of issuance.

Delisting and Deregistration of ITC Common Stock (page 109)

As promptly as practicable following the completion of the merger, the ITC common stock currently listed on the NYSE will cease to be listed on the NYSE and will be deregistered under the U.S. Exchange Act.

Certain United States Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Merger (page 127)

The merger will be a taxable transaction for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Accordingly, a U.S. Holder (as defined in the section entitled "Proposal 1: The Merger Certain United States Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Merger" beginning on page 127 of this proxy statement/prospectus) of ITC common stock will recognize a gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference, if any, between (i) the sum of the fair market value of the Fortis common shares (as of the effective time of the merger) and the cash received by the U.S. Holder in the merger, and (ii) the U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis in the shares of ITC common stock surrendered in the merger.

A U.S. Holder's gain or loss on the disposition of ITC common stock generally will be a capital gain or loss. Capital gains of non-corporate U.S. Holders (including individuals) may be eligible for preferential U.S. federal income tax rates applicable to long-term capital gains if the U.S. Holder has held its ITC common stock for more than one year as of the effective time of the merger. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations.

A Non-U.S. Holder (as defined in the section entitled "Proposal 1: The Merger Certain United States Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Merger" beginning on page 127 of this proxy statement/prospectus) generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax with respect to the exchange of shares of ITC common stock for cash and Fortis common shares in the merger unless such Non-U.S. Holder (i) has certain connections to the United States or (ii) in certain circumstances, such Non-U.S. Holder owns (or is treated as owning) more than 5% of ITC common stock during a specified time period.

The foregoing is a brief summary of U.S. federal income tax consequences only and is qualified by the more detailed general description of U.S. federal income tax consequences in the section entitled "Proposal 1: The Merger Certain United States Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Merger" beginning on page 127 of this proxy statement/prospectus. The U.S. federal income tax consequences of the merger to a holder of ITC common stock will depend on such holder's own tax situation. ITC stockholders are urged to consult their own tax and legal advisors to determine the particular tax consequences to them of the merger.

Certain Canadian Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Merger (page 133)

An ITC stockholder who is resident in Canada for the purposes of the Income Tax Act (Canada), or the Canadian Tax Act, and holds ITC common stock as capital property will realize a capital gain (or capital loss) on the merger equal to the amount by which the sum of the cash and the fair market value, at the time of the merger, of the Fortis common shares received in exchange for such stockholder's ITC common stock, net of any reasonable costs of disposition, exceeds (or is less than) the aggregate adjusted cost base to such stockholder of such ITC common stock.

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Generally, an ITC stockholder who is not resident in Canada for purposes of the Canadian Tax Act will not be subject to tax under the Canadian Tax Act in respect of any capital gain realized on the exchange of ITC common stock for the merger consideration.

The foregoing is a brief summary of Canadian federal income tax consequences only and is qualified by the more detailed general description of Canadian federal income tax consequences in the section entitled "Proposal 1: The Merger Certain Canadian Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Merger" beginning on page 133 of this proxy statement/prospectus. ITC stockholders are urged to consult their own tax and legal advisors to determine the particular tax consequences to them of the merger.

Accounting Treatment of the Merger (page 118)

In accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, or U.S. GAAP, Fortis will account for the merger using the acquisition method of accounting for business combinations. For a more detailed discussion of the accounting treatment of the merger, see the section entitled "Proposal 1: The Merger Accounting Treatment of the Merger."

Treatment of ITC Stock Options and Other Equity-Based Awards (page 145)

Immediately prior to the effective time of the merger, each outstanding option to purchase shares of ITC common stock will vest and be cancelled and converted into the right to receive (without interest) an amount in cash equal to the total number of shares of ITC common stock subject to the option multiplied by the excess, if any, of the equity award consideration over the exercise price per share of ITC common stock under such option, less applicable withholding taxes.

Immediately prior to the effective time of the merger, each outstanding award of restricted stock will vest and be cancelled and converted into the right to receive (without interest) an amount in cash equal to the total number of shares of ITC common stock subject to such award immediately prior to the effective time of the merger multiplied by the equity award consideration, less applicable withholding taxes.

Immediately prior to the effective time of the merger, each outstanding award of performance shares will vest at the higher of the target level of performance and the actual level of performance through the effective time of the merger, and will be cancelled and converted into the right to receive (without interest) an amount in cash equal to the number of shares of ITC common stock subject to the award immediately prior to the effective time of the merger multiplied by the equity award consideration, less applicable withholding taxes. Furthermore, immediately prior to the effective time of the merger, equivalent performance shares in respect of performance shares that become vested will vest in the same percentage as the performance shares underlying such equivalent performance shares (and, to the extent the percentage of the performance shares vesting exceeds 100%, additional equivalent performance shares will be deemed credited to each holder's notional account and vested so that the number of equivalent performance shares deemed credited to such holder's account and vested is equal to the number that would have been held in such account if the number of vested performance shares had been issued as of the grant date, rather than the target number of performance shares) and will be cancelled and converted into the right to receive (without interest) an amount in cash equal to the number of such equivalent performance shares deemed credited to such holder's notional account as set forth above multiplied by the equity award consideration, less applicable withholding taxes.

The ITC equity compensation plans and employee stock purchase plans will terminate immediately following the effective time of the merger, contingent upon the occurrence of the effective time of the merger.

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For a full description of the treatment of ITC options, restricted stock, performance shares and employee stock purchase plans, see the sections entitled "The Merger Agreement Treatment of ITC Stock Options and Other Equity-Based Awards" and "The Merger Agreement Merger Consideration" beginning on pages 145 and 143, respectively, of this proxy statement/prospectus.

Regulatory Approvals Required for the Merger (page 122)

To complete the merger and the other transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, Fortis and ITC must make certain filings, submissions and notices to obtain required authorizations, approvals, consents and/or expiration of waiting periods from a number of federal and state public utility regulatory bodies, antitrust and other regulatory authorities. Fortis and ITC have agreed to use their best efforts to obtain the consents and to make all required filings with, and to give all required notices to, the applicable governmental entities. Fortis has agreed that the making of any required filings or obtaining any required consent from a governmental entity is its obligation and that it will take and cause its affiliates to take all actions and to do, or cause to be done, all things necessary, proper or advisable to obtain and all regulatory approvals necessary to complete the merger and the other transactions contemplated by the merger agreement. Fortis and ITC are not currently aware of any material governmental filings, authorizations, approvals or consents that are required prior to the parties' consummation of the merger other than those described in "Proposal 1: The Merger Regulatory Approvals Required for the Merger." There can be no assurance, however, if and when any of the approvals required to be obtained for the merger and the other transactions contemplated by the merger agreement will be obtained or as to the conditions or limitations that such approvals may contain or impose.

ITC Shareholders Are Not Entitled to Dissenters' Rights of Appraisal (page 124)

Appraisal or dissenters' rights are statutory rights that, if available under applicable law, enable shareholders to dissent from an extraordinary transaction, such as a merger, and to demand that the corporation pay the fair value for their shares as determined by a court in a judicial proceeding instead of receiving the consideration offered to shareholders in connection with the extraordinary transaction. Appraisal or dissenters' rights are not available in all circumstances, and exceptions to these rights are provided in the MBCA. Because shares of ITC common stock are listed on a national securities exchange, holders of ITC common stock will not have appraisal or dissenters' rights in connection with the merger. See the section entitled "Proposal 1: The Merger No Appraisal or Dissenters' Rights" beginning on page 124 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

Conditions to the Merger (page 164)

Each party's obligation to consummate the merger is subject to the satisfaction or waiver of the following mutual conditions:

adoption of the merger agreement by the shareholders of ITC;

absence of any law which prohibits, restrains or enjoins the consummation of the merger;

all required consents and filings having been obtained, made or given and remain in full force and effect and are not subject to appeal, and all applicable waiting periods imposed by any governmental entity having expired or terminated;

the approval by Fortis shareholders of the share issuance, which has been obtained;

the Fortis common shares to be issued in the merger having been approved for listing on the NYSE and the TSX, subject to notice of issuance; and

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the registration statement of which this proxy statement/prospectus forms a part having been declared effective by the SEC and no stop order suspending the effectiveness of the registration statement having been issued by the SEC and no proceedings for that purpose having been initiated or threatened by the SEC.

The obligations of Fortis, Investment Holdings and Merger Sub to consummate the merger are subject to the satisfaction or waiver of further conditions, including:

the representations and warranties of ITC being true and correct subject to specified materiality qualifications;

ITC's performance and compliance in all material respects with all of its agreements and covenants under the merger agreement;

there not having occurred since the date of the merger agreement any event that, individually or in the aggregate, has had or would reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on ITC;

receipt of a certificate of an executive officer of ITC certifying that certain conditions have been satisfied; and

receipt of the required financial statements of ITC.

The obligation of ITC to consummate the merger is subject to the satisfaction or waiver of further conditions, including:

the representations and warranties of Fortis, Investment Holdings and Merger Sub being true and correct subject to specified materiality qualifications;

performance and compliance by Fortis, FortisUS (and following the assignment, Investment Holdings) and Merger Sub in all material respects with all of their agreements and covenants under the merger agreement;

there not having occurred since the date of the merger agreement any event that, individually or in the aggregate, has had or would reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on Fortis; and

receipt of a certificate of an executive officer of Investment Holdings and Fortis certifying that certain conditions have been satisfied.

Termination of the Merger Agreement (page 165)

The merger agreement may be terminated and the merger may be abandoned at any time prior to the effective time of the merger, notwithstanding the adoption of the merger agreement by the shareholders of ITC, under the following circumstances:

by mutual written consent of Fortis and ITC;

by either Fortis or ITC:

if any court of competent jurisdiction or other governmental entity has issued an order, decree or ruling or taken any other final action restraining, enjoining or otherwise prohibiting the merger, which is or will have become

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final and non-appealable;

if the merger has not been completed on or before February 9, 2017 (which we refer to as the end date in this proxy statement/prospectus), which may be extended to August 9, 2017 if there are outstanding required regulatory approvals or legal restraints relating thereto;

the ITC shareholder approval is not obtained;

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the Fortis shareholder approval of the share issuance is not obtained; or

if the other party has breached or failed to perform its representations, warranties, covenants or agreements contained in the merger agreement, which breach or failure to perform (i) would cause certain of the conditions to the terminating party's obligation to consummate the merger to not be satisfied, and (ii) cannot be cured or has not been cured by the earlier of 30 days after written notice thereof has been given by the terminating party to the breaching party or three business days prior to the end date, but only if the terminating party is not in material breach of its covenants or agreements in the merger agreement;

by ITC (i) in order to enter into a definitive agreement with respect to a superior proposal, if such termination occurs before ITC shareholders approve the merger agreement after following the required procedures set forth in the merger agreement (see the section entitled "The Merger Agreement ITC Board Recommendation" beginning on page 156 of this proxy statement/prospectus) and ITC pays a termination fee of US\$245 million; or (ii) if the Fortis board of directors changes its recommendation prior to obtaining Fortis shareholder approval of the share issuance, fails to include its recommendation in the circular distributed to Fortis shareholders, or formally resolves to effect or publicly announces an intention to effect any of the foregoing, prior to obtaining Fortis shareholder approval of the share issuance; or

by Fortis if the ITC board of directors changes its recommendation prior to obtaining ITC shareholder approval of the merger agreement, fails to include its recommendation in the proxy statement distributed to ITC shareholders, recommends an acquisition proposal other than the merger to ITC shareholders prior to obtaining ITC shareholder approval of the merger agreement or formally resolves to effect or publicly announces an intention to effect any of the foregoing, prior to obtaining ITC shareholder approval of the merger agreement.

The merger agreement provides that, upon a termination of the merger agreement under specified circumstances, ITC will be obligated to pay a termination fee of US\$245 million to FortisUS and, alternatively, Fortis will be obligated to pay a termination fee of US\$245 million or US\$280 million, as applicable, to ITC.

Your Rights as a Fortis Shareholder Will Be Different from Your Rights as an ITC Shareholder (page 299)

Upon the completion of the merger, each share of ITC common stock issued and outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the merger will be converted into the right to receive the merger consideration, which will consist of common shares of Fortis and cash. As a result, ITC shareholders who receive Fortis common shares will become common shareholders of Fortis and, as such, their rights will be governed principally by the Corporations Act (Newfoundland and Labrador), or the Corporations Act, and Fortis' articles of continuance and bylaws. These rights differ from the existing rights of ITC shareholders, which are governed principally by the MBCA and ITC's articles of incorporation and bylaws. For a summary of the material differences between the rights of holders of Fortis common shares and the existing rights of holders of ITC common stock, see the section entitled "Comparison of Rights of Fortis and ITC Shareholders" beginning on page 299 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

Financial Interests of Certain ITC Directors and Officers in the Merger That May Differ from Your Interests (page 109)

In considering the determination of the ITC board of directors to approve the merger agreement, the merger and the other transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, and to recommend that ITC shareholders vote in favor of the merger, ITC shareholders should be aware that executive officers

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and directors of ITC may have interests in the merger that are different from, or in addition to, the interests of the ITC shareholders. These interests may create potential conflicts of interest. The ITC board of directors was aware of these interests and considered them, among other matters, in approving the merger agreement, the merger and the other transactions contemplated by the merger agreement. These interests include:

the ITC stock options, restricted stock and performance shares held by ITC's officers will fully vest and be converted into the right to receive cash payments upon the completion of the merger;

equity awards held by members of the ITC board of directors will vest and be converted into the right to receive cash equal to the equity award consideration payable following the completion of the merger;

ITC's officers are entitled to certain severance protections and benefits under their employment agreements in the event of a qualifying termination of employment in the six-month period prior to or the 24-month period following the completion of the merger;

ITC may establish a retention program to promote retention and to incentivize efforts to consummate the merger pursuant to which certain of ITC's officers may be granted the opportunity to earn a retention bonus;

for a period of at least three years following the completion of the merger, ITC employees who continue to be employed will receive compensation opportunities that are no less favorable than the compensation opportunities provided to them immediately prior to the effective time as well as welfare and other benefits that are substantially comparable in the aggregate to those welfare and other benefits provided to them immediately prior to the effective time;

under the terms of the merger agreement, the surviving corporation will indemnify each former and present officer and director of ITC or any of its subsidiaries to the fullest extent that would have been permitted under Michigan law, ITC's articles of incorporation or bylaws in effect as of the date of the merger agreement against liabilities in connection with matters existing or occurring prior to the effective time (including the fact that such indemnified party is or was a director or officer of ITC or any of its subsidiaries). In addition, the surviving corporation will purchase and maintain a six year prepaid "tail policy" providing coverage at certain levels; and

under the terms of the merger agreement, Fortis shall use its reasonable efforts to cause Joseph Welch, current Chief Executive Officer, President and Chairman of ITC, to be elected to the Fortis board of directors at the first and second annual general meetings of Fortis shareholders after the merger, unless he is still then the Chief Executive Officer of the surviving corporation, in which case such appointee to the Fortis board of directors would be a person mutually agreed by the board of directors of the surviving corporation and the Fortis board of directors, in consultation with Mr. Welch.

Litigation Relating to the Merger (page 124)

Following announcement of the merger, three putative class actions were filed by purported shareholders of ITC on behalf of a purported class of ITC shareholders. Actions captioned *Paolo Guerra v. Albert Ernst, et al.*, No. 2016-151709-CB, *Harvey Siegelman v. Joseph L. Welch, et al.*, No. 2016-151805-CB, and *Alan Poland v. Fortis Inc., et al.*, No. 2016-151852-CB were filed in the Oakland County Circuit Court of the State of Michigan. The complaints name as defendants a combination of ITC and the individual members of the ITC board of directors, Fortis, FortisUS and Merger Sub. The complaints generally allege, among other things, that (i) ITC's directors breached their fiduciary duties in connection with the merger agreement (including, but not limited to, various alleged breaches of duties of good faith, loyalty, care and independence), (ii) ITC's directors failed to

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take appropriate steps to maximize shareholder value and claims that the merger agreement contains several deal protection provisions that are unnecessarily preclusive and (iii) a combination of ITC, Fortis, FortisUS and Merger Sub aided and abetted the purported breaches of fiduciary duties. The complaints seek class action certification and a variety of relief including, among other things, enjoining defendants from completing the proposed merger transaction, unspecified rescissory and compensatory damages, and costs, including attorneys' fees and expenses.

On March 8, 2016, the ITC board of directors received a demand letter from a fourth purported shareholder demanding that the board remedy the same claimed breaches of fiduciary duty asserted in the complaints.

On March 14, 2016, the *Guerra* state court action was dismissed by the plaintiff and refiled in the United States District Court, Eastern District of Michigan, as *Paolo Guerra v. Albert Ernst, et al.*, No. 2:16-cv-10914. The federal complaint names the same defendants (plus FortisUS), asserts the same general allegations and seeks the same types of relief as in the state court case.

On March 22, 2016, the *Siegelman* state court action was dismissed by the plaintiff.

On March 23, 2016, the state court entered an order directing that related cases be consolidated with the *Poland* state court action under the caption *In re ITC Holdings Corporation Shareholder Litigation*.

On March 25, 2016, Guerra amended his federal complaint. The amended complaint dropped FortisUS, Fortis and Merger Sub as defendants and added claims alleging that the defendants violated Sections 14(a) and 20(a) of the Exchange Act because this proxy statement/prospectus is allegedly materially misleading and allegedly omits material facts that are necessary to render it non-misleading.

On March 29, 2016, an action captioned *Mehrotra v. Welch, et al.*, No. 2016-152233-CB was filed in the Oakland County Circuit Court of the State of Michigan naming the individual members of the ITC board of directors, FortisUS and Merger Sub as defendants and asserting the same general allegations and seeking the same types of relief as the other state court actions.

On April 8, 2016, an action captioned *Harold Severance v. Joseph L. Welch, et al.*, No. 2:16-cv-11293 was filed in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan by the purported shareholder who had previously sent a demand letter to ITC's board of directors on March 8, 2016. The complaint, which purports to bring claims both directly on behalf of the class and derivatively on behalf of ITC, names the individual members of ITC's board of directors, Fortis, FortisUS and Merger Sub as defendants and ITC as nominal defendant, and asserts the same general allegations and seeks the same types of relief as in the *Guerra* federal court action.

On April 8, 2016, Poland filed an amended complaint adding Merger Sub and FortisUS as defendants and naming ITC as nominal defendant. The amended complaint asserts the same general allegations and seeks the same types of relief as in the original complaint, but also purports to assert claims derivatively on behalf of ITC.

On April 22, 2016, the *Mehrotra* state court action was dismissed and refiled in the United States District Court, Eastern District of Michigan, as *Mehrotra v. Welch, et al.*, No. 2:16-cv-11449. The federal complaint names the same defendants, asserts the same general allegations and seeks the same types of relief as in the state court case.

Fortis, ITC and the ITC board of directors believe the lawsuits are without merit and intend to vigorously defend against them. Additional lawsuits arising out of or relating to the merger agreement or the merger may be filed in the future.

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CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This proxy statement/prospectus and the other documents incorporated by reference into this proxy statement/prospectus contain or may contain forward-looking statements. Forward-looking terms such as "anticipates," "believes," "budgets," "could," "estimates," "expects," "forecasts," "intends," "may," "might," "plans," "projects," "schedule," "should," "target," "will," "would" and similar expressions are often intended to identify forward-looking information, although not all forward-looking information contains these identifying words. Such forward-looking statements may include, but are not limited to statements related to:

the merger and the expected timing and conditions precedent to the closing of the merger, including shareholder approvals of both ITC and Fortis, regulatory and governmental approvals and other customary closing conditions;

the expectation that Fortis will finance the cash portion of the purchase price and the merger-related expenses through the issuance of debt, the net proceeds of the issuance of securities, the sale of 19.9% of ITC to the minority investor and, if necessary, the proceeds of the Merger Credit Facilities;

the assumption of ITC debt and expected maintenance of investment-grade credit ratings;

the impact of the merger on Fortis' earnings, midyear rate base, credit rating, estimated enterprise value and compound annual growth rate;

the impact of potential FERC challenges by stakeholders to the determination by ITC's regulated operating subsidiaries not to take federal bonus tax depreciation;

the expectation that the merger will be accretive in the first full year following closing and that the merger will support the average annual dividend growth target of Fortis;

the expectation that Fortis will become a SEC registrant and have its common shares listed on the NYSE in connection with the merger;

the expectation that the minority investment will be effected concurrently with the completion of the merger;

the expectation that Fortis will achieve its targeted average annual dividend growth through 2020;

the expected timing of filing of regulatory applications and receipt and outcome of regulatory decisions;

the expectation that midyear rate base will increase from 2016 to 2020;

Fortis' forecast gross consolidated capital expenditures for 2016 and total capital spending over the five-year period from 2016 through 2020;

the nature, timing and expected costs of certain capital projects including, without limitation, the Tilbury liquefied natural gas, or LNG, facility expansion, the pipeline expansion to the Woodfibre LNG site, the development of a diesel power plant in Grand Cayman, the Residential Solar Program, the Gas Main Replacement Program, the Lower Mainland System

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Upgrade, the Pole Management Program, and additional opportunities including electric transmission, LNG and renewable-related infrastructure and generation;

the expectation that Fortis' significant capital expenditure program will support continuing growth in earnings and dividends;

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the expectation that cash required to complete subsidiary capital expenditure programs will be sourced from a combination of cash from operations, borrowings under credit facilities, equity injections from Fortis and long-term debt offerings;

the expectation that Fortis' subsidiaries will be able to source the cash required to fund their 2016 capital expenditure programs, operating and interest costs, and dividend payments;

the expected consolidated fixed-term debt maturities and repayments in 2016 and on average annually over the next five years;

the expectation that long-term debt will not be settled prior to maturity;

the expectation that Fortis and its subsidiaries will continue to have reasonable access to capital in the near to long terms;

the expectation that the combination of available credit facilities and relatively low annual debt maturities and repayments will provide Fortis and its subsidiaries with flexibility in the timing of access to capital markets;

the expectation that Fortis and its subsidiaries will remain compliant with debt covenants during 2016;

the intent of Fortis' management to hedge future exchange rate fluctuations and monitor its foreign currency exposure;

the expectation that economic conditions in Arizona will improve;

the expectation that any liability from current legal proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on Fortis' consolidated financial position and results of operations; and

the expectation that the adoption of future accounting pronouncements will not have a material impact on Fortis' consolidated financial statements.

Such statements are based upon the current beliefs and expectations of the respective management of Fortis and ITC and are subject to significant risks, uncertainties and assumptions that could cause actual outcomes and results to differ materially from those projected or implied in those statements. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those indicated by such forward-looking statements include, without limitation, the risks and uncertainties set forth under the section entitled "Risk Factors" beginning on page 18 of this proxy statement/prospectus, including statements related to:

any increase in purchase price for the merger;

the fluctuation in value of the merger consideration;

the inability to complete the merger due to the failure to obtain required shareholder and regulatory approvals or the failure to satisfy other customary closing conditions or the failure of the merger to be completed for any other reason;

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the ability to realize all of the anticipated benefits of the merger and the future financial performance, common share price, dividend growth, and dividend growth rate of Fortis following the consummation of the merger;

the impact of possible sales of Fortis common shares on the market price of such common shares after the completion of the merger;

the impact of the announcement and pendency of the merger on ITC's business, results of operations, and financial condition;

the completion of the minority investment at the time of the closing of the merger;

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the future cash flows, credit facility access and credit ratings of Fortis;

the risk that the systems, procedures and controls of Fortis will not be adequate to support the expansion of its operations following and resulting from the merger;

the risk that the combined company may not be able to successfully integrate ITC's business with Fortis;

success in retaining the services of executives, key personnel and other employees that Fortis needs to realize all of the anticipated benefits of the merger;

the return on common shareholders' equity, or ROE, of ITC's regulated operating subsidiaries;

the risks related to ITC being restricted in its business activities while the merger agreement is in effect;

the risk that securities class action and derivative lawsuits could result in substantial costs and may delay or prevent the merger from being completed;

adverse developments in general market, business, economic, labor, regulatory and political conditions;

the impact of any storms and severe weather conditions, natural disasters, wars, terrorist acts, failure of critical equipment and other catastrophic events; and

the impact of any change to applicable laws and regulations affecting domestic and foreign operations, including those relating to taxes, price controls, regulatory approval and licensing.

Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or should any of the underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary in material respects from those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. You should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. Neither Fortis nor ITC undertakes any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this proxy statement/prospectus, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as may be required under applicable securities laws.

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RISK FACTORS

You should consider carefully the following risk factors, as well as the other information set forth in and incorporated by reference into this proxy statement/prospectus, before making a decision on the merger proposal or the other proposals presented. As a shareholder of Fortis following the consummation of the merger, you will be subject to all risks inherent in the business of Fortis in addition to the risks relating to ITC. The market value of your shares will reflect the performance of the business relative to, among other things, that of the competitors of Fortis and general economic, market and industry conditions. The value of your investment may increase or may decline and could result in a loss. You should carefully consider the following factors as well as the other information contained in and incorporated by reference into this proxy statement/prospectus. For information regarding the documents incorporated into this proxy statement/prospectus by reference, see the section entitled "Where You Can Find Additional Information" beginning on page 318 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

Risks Relating to the Merger

The purchase price for the merger could increase.

ITC is a public company and its directors owe fiduciary duties to its shareholders, which may require them to consider competing offers to purchase the common stock of ITC as alternatives to the merger. The merger agreement provides that ITC's directors may accept an alternative proposal in certain circumstances if such offer constitutes a superior proposal (as defined in the merger agreement). If a superior proposal to acquire ITC is made, Fortis may exercise its right to match such offer and, as a result, the purchase price paid by Fortis in connection with the merger may increase. In such an event, Fortis may agree to pay for the purchase price increase using cash and/or common shares. Fortis would be required to seek the further approval of its shareholders under the applicable rules of the TSX in connection with any increase in the number of common shares issuable in connection with the merger, which could delay or result in the failure to close the proposed merger. See the section entitled "The Merger Agreement No Solicitation" beginning on page 154 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

Because the market value of Fortis common shares that ITC shareholders will receive in the merger may fluctuate, ITC shareholders cannot be sure of the market value of the stock portion of the consideration that they will receive in the merger.

The stock portion of the merger consideration that ITC shareholders will receive is a fixed number of Fortis common shares, not a number of shares that will be determined based on a fixed market value. The market value of Fortis common shares, the exchange rate between the Canadian dollar and the US dollar and the market value of the common stock of ITC at the effective time of the merger may vary significantly from their respective values on the date that the merger agreement was executed or at other dates, such as the date on which ITC shareholders vote on the approval of the merger agreement and the effective date of the merger. Stock price changes may result from a variety of factors, including changes in Fortis' or ITC's respective businesses, operations or prospects, regulatory considerations, and general business, market, industry or economic conditions. The exchange ratio relating to the stock portion of the merger consideration will not be adjusted to reflect any changes in the market value of Fortis common shares, the comparative value of the Canadian dollar and US dollar or market value of the ITC common stock, except in very limited circumstances.

There is no assurance when or if the proposed merger will be completed.

The completion of the merger is subject to the satisfaction or waiver of a number of conditions as set forth in the merger agreement, including, among others (i) approval by ITC's shareholders of the merger agreement, (ii) approval by Fortis' shareholders of the issuance of Fortis common shares to be issued in the merger, which approval has been obtained, (iii) obtaining certain regulatory and governmental approvals including, among others, those of FERC, CFIUS, the Antitrust Division, the

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U.S. Federal Communications Commission, or the FCC, and the U.S. Federal Trade Commission, or the FTC, and various state utilities regulators, and (iv) the absence of legal restraints prohibiting the completion of the merger. There can be no assurance as to when these conditions will be satisfied or waived, if at all, or that other events will not intervene to delay or result in the failure to close the proposed merger.

Fortis and ITC have made various filings and submissions and are pursuing all required consents, orders and approvals in accordance with the merger agreement. The merger agreement requires Fortis and ITC, among other things, to accept conditions, divestitures, requirements, limitations, costs or restrictions that may be imposed by regulatory entities. Such conditions, divestitures, requirements, limitations, costs or restrictions may jeopardize or delay completion of the proposed merger, may reduce the benefits that may be achieved from the proposed merger, limit the revenues of the combined company following the merger or may result in the abandonment of the proposed merger. Further, no assurance can be given that the required consents, orders and approvals will be obtained or that the required conditions to closing will be satisfied. Even if all such consents, orders and approvals are obtained and such conditions are satisfied, no assurance can be given as to the terms, conditions and timing of such consents, orders and approvals. For example, these consents, orders and approvals may impose conditions on or require divestitures relating to the divisions, operations or assets of Fortis and ITC or may impose requirements, limitations or costs or place restrictions on the conduct of Fortis' business, and if such consents, orders and approvals require an extended period of time to be obtained, such extended period of time could increase the chance that an event occurs that constitutes a material adverse effect with respect to Fortis or ITC and thereby may offer the other party an opportunity not to complete the proposed merger. Such extended period of time also may increase the chance that other adverse effects with respect to Fortis or ITC could occur, such as the loss of key personnel. Each party's obligation to consummate the merger is also subject to the accuracy of the representations and warranties of the other party (subject to certain qualifications and exceptions) and the performance in all material respects of the other party's covenants under the merger agreement, including, with respect to ITC, certain covenants regarding operation of ITC's business prior to completion of the merger. As a result of these conditions, Fortis and ITC cannot provide assurance that the merger will be completed on the terms or timeline currently contemplated, or at all. See the sections entitled "Proposal 1: The Merger Regulatory Approvals Required for the Merger" and "The Merger Agreement Conditions That Must Be Satisfied or Waived for the Merger to Occur" beginning on pages 122 and 164, respectively, of this proxy statement/prospectus.

The special meeting of ITC shareholders may take place before all of the required regulatory approvals have been obtained and before all conditions to such approvals, if any, are known. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if the merger proposal is approved by ITC shareholders, Fortis and ITC would not be required to seek further approval of ITC shareholders, even if the conditions imposed in required regulatory approvals could have an adverse effect on Fortis, ITC or the combined company.

Fortis may not realize all of the anticipated benefits of the merger.

Fortis believes that the merger will provide benefits to Fortis, including that the merger will be accretive in the first full year following closing (excluding one-time merger-related expenses) and that the merger will support Fortis' average annual dividend growth target of 6% through 2020. However, there is a risk that some or all of the expected benefits of the merger may fail to materialize, or may not occur within the time periods anticipated by Fortis. The realization of such benefits may be affected by a number of factors, including regulatory considerations and decisions, many of which are beyond the control of Fortis. The challenge of coordinating previously independent businesses makes evaluating the business and future financial prospects of Fortis following the merger difficult. The past financial performance of each of ITC and Fortis may not be indicative of their future financial performance. In addition, any regulatory approvals required in connection with the merger may include terms which could have an adverse effect on Fortis' financial performance.

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Realization of the anticipated benefits in the merger will depend, in part, on the combined company's ability to successfully integrate ITC's business with Fortis. The combined company will be required to devote significant management attention and resources to integrating its business practices and support functions. The diversion of management's attention and any delays or difficulties encountered in connection with the merger and the coordination of the two companies' operations could have an adverse effect on the business, financial results, financial condition or share price of Fortis following the merger. The coordination process may also result in additional and unforeseen expenses.

Failure to realize all of the anticipated benefits of the merger may impact the financial performance of Fortis and the combined company, the price of Fortis' common shares and the ability of Fortis to continue paying dividends on its common shares at rates consistent with Fortis' dividend guidance, at current rates, or at all. The declaration of dividends by Fortis is at the discretion of its board of directors, which may determine at any time to cease paying dividends.

The announcement and pendency of the merger could adversely affect ITC's business, results of operations and financial condition.

The announcement and pendency of the merger could cause disruptions in and create uncertainty surrounding ITC's business, including affecting ITC's relationships with its existing and future customers, suppliers and employees, which could have an adverse effect on ITC's business, results of operations and financial condition, regardless of whether the merger is completed. In particular, ITC could potentially lose important personnel as a result of the departure of employees who decide to pursue other opportunities in light of the merger. ITC could also potentially lose customers or suppliers, and new customer or supplier contracts could be delayed or decreased. In addition, ITC has expended, and continues to expend, significant management resources in an effort to complete the merger, which are being diverted from ITC's day-to-day operations.

If the merger is not completed, ITC's stock price will likely fall to the extent that the current market price of ITC common stock reflects an assumption that a transaction will be completed. In addition, the failure to complete the merger may result in negative publicity and/or a negative impression of ITC in the investment community and may affect ITC's relationship with employees, customers and other partners in the business community.

The minority investment may not be completed.

In connection with financing the merger, on April 20, 2016, Fortis, FortisUS, Investment Holdings and Merger Sub entered into a subscription agreement with the minority investor, pursuant to which Investment Holdings has agreed to sell, and the minority investor has agreed to purchase immediately prior to the effective time of the merger, shares of Investment Holdings, the sole shareholder of Merger Sub. As a result, the minority investor will indirectly own 19.9% of the issued and outstanding common stock of, and economic interest in, ITC immediately following the merger.

Fortis cannot provide any assurance that the minority investment will be completed concurrently with the completion of the merger, or at all, as the minority investment is subject to the satisfaction or waiver of certain conditions in the subscription agreement such as the fulfillment of certain regulatory requirements applicable to the minority investor. Further, the subscription agreement limits Fortis' recourse. The merger is not conditioned upon the completion of the minority investment and Fortis intends to complete the merger as soon as practicable after obtaining the required Fortis shareholder approval, ITC shareholder approval and regulatory approvals and the satisfaction or waiver of the other required closing conditions, regardless of whether the minority investment is completed. Consummation of the merger without completion of the minority investment would be expected to increase the consolidated indebtedness of Fortis and could lead to a downgrade of Fortis' credit ratings at the time of closing. In addition, a failure to complete the minority investment could negatively impact the expected accretion from the merger. Failure to complete the minority investment could also have a

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negative impact on the price of Fortis' common shares and could result in dilution of the shareholders of Fortis and the interest of the shareholders of ITC in Fortis following the merger if any alternative financing by Fortis involves the issuance of equity securities of Fortis.

For a further description of the minority investment and the subscription agreement, see "Proposal 1: The Merger Financing for the Merger The Minority Investment" beginning on page 119 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

The minority investor is an affiliate of GIC and the subscription agreement providing for the minority investment does not provide any contractual recourse to GIC.

The minority investor is an affiliate of GIC. GIC is a sovereign wealth fund established in 1981 to manage Singapore's foreign reserves and is wholly-owned by the Government of Singapore. GIC invests in a number of companies in the United States. Neither GIC nor the Government of Singapore has provided any utility commitments with respect to the obligation of the minority investor to fund its cash equity commitment to Investment Holdings. Fortis has expressly agreed that the subscription agreement does not provide for any contractual recourse to the minority investor's affiliates, including GIC.

Fortis will have a substantial amount of indebtedness, which may adversely affect its cash flow and ability to operate its business.

After giving effect to the merger and the financing thereof, Fortis will have a significant amount of debt, including an estimated \$5.9 billion of debt of ITC and its subsidiaries. As of March 31, 2016, on a pro forma basis after giving effect to the merger, the financing plans in connection with the merger, as assumed in the unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated financial statements contained under the section entitled "Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Consolidated Financial Information" beginning on page 175 of this proxy statement/prospectus, and the anticipated outstanding indebtedness of ITC, the consolidated indebtedness of Fortis was an estimated \$21.3 billion. The expected substantial increase in the amount of indebtedness of Fortis will, among other things, reduce Fortis' flexibility to respond to changing business and economic conditions and could increase Fortis' borrowing costs. In addition, the amount of cash required to service Fortis' increased indebtedness levels and thus the demands on Fortis' cash resources will be greater than the amount of cash flows required to service the indebtedness of Fortis or ITC individually prior to the merger. The increased levels of indebtedness could also reduce funds available for capital expenditures, the payment of dividends and other activities and may create competitive disadvantages for Fortis relative to other companies with lower debt levels.

The Merger Credit Facilities may not be available.

The commitments of the lenders to fund the Merger Credit Facilities are subject to certain standard conditions, including, in the case of the Equity Bridge Facilities, that Fortis shall have received gross cash proceeds from permanent debt (as defined in the section entitled "Proposal 1: The Merger Financing for the Merger Merger Credit Facilities" beginning on page 120 of this proxy statement/prospectus) and/or amounts borrowed under the Debt Bridge Facility in an aggregate amount of not less than US\$2.0 billion and, in the case of the Debt Bridge Facility, that Fortis shall have received gross cash proceeds from certain offerings, including for greater certainty the minority investment, and/or amounts borrowed under the Equity Bridge Facilities in a minimum aggregate amount of not less than US\$1.2 billion. The failure to satisfy such standard conditions may result in the Merger Credit Facilities becoming unavailable to Fortis. If the Merger Credit Facilities become unavailable to Fortis, Fortis may not be able to complete the merger. See the section entitled "Proposal 1: The Merger Financing for the Merger Merger Credit Facilities" beginning on page 120 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

The merger may result in a downgrade of Fortis' credit ratings.

Any change in the capital structure of Fortis in connection with of the merger and entering into the Merger Credit Facilities may cause credit rating agencies that rate Fortis and the outstanding debt

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obligations of Fortis to re-evaluate and downgrade Fortis' current credit ratings, which could increase Fortis' borrowing costs. A failure to complete the minority investment in connection with the closing of the merger may increase the likelihood that Fortis' current credit rating will be downgraded. In addition, under the terms of the Merger Credit Facilities, Fortis must obtain a credit rating and an unsecured debt credit rating from either Moody's Investors Service, Inc., or Moody's, or Fitch Ratings Inc., or Fitch, neither of which currently rates Fortis or its debt securities. It is possible that the credit ratings Fortis obtains from either Moody's or Fitch could be lower than its current ratings from Standard & Poor's Ratings Services and DBRS Limited.

Alternate sources of funding that would be used to fund the merger may not be available.

The cash consideration for the merger and the merger-related expenses are expected to be financed at closing from: (i) the prospective offerings and (ii) the sale of 19.9% of ITC to the minority investor. Fortis cannot assure you that such financing sources will be available to Fortis or its affiliates at the desired time or at all, or on cost-efficient terms. The inability to obtain alternate sources of financing to fund the merger may negatively impact the financial performance of Fortis, including the extent to which the merger is accretive, and may require Fortis to drawdown on either or both of the Merger Credit Facilities to pay part of the cash consideration. If Fortis is required to drawdown on such Merger Credit Facilities, indebtedness under the Merger Credit Facilities is required to be repaid within 364 days of drawdown, and Fortis intends to access the capital markets following closing in order to refinance any such drawdowns under the Merger Credit Facilities with long-term financing. There can be no assurance that Fortis will be able to access the capital markets on favorable terms within this period, and offerings of securities of Fortis during such period may be completed on terms less favorable than would otherwise be the case if the merger had not taken place or if Fortis had a longer period to time its access to the capital markets.

In addition, any movement in interest rates could affect the underlying cost of these instruments and may affect the expected accretion of the merger. Fortis may enter into hedging arrangements to mitigate interest rate risk in connection with the financing of the merger. See the section entitled "Proposal 1: The Merger Financing for the Merger Merger Credit Facilities" beginning on page 120 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

Fortis and ITC will incur substantial transaction fees and costs in connection with the proposed merger.

Fortis and ITC have incurred and expect to incur additional material non-recurring expenses in connection with the proposed merger and completion of the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, including costs relating to the financing of the merger and obtaining required shareholder and regulatory approvals. ITC has incurred significant legal, advisory and financial services fees in connection with its board of directors' review of strategic alternatives and the process of negotiating and evaluating the terms of the merger. Additional unanticipated costs may be incurred in the course of coordinating the businesses of Fortis and ITC after completion of the proposed merger. Even if the proposed merger is not completed, Fortis and ITC will need to pay certain pre-tax costs relating to the proposed merger incurred prior to the date the proposed merger was abandoned, such as legal, accounting, financial advisory, financing, filing and printing fees. Such costs may be significant and could have an adverse effect on the parties' future results of operations, cash flows and financial condition.

ITC Midwest's and METC's elections to opt out of federal bonus depreciation have been challenged.

On December 18, 2015, Interstate Power and Light Company, or Interstate Power, filed a FERC challenge to ITC Midwest's election to opt out of using federal bonus tax depreciation, or bonus depreciation, for the calculation of its federal income tax expense. On March 11, 2016, FERC issued an order requiring ITC Midwest to recalculate its transmission revenue requirements, effective January 1, 2015, reflecting the election of bonus depreciation for 2015. FERC denied Interstate Power's request that ITC Midwest be required to elect bonus depreciation in any past or future years. ITC continues to

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believe its intention to elect out of bonus depreciation for 2015 is appropriate and on April 11, 2016, filed a request for rehearing of the FERC order. On April 15, 2016, Consumers Energy Company filed a formal challenge, or in the alternative, a complaint under Section 206 of the U.S. Federal Power Act, as amended, or FPA, against METC, also relating to METC's historical practice of opting out of using bonus depreciation. The election of bonus depreciation by the ITC regulated operating subsidiaries would negatively affect ITC's revenues and net income. Bonus depreciation is currently enacted through 2019, with certain provisions that allow for an additional year of eligibility for certain property with long construction periods. If bonus depreciation is elected for a given year, ITC estimates that, based on an amount of tax additions that may be eligible for bonus depreciation representative of ITC's investment plans in the near term, the higher deferred tax liabilities and the corresponding reduced rate base could reduce revenues recognized by ITC for the relevant year by US\$15 million to US\$20 million initially, with a corresponding reduction to annual net income of US\$9 million to US\$12 million (disregarding any favorable effects from the use of the potential cash tax savings), with the negative effect on annual revenues and net income relating to each year's election decreasing each year over the tax lives of the assets. Fortis is unable to predict the outcome of this matter at this time.

Fortis expects to issue securities to finance a portion of the cash consideration, which could impact the capital structure of Fortis prior to the closing of the merger.

Fortis expects to issue securities in connection with the financing of the merger prior to the effective time of the merger in order to reduce the amount required to be borrowed at closing under the Merger Credit Facilities. Any such offering of securities prior to the closing of the merger could have the effect of changing the current capital structure of Fortis. Fortis and ITC cannot assure you that the merger will be completed in the time frame or on the basis described in this proxy statement/prospectus, or at all. If the merger is not completed, management of Fortis expects to apply the net proceeds from the sale of securities offered by Fortis prior to closing (other than those offered on a contingent basis) to repay indebtedness and/or to, directly or indirectly, finance future growth opportunities of Fortis and its subsidiaries with the result that the change in Fortis' capital structure may subsist for a longer term than expected.

Significant demands will be placed on Fortis and ITC as a result of the merger.

As a result of the pursuit and completion of the merger, significant demands will be placed on the managerial, operational and financial personnel and systems of Fortis and ITC. Fortis and ITC cannot assure you that their systems, procedures and controls will be adequate to support the expansion of operations following and resulting from the merger. The future operating results of Fortis and the combined company will be affected by the ability of its officers and key employees to manage changing business conditions and to implement and improve its operational and financial controls and reporting systems.

Fortis has limited experience in the independent transmission industry and may not be successful in retaining the services of executives and other employees that it needs to realize all of the anticipated benefits of the merger.

While Fortis owns and operates transmission assets, those assets are limited and do not constitute a material portion of the consolidated rate base of Fortis. Fortis currently has no experience in the operation of an independent transmission utility under the FERC regulatory construct and RTO transmission grid management regime. Fortis will rely heavily on the experienced existing management and other key personnel of ITC to continue to manage and operate the transmission business of ITC (including ITC's regulated operating subsidiaries) following the merger. However, Fortis will compete with other potential employers for employees and may not be successful in retaining the services of executives and other employees that it needs to realize all of the anticipated benefits of the merger. A failure to retain key personnel as part of the management team of ITC in the period following the

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merger could have a material adverse effect on the business and operations of ITC and Fortis on a consolidated basis.

The unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated financial information of Fortis and ITC is presented for illustrative purposes only and may not be indicative of the results of operations or financial condition of Fortis following the merger.

The unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated financial information included in this proxy statement/prospectus has been prepared using the consolidated historical financial statements of Fortis and of ITC, is presented for illustrative purposes only, and should not be considered to be an indication of the results of operations or financial condition of Fortis following the merger. In addition, the pro forma combined financial information included in this proxy statement/prospectus is based in part on certain assumptions regarding the merger. These assumptions may not prove to be accurate, and other factors may affect Fortis' results of operations or financial condition following the merger. Accordingly, the historical and pro forma financial information included in this proxy statement/prospectus does not necessarily represent Fortis' results of operations and financial condition had Fortis and ITC operated as a combined entity during the periods presented, or of Fortis' results of operations and financial condition following the merger. Fortis' potential for future business success and operating profitability must be considered in light of the risks, uncertainties, expenses and difficulties typically encountered by recently combined companies. Among the uncertainties that could cause the results of operations and financial condition of Fortis to differ materially from the pro forma combined information included in this proxy statement/prospectus is the possibility that the allowed ROEs of ITC's Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc., or MISO, regulated operating subsidiaries will be reduced by FERC as a result of the base rate complaints to a greater extent than assumed and reflected in the financial statements contained in ITC's annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015 and quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the three months ended March 31, 2016. While a decision has been issued by the presiding administrative law judge in the first base rate complaint, such decision remains subject to confirmation by FERC, and the ultimate outcome of the base rate complaints cannot be predicted at this time. In addition, ITC stakeholders could bring FERC challenges regarding the election out of federal bonus tax depreciation taken by ITC's regulated operating subsidiaries. ITC continues to believe its intention to elect out of bonus depreciation for 2015 is appropriate and, on April 11, 2016, filed a request for rehearing of the FERC order relating to ITC Midwest. If any such FERC challenges are initiated and are successful, the resulting lower rate base would negatively impact the revenues and net income of ITC.

In preparing the pro forma financial information contained in this proxy statement/prospectus, Fortis has given effect to, among other items, the completion of the merger, the payment of the cash portion of the purchase price for the merger using proceeds from the sale of 19.9% of ITC to the minority investor and the issuance of long-term indebtedness of Fortis, and the indebtedness of Fortis on a consolidated basis after giving effect to the merger, including the indebtedness of ITC. The unaudited pro forma financial information does not reflect all of the costs that are expected to be incurred by Fortis in connection with the proposed merger. See the section entitled "Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Consolidated Financial Information," including the notes thereto, beginning on page 175 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

Fortis may not have discovered undisclosed liabilities of ITC.

In the course of the due diligence review of ITC that Fortis conducted prior to the execution of the merger agreement, Fortis may not have discovered, or may have been unable to quantify, undisclosed liabilities of ITC and its subsidiaries and Fortis will not be indemnified for any of these liabilities. If ITC has undisclosed liabilities, Fortis as a successor owner may be responsible for such undisclosed liabilities. Such undisclosed liabilities could have an adverse effect on the business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows of Fortis and on the value of Fortis' common shares after the consummation of the merger.

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While the merger agreement is in effect, ITC is subject to restrictions on its business activities.

Under the merger agreement, ITC is subject to certain restrictions on the conduct of its business and generally must operate its business in the ordinary course in all material respects prior to completing the merger unless ITC obtains the consent of FortisUS, or following the assignment, Investment Holdings, which may restrict ITC's ability to exercise certain of its business strategies. These restrictions may prevent ITC from pursuing otherwise attractive business opportunities, making certain investments or acquisitions, selling assets, engaging in capital expenditures in excess of certain agreed limits, incurring indebtedness or making changes to ITC's business prior to the completion of the merger or termination of the merger agreement. These restrictions could have an adverse effect on ITC's business, financial condition and results of operations.

In addition, the merger agreement prohibits ITC from (i) soliciting or, subject to certain exceptions set forth in the merger agreement, knowingly facilitating or encouraging any inquiry or proposal relating to alternative business combination transactions, or (ii) subject to certain exceptions set forth in the merger agreement, engaging in discussions or negotiations regarding, or providing any nonpublic information in connection with, proposals relating to alternative business combination transactions. The merger agreement also requires ITC to pay FortisUS a termination fee of US\$245 million if the merger agreement is terminated under certain circumstances, including if ITC terminates the merger agreement to enter into an agreement that provides for a superior proposal or if ITC's board of directors fails to recommend the merger agreement to its shareholders. These provisions limit ITC's ability to pursue offers from third parties that could result in greater value to ITC's shareholders than the value resulting from the merger. The termination fee may also discourage third parties from pursuing an alternative acquisition proposal with respect to ITC.

The ROEs of ITC's regulated operating subsidiaries may change as a result of the merger.

On the basis of the merger, FERC or third parties could challenge the ROEs of ITC's regulated operating subsidiaries. Any reduction to the ROEs of ITC's regulated operating subsidiaries resulting from such challenge would have a negative impact on the ability of Fortis to realize all of the anticipated benefits of the merger.

The termination of the merger agreement could negatively impact ITC.

If the merger is not completed for any reason, including as a result of ITC shareholders failing to approve the merger proposal, the ongoing businesses of ITC may be adversely affected and, without realizing any of the anticipated benefits of having completed the merger, ITC would be subject to a number of risks, including the following:

ITC may experience negative reactions from the financial markets, including a decline of its stock price (which may reflect a market assumption that the merger will be completed);

ITC may experience negative reactions from the investment community, its customers, regulators and employees and other partners in the business community;

ITC may be required to pay certain costs relating to the merger, whether or not the merger is completed; and

matters relating to the merger will have required substantial commitments of time and resources by ITC management, which would otherwise have been devoted to day-to-day operations and other opportunities that may have been beneficial to ITC had the merger not been contemplated.

If the merger agreement is terminated and the ITC board seeks another merger, business combination or other transaction, ITC shareholders cannot be certain that ITC will find a party willing to offer equivalent or more attractive consideration than the consideration ITC shareholders would receive in the merger. If the merger agreement is terminated under certain circumstances specified in the merger agreement, ITC may be required to pay FortisUS a termination fee of US\$245 million,

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depending on the circumstances surrounding the termination. If the merger is terminated due to the failure to obtain regulatory approvals, Fortis will be required to pay a termination fee of US\$280 million to ITC. If the board of directors of Fortis changes its recommendation of the merger, or resolves to change its recommendation, Fortis will be required to pay ITC a termination fee of US\$245 million. See the section entitled "The Merger Agreement Termination of the Merger Agreement" beginning on page 165 of this proxy statement/prospectus for a more complete discussion of the circumstances under which the merger agreement could be terminated and when the termination fee and expense payment may be payable by ITC or Fortis, as applicable.

ITC shareholders will not be entitled to appraisal rights in the proposed merger.

Pursuant to Section 782 of the MBCA, current holders of ITC common stock are not entitled to appraisal rights in the proposed merger with respect to their shares of ITC common stock. Pursuant to the terms of the merger agreement, at the completion of the proposed merger, each share of ITC common stock issued and outstanding (other than shares of ITC common stock held by Fortis, Investment Holdings, Merger Sub or any of Fortis' direct or indirect wholly-owned subsidiaries or ITC or its wholly-owned subsidiaries and ITC restricted stock awards) immediately prior to the completion of the proposed merger will be automatically converted into the right to receive the merger consideration, consisting of 0.7520 of a Fortis common share plus cash consideration of US\$22.57 per share or, in the case of certain ITC stock options and equity-based awards, an amount in cash equal to the total number of shares of ITC common stock subject to the option or equity-based award multiplied by the excess, if any, of the option or equity-based award consideration over the exercise price per share of ITC common stock under such option or equity-based award, less applicable withholding taxes. For more information, see the sections entitled "The Merger Agreement Merger Consideration" and "The Merger Agreement Treatment of ITC Stock Options and Other Equity-Based Awards" beginning on pages 143 and 145, respectively, of this proxy statement/prospectus.

ITC and Fortis may be targets of additional securities class action and derivative lawsuits which could result in substantial costs and may delay or prevent the merger from being completed.

Securities class action lawsuits and derivative lawsuits are often brought against companies that have entered into merger agreements. Even if the lawsuits are without merit, defending against these claims can result in substantial costs and divert management time and resources. Additionally, if a plaintiff is successful in obtaining an injunction prohibiting consummation of the merger, then that injunction may delay or prevent the merger from being completed. Following announcement of the merger, three putative class actions were filed by purported shareholders of ITC on behalf of a purported class of ITC shareholders in Oakland County Circuit Court, State of Michigan. *Paolo Guerra v. Albert Ernst, et al.*, No. 2016-151709-CB was filed on February 26, 2016, *Harvey Siegelman v. Joseph L. Welch, et al.*, No. 2016-151805-CB was filed on March 2, 2016, and *Alan Poland v. Fortis Inc., et al.*, No. 2016-151852-CB was filed on March 4, 2016. On March 8, 2016, the ITC board of directors received a demand letter from a fourth purported shareholder demanding that the board remedy the same claimed breaches of fiduciary duty asserted in the complaints. On March 14, 2016, the *Guerra* state court action was dismissed by the plaintiff and refiled in the United States District Court, Eastern District of Michigan, as *Paolo Guerra v. Albert Ernst, et al.*, No. 2:16-cv-10914. On March 22, 2016, the *Siegelman* state court action was dismissed by the plaintiff. On March 23, 2016, the state court entered an order directing that related cases be consolidated with the *Poland* state court action under the caption *In re ITC Holdings Corporation Shareholder Litigation*. On March 25, 2016, Guerra amended his federal complaint. The amended complaint dropped FortisUS, Fortis and Merger Sub as defendants and added claims alleging that the defendants violated Sections 14(a) and 20(a) of the Exchange Act because this proxy statement/prospectus is allegedly materially misleading and allegedly omits material facts that are necessary to render it non-misleading. On March 29, 2016, an action captioned *Mehrotra v. Welch, et al.*, No. 2016-152233-CB was filed in the Oakland County Circuit Court of the State of Michigan naming the individual members of the ITC board of directors, FortisUS and Merger Sub as defendants and asserting the same general allegations and seeking the same types of relief as the

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other state court actions. On April 8, 2016, an action captioned *Harold Severance v. Joseph L. Welch, et al.*, No. 2:16-cv-11293 was filed in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan by the purported shareholder who had previously sent a demand letter to ITC's board of directors on March 8, 2016. The complaint, which purports to bring claims both directly on behalf of the class and derivatively on behalf of ITC, names the individual members of ITC's board of directors, Fortis, FortisUS and Merger Sub as defendants and ITC as nominal defendant, and asserts the same general allegations and seeks the same types of relief as in the *Guerra* federal court action. On April 8, 2016, Poland filed an amended complaint adding Merger Sub and FortisUS as defendants and naming ITC as nominal defendant. The amended complaint asserts the same general allegations and seeks the same types of relief as in the original complaint, but also purports to assert claims derivatively on behalf of ITC. On April 22, 2016, the *Mehrotra* state court action was dismissed by the plaintiff and refiled in the United States District Court, Eastern District of Michigan, as *Mehrotra v. Welch, et al.*, No. 2:16-cv-11449. For information regarding these class actions, see the section entitled "Proposal 1: The Merger Litigation Relating to the Merger" beginning on page 124 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

Risks Relating to Fortis' Business, Operations and Regulatory Environment

Fortis and its subsidiaries are subject to substantial regulation and its businesses, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows may be materially affected by legislative or regulatory changes.

Regulated utility assets comprised approximately 96% and 93% of Fortis' total assets as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Approximately 96% and 95% of Fortis' operating revenue was derived from regulated utility operations in 2015 and 2014, respectively, and approximately 92% and 91% of Fortis' operating earnings, excluding gains on the sale of non-core assets, were derived from regulated utility operations in 2015 and 2014, respectively. Regulated utility assets comprised approximately 96% of Fortis' total assets as of March 31, 2016. Approximately 99% of Fortis' operating revenue was derived from regulated utility operations for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and approximately 95% of Fortis' operating earnings were derived from regulated utility operations for the three months ended March 31, 2016. Fortis operates nine utilities in various jurisdictions in Canada, the United States and the Caribbean, with no more than one-third of its total regulated assets located in any one regulatory jurisdiction.

In its business planning and in the management of its subsidiaries' operations, Fortis must address the effects of regulation on its businesses, including the significant and increasing compliance costs imposed on Fortis' operations as a result of such regulation. The federal, provincial, state and local political and economic environment has had, and may in the future have, an adverse effect on regulatory decisions with negative consequences for Fortis' businesses. These decisions may require, for example, Fortis' businesses to cancel or delay planned development activities, to reduce or delay other planned capital expenditures or investments or otherwise incur costs that it may not be able to recover through rates. In addition, Fortis is unable to predict future legislative or regulatory changes, initiatives or interpretations, and there can be no assurance that Fortis will be able to respond adequately or sufficiently quickly to such changes or developments, or to any other changes that reverse or restrict the competitive restructuring of the energy industry in those jurisdictions in which such restructuring has occurred, although any such changes, initiatives or interpretations may increase costs and competitive pressures on Fortis. Any of these events could have a material adverse effect on Fortis' business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

Further, Fortis' utilities are subject to the jurisdiction of various federal, state, provincial and local regulatory agencies. These regulatory agencies regulate material aspects of Fortis' business, including, among others, the retail and wholesale rates for electric energy and gas energy, capacity and ancillary services, and for the transmission and distribution of energy, the costs charged to customers of Fortis' utilities through tariffs, including cost recovery clauses, the terms and conditions of procurement of electricity for customers, issuances of securities, the provision of services by affiliates and the allocation of those service costs, certain accounting matters, and certain aspects of the siting, construction and transmission and distribution systems. For additional information, see the section entitled "Additional Information about Fortis Business Regulatory Environment and Principal Markets" beginning on page 243 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

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Changes in interest rates could materially adversely affect the results of operations and financial position of Fortis.

Generally, allowed ROEs for Fortis' regulated utilities in North America are exposed to changes in long-term interest rates. Such rates affect allowed ROEs directly when they are applied in formulaic ROE automatic adjustment mechanisms or indirectly through regulatory determinations of what constitutes an appropriate rate of return on investment, which may consider the general level of interest rates as a factor for setting allowed ROEs. Uncertainty exists regarding the duration of the current environment of low interest rates and the effect it may have on allowed ROEs of Fortis' regulated utilities. If interest rates continue to remain at historically low levels, allowed ROEs could decrease. The continuation of a low interest rate environment could adversely affect the ability of Fortis' regulated utilities to earn reasonable ROEs, which could have a negative effect on the financial condition and results of operations of Fortis' regulated utilities. Also, if interest rates begin to climb, regulatory lag may cause a delay in any resulting increase in cost of capital and the regulatory allowed ROEs.

Fortis may also be exposed to interest rate risk associated with borrowings under variable-rate credit facilities, variable-rate long-term debt and refinancing of long-term debt. Although Central Hudson, FortisBC Energy and FortisBC Electric have regulatory approval to defer any increase or decrease in interest expense resulting from fluctuations in interest rates associated with variable-rate credit facilities for recovery from, or refund to, customers in future rates, there can be no assurance that such deferral mechanisms will exist in the future, as the maintenance of such deferrals is dependent on future regulatory decisions. UNS Energy and Central Hudson use interest rate swaps and interest rate caps on variable-rate long-term debt to reduce risk associated with interest rates, as permitted by the regulators. At Fortis' other regulated utilities, if the timing of the issuance of, and the interest rates on, long-term debt are different from those forecast and approved in customer rates, the additional or lower interest costs incurred on the new long-term debt are not recovered from, or refunded to, customers in rates during the period that was covered by the approved customer rates. An inability to flow through interest costs to customers could have a material adverse effect on the results of operations and financial position of Fortis. A change in the level of interest rates could materially affect the measurement and disclosure of the fair value of long-term debt.

If the electricity generation and electricity and natural gas transmission and distribution systems of Fortis do not operate as expected, this could adversely affect the business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows of Fortis.

The ability of Fortis to operate its electricity generation and electricity and natural gas transmission and distribution systems is critical to the financial performance of Fortis' business. The ongoing operation of Fortis' facilities involves risks customary to the electric and natural gas industry, including storms and severe weather conditions, natural disasters, wars, terrorist acts, failure of critical equipment and other catastrophic events occurring both within and outside the service territories of Fortis' utilities that could result in service disruptions and the inability to transport electricity or natural gas to customers in an efficient manner. These and other occurrences could lead to lower earnings and/or cash flows if the situation is not resolved in a timely manner or the financial impacts of restoration are not alleviated through insurance policies or regulated rate recovery.

The natural gas operations of UNS Energy, Central Hudson and FortisBC Energy are exposed to various operational risks associated with natural gas, including pipeline leaks, accidental damage to mains and service lines, corrosion in pipes, pipeline or equipment failure, other issues that can lead to outages or leaks, and any other accidents involving natural gas that could result in significant operational disruptions or environmental liability. Losses incurred by Fortis in respect of such occurrences may lead to lower earnings and/or cash flows if the situation is not resolved in a timely

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manner or the financial impacts of restoration are not alleviated through insurance policies or regulated rate recovery.

The operation of UNS Energy's electric generating facilities involves certain risks, including equipment breakdown or failure, interruption of fuel supply and lower-than-expected levels of efficiency or operational performance. Unplanned outages, including extensions of planned outages due to equipment failure or other complications, occur from time to time and are an inherent risk of the generation business. Fortis cannot assure you that UNS Energy's generation facilities will continue to operate in accordance with expectations.

The operation of electricity transmission and distribution assets is also subject to risks, including the potential to cause fires, mainly as a result of equipment failure, falling trees and lightning strikes to lines or equipment. In addition, a significant portion of Fortis' utilities' infrastructure is located in remote areas, and may be difficult to access in order to perform maintenance and repairs if such assets become damaged. The FortisBC utilities operate in remote and mountainous terrain with a risk of loss or damage from forest fires, floods, washouts, landslides, avalanches and other acts of nature. UNS Energy, FortisBC Energy, FortisBC Electric and Fortis' operations in the Caribbean are subject to risk of loss from earthquakes.

Fortis and its subsidiaries carry limited insurance that provides coverage for business interruption, liability and property damage. In the event of a large uninsured loss caused by severe weather conditions, natural disasters and certain other events beyond the control of the utility, an application would be made to the applicable regulatory authority to recover these costs through customer rates to offset any loss. However, Fortis cannot assure you that the regulatory authorities would approve any such application in whole or in part.

Further, Fortis' electricity and gas systems require ongoing maintenance, improvement and replacement. Fortis' utilities could experience service disruptions and increased costs if they are unable to maintain their asset base. The inability to recover, through approved customer rates, the expenditures the utilities believe are necessary to maintain, improve, replace and remove assets; the failure by the utilities to properly implement or complete approved capital expenditure programs; or the occurrence of significant unforeseen equipment failures, despite maintenance programs, could have a material adverse effect on the financial position and results of operations of Fortis' utilities.

The utilities are responsible for operating and maintaining their assets in a safe manner, including the development and application of appropriate standards, processes and/or procedures to ensure the safety of employees and contractors, as well as the general public. Failure to do so may disrupt the ability of the utilities to safely distribute electricity and gas, which could have a material adverse effect on the operations of the utilities.

Changes in energy laws, regulations or policies could impact Fortis' business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

The regulatory process, which may be adversely affected by the political, regulatory and economic environment, may limit Fortis' ability to increase earnings and does not ensure that authorized or other earnings levels will be achieved. The disallowance of the recovery of costs incurred by Fortis' utilities, or a decrease in the rate of return that Fortis' utilities are permitted to earn on invested capital, could have a material adverse effect on Fortis' business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. Fortis cannot predict whether the approved rate methodologies for any of Fortis' utilities will be changed. In addition, the U.S. Congress periodically considers enacting energy legislation that could assign new responsibilities to FERC, modify provisions of the FPA or the Natural Gas Act of 1938 or provide FERC or another entity with increased authority to regulate transmission matters. Fortis cannot predict whether, and to what extent, Fortis' utilities may be affected by any such changes in federal energy laws, regulations or policies in the future.

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Failure by applicable Fortis subsidiaries to meet the reliability standards mandated by the Energy Policy Act of 2005 and similar legislation could have a material adverse effect on Fortis' business, results of operation, financial condition and cash flows.

As a result of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, or EAct 2005, owners, operators and users of bulk electric systems are subject to mandatory reliability standards developed by the North American Electric Reliability Corporation, or NERC, and its regional entities including the Western Electricity Coordinating Council, or WECC, and approved and enforced by FERC in the United States. The standards are based on the functions that need to be performed to ensure that the bulk electric system operates reliably. Fortis' utilities located in the United States, British Columbia and Alberta have been, and will continue to be, subject to routine audits and monitoring with respect to compliance with applicable NERC reliability standards, including standards approved by FERC and WECC that will result in an increase in the number of assets (including cyber-security assets) designated as "critical assets," which would subject such assets to NERC cyber-security requirements. NERC, FERC, and WECC can be expected to continue to refine existing reliability standards as well as develop and adopt new reliability standards. Compliance with modified or new reliability standards may subject Fortis' utilities located in the United States, British Columbia and Alberta to new requirements resulting in higher operating costs and/or increased capital expenditures. If any of Fortis' utilities located in the United States were found not to be in compliance with the mandatory reliability standards, it could be subject to penalties of up to US\$1.0 million per day per violation. Both the costs of regulatory compliance and the costs that may be imposed as a result of any actual or alleged compliance failures could have a material adverse effect on Fortis' business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

Fortis' businesses are subject to general economic, credit and market conditions.

Declines in energy sales could adversely impact the results of operations, net earnings and cash flows of Fortis' subsidiaries. For example, the business of UNS Energy is concentrated in the state of Arizona. In recent years, economic conditions in Arizona have contributed significantly to a reduction in retail customer growth and lower energy usage by UNS Energy's residential, commercial and industrial customers. If economic conditions in Arizona do not improve in the future, or if they worsen, retail customer growth rates may stagnate or decline and customers' energy usage may further decline.

In addition, FortisBC Energy is affected by the trend in housing starts in British Columbia from single-family dwellings to multi-family dwellings, for which natural gas has a lower penetration rate. The growth in new multi-family housing starts continues to significantly outpace that of new single-family homes, which may temper growth in gas distribution volumes.

Furthermore, the economies of Alberta and Newfoundland are impacted by a number of factors, including the level of oil and gas activity in the provinces, which is influenced by the market prices of oil and gas. A general and extended decline in economic conditions in jurisdictions where Fortis' utilities operate would be expected to result in reduced demand for electricity over time.

Fortis' service territory in the Caribbean has been impacted by challenging economic conditions in recent years. Activity in the tourism, real estate and construction sectors is closely tied to economic conditions in the region and changes in such activity affect customer electricity demand.

Significantly reduced electricity demand in Fortis' service areas could materially reduce capital spending forecasts, and specifically capital spending related to new customer growth. A reduction in capital spending would, in turn, affect Fortis' rate base and earnings growth. A severe and prolonged downturn in economic conditions could have a material adverse effect on Fortis' results of operations, net earnings and cash flows despite regulatory measures, where applicable, available to compensate for reduced demand. In addition, an extended decline in economic conditions could make it more difficult

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for customers to pay for the electricity and gas they consume, thereby affecting the aging and collection of the utilities' trade receivables.

If Fortis or certain of its subsidiaries fail to arrange sufficient and cost-effective financing to fund, among other things, capital expenditures, acquisitions and the repayment of maturing debt, Fortis' financial condition could be adversely affected.

The ability to arrange sufficient and cost-effective financing is subject to numerous factors, including the results of operations and financial condition of Fortis and its subsidiaries, the regulatory environment in which the utilities operate and the nature and outcome of regulatory decisions regarding capital structure and allowed ROEs, conditions in the capital and bank credit markets, ratings assigned by credit rating agencies, and general economic conditions. Funds generated from operations after payment of expected expenses, including interest payments on any outstanding debt, may not be sufficient to fund the repayment of all outstanding liabilities when due and anticipated capital expenditures. Fortis cannot assure you that sufficient capital will continue to be available on acceptable terms to fund capital expenditures and repay existing debt.

Fortis expects that consolidated fixed-term debt maturities in 2016 will total \$313 million. The ability of Fortis and its subsidiaries to meet long-term debt repayments, when due, will depend on Fortis and its subsidiaries obtaining sufficient and cost-effective financing to replace maturing indebtedness. Activity in the global capital markets may impact the cost and timing of issuance of long-term capital by Fortis and its subsidiaries. Although Fortis and its utilities historically have been successful at raising long-term capital at reasonable rates, the cost of raising capital could increase and there can be no assurance that Fortis and its subsidiaries will continue to have reasonable access to capital in the future.

Fortis and its currently rate-regulated utilities are subject to risks associated with changes in the credit ratings assigned to them by credit rating agencies. Credit ratings affect the level of credit risk spreads on new long-term debt and credit facilities. A change in the credit ratings could potentially affect access to various sources of capital and increase or decrease finance charges of Fortis and its utilities. For additional information, see the section entitled "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of Fortis Liquidity and Capital Resources" beginning on page 208 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

Cyber security breaches, acts of war or terrorism, grid disturbances or security breaches involving the misappropriation of sensitive, confidential and proprietary customer, employee, financial or system operating information could significantly disrupt Fortis' business operations and materially adversely impact Fortis' reputation.

As operators of critical energy infrastructure, Fortis' utilities face a heightened risk of cyber-attacks. The software and information technology systems used by Fortis and its subsidiaries may be vulnerable to unauthorized access due to hacking, viruses, acts of war or terrorism, and other causes that may result in service disruptions, system failures, and the deliberate or inadvertent disclosure of confidential business and customer information. The ability of Fortis' utilities to operate effectively depends upon developing and maintaining complex information systems and infrastructure that support the operation of generation facilities and transmission and distribution systems, provide customers with billing, consumption and load settlement information, where applicable, and support the financial and general operating aspects of the business.

Fortis and its subsidiaries have in place security measures, policies and controls designed to protect and secure the integrity of its information technology systems, and safeguard the confidentiality of corporate and customer information. However, cyber-security threats frequently change and require ongoing monitoring and detection capabilities. In the event Fortis' utilities' information technology

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systems are breached, they could experience service disruptions, property damage, corruption or unavailability of critical data or confidential employee or customer information. A material breach could adversely affect the financial performance of Fortis, its reputation and standing with customers and regulators and expose it to claims of third-party damage. All of these factors could adversely affect Fortis if not resolved in a timely manner, or if the financial impact of such adverse effects is not alleviated through insurance policies or, in the case of regulated utilities, through regulatory recovery. As threats evolve and become increasingly more sophisticated, there can be no assurance that a potential security breach will not occur or that Fortis will be able to quantify the potential impact of such an event.

Fortis' business operations are subject to seasonality, and operations and power production may fall below expectations due to the impact of severe weather or other natural events, which could adversely affect the results of operations and financial condition of Fortis.

The amount of electricity used by customers can vary significantly in response to seasonal changes in weather and such fluctuations could materially impact the results of operations and financial condition of Fortis' electric utilities. In Canada, Arizona and New York State, cool summers may reduce air conditioning demand, while less severe winters may reduce electric heating load.

At FortisBC Energy and the gas operations of UNS Energy and Central Hudson, weather has a significant impact on gas distribution volumes as a major portion of the gas distributed is ultimately used for space heating for residential customers. Because of gas consumption patterns, the gas utilities' quarterly earnings typically vary by season and may not be an indicator of annual earnings. The earnings associated with Fortis' regulated gas utilities are generally highest in the first and fourth quarters.

Although regulatory deferral mechanisms are in place at certain of Fortis' regulated utilities, including Central Hudson, FortisBC Energy, FortisBC Electric and Newfoundland Power Inc., or Newfoundland Power, to minimize the volatility in earnings that would otherwise be caused by variations in weather conditions, the absence of these regulatory deferral mechanisms could have a material adverse effect on the results of operations and financial condition of Fortis' utilities.

Natural gas and coal-fired generating plants require continuous water flow for their operation. Shifts in weather or climate patterns, seasonal precipitation, the timing and rate of melting, run off, and other factors beyond the control of Fortis, may reduce the water flow to UNS Energy's generation facilities. Any material reduction in the water flow to UNS Energy's generation facilities would limit the ability of UNS Energy to produce and market electricity from those respective facilities and could have a material adverse effect on the results of operations and financial condition of UNS Energy. Any change in regulations or the level of regulation respecting the use, treatment and discharge of water, or respecting the licensing of water rights in the jurisdictions where UNS Energy operates could result in a material adverse effect on the results of operations and financial condition of UNS Energy.

Earnings from Fortis' non-regulated hydroelectric generation assets in Belize and British Columbia are sensitive to rainfall levels. Extreme climatic factors could cause government authorities to adjust water flows on the Kootenay River, where FortisBC Electric's dams and related facilities are located, in order to protect the environment. This adjustment could affect the amount of water available for generation at FortisBC Electric's plants or at plants operated by parties contracted to supply energy to FortisBC Electric. The Waneta Expansion hydroelectric generating facility, or the Waneta Expansion, is included in the Canal Plant Agreement and will receive fixed energy and capacity entitlements based upon long-term average water flows, which is expected to alleviate the hydrologic risk associated with hydroelectric generation. Prolonged adverse weather conditions could lead to a significant and sustained loss of precipitation over the headwaters of the Kootenay River system, which could reduce FortisBC Electric's entitlement to capacity and energy under the Canal Plant Agreement.

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Despite preparations for severe weather, hurricanes and other natural disasters will always remain a risk to the physical assets of utilities. Moreover, global warming and climate change may have the effect of increasing the severity and frequency of weather-related natural disasters that could affect Fortis' service territories. Although physical utility assets have been constructed and are operated and maintained to withstand severe weather, there is no assurance that they will successfully do so in all circumstances.

The assets and earnings of Caribbean Utilities Company, Ltd., or Caribbean Utilities, Fortis Turks and Caicos and, to a lesser extent, Central Hudson, Newfoundland Power and Maritime Electric Company, Limited, or Maritime Electric, are subject to hurricane risk. Certain of Fortis' utilities may also be subject to severe weather events, including ice, wind and snow storms. Weather risks are managed through insurance on generation assets, business-interruption insurance and self-insurance on transmission and distribution assets. Under its transmission and distribution license, Caribbean Utilities may apply for a special additional customer rate in the event of a disaster such as a hurricane. Although Fortis Turks and Caicos does not have a specific hurricane cost-recovery mechanism, the utility may apply for an increase in customer rates in the following year if the actual return on rate base assets, or ROA, is lower than the allowed ROA due to additional costs resulting from a hurricane or other significant weather event. Central Hudson is authorized to request, and the New York Public Service Commission, or NYPSC, has typically approved, deferral account treatment for incremental storm restoration costs. To qualify for deferral, storm costs must meet certain criteria as stipulated by the NYPSC. In most cases, Fortis' other regulated utilities can apply to their respective regulators for relief from major uncontrollable expenses, including those related to significant weather-related events.

Fortis' risk management policies cannot fully eliminate the risk associated with commodity price movements, which may result in significant losses.

Generally, Fortis' subsidiaries have exposure to long- and short-term commodity price movements. Fortis' subsidiaries manage the exposure to risks of commodity price movements through internal risk management policies, enforcement of established risk limits and risk management procedures.

For example, UNS Energy is exposed to commodity price risk associated with changes in the market price of gas, purchased power and coal. Central Hudson is exposed to commodity price risk associated with changes in the market prices of electricity and natural gas. FortisBC Energy is exposed to commodity price risk associated with changes in the market price of natural gas. Fortis' subsidiaries seek to limit the impact of commodity price volatility on earnings through the use of regulator-approved deferral mechanisms to flow through in customer rates the cost of natural gas, purchased power and coal and various price-risk management strategies, including derivative contracts that effectively fix the price of natural gas, power and electricity purchases. However, the absence of such hedging mechanism in the future could result in increased exposure to market price volatility.

Certain of Fortis' regulated electric utilities are exposed to commodity price risk associated with changes in world oil prices, which affect the cost of fuel and purchased power. In the past, the impact of this risk has been limited by Fortis' utilities' ability to flow through to customers the cost of fuel and purchased power through base rates and/or the use of rate-stabilization and other mechanisms, as approved by the various regulatory authorities. Although the ability to flow through to customers the cost of fuel and purchased power has limited the effect on earnings of the variability in the cost of fuel and purchased power, there can be no assurance that the current regulator-approved mechanisms allowing for the flow through of the cost of natural gas, fuel, coal and purchased power will continue to exist in the future. Also, a severe and prolonged increase in such costs could materially affect FortisBC Energy, UNS Energy and Central Hudson, despite regulatory measures available to compensate for changes in these costs. The inability of the regulated utilities to flow through the full cost of natural gas, fuel and/or purchased power could have a material adverse effect on the results of operations and financial condition of Fortis' utilities.

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Increased foreign exchange exposure may adversely affect Fortis' earnings and the value of some of Fortis' assets.

Fortis' reporting currency is the Canadian dollar and the majority of its earnings and cash flows are denominated in Canadian dollars. However, a significant portion of its earnings and cash flows are denominated in US dollars. The earnings from, and net investments in, foreign subsidiaries are exposed to fluctuations in the US dollar-to-Canadian dollar exchange rate. Although Fortis seeks to limit this exposure through the use of US dollar-denominated borrowings at the corporate level, such actions may not insulate Fortis completely from this exposure. The foreign exchange gain or loss on the translation of US dollar-denominated interest expense partially offsets the foreign exchange gain or loss on the translation of Fortis' foreign subsidiaries' earnings, which are denominated in US dollars. The reporting currency of UNS Energy, Central Hudson, Caribbean Utilities, Fortis Turks and Caicos and Belize Electric Company Limited, or BECOL, is the US dollar. On an annual basis, it is estimated that a C\$0.05, or 5%, increase or decrease in the US dollar relative to the Canadian dollar exchange rate would increase or decrease earnings per common share of Fortis by approximately C\$0.04, before considering the impact of the pending acquisition of ITC.

The operations of ITC are conducted in US dollars and, as a result, following the merger Fortis' consolidated earnings and cash flows may be impacted by movements in the US dollar-Canadian dollar exchange rate to a greater extent than prior to the merger. In particular, any decrease in the value of the US dollar versus the Canadian dollar following the merger could negatively impact Fortis' earnings as reported in Canadian dollars, which could negatively impact Fortis' ability to realize all of the anticipated benefits of the merger.

Fortis may enter into forward foreign exchange contracts and utilize certain derivatives as cash flow hedges of its exposure to foreign currency risk to a greater extent than in the past. There is no guarantee that such hedging strategies, if adopted, will be effective. In addition, currency hedging entails a risk of illiquidity and, to the extent that the US dollar depreciates against the Canadian dollar, the risk of using hedges could result in losses greater than if the hedging had not been used. Hedging arrangements may have the effect of limiting or reducing the total returns to Fortis if management's expectations concerning future events or market conditions prove to be incorrect, in which case the costs associated with the hedging strategies may outweigh their benefits.

Certain of Fortis' subsidiaries are subject to counterparty default risks.

Counterparty credit default could have an adverse effect on certain of Fortis' subsidiaries. For example, UNS Energy, Central Hudson and FortisBC Energy may be exposed to credit risk in the event of non-performance by counterparties to derivative instruments. These utilities deal with credit quality institutions in accordance with established credit approval practices. In addition, FortisAlberta Inc., or FortisAlberta, has a concentration of credit risk as a result of its distribution service billings consisting of a relatively small group of retailers. As required under regulation, FortisAlberta seeks to minimize its exposure associated with retailer billings by obtaining from the retailer either a cash deposit, bond, letter of credit or an investment-grade credit rating from a major rating agency, or a financial guarantee from an entity with an investment-grade credit rating. Despite these mitigation efforts, defaults by counterparties may occur from time to time.

Any material nonpayment or nonperformance by the derivative counterparties or customers of Fortis' subsidiaries could have a material effect on the results of operations and cash flows of these subsidiaries.

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The competitiveness of natural gas relative to alternative energy sources could adversely affect the results of operations, financial condition and cash flows of Fortis.

If the natural gas sector becomes less competitive due to pricing or other factors, this could have an adverse effect on the Fortis utilities that are involved in natural gas distribution and sales. For example, in FortisBC Energy's service territory, natural gas primarily competes with electricity for space and hot water heating load. Recently, there has been upward pressure on electricity rates in British Columbia, largely due to new investment required in the electricity generation and transmission sectors. To a lesser extent, Fortis' natural gas distribution operations in New York and Arizona compete with the use of oil and propane for space and hot water heating load. The growth in North American natural gas supply, primarily from shale gas production, has resulted in a lower natural gas price environment. Although this has helped to improve natural gas competitiveness on an operating basis, differences in upfront capital costs between electric and natural gas equipment for hot water and space heating applications continue to present challenges for the competitiveness of natural gas on a full-cost basis.

Government policy has also impacted the competitiveness of natural gas in British Columbia. The Government of British Columbia has introduced changes to energy policy, including greenhouse gas emission reduction targets and a consumption tax on carbon-based fuels. The Government of British Columbia has yet to introduce a carbon tax on imported electricity generated through the combustion of carbon-based fuels. The impact of these changes in energy policy may have a material impact on the competitiveness of natural gas relative to non-carbon-based energy sources or other energy sources.

There are other competitive challenges impacting the penetration of natural gas in new housing supply, such as the green attributes of the energy source and the type of housing being built. In recent years, FortisBC Energy has experienced a decline in the percentage of new homes installing natural gas compared with the total number of dwellings being built throughout British Columbia.

In the future, if natural gas becomes less competitive due to pricing or other factors, the ability of FortisBC Energy to add new customers could be impaired, and existing customers could reduce their consumption of natural gas or eliminate its usage altogether as furnaces, water heaters and other appliances are replaced. The above conditions may result in higher customer rates and, in an extreme case, could ultimately lead to an inability of FortisBC Energy to fully recover cost of service, or COS, in rates charged to customers. Such loss could adversely affect the results of operations, financial condition and cash flows of FortisBC Energy.

A disruption in the wholesale energy markets or failure by an energy or fuel supplier could adversely affect Fortis.

Almost all the electricity and gas Fortis sells to full-service customers is purchased through the wholesale energy markets or pursuant to contracts with energy suppliers. A disruption in the wholesale energy markets or a failure on the part of energy or fuel suppliers or operators of energy delivery systems that connect to Fortis' subsidiaries could adversely affect such subsidiaries' ability to meet its customers' energy needs and could adversely affect Fortis.

FortisBC Energy is dependent on a limited selection of pipeline and storage providers, particularly in the Lower Mainland, Interior and Vancouver Island service areas. Regional market prices, particularly at the Sumas market hub, have been higher than prices elsewhere in North America during peak winter periods, when regional pipeline and storage resources become constrained in serving the demand for natural gas in British Columbia and the U.S. Pacific Northwest. In addition, FortisBC Energy is highly dependent on a single-source transmission pipeline. In the event of a prolonged service disruption of the Spectra Pipeline System, residential customers of FortisBC Energy could experience outages, thereby affecting revenue and also resulting in costs to safely relight customers. The LNG

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storage facility on Vancouver Island helps to reduce this risk by providing short-term on-system supply during cold weather conditions or emergency situations.

Developments are occurring in the region that may increase the demand for gas supply from British Columbia. These include an increase in pipeline capacity to deliver gas from British Columbia to markets outside of British Columbia and the potential development of large-scale LNG facilities to export gas. British Columbia has significant natural gas resources that are expected to be sufficient to meet incremental demand requirements and to continue to supply existing markets. It is uncertain at this time, however, how the pace and location of infrastructure development to connect production to new and existing markets could impact Fortis' access to supply at fair market prices.

UNS Energy is dependent on third parties to supply fuel, including natural gas and coal. Disruption of fuel supply could impair the ability of UNS Energy to deliver electricity or gas or generate electricity and could adversely affect operations. In addition, a loss of coal suppliers or the inability to renew existing coal or natural gas contracts at favorable terms could significantly affect the ability to serve customers and adversely affect the results of operations and financial condition of UNS Energy.

Newfoundland Power is dependent on Newfoundland and Labrador Hydro Corporation, or Newfoundland Hydro, for approximately 93% of its customers' energy requirements and Maritime Electric is dependent on the New Brunswick Power Corporation, or NB Power, for approximately 75% of its customers' energy requirements. Fortis' utilities in the Caribbean are dependent on third parties for the supply of all of their fuel requirements in the operation of their diesel-powered generating facilities. A shortage or interruption of the supply of electricity or fuel for any of the above utilities could have a material impact on their operations.

Newfoundland Power experienced losses of electricity supply from Newfoundland Hydro in January 2013 and January 2014, which prevented it from meeting all of its customers' requirements. The Newfoundland and Labrador Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities, or the PUB, is conducting an inquiry and hearing into these system supply issues and related power interruptions. To the extent it is able, Newfoundland Power intends to participate in the PUB's reviews in 2016. The Government of Newfoundland and Labrador has also engaged consultants to complete an independent review of the current electricity system in the province.

Future changes in energy supply costs at Newfoundland Power, including costs associated with Nalcor Energy's Muskrat Falls hydroelectric generation development and associated transmission assets, may affect electricity prices in a manner that affects Newfoundland Power's sales. The recovery of Muskrat Falls development costs are expected to materially increase customer electricity rates.

Changes in demand from wholesale customers and failure to extend third-party power purchase and capacity sale contracts could adversely affect Fortis.

Fortis relies in part on wholesale customers to distribute its energy supply to consumers. FortisBC Electric's indirect customers are served by FortisBC Electric's wholesale customers, who themselves are municipal utilities. The municipal utilities may be able to obtain alternate sources of energy supply, which would result in decreased demand, higher customer rates and, in extreme cases, could ultimately lead to an inability by FortisBC Electric to fully recover its COS in customer rates.

Additionally, Fortis' regulated electric utilities periodically enter into various power purchase contracts and resale contracts for excess capacity with third parties. Upon expiration of the contracts, there is a risk that Fortis' utilities may not be able to secure extensions of such contracts. If the contracts are not extended, there is a risk of Fortis' utilities not being able to obtain alternate supplies of similarly priced electricity or not being able to secure additional capacity resale contracts. Fortis'

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utilities are also exposed to risk in the event of non-performance by counterparties to the various power purchase and resale contracts.

Pension and post-retirement benefit plans could require significant future contributions to such plans.

Fortis and the majority of its subsidiaries maintain a combination of defined benefit pension and/or other post-employment benefit, or OPEB, plans for a significant number of employees. Approximately 63% of Fortis' total employees are members of defined benefit pension plans and approximately 72% of employees are members of OPEB plans. The employee future benefit plans are subject to judgments utilized in the actuarial determination of the projected benefit obligation and related net benefit costs. The primary assumptions utilized by management are the expected long-term rate of return on assets, the discount rate and the health care trend rate used to value the projected benefit obligation.

The projected benefit obligation and related net benefit costs can be affected by changes in the global financial and capital markets. There is no assurance that the employee future benefit plan assets will earn the assumed long-term rates of return. Market-driven changes impacting the performance of the employee future benefit plan assets may result in material variations from the assumed long-term rates of return on the assets, which may cause material changes in future plan funding requirements from current estimates and future net benefit costs. Market-driven changes impacting the discount rates or the health care trend rate may also result in material changes in future plan funding requirements from current estimates and future net benefit costs.

There is also risk associated with measurement uncertainty inherent in the actuarial valuation process, as it affects the measurement of net benefit costs, future funding requirements and the projected benefit obligation.

Financial market disruptions and significant declines in the market values of the investments held to meet the pension and post-retirement obligations, discount rate assumptions, participant demographics and increasing longevity, and changes in laws and regulations may require Fortis to make significant contributions to the plans. Large funding requirements or significant increases in expenses could adversely impact the business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows of Fortis.

Certain of Fortis' generation assets are jointly owned with, or are operated by, third parties, and the interests of such third parties may conflict with the interests of Fortis shareholders.

Certain of the generating stations from which Fortis' utilities receive power are jointly owned with, or are operated by, third parties. Specifically, TEP may not have the sole discretion or any ability to affect the management or operations at the facilities it jointly owns and/or operates and, therefore, may not be able to ensure the proper management of the operations and maintenance of the plants. Further, TEP may have limited or no discretion in managing the changing regulations which may affect such facilities. In addition, TEP will not have sole discretion to address environmental compliance requirements that could require significant capital expenditures or the closure of such generating stations. A divergence in the interests of TEP and the co-owners or operators, as applicable, of such generating facilities could negatively impact the business and operations of TEP. TEP has been subject to disagreement and litigation by third-party owners with respect to the existing agreements for Springerville Unit 1 which are now subject to a settlement agreement pursuant to which TEP has agreed to purchase the interest of the third-party owners. If the purchase by TEP of the third-party owners' interest in Springerville Unit 1 is not completed, the third-party owners may continue to refuse to pay some or all of their pro rata share of Springerville Unit 1's costs and expenses. See the section entitled "Additional Information about Fortis Business Legal Proceedings" beginning on page 256 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

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Advances in technology could impair or eliminate the competitive advantage of Fortis' businesses.

The emergence of initiatives designed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and control or limit the effects of global warming and overall climate change has increased the incentive for the development of new technologies that produce power, enable more efficient storage of energy or reduce power consumption. New technology developments in distributed generation, particularly solar, and energy efficiency products and services, as well as the implementation of renewable energy and energy efficiency standards, will continue to have a significant impact on retail sales, which could negatively impact the results of operations, net earnings and cash flows of Fortis' utilities. Heightened awareness of energy costs and environmental concerns have increased demand for products intended to reduce consumers' use of electricity. Fortis' utilities are promoting demand-side management programs designed to help customers reduce their energy usage. These technologies include renewable energy, customer-owned generation, appliances, battery storage, equipment and control systems. Advances in these, or other technologies, could have a significant impact on retail sales which could negatively impact the results of operations, net earnings and cash flows of Fortis' utilities.

Inherent environmental risks, including fires, contamination of air, soil or water from hazardous substances, natural gas emissions and emissions from the combustion of fuel required in the generation of electricity could cause Fortis to incur significant financial losses.

Fortis' electric and gas utilities are subject to inherent risks, including fires, contamination of air, soil or water from hazardous substances, natural gas emissions and emissions from the combustion of fuel required in the generation of electricity. Risks associated with fire damage are related to weather, the extent of forestation, habitation and third-party facilities located on or near the land on which the utilities' facilities are situated. The utilities may become liable for fire-suppression costs, regeneration and timber value costs, and third-party claims in connection with fires on land on which their respective facilities are located if it is found that such facilities were the cause of a fire, and such claims, if successful, could be material. Inherent risks also include the responsibility for remediation of contaminated properties, whether or not such contamination was actually caused by the property owner. The risk of contamination of air, soil and water at the electric utilities primarily relates to the transportation, handling and storage of large volumes of fuel, the use and/or disposal of petroleum-based products, mainly transformer and lubricating oil, in the utilities' day-to-day operating and maintenance activities, emissions from the combustion of fuel required in the generation of electricity, and management and disposal of coal combustion residuals. The risk of contamination of air, soil or water at the natural gas utilities primarily relates to natural gas and propane leaks and other accidents involving these substances. Additional risks include environmental reclamation associated with coal mines that supply generating stations in which Fortis utilities have an ownership interest. The key environmental hazards related to hydroelectric generation operations include the creation of artificial water flows that may disrupt natural habitats and the storage of large volumes of water for the purpose of electricity generation. Such inherent environmental risks could subject Fortis to litigation and administrative proceedings that could result in substantial monetary judgments, fines or penalties. To the extent that the occurrence of any of these events is not fully covered by insurance, they could adversely affect the revenue, earnings and cash flow of Fortis. See the section entitled "Additional Information about Fortis Business Regulatory Environment and Principal Markets Environmental Laws and Regulations" beginning on page 245 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

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Fortis is not able to insure against all potential risks and may become subject to higher insurance premiums, and the ability of Fortis to obtain insurance and the terms of any available insurance coverage could be materially adversely affected by international, national, state, provincial or local events and company-specific events, as well as the financial condition of insurers.

Fortis and its subsidiaries maintain insurance with respect to potential liabilities and the accidental loss of value of certain of their assets, for amounts and with such insurers as is considered appropriate, taking into account all relevant factors, including practices of owners of similar assets and operations. However, a significant portion of the transmission and distribution assets held by Fortis' regulated electric utilities' is not covered by insurance, as is customary in North America, as the cost of coverage is not considered economically viable. Insurance is subject to coverage limits as well as time-sensitive claims discovery and reporting provisions and there can be no assurance that the types of liabilities that may be incurred by Fortis and its subsidiaries will be covered by insurance. Fortis' regulated utilities would likely apply to their respective regulatory authority to recover any loss or liability through increased customer rates. However, there can be no assurance that a regulatory authority would approve any such application in whole, or in part. Any major damage to the physical assets of Fortis and its subsidiaries could result in repair costs, lost revenue and customer claims that are substantial in amount and which could have a material adverse effect on the results of operations, cash flows and financial position of Fortis. In addition, any significant uninsured claims, claims in excess of the insurance coverage limits maintained by Fortis and its subsidiaries, or claims that fall within a significant self-insured retention, could have a material adverse effect on the results of operations, cash flows and financial position of Fortis. Further, there can be no assurance that Fortis and its subsidiaries will be able to obtain or maintain adequate insurance in the future at rates considered reasonable, or that insurance will continue to be available on terms as favorable as the existing arrangements, or that the insurance companies will meet their obligations to pay claims.

Certain of Fortis' regulated utilities and non-regulated energy infrastructure operations may not be able to obtain or maintain all required approvals.

The acquisition, ownership and operation of electric and gas utilities and assets require numerous licenses, permits, agreements, orders, approvals and certificates, or Approvals, from various levels of government, government agencies and third parties. For various reasons, including increased stakeholder participation, Fortis' regulated utilities and non-regulated energy infrastructure operations may not be able to obtain or maintain all required Approvals. If there is a delay in obtaining any required Approvals, or if there is a failure to obtain or maintain any required Approvals or to comply with any applicable law, regulation or condition of an approval, or there is a material change to any requirement Approval, the operation of the assets and the sale of electricity and gas could be prevented or become subject to additional costs, any of which could have a material adverse effect on Fortis' subsidiaries.

Fortis' subsidiaries are subject to risk from a municipality purchasing their distribution assets or an REA serving more customers in their service territory, which could have a material adverse effect on the results of operations and financial condition of Fortis.

FortisAlberta serves customers residing within various municipalities throughout its service areas. From time to time, municipal governments in Alberta give consideration to creating their own electric distribution utilities by purchasing the assets of FortisAlberta located within their municipal boundaries. Upon the termination, or in the absence, of a franchise agreement, a municipality has the right, subject to Alberta Utilities Commission, or AUC, approval, to purchase FortisAlberta's assets within its municipal boundaries pursuant to the Municipal Government Act (Alberta), with the price to be as agreed by FortisAlberta and the municipality, failing which it is to be determined by the AUC. Additionally, under the Hydro and Electric Energy Act (Alberta), if a municipality that owns an electric

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distribution system expands its boundaries, it can acquire FortisAlberta's assets in the annexed area. In such circumstances, the Hydro and Electric Energy Act (Alberta) provides that the AUC may determine that the municipality should pay compensation to FortisAlberta for any facilities transferred on the basis of replacement cost less depreciation. Given the historical population and economic growth of Alberta and its municipalities, FortisAlberta is affected by transactions of this type from time to time.

Within certain portions of the FortisAlberta's service territory, rural electrification associations, or REAs, have been granted by the AUC the right to provide electric distribution service to their eligible members. Members eligible to receive electric distribution service from an REA are those who meet the specific eligibility criteria defined in the integrated operating agreements between FortisAlberta and REAs. In general, the applicable eligibility criteria has limited the provision of service to customers whose land is used for agricultural activity or as a rural estate property. This historical arrangement has been challenged by some self-operating REAs that are seeking to expand their services to a broader range of customers within the service area that overlaps with that of FortisAlberta. FortisAlberta is actively resisting these efforts on the part of these self-operated REAs, as it believes the legislative scheme in Alberta does not support this type of competition between the regulated utility and these small rural electricity cooperatives. There is a risk that the efforts of these self-operating REAs to expand their services to a broader range of customers could increase their ability to serve customers in competition with FortisAlberta.

The consequence to FortisAlberta of a municipality purchasing its distribution assets or an REA serving more customers in its service territory would be an erosion of FortisAlberta's rate base, which would reduce the capital upon which FortisAlberta could earn a regulated return. A significant reduction of rate base could have a material adverse effect on the results of operations and financial condition of FortisAlberta.

Changes in tax laws could materially adversely affect the business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows of Fortis.

Fortis and its subsidiaries are subject to tax legislation in Canada, the United States and internationally. Ultimate resolution of tax matters may result in material adjustments to tax-related assets and liabilities, which could materially adversely affect the business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows of Fortis.

During 2015 there were elections at the federal level and in several provincial jurisdictions of Canada. A change in government can result in the passing of new tax legislation, including a change in rates of taxation. The new federal and provincial budgets are expected to be delivered in early 2016 and any resulting changes could have an impact on Fortis and its Canadian subsidiaries. Any changes in tax legislation could affect Fortis' results of operations, cash flows and financial position.

In 2015 the U.S. Congress enacted legislation approving the use of bonus depreciation through to 2019, subject to a phase out schedule reducing allowable rates to 50% in 2015 through 2017, 40% in 2018 and 30% in 2019. While this legislation provides greater certainty for planning purposes and reduces the cash tax burden of Fortis' subsidiaries in the United States, any changes in this or other tax legislation in the United States could affect Fortis' results of operations, cash flows and financial position.

Fortis conducts business in certain tax-free jurisdictions, including Belize and certain countries in the Caribbean. Canada requires the governments of certain tax-free jurisdictions to enter a Tax Information Exchange Agreement, or TIEA, which permits dividends paid from those jurisdictions to be exempted from tax when received in Canada. This legislation allows Fortis to receive a tax-free return of capital from the Caribbean. Certain legislation also provides a mechanism for the repayment of upstream loans that were previously used as a tax-deferred repatriation of earnings. A TIEA has not

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yet been negotiated between Canada and Belize and there are no indications that Canada will conclude negotiations with the Government of Belize in the near future. Until a TIEA is in place, active business earnings in Belize cannot be repatriated to Canada on a tax free basis; however, the Government of Belize has signed on to the Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters, which excludes Belize as a "non-qualifying country." As a result, Fortis is not required to accrue tax on its active business income from Belize, whether or not repatriated to Canada.

In October 2015, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, or OECD, released its final reports in connection with its action plan to address Base Erosion and Profit Sharing, or the BEPS Action Plan. The basis of the BEPS Action Plan is to identify and curb aggressive tax planning and practices, as well as monitor the international tax systems. Neither Canada nor the United States has implemented the recommendations of the OECD report into tax treaties and domestic law. If any of the BEPS Action Plan recommendations were to be acted upon in Canada or the United States, Fortis would be required to assess the impacts and determine whether any changes to existing tax practices are required.

The U.S. tax law imposes a limitation on the amount of interest paid by a U.S. corporation to a non-U.S. affiliate that can be deducted for U.S. tax purposes. This rule limits the amount of tax deductible interest which FortisUS can pay to Fortis or to non-U.S. affiliates of Fortis. FortisUS has historically obtained significant funding through loans from non-U.S. affiliates and anticipates that some of the funding for the cash portion of the merger consideration will be so obtained. Various legislation has been proposed in the United States which would, among other things, significantly reduce the ability of FortisUS to deduct such interest, either through a change to the existing limitation on the amount of taxable income against which such interest can be deducted or through a new limitation based on a proportionate share of Fortis' consolidated interest expense. Such changes to the existing limitation are consistent with the BEPS Action Plan. In addition, the U.S. Department of the Treasury recently promulgated proposed regulations under which certain loans between related parties would be treated as equity rather than debt, which would result in a loss of interest deductions after the proposed regulations are finalized. Any further limitation on the ability of FortisUS to deduct interest paid to non-U.S. affiliates could affect Fortis' results of operations, cash flows and financial position.

Fortis' subsidiaries have facilities and provide limited services on lands that are subject to land claims by various First Nations, which may subject Fortis to various legal, administrative and land use proceedings.

FortisBC Energy and FortisBC Electric maintain gas facilities and electric generation and transmission and distribution facilities and provide limited services to customers on lands that are subject to land claims by various First Nations. A treaty negotiation process involving various First Nations and the governments of British Columbia and Canada is underway, but the basis upon which settlements might be reached in the service areas of FortisBC Energy and FortisBC Electric is not clear. Furthermore, not all First Nations are participating in the process. To date, the policy of the Government of British Columbia has been to endeavor to structure settlements without prejudicing existing rights held by third parties, such as FortisBC Energy and FortisBC Electric. However, there can be no certainty that the settlement process will not have a material adverse effect on FortisBC Energy and FortisBC Electric's results of operations and financial condition.

The Supreme Court of Canada decided in 2010 that, before issuing regulatory approvals for the addition of new facilities, the British Columbia Utilities Commission, or BCUC, must consider whether the Crown has a duty to consult and accommodate First Nations, if necessary, and if so, whether the consultation and accommodation by the Crown have been adequate. This may affect the timing, cost and likelihood of the BCUC's approval of certain capital projects of FortisBC Energy and FortisBC Electric.

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FortisAlberta has distribution assets on First Nations' lands with access permits to these lands held by TransAlta Utilities Corporation, or TransAlta. In order for FortisAlberta to acquire these access permits, both the Department of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada and the individual First Nations land councils must grant approval. FortisAlberta may be unable to acquire the access permits from TransAlta and may be unable to negotiate land-use agreements with property owners or, if negotiated, such agreements may be on terms that are less than favorable to FortisAlberta and, therefore, may have a material adverse effect on FortisAlberta.

Fortis' subsidiaries face the risk of strikes, work stoppages or an inability to negotiate future collective bargaining agreements on commercially reasonable terms.

Fortis' subsidiaries employ members of labor unions or associations that have entered into collective bargaining agreements with the subsidiaries. Fortis considers the relationships of its subsidiaries with their labor unions and associations to be satisfactory, but there can be no assurance that current relations will continue in the future or that the terms under the present collective bargaining agreements will be renewed. The inability to maintain or renew collective bargaining agreements on acceptable terms could result in increased labor costs or service interruptions arising from labor disputes that are not provided for in approved rate orders at the regulated utilities and which could have a material adverse effect on the results of operations, financial conditions and cash flows of Fortis' utilities.

Fortis and its subsidiaries may suffer the loss of key personnel or the inability to hire and retain qualified employees.

The ability of Fortis to deliver service in a cost-effective manner is dependent on the ability of Fortis' subsidiaries to attract, develop and retain skilled workforces. Like other utilities in Canada, the United States and the Caribbean, Fortis' utilities face demographic challenges relating to trades, technical staff and engineers. The growing size of Fortis and a competitive job market present ongoing recruitment challenges. Fortis' significant consolidated capital expenditure program will present challenges to ensure Fortis' utilities have the qualified workforce necessary to complete the capital work initiatives.

Fortis and its subsidiaries are subject to litigation or administrative proceedings.

Fortis' utilities have been and continue to be involved in legal proceedings, administrative proceedings, claims and other litigation that arise in the ordinary course of business. These actions may include environmental claims, employment-related claims and contractual disputes or claims for personal injury or property damage that occur in connection with services performed relating to the operation of Fortis' businesses, or actions by regulatory or tax authorities. Unfavorable outcomes or developments relating to these proceedings or future proceedings, such as judgments for monetary damages, injunctions or denial or revocation of permits, could have a material adverse effect on the business, financial condition and results of operations of Fortis. In addition, settlement of claims could adversely affect the business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows of Fortis.

Fortis' existing credit facilities contain, and agreements that Fortis may enter into in the future, including the Merger Credit Facilities, may contain, covenants that could restrict its financial flexibility.

Fortis' existing credit facilities, and the credit facilities of its subsidiaries, contain covenants imposing certain requirements on Fortis' business including covenants regarding the ratio of indebtedness to total capitalization. Furthermore, Fortis' subsidiaries periodically issue long-term debt, historically consisting of both secured and unsecured indebtedness. Additionally, if contemplated financing sources are unavailable to Fortis on terms acceptable to Fortis on or prior to the closing of the merger, Fortis will borrow amounts under the Merger Credit Facilities to finance the necessary

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portion of the cash consideration for the merger. These third-party debt agreements, including, if necessary, the Merger Credit Facilities, contain covenants, including covenants regarding the ratio of indebtedness to total capitalization. These requirements may limit the ability of Fortis and its subsidiaries to take advantage of potential business opportunities as they arise and may adversely affect the conduct of Fortis and its utilities' current business, including restricting Fortis' ability to finance future operations and capital needs and limiting its subsidiaries' ability to engage in other business activities. Other covenants place or could place restrictions on Fortis' utilities to, among other things:

incur additional debt;

create liens;

enter into transactions with affiliates;

sell or transfer assets; and

consolidate or merge.

Agreements Fortis and its operating subsidiaries enter into in the future may also have similar or more restrictive covenants, especially if the general credit market deteriorates. A breach of any covenant in the existing credit facilities or the agreements governing Fortis' other indebtedness, including, if necessary, the Merger Credit Facilities, would result in an event of default. Certain events of default may trigger automatic acceleration of payment of the underlying obligations or may trigger acceleration of payment if not remedied within a specified period. Events of default under one agreement may trigger events of default under other agreements, although Fortis' regulated utilities are not subject to the risk of default of affiliates. If payments are accelerated as a result of an event of default, the principal and interest on such borrowing would become due and payable immediately. If that should occur, Fortis may not be able to make all of the required payments or borrow sufficient funds to refinance the accelerated debt obligations. Even if new financing were then available, it may not be on terms that are acceptable to Fortis. For more information, see the section entitled "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of Fortis Liquidity and Capital Resources" beginning on page 208 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

Fortis may be unable to meet its financial obligations and to pay dividends on its common shares if its subsidiaries are unable to distribute cash to Fortis or repay loans from Fortis.

Fortis is a holding company and, as such, has no revenue-generating operations of its own. Fortis is dependent on the financial results of its utilities and the related cash payments from these subsidiaries. In addition, Fortis is dependent on external financings to provide the cash that is necessary to make future investments, service debt incurred by Fortis, pay administrative costs and pay dividends. Fortis' subsidiaries are separate legal entities and have no independent obligation to pay dividends to Fortis. Prior to paying dividends to Fortis, the subsidiaries have financial obligations that must be satisfied, including among others, their operating expenses and obligations to creditors. Furthermore, Fortis' regulated utilities are required by regulation to maintain a minimum equity-to-total capital ratio that may restrict their ability to pay dividends to Fortis or may require that Fortis contribute capital. The future enactment of laws or regulations may prohibit or further restrict the ability of Fortis' subsidiaries to pay upstream dividends or to repay intercorporate indebtedness. In addition, in the event of a subsidiary's liquidation or reorganization, Fortis' right to participate in a distribution of assets is subject to the prior claims of the subsidiary's creditors. As a result, Fortis' ability to pay dividends on its common shares and meet its financial obligations is reliant on the ability of Fortis' subsidiaries to generate sustained earnings and cash flows and pay dividends to and repay loans.

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Risks Relating to Investing in and Ownership of Fortis' Common Shares

Fortis' common shares have no trading history in the United States.

Fortis' common shares currently trade on the TSX. It is a condition to the completion of the merger that the Fortis common shares issued pursuant to the merger agreement be authorized for listing on the NYSE, in addition to the TSX. Currently, there is no public market in the United States for Fortis' common shares. The price at which Fortis' common shares will trade on the NYSE may be lower than the value for which they are exchanged at the closing of the merger. In addition, because the liquidity and trading patterns of securities listed on the TSX may be substantially different from those of securities traded on the NYSE, historical trading prices may not be indicative of the prices at which Fortis' common shares will trade in the future on the NYSE.

Fortis' common shares will be traded on more than one market and this may result in price variations.

Trading in Fortis' common shares on the NYSE and TSX will take place in different currencies (US dollars on the NYSE and Canadian dollars on the TSX), and at different times (resulting from different trading days and different public holidays in the United States and Canada). The trading prices of Fortis' common shares on these two markets may at times differ due to these and other factors. Any decrease in the price of Fortis' common shares on the TSX could cause a decrease in the trading price of Fortis' common shares on the NYSE and vice versa. There can be no assurance that the expected benefits of listing Fortis' common shares on the NYSE will be realized or, if realized, that such benefits will be sustained.

The market price of Fortis' common shares following the consummation of the merger could be volatile and ITC shareholders could lose all or part of their investment.

Notwithstanding the fact that Fortis will issue a significant number of common shares to shareholders of ITC in connection with the merger, there is no guarantee that a significant market for the common shares will develop or be sustained on the NYSE following the merger. ITC shareholders may decide to sell the common shares received by them in the merger, which will generally be eligible for immediate resale, rather than remain shareholders of Fortis, which could have an adverse impact on the trading price of the common shares. As Fortis is a Canadian company and is not as well-known to investors in the United States as it is in Canada, investors in Canada may be more likely to purchase any Fortis common shares sold by ITC shareholders following the merger. If a substantial portion of the common shares issued to ITC shareholders are sold to investors in Canada, this may have a material adverse effect on the trading price of Fortis' common shares following the merger. In addition, a perception among investors that such sales will occur could depress the market price of the common shares prior to the issuance of common shares in connection with the merger. In the past, following periods of large price declines in the public market price of a company's securities, securities class action litigation has often been initiated against that company. Litigation of this type against Fortis could result in substantial costs and diversion of management's attention and resources, which would adversely affect its business. Any adverse determination in litigation against Fortis could also subject it to significant liabilities.

As a foreign private issuer, Fortis is permitted to follow certain home country corporate governance practices instead of otherwise applicable SEC and NYSE requirements, which may result in less protection than is accorded to investors under rules applicable to U.S. domestic issuers.

As a foreign private issuer, in reliance on NYSE rules that permit a foreign private issuer to follow the corporate governance practices of its home country, Fortis will be permitted to follow certain Canadian corporate governance practices instead of those otherwise required under the corporate governance standards for U.S. domestic issuers. Following the listing of Fortis' common shares on the

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NYSE, Fortis expects to follow Canadian home country practices with regard to obtaining shareholder approval for certain dilutive events. Fortis may in the future elect to follow Canadian home country practices with regard to other matters such as the formation and composition of its board of directors, its audit, human resources and governance and nominating committees and separate sessions of independent directors. Accordingly, Fortis' shareholders may not be afforded the same protection as provided under NYSE corporate governance rules. Following Canadian home country governance practices as opposed to the requirements that would otherwise apply to a U.S. company listed on the NYSE may provide less protection than is accorded to investors in U.S. domestic issuers. See the section entitled "Additional Information about Fortis Management of Fortis Corporate Governance Compliance with NYSE Standards" beginning on page 263 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

As a foreign private issuer, Fortis will not be subject to the provisions of Regulation FD or U.S. proxy rules and will be exempt from filing certain U.S. Exchange Act reports, which could result in Fortis' common shares being less attractive to investors.

As a foreign private issuer, Fortis will be exempt from a number of requirements under U.S. securities laws that apply to public companies that are not foreign private issuers. In particular, Fortis will be exempt from the rules and regulations under the U.S. Exchange Act related to the furnishing and content of proxy statements, and Fortis' officers, directors and principal shareholders will be exempt from the reporting and short-swing profit recovery provisions contained in Section 16 of the U.S. Exchange Act. In addition, Fortis will not be required under the U.S. Exchange Act to file annual and current reports and financial statements with the SEC as frequently or as promptly as U.S. domestic companies whose securities are registered under the U.S. Exchange Act and Fortis will generally be exempt from filing quarterly reports with the SEC under the U.S. Exchange Act. Fortis will also be exempt from the provisions of Regulation FD, which prohibits the selective disclosure of material nonpublic information to, among others, broker-dealers and holders of a company's securities under circumstances in which it is reasonably foreseeable that the holder will trade in the company's securities on the basis of the information. Even though Fortis intends to comply voluntarily with Regulation FD, these exemptions and leniencies will reduce the frequency and scope of information and protections to which you are entitled as an investor.

Fortis would lose its foreign private issuer status if a majority of its shares are held by U.S. persons and a majority of its directors or executive officers are U.S. citizens or residents or Fortis fails to meet additional requirements necessary to avoid loss of foreign private issuer status. Although Fortis has elected to comply with certain U.S. regulatory provisions, loss of foreign private issuer status would make compliance with such provisions mandatory. The regulatory and compliance costs to Fortis under U.S. securities laws as a U.S. domestic issuer may be significantly higher than the costs Fortis incurs as a Canadian foreign private issuer eligible to use the Multi-Jurisdictional Disclosure System, or MJDS. If Fortis ceases to be a foreign private issuer, it would not be eligible to use the MJDS or other foreign issuer forms and will be required to file periodic and current reports and registration statements on U.S. domestic issuer forms with the SEC, which are more detailed and extensive than the forms available to a foreign private issuer. Fortis may also be required to modify certain of its policies to comply with the governance obligations of U.S. domestic issuers. Such modifications will involve additional costs. In addition, Fortis would lose its ability to rely upon exemptions from certain corporate governance requirements on U.S. stock exchanges that are available to foreign private issuers.

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Fortis has not yet completed its determination regarding whether its existing internal controls over financial reporting are compliant with the requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

Fortis maintains disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting pursuant to the Canadian Securities Administrators National Instrument 52-109 Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings, and has commenced an assessment of whether its current internal controls procedures satisfy the requirements of Section 404(a) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, or Sarbanes-Oxley, and the related rules of the SEC and the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board.

Pursuant to Section 404(b) of Sarbanes-Oxley and the related rules adopted by the SEC and the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, starting with the second annual report that Fortis files with the SEC after the effectiveness of the registration statement of which this proxy statement/prospectus forms a part, Fortis' independent auditors will be required to attest to the effectiveness of Fortis' internal control over financial reporting. The process of obtaining the required attestation from Fortis' independent auditors has commenced and will require the investment of substantial additional time and resources, including by Fortis' Chief Financial Officer and other members of Fortis' senior management, as well as higher than anticipated operating expenses including independent auditor fees. Fortis' failure to satisfy the requirements of Section 404 of Sarbanes-Oxley on an ongoing and timely basis, or any failure in Fortis' internal controls, could result in the loss of investor confidence in the reliability of Fortis' financial statements, which in turn could negatively affect the trading price of Fortis' common shares and could have a material adverse effect on Fortis' results of operations and harm its reputation. Further, Fortis can provide no assurance that its independent auditors will provide the required attestation. If Fortis is required in the future to make changes to its internal controls over financial reporting, it could adversely affect Fortis' operations, financial reporting and/or results of operations and could result in an adverse opinion on internal controls over financial reporting from its independent auditors.

Risks Relating to ITC's Business, Operations and Regulatory Environment

You should read and consider risk factors specific to ITC's business, operations and regulatory environment, which will also affect the combined company. These risks are described in the section entitled "Risk Factors" in ITC's annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015 and in other documents incorporated by reference into this proxy statement/prospectus. See the section entitled "Where You Can Find Additional Information" beginning on page 318 of this proxy statement/prospectus for the location of information incorporated by reference into this proxy statement/prospectus.

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THE ITC SPECIAL MEETING

General

This proxy statement/prospectus is furnished in connection with the solicitation of proxies by the ITC board of directors for use at the special meeting of ITC shareholders and any adjournments or postponements of the special meeting. When this proxy statement/prospectus refers to the special meeting, it is also referring to any adjournments or postponements of the special meeting. ITC intends to begin mailing this proxy statement/prospectus, the attached Notice of Special Meeting of Shareholders and the accompanying proxy card on or about May 17, 2016.

Date, Time and Place of the Special Meeting

The special meeting of ITC shareholders will be held on June 22, 2016, at 9:00 a.m., Eastern Time, at ITC's corporate headquarters located at 27175 Energy Way, Novi, Michigan 48377.

If you are an ITC shareholder of record, you may attend the special meeting and vote in person the shares you hold directly in your name. If you choose to attend the special meeting, you must present valid government-issued photo identification such as a driver's license or passport. If you want to vote in person at the special meeting and you hold ITC common stock through a bank, broker or other nominee, you must present valid government-issued photo identification such as a driver's license or passport and a power of attorney or other proxy authority from your broker, bank or other nominee. Please also bring to the special meeting your account statement evidencing your beneficial ownership of ITC common stock as of the record date. ITC reserves the right to refuse admittance to anyone without proper proof of share ownership and without proper photo identification.

Purpose of the Special Meeting

At the special meeting, ITC shareholders will be asked:

- (1) to consider and vote upon the merger proposal;
- (2) to consider and vote upon a proposal to approve, on a non-binding, advisory basis, the named executive officer merger-related compensation proposal; and
- (3) to consider and vote upon the adjournment proposal.

Shareholders may also be asked to transact such other business as may properly be brought before the special meeting or any adjournments or postponements of the special meeting, by or at the direction of the ITC board of directors.

ITC shareholders must approve and adopt the merger proposal as a condition to the completion of the merger. If ITC shareholders fail to approve and adopt the merger proposal, the merger will not occur. The vote on the named executive officer merger-related compensation proposal is separate from the vote to approve and adopt the merger proposal. Accordingly, a shareholder may vote to approve and adopt the merger proposal and not to approve and adopt the named executive officer merger-related compensation proposal, and vice versa. Because the vote on the named executive officer merger-related proposal is only advisory in nature, it will not be binding on ITC, Fortis or the surviving corporation, or their respective boards of directors or compensation committees thereof. Accordingly, because ITC is contractually obligated to pay such merger-related compensation, the compensation will be payable, subject only to the conditions applicable thereto, if the merger proposal is approved, regardless of the outcome of the advisory vote.

Other than the matters described above, ITC does not expect a vote to be taken on any other matters at the special meeting or any adjournment or postponement thereof. However, if any other matters are properly brought before the special meeting or any adjournment or postponement thereof

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for consideration, the holders of proxies will have discretion to vote on such matters in accordance with their best judgment.

Recommendation of the ITC Board of Directors

The ITC board of directors determined that the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby, including the merger, are fair to, and in the best interests of, ITC and its shareholders, and resolved to approve and declare advisable the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby, including the merger.

The ITC board of directors recommends that ITC shareholders vote "FOR" the merger proposal, "FOR" the named executive officer merger-related compensation proposal and "FOR" the adjournment proposal.

Record Date and Outstanding Shares

The ITC board of directors has fixed the close of business on May 13, 2016 as the record date for the special meeting. Only ITC shareholders of record on the record date are entitled to notice of, and to vote at, the special meeting or at any adjournment of the special meeting.

As of the close of business on the record date, there were approximately 152,901,223 shares of ITC common stock outstanding and entitled to vote at the special meeting, held by approximately 804 holders of record.

A list of ITC shareholders as of the record date will be available for review during the special meeting by any ITC shareholder present at the special meeting.

Holders of ITC common stock on the record date may vote their shares of ITC common stock in person at the special meeting or by proxy as described below under " Voting by Proxy or in Person."

Quorum

The required quorum for the special meeting is a majority of the shares outstanding and entitled to vote as of the record date. There must be a quorum present for the meeting to be held. All shares represented at the special meeting in person or by proxy (including those voted by telephone or the Internet) will be counted toward the quorum. Abstentions and broker non-votes will be counted as present in determining the existence of a quorum.

Required Vote

Merger Proposal. The affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of ITC common stock entitled to vote at the special meeting is required to approve the merger proposal.

Named Executive Officer Merger-Related Compensation Proposal. In accordance with Section 14A of the U.S. Exchange Act, ITC is providing its shareholders with the opportunity to approve, by non-binding, advisory vote, certain compensation payments for ITC's named executive officers in connection with the merger, as discussed in the section entitled "Proposal 2: Advisory Vote Regarding Merger-Related Compensation for ITC's Named Executive Officers" beginning on page 138 of this proxy statement/prospectus. The affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast, in person or by proxy, on this proposal at the special meeting by holders of shares of ITC common stock is required to approve, on a non-binding, advisory basis, the named executive officer merger-related compensation proposal.

Adjournment Proposal. The affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast, in person or by proxy, on this proposal at the special meeting by holders of shares of ITC common stock is required to approve the adjournment proposal.

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Voting by ITC's Directors and Executive Officers

At the close of business on the record date, directors and executive officers of ITC and their affiliates were entitled to vote 2,631,197 shares of ITC common stock, or approximately 1.7% of the shares of ITC common stock issued and outstanding on that date. ITC's directors and executive officers have informed ITC that they intend to vote their shares in favor of the merger proposal and the other proposals to be considered at the special meeting, although none of ITC's directors and executive officers is obligated to do so.

Voting by Proxy or in Person

Giving a proxy means that an ITC shareholder authorizes the persons named in the enclosed proxy card to vote such shareholder's shares at the special meeting in the manner such shareholder directs.

If your name is registered on ITC's shareholder records as the owner of shares, you are an ITC shareholder of record, and you may vote your shares by:

(1) **Telephone**, by using the toll-free number 1-800-652-VOTE (8683), or by following the instructions on your proxy card. If you vote by telephone, do not mail in your proxy card.

(2) **Internet**, by going to the voting site at www.investorvote.com/ITC and follow the instructions outlined on the secured website using certain information provided on your card or voting instruction form. If you vote using the Internet, do not mail in your proxy card.

(3) **Written Proxy**, if you received your proxy materials by mail, you may submit your written proxy by completing the proxy card enclosed with those materials and signing, dating and returning your proxy card by mail in the enclosed return envelope, which requires no additional postage if mailed in the United States.

(4) **Attending the Special Meeting**, and voting in person if you are an ITC shareholder of record or if you are a beneficial owner and have a legal proxy from the ITC shareholder of record.

Submitting a proxy by Internet or by telephone provides the same authority to vote shares as if the shareholder had returned his or her proxy card by mail.

Each properly signed proxy received prior to the special meeting and not revoked before the vote at the special meeting will be voted at the special meeting according to the instructions indicated on the proxy or, if no instructions are given on a properly signed proxy, the shares represented by such proxy will be voted "**FOR**" the merger proposal, "**FOR**" the named executive officer merger-related compensation proposal and "**FOR**" the adjournment proposal.

ITC requests that ITC shareholders complete and sign the accompanying proxy card and return it to ITC in the enclosed postage-paid envelope or submit the proxy by telephone or the Internet as soon as possible.

If an ITC shareholder's shares are held in "street name" by a broker, bank or other nominee, such shareholder must obtain a voting instruction form from the institution that holds such shares and follow the voting instructions given by that institution.

If an ITC shareholder plans to attend the special meeting and wishes to vote in person, such shareholder will be given a ballot at the special meeting. If an ITC shareholder's shares are held in "street name" (through a bank, broker or other nominee), such shareholder must obtain a proxy from the record holder to vote such shares in person at the special meeting. Whether or not an ITC shareholder plans to attend the special meeting, ITC requests that each ITC shareholder complete, sign, date and return the enclosed proxy card as soon as possible in the enclosed postage-paid envelope, or submit a proxy through the Internet or by telephone as described in the instructions accompanying this proxy statement/prospectus. This will not prevent any ITC shareholder from voting

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in person at the special meeting but will assure that the shareholder's vote is counted if such shareholder is unable to attend the special meeting.

Revocability of Proxies and Changes to an ITC Shareholder's Vote

ITC shareholders may revoke their proxies and change their votes at any time prior to the time their shares are voted at the special meeting. An ITC shareholder can revoke his or her proxy or change his or her vote by:

- (1) notifying ITC's Corporate Secretary in writing (at ITC's address set forth in this proxy statement/prospectus);
- (2) voting again by telephone or Internet (prior to June 21, 2016 at 11:59 p.m., Eastern Time), since only the latest vote will be counted;
- (3) signing and returning, prior to the special meeting, another proxy card that is dated after the date of the first proxy card; or
- (4) voting in person at the special meeting (if such shareholder is a shareholder of record or has a legal proxy from a shareholder of record).

Attendance at the special meeting will not, by itself, revoke your proxy or change your vote. If your shares are held in "street name," you must contact your broker, bank or nominee to revoke your proxy.

Abstentions

An abstention occurs when a shareholder attends a meeting, either in person or by proxy, but abstains from voting. At the special meeting, abstentions will be counted as present for purposes of determining whether a quorum exists. **Abstaining from voting will have the same effect as a vote "AGAINST" the merger proposal.**

Under the rules applicable to broker-dealers, brokers, banks and other nominee record holders holding shares in "street name" have the authority to vote on routine proposals when they have not received instructions from beneficial owners. However, brokers, banks and other nominee record holders are precluded from exercising their voting discretion with respect to the approval of non-routine matters, including any of the three special meeting proposals. As a result, absent specific instructions from the beneficial owner, brokers, banks and other nominee record holders are not empowered to vote those "street name" shares in connection with the special meeting proposals.

Since the vote required for the approval of the merger proposal is based on a percentage of the shares of ITC common stock outstanding, abstentions and other unvoted shares will have the same effect as a vote "AGAINST" the merger proposal. However, abstentions and unvoted shares will have no effect on the outcome of the vote for the named executive officer merger-related compensation proposal and the adjournment proposal because the vote required for approval of each of these proposals is based on the number of shares actually voted on the proposal, whether in person or by proxy.

All beneficial owners of ITC common stock are urged to submit their proxy to indicate their votes or to contact the record holder of their shares to provide instructions on how to vote their shares.

Failure to Vote

If you are a shareholder of record and you do not sign and return your proxy card or vote over the Internet, by telephone or in person at the special meeting, your shares will not be voted at the special meeting, will not be counted as present in person or by proxy at the special meeting and will not be counted as present for purposes of determining whether a quorum exists.

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As discussed above, under NYSE rules, brokers, banks and other nominee recordholders do not have discretionary voting authority with respect to any of the three proposals described in this proxy statement. Accordingly, if you are the beneficial owner of shares held in "street name" by a broker, bank or other nominee and you do not issue voting instructions to your broker, bank or other nominee, your shares will not be voted at the special meeting and will not be counted as present in person or by proxy at the special meeting or counted as present for purposes of determining whether a quorum exists.

A failure to vote will have no effect on the outcome of the named executive officer merger-related compensation proposal or the adjournment proposal. However, the vote to approve and adopt the merger proposal is based on the total number of shares of ITC common stock outstanding at the close of business on the record date, not just the number of shares that are voted on the merger proposal. As a result, if you fail to vote your shares, it will have the same effect as a vote "AGAINST" the merger proposal.

Inspector of Election; Tabulation of Votes

The ITC board of directors expects to appoint a representative of Computershare Trust Company, N.A. to act as the inspector of election at the special meeting. The inspector of election will determine the number of shares outstanding, the shares represented at the special meeting, the existence of a quorum and the validity of proxies and ballots, and will count all votes and ballots.

Solicitation of Proxies

This proxy statement/prospectus is being furnished in connection with the solicitation of proxies by the ITC board of directors. Certain costs related to the filing, printing and distribution of this proxy statement/prospectus shall be shared equally by ITC and Fortis. All other costs of soliciting proxies of ITC shareholders shall be borne by ITC.

In addition, ITC has retained Georgeson LLC to assist in the solicitation of proxies for a fee of approximately US\$12,500, plus reimbursement of expenses.

Proxies may be solicited by mail, telephone, facsimile and other forms of electronic transmission and may also be solicited by directors, officers and other employees of ITC without additional compensation. Copies of solicitation materials will be furnished to brokers, banks and other nominees holding shares in their names that are beneficially owned by others so that they may forward solicitation materials to beneficial owners. In addition, if asked, ITC will reimburse these persons for their reasonable expenses in forwarding the solicitation materials to the beneficial owners. ITC has requested brokers, banks and other nominees to forward all solicitation materials to the beneficial owners of the shares they hold of record.

Householding

ITC may send a single copy of this proxy statement/prospectus to any household at which two or more ITC shareholders reside in accordance with SEC rules, unless ITC has received contrary instructions. Each shareholder in the household will continue to receive a separate proxy card. This process, known as "householding," reduces the volume of duplicative information received at your household and helps to reduce ITC's expenses in connection with the special meeting.

If, at any time, you no longer wish to participate in "householding," you may request separate copies of the proxy statement/prospectus or request that ITC send only one copy to you if you are receiving multiple copies by writing to ITC Holdings Corp., Attn: Corporate Secretary, 27175 Energy Way, Novi, Michigan 48377, or calling (248) 946-3000.

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Adjournment

The ITC special meeting may be adjourned from time to time to reconvene at the same or some other place if sufficient votes are cast in favor of the adjournment proposal. Notice need not be given of any such adjourned meeting if the time and place to which the meeting is adjourned are announced at the meeting at which the adjournment is taken and the record date remains the same. At the adjourned ITC special meeting, the only business that may be transacted is business that might have been transacted at the original meeting. See the section entitled "Proposal 3: Adjournment of the ITC Special Meeting" beginning on page 139 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

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PROPOSAL 1: THE MERGER

This section of the proxy statement/prospectus describes the material aspects of the proposed merger. This section may not contain all of the information that is important to you. You should carefully read this entire proxy statement/prospectus and the documents incorporated by reference into this proxy statement/prospectus, including the full text of the merger agreement, a copy of which is attached to this proxy statement/prospectus as Annex A, for a more complete understanding of the proposed merger. In addition, important business and financial information about each of ITC and Fortis is included in or incorporated by reference into this proxy statement/prospectus. See the section entitled "Where You Can Find Additional Information" beginning on page 318 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

Structure

The merger agreement provides that, upon satisfaction or waiver of the conditions to the merger, Merger Sub will merge with and into ITC. ITC will be the surviving corporation in the merger. As a result of the merger, ITC will cease to be a publicly traded company and cease its separate corporate existence.

Merger Consideration

Upon the completion of the merger, each share of ITC common stock issued and outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the merger (other than shares of ITC common stock held by Fortis, Investment Holdings, Merger Sub or any of Fortis' direct or indirect wholly-owned subsidiaries or ITC or its wholly-owned subsidiaries and ITC restricted stock awards) will be converted into the right to receive (i) US\$22.57 in cash, without interest, and (ii) 0.7520 of a validly issued, fully paid and non-assessable Fortis common share.

Based on the number of shares of ITC common stock outstanding as of May 13, 2016, Fortis would issue approximately 114,981,719 Fortis common shares to ITC shareholders pursuant to the merger agreement. The actual number of Fortis common shares to be issued pursuant to the merger agreement will be determined at completion of the merger based on the exchange ratio and the number of shares of ITC common stock outstanding at such time. Based on the number of shares of ITC common stock outstanding as of May 13, 2016, and the number of Fortis common shares outstanding as of May 13, 2016, immediately after completion of the merger, former ITC shareholders could own up to approximately 29% of the outstanding Fortis common shares.

Based on the closing price of Fortis common shares and the US dollar-to-Canadian dollar exchange rate on February 8, 2016, the last full trading day before the announcement of the merger agreement, the per share value of ITC common stock implied by the merger consideration was US\$44.90. Based on the closing price of Fortis common shares on May 13, 2016, the most recent practicable date prior to the date of this proxy statement/prospectus, the per share value of ITC common stock implied by the merger consideration was US\$46.19. The implied value of the merger consideration will fluctuate, however, as the market price of Fortis common shares and the exchange rate between US dollars and Canadian dollars fluctuate, because a portion of the merger consideration that is payable per share of ITC common stock is a fixed fraction of a Fortis common share, which is valued in Canadian dollars. As a result, the value of the merger consideration that ITC shareholders will receive upon the completion of the merger could be greater than, less than or the same as the value of the merger consideration on the date of this proxy statement/prospectus or at the time of the ITC special meeting. Accordingly, ITC encourages you to obtain current stock price quotations for ITC common stock, Fortis common shares and the exchange rate between US dollars and Canadian dollars before deciding how to vote with respect to the approval of the merger agreement. ITC common stock trades on the NYSE under the symbol "ITC" and Fortis common shares trade on the TSX under the ticker symbol "FTS."

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Background of the Merger

ITC's board of directors regularly reviews and assesses ITC's performance, risks, opportunities and strategy. Additionally, ITC's board of directors and management, together with their legal and financial advisors, periodically review and evaluate industry developments and strategic opportunities and alternatives available to ITC as part of ITC's efforts to strengthen its business and enhance value for its shareholders, which review and evaluation continued following the termination of a potential business combination with Entergy Corp. in December 2013 due to opposition from state regulators. The opportunities and alternatives reviewed throughout the process included, among other things, remaining as a stand-alone entity, potential acquisitions of other companies, share repurchases (including those pursuant to the share repurchase programs authorized in 2014 and 2015), corporate structural alternatives, business combinations and other strategic transactions.

On March 24, 2015, a representative of Party A, an affiliate of a U.S. publicly traded company, called a representative of ITC on behalf of Party A's chief executive officer to arrange a meeting with Mr. Joseph Welch, Chief Executive Officer, President and Chairman of ITC.

On April 9, 2015, members of ITC's management met with representatives of Barclays to discuss potential strategic alternatives, including remaining as a stand-alone entity, potential acquisitions of other companies, corporate structural alternatives and business combinations, and the mergers and acquisitions market environment generally.

On April 28, 2015, at the request of Party A's chief executive officer, Mr. Welch met with the chief executive officer of Party A to discuss, among other things, industry developments, their respective companies and Party A's interest in a potential transaction with ITC.

On May 26, 2015, Mr. Welch and Ms. Linda Blair, Executive Vice President and Chief Business Unit Officer of ITC, met in person with representatives of Party A to continue to discuss Party A's interest in a potential transaction with ITC.

In connection with Party A's informal interest regarding a potential transaction with ITC, on June 11, 2015, Mr. Welch and Mr. Rejji Hayes, Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of ITC, met with representatives of Morgan Stanley to discuss the potential involvement of Morgan Stanley to assist ITC with a preliminary review of potential strategic alternatives, including, among other things, remaining as a stand-alone company.

On July 21, 2015, the chief executive officer of Party B, a U.S. publicly traded company, contacted Mr. Welch to express his interest in meeting with Mr. Welch. Mr. Welch agreed to meet the chief executive officer but that meeting was ultimately never scheduled.

During the months of July 2015 and August 2015, ITC's management held regular meetings with representatives of Morgan Stanley to discuss their preliminary views on potential strategic alternatives for ITC, including remaining as a stand-alone entity, potential acquisitions of other companies, corporate structural alternatives and business combinations.

Between July 27, 2015 and August 4, 2015, Mr. Welch and Mr. Hayes met in person with each member of the ITC board of directors to discuss industry developments, regulatory challenges and certain other issues facing ITC, Morgan Stanley's preliminary findings with respect to potential strategic alternatives, including remaining as a stand-alone entity, potential acquisitions of other companies, corporate structural alternatives and business combinations, and Party A's possible interest in a transaction with ITC.

On August 18, 2015, the ITC board of directors and members of ITC's management met with representatives of Barclays to discuss, among other things, the current trend in shareholder activism.

On August 19, 2015, the ITC board of directors and members of ITC's management met with representatives of Morgan Stanley to discuss Morgan Stanley's preliminary review of ITC's potential

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strategic alternatives, including remaining as a stand-alone entity, potential acquisitions of other companies, corporate structural alternatives and business combinations. The members of ITC's board of directors then met in executive session, during which the ITC board of directors authorized management to continue discussions with Party A in connection with Party A's possible interest in a transaction with ITC.

On August 20, 2015, Mr. Welch and Party A's chief executive officer had a telephonic meeting to discuss a potential transaction.

On August 24, 2015, ITC and Party A entered into a non-disclosure agreement, which included a standstill restriction, with respect to a potential transaction between ITC and Party A.

On September 1, 2015, members of ITC's management team made a management presentation to representatives of Party A.

From September 1, 2015 through September 29, 2015, Party A and its advisors conducted a due diligence review of ITC.

On September 23, 2015, Mr. Welch met with representatives of Barclays to discuss potential strategic alternatives, including remaining as a stand-alone entity, potential acquisitions of other companies, corporate structural alternatives and business combinations.

On September 29, 2015, the chief executive officer of Party A contacted Mr. Welch by telephone to verbally communicate Party A's proposal to acquire ITC for US\$39.00 per share in an all-cash transaction.

On September 29, 2015, the ITC board of directors held a telephonic meeting, at which members of ITC's management team were also present, including Mr. Hayes, Christine Mason-Soneral, Senior Vice President and General Counsel of ITC, Ms. Blair, Mr. Jon Jipping, Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer, and Ms. Wendy McIntyre, Vice President, Secretary and General Counsel Enterprise Operations. The ITC board of directors reviewed and discussed Party A's proposal and, in light of then existing facts, circumstances and market conditions, determined not to pursue Party A's proposal at that time.

On October 23, 2015, a representative of Goldman, Sachs & Co, or Goldman Sachs, on behalf of Fortis, contacted Mr. Hayes to discuss Fortis' interest in a possible acquisition of ITC. That evening, Mr. Hayes contacted Mr. Welch and conveyed the content of his discussion with Goldman Sachs.

On October 26, 2015, Mr. Welch contacted Mr. Barry Perry, the President and Chief Executive Officer of Fortis, to discuss Fortis' potential interest in a transaction with ITC.

On October 27, 2015, Party C, a financial party, contacted a representative of ITC to arrange a call with Mr. Welch to discuss a potential transaction with ITC.

On October 31, 2015, a managing director of Party C had a telephone call with Mr. Welch to express Party C's potential interest in a transaction with ITC.

In light of the unsolicited interest from Fortis, Party A and Party C, in late October 2015, ITC management worked with representatives of Simpson Thacher & Bartlett LLP, or Simpson Thacher, ITC's regular outside counsel, with respect to the interest expressed by such parties and a process for considering ITC's potential strategic alternatives.

On November 2, 2015, ITC and Fortis entered into a non-disclosure agreement, which included a standstill restriction, with respect to a potential acquisition of ITC by Fortis. Later that day, representatives of ITC made a management presentation to representatives of Fortis.

On November 3, 2015, the ITC board of directors held an in-person meeting at which the ITC board of directors discussed, among other matters, ITC's recent stock price performance and the interest of each of Party A, Party C and Fortis in acquiring ITC. After extensive discussion regarding

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the decrease in ITC's stock price between August 2015 and November 2015 and a further review of ITC's stand-alone prospects and other potential strategic alternatives, including the interest of Fortis, Party A and Party C regarding a transaction with ITC, the ITC board of directors discussed initiating a strategic review process with the goal of assessing the potential value of ITC in a transaction relative to the stand-alone growth prospects for ITC. The ITC board of directors instructed management, with the assistance of Simpson Thacher, to conduct a process to gauge potential interest from other third parties and authorized management to formally engage financial advisors to assist ITC in such a process.

On November 5, 2015, ITC and Party C entered into a non-disclosure agreement, which included a standstill restriction, with respect to a potential acquisition of ITC by Party C.

On November 5, 2015, ITC engaged Barclays and Morgan Stanley as financial advisors in connection with the strategic review process based on, among other factors, their overall reputation and experience as investment banking firms, and their respective knowledge of the utilities industry generally and ITC's business and operations.

On November 6, 2015, members of ITC management and representatives of Barclays and Morgan Stanley had an organizational call to discuss, among other things, the current mergers and acquisitions environment, the interest of Fortis, Party A and Party C, their preliminary views of a potential strategic review process and potential prospective counterparties in connection with such a process.

On November 9, 2015, representatives of Barclays and Morgan Stanley, consistent with the direction provided by the ITC board of directors, contacted five parties, which included Party A, Party B, Fortis, Party C and Party D (a financial party) to assess their interest in a potential transaction with ITC. These parties were selected based in part on advice from Barclays and Morgan Stanley in respect of their financial capacity and perceived potential interest in a transaction with ITC. On November 10, 2015, Party A declined to participate in the strategic review process despite its preliminary proposal to acquire ITC for US\$39.00 per share in an all-cash transaction.

On November 12, 2015, Fortis submitted a preliminary proposal to ITC with an indicative price of US\$44.25 per share in cash, which represented a 40.5% premium to ITC's closing share price of US\$31.49 on November 12, 2015. In its preliminary proposal, Fortis requested exclusive negotiations with ITC.

Later that day, the ITC board of directors held a telephonic meeting, at which members of ITC's management team, including Mr. Hayes, Ms. Mason-Sonerl, Ms. McIntyre and Ms. Britt McNulty, Director of Strategic Initiatives, and representatives of Barclays and Morgan Stanley were present. The representatives of Barclays and Morgan Stanley provided the ITC board of directors with an update regarding the strategic review process, including the proposal submitted by Fortis that day. At the request of the ITC board of directors, the members of ITC's management team reviewed ITC's 2016-2020 financial plan, which, after extensive discussion, the ITC board of directors authorized be shared with potential participants in the strategic review process. The ITC board of directors then discussed the potential desirability of retaining independent counsel to advise the ITC board of directors with respect to the strategic review process and the potential formation of an administrative committee to assist the ITC board of directors in connection with the process.

On November 13, 2015, ITC and Party B entered into a non-disclosure agreement, which included a standstill restriction.

On November 17, 2015, the ITC board of directors held an in-person meeting, at which members of ITC management were present, including Mr. Hayes and Ms. Mason-Sonerl. Management updated the ITC board of directors regarding the Fortis proposal and with respect to the status of the strategic process.

On November 18, 2015, the ITC board of directors held an in-person meeting, in which representatives of Barclays, Morgan Stanley and Simpson Thacher participated telephonically. The

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representatives of Barclays and Morgan Stanley provided an update regarding the status of the strategic review process and a preliminary valuation analysis. During an executive session, the ITC board of directors determined to continue the strategic review process and discussions with the participants, but not to grant exclusivity to any party in the process at that time. Simpson Thacher next reviewed with the ITC board of directors the directors' fiduciary duties applicable in the circumstances. The independent directors also determined that Albert Ernst, Hazel O'Leary and Lee Stewart, each an independent director of ITC, should oversee the possible selection of independent counsel to the ITC board of directors.

Later that day, ITC engaged Dykema Gossett PLLC, or Dykema, to advise on the Michigan law aspects relevant to the strategic review process and Stuntz, Davis & Staffier, P.C., as federal energy regulatory counsel to advise on certain regulatory matters relevant to the strategic review process, including potential FERC approvals.

On November 19, 2015, Ms. O'Leary and Messrs. Ernst and Stewart, after considering potential law firms to act as independent counsel to the ITC board of directors, interviewed representatives of the Jones Day law firm in New York City regarding the possibility of engaging Jones Day to advise the ITC board of directors with respect to the strategic review process. Following the meeting, Jones Day was engaged by the ITC board of directors as its counsel.

On November 20, 2015, representatives of Barclays, Morgan Stanley and Simpson Thacher provided an update on the strategic review process to ITC's management.

On November 21, 2015, access to an electronic data room was provided to each party in the strategic review process which had previously entered into a non-disclosure agreement with ITC.

On November 23, 2015, ITC and Party D entered into a non-disclosure agreement, which included a standstill restriction.

Also on November 23, 2015, the ITC board of directors held a telephonic meeting, at which members of ITC's management team, including Mr. Hayes, Ms. Mason-Sonerl, Ms. McIntyre, Ms. McNulty and Ms. Nisha Chopra, Director of Mergers and Acquisitions and Special Projects, and representatives of Barclays and Morgan Stanley were present. Representatives of Barclays and Morgan Stanley updated the ITC board of directors regarding the strategic review process, which included a discussion of other third parties who might have potential interest in participating. Based in part on this discussion as well as advice from representatives of Barclays and Morgan Stanley that contacting other parties would reasonably be expected to pose further risk to the confidentiality of ITC's strategic review process, the ITC board of directors determined not to contact additional parties at that time in light of its view, informed by such discussion, that the parties already contacted represented the most credible and likely parties able to consummate a potential transaction with ITC. The ITC board of directors again discussed forming an administrative committee of directors to assist the ITC board of directors in connection with a strategic review process.

On November 24, 2015, representatives of ITC's management held an initial call with Simpson Thacher and Dykema to discuss the framework of a potential merger agreement and potential key legal issues with respect to a possible transaction.

On November 30, 2015, Party B communicated to a representative of Barclays that it was not in a position to pursue a transaction with ITC and ceased its participation in the process.

On November 30, 2015, an article appeared in BloombergNews.com, or Bloomberg News, reporting that ITC was working with financial advisors to conduct a sale process and suggesting a transaction value as high as US\$45.00 per share. Later that day, ITC issued a press release announcing that the ITC board of directors had commenced a review of ITC's potential strategic alternatives, including a potential sale. The closing price of ITC common stock on the last trading day prior to the article and the issuance of the press release was US\$33.75 per share, and the closing price of ITC's

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common shares on the first trading day following the publication of the press release and article was US\$37.84 per share.

In the days immediately following the press release, between November 30, 2015 and December 16, 2015, 26 potentially interested parties contacted representatives of Barclays and Morgan Stanley to inquire about the strategic review process (including Party E, a financial party, and Party F, a strategic party). Representatives of Barclays and Morgan Stanley informed each potentially interested party that it should contact members of ITC management if they wished to participate in the process. Other than Party E and Party F, who later executed non-disclosure agreements, none of the interested parties contacted members of ITC management to engage in any further discussions regarding participation in the process.

On November 30, 2015, Party C and Party D, with the permission of ITC, executed a teaming agreement to allow Party C and Party D to enter into discussions and arrangements with respect to making a joint proposal with respect to a potential transaction involving ITC.

On December 1, 2015, at the request of Fortis, ITC's management made a second management presentation to representatives of Fortis.

On December 2, 2015, the ITC board of directors met at the offices of Jones Day in New York, New York. Ms. Mason-Soneral and representatives of Simpson Thacher and Jones Day participated in the meeting and representatives of Dykema, Barclays and Morgan Stanley participated by telephone. During the portion of the meeting in which only the representatives of Jones Day and the ITC board of directors were present, representatives of Jones Day discussed the directors' fiduciary duties applicable in the circumstances. Representatives of Barclays and Morgan Stanley then provided an overview of the inquiries they had received as a result of the Bloomberg News article and the overall status of the strategic review process. The representatives of Barclays and Morgan Stanley indicated that, as of such date, none of the new potentially interested parties that had reached out after the Bloomberg News article had signed a non-disclosure agreement or formally entered the auction process. Representatives of Simpson Thacher then provided a summary of the key terms of a draft of the merger agreement being prepared as part of the process and responded to questions from the directors. The ITC board of directors also determined to establish an administrative committee of the ITC board of directors, consisting of Mr. Ernst, Ms. O'Leary and Mr. Stewart, to assist the ITC board of directors in connection with the engagement of and interaction with legal and other advisors in connection with the process.

On December 4, 2015, the administrative committee held a telephonic meeting with representatives of Jones Day, and reviewed with Jones Day the matters discussed in the December 2, 2015 board meeting of the ITC board of directors, as well as the possible desirability and process for the ITC board of directors' retention of an independent financial advisor to the ITC board of directors.

On December 7, 2015, consistent with the direction of the ITC board of directors, members of the ITC management team held a call with Simpson Thacher to discuss the terms of and finalize the initial draft of the merger agreement to be distributed to participants in the strategic review process.

On December 7, 2015, Party D informed a representative of Barclays that it was not in a position to pursue a transaction with Party C involving ITC and Party D ceased its participation in the process.

On December 9, 2015, through ITC's virtual data room established in connection with ITC's strategic review process, a draft of the merger agreement was provided to each continuing participant in the process that had previously executed a non-disclosure agreement with ITC and expressed interest in a potential transaction with ITC, with instructions to submit any comments to the draft merger agreement by January 5, 2016 and a definitive valuation proposal by January 11, 2016.

On December 10, 2015, following discussion among ITC management and representatives of Barclays and Morgan Stanley concerning Party E's potential interest in a transaction with ITC, ITC and

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Party E entered into a non-disclosure agreement, which included a standstill restriction. On that same day, ITC made a management presentation to representatives of Party C and Party E.

Also on December 10, 2015, the ITC board of directors held a telephonic meeting, at which members of ITC's management team, including Messrs. Hayes and Jipping and Mmes. Blair, Mason-Soneral, McIntyre and McNulty, and representatives of Jones Day were present. Management of ITC updated the ITC board of directors on the status of the strategic review process, the due diligence process and Party D's withdrawal from the process. Management also informed the ITC board of directors that, other than Party E, none of the other parties who had previously contacted ITC and its financial advisors following the Bloomberg News article had expressed any further interest in exploring a transaction with ITC.

On December 11, 2015, Party C sought consent from ITC to partner with Party E, and a separate teaming agreement with Party C and Party E was executed on the same day to allow for Party C and Party E to enter into discussions and arrangements with respect to making a proposal with respect to a possible transaction with ITC.

On December 17, 2015, representatives of ITC's management held a call with representatives of Barclays, Morgan Stanley, Simpson Thacher and Jones Day to provide an update with respect to the strategic review process. Among other things, the status of the diligence process with each potential bidder, including site visits and the number and nature of diligence questions received from the potential bidders, and a preliminary timeline detailing expected deadlines were discussed.

Later on December 17, 2015, the ITC board of directors held a telephonic meeting at which members of ITC's management, including Mr. Hayes and Mmes. McIntyre and McNulty, and representatives of Barclays, Morgan Stanley and Jones Day were present. Management provided the ITC board of directors with an update regarding the strategic review process, including that Party C had requested permission to enter into a consortium with Party E and Party F in connection with a potential transaction with ITC. The representatives of Barclays and Morgan Stanley then provided an update regarding the inquiries received as a result of the Bloomberg News article and the strategic review process, including that, to date, none of those parties, other than Party E, had followed up after their informal initial outreach. The representatives of Barclays and Morgan Stanley reviewed preliminary financial metrics with respect to a possible strategic transaction. The ITC board of directors then discussed the possibility of hiring a financial advisor that had not previously worked for ITC to advise the ITC board of directors in connection with the strategic review process and other potential strategic alternatives available to ITC, and following extensive discussion, determined that doing so would be advisable.

Prior to December 18, 2015, following discussion with representatives of Barclays, Morgan Stanley and ITC management concerning their potential interest in a transaction with ITC, Party C, Party E and Party F, or collectively, the Consortium, sought ITC's consent to partner together with respect to a potential transaction with ITC. On December 18, 2015, ITC and Party F entered into a non-disclosure agreement, which included a standstill restriction, and, later that day, the Consortium and ITC executed a teaming agreement to allow the Consortium to enter into discussions and arrangements with respect to a potential transaction with ITC.

On December 21, 2015, the administrative committee met with representatives of Jones Day. During the meeting, the representatives of Jones Day and the committee interviewed two potential financial advisors, including Lazard, and Jones Day reviewed with the administrative committee in detail the responses of Lazard and the other potential financial advisor to a questionnaire that Jones Day had prepared regarding client and other relationships with ITC and the potential counterparties that had previously been identified to the ITC board of directors.

On December 23, 2015, because Party F did not join the process until December 18, 2015, ITC held a supplemental management presentation for representatives of the Consortium for the benefit of Party F.

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On December 24, 2015, the ITC board of directors engaged Lazard to act as the independent financial advisor to the ITC board of directors.

On December 30, 2015, the administrative committee met in Detroit, Michigan with representatives of Jones Day and Lazard, as well as an individual who had previously been identified by the nominating and governance committee of the ITC board of directors as a candidate for a senior executive position with ITC in connection with the ITC board of directors' ongoing succession planning process. The members of the administrative committee also discussed ITC's ongoing succession planning process in the context of ITC's strategic review process.

On December 31, 2015, the ITC board of directors held a telephonic meeting to receive an update with respect to the strategic review process and to discuss communication strategy alternatives in connection with various potential outcomes with respect to the strategic review process. Members of ITC management, including Mr. Hayes and Ms. McIntyre, and representatives of Lazard and Jones Day participated in the meeting. Management reviewed with the ITC board of directors the current status of discussions and the diligence process with respect to Fortis and the Consortium, including that each party was instructed to submit mark-ups of the draft merger agreement by January 5, 2016 and a definitive valuation proposal for a transaction with ITC by January 11, 2016.

On January 3, 2016, the administrative committee met telephonically with representatives of Jones Day and Lazard and discussed the matters discussed at the December 31, 2015 meeting of the ITC board of directors and ITC's ongoing strategic review process generally.

On January 5, 2016, Fortis submitted a mark-up of a draft of the merger agreement, ITC disclosure schedules and Fortis disclosure schedules to representatives of Barclays and Morgan Stanley. On the same day, the Consortium informed representatives of Barclays and Morgan Stanley that it was not in a position to submit a mark-up of the draft of the merger agreement by the January 5, 2016 deadline, indicating that the Consortium was in the process of finalizing key issues among the three members but expected to deliver a revised draft of the merger agreement on January 11, 2016, along with an indication of value regarding a potential transaction. The Consortium further indicated that its proposal would be subject to completion of the ratings advisory and evaluation process with certain rating agencies and completion of its confirmatory due diligence process, which was estimated to take approximately three to four weeks to complete from the date of acceptance of its proposal. Members of ITC management held a call later that day with representatives of Barclays, Morgan Stanley, Lazard, Simpson Thacher and Jones Day to discuss the revised draft of the merger agreement provided by Fortis and the status of the Consortium's potential bid.

On January 6, 2016, the ITC board of directors met at ITC's headquarters in Novi, Michigan. Ms. Mason-Soneral and representatives of Lazard were present at the meeting and representatives of Barclays, Morgan Stanley, Simpson Thacher and Jones Day participated telephonically. At the request of the ITC board of directors, representatives of Lazard reviewed the current mergers and acquisitions environment and discussed Lazard's preliminary assessment of the strategic review process. The representatives of Barclays and Morgan Stanley provided an update on the process, including the status of discussions and the diligence process with Fortis and the Consortium. At the request of the ITC board of directors, representatives of Simpson Thacher then discussed their preliminary views and issues regarding the mark-up to the merger agreement delivered by Fortis and received input from the ITC board of directors and ITC management. The ITC board of directors also met in executive session with representatives of Jones Day and Lazard and discussed succession planning in light of the potential lengthy period between signing and closing a transaction due to regulatory approval requirements.

On January 8, 2016, representatives of Simpson Thacher and White & Case LLP, or White & Case, outside counsel to Fortis, telephonically discussed certain provisions of the mark-up of the

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merger agreement submitted by Fortis on January 5, 2016. The representatives of Simpson Thacher suggested that Fortis consider certain modifications to the Fortis mark-up of the merger agreement, including as to flexibility with respect to certain interim operating covenants, information regarding the potential equity investment by additional investors, certain employee benefits and retention issues and the size of the termination and reverse termination fees. Also on January 8, 2016, Mr. Welch and Mr. Hayes contacted Mr. Perry to discuss whether Fortis would consider modifications to their mark-up to the merger agreement with respect to providing additional flexibility regarding senior management succession planning.

On January 10, 2016, the administrative committee met telephonically with representatives of Jones Day and Lazard and discussed the progress of the strategic review process, as well as Fortis' view that, should it proceed with a transaction involving ITC, its consent would be required for ITC to make any senior management changes during the period between signing and closing. The administrative committee also discussed Mr. Welch's willingness to continue to serve as Chief Executive Officer of ITC during a transition period and the related effects of doing so under his employment agreement, which, unless amended, would by its terms be extended through December 2017 unless notice of termination was given by November 21, 2016.

On January 11, 2016, Fortis submitted a proposal to acquire ITC for US\$44.25 per share in an all-cash transaction, or the January 11 Fortis Proposal. The January 11 Fortis Proposal permitted ITC to continue to pay its regularly scheduled quarterly dividends, which could be increased by up to 10% beginning on August 1, 2016. The January 11 Fortis Proposal also included executed financing commitment papers with respect to financing for the potential transaction and a memorandum that discussed certain key merger agreement issues that had been discussed between the respective legal advisors of ITC and Fortis. On that same day, the Consortium submitted a proposed mark-up to the merger agreement and a proposal to acquire ITC for US\$37.00 per share in an all-cash transaction, subject to, among other things, completion of an advisory and evaluation process with certain rating agencies and completion of its confirmatory due diligence process, which, as previously communicated to ITC by the Consortium, would require an additional three to four weeks to complete.

Later that day, Mr. Perry contacted Mr. Welch by telephone to withdraw the January 11 Fortis Proposal, indicating that Fortis had received an unexpected unfavorable report from a national debt rating agency service with respect to the proposed transaction structure in the January 11 Fortis Proposal. As a result, ITC's management, in consultation with the ITC board of directors, decided to extend the deadline of the strategic review process.

On January 15, 2016, Fortis submitted a revised proposal to acquire ITC for US\$41.00 per share in a cash and stock transaction consisting of 54% in cash and 46% in Fortis shares, or the January 15 Fortis Proposal. Fortis, together with its financial advisor, reviewed scenarios for the allocation of stock and cash and considered potential financing arrangements, including a minority investment, as well as the resulting debt levels and credit statistics, as Fortis determined an amount of cash that would provide the most compelling offer to ITC shareholders while maintaining its solid investment-grade credit rating.

On January 16, 2016, the administrative committee met telephonically with representatives of Jones Day and Lazard to discuss the January 15 Fortis Proposal and the strategic assessment process generally.

On January 16, 2016, a director of ITC affiliated with Party G, a U.S. publicly traded company, informed Mr. Welch that Party G might be interested in exploring a potential merger of Party G and ITC. The ITC director affiliated with Party G verbally expressed an interest in a stock-for-stock transaction with a preliminary valuation of ITC at approximately US\$45.00 per share. On January 16, 2016, representatives of an investment banking firm, on behalf of Party G, contacted a representative of

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Lazard to discuss the potential transaction involving ITC and Party G. Following discussions with a representative of Jones Day and Party G on the same day, the ITC director affiliated with Party G informed ITC in writing that, until further notice, he should not receive any information relating to the strategic review process and waived notice of any ITC board of directors meetings so long as the strategic review process was ongoing.

Pursuant to the direction of the ITC board of directors, during the week of January 18, 2016, representatives of Barclays and Morgan Stanley contacted representatives of Fortis and representatives of the Consortium and requested that they each increase the value of their respective proposals in order to improve the competitiveness of their respective proposals and, in the case of Fortis, that it also increase the portion of the cash consideration to provide further immediately realizable value and certainty of value to ITC's shareholders.

On January 22, 2016, consistent with the ITC board of directors' direction, representatives of Barclays and Morgan Stanley contacted Party A to discuss submitting a revised proposal to acquire ITC at a price higher than the initial proposal of US\$39.00 per share in an all-cash transaction submitted on September 29, 2015. Also on January 22, 2016, the Consortium submitted a revised proposal to acquire ITC at US\$37.35 per share in an all-cash transaction, a US\$0.35 per share increase from its January 11, 2016 proposal.

On January 23, 2016, representatives of Barclays and Morgan Stanley and the chief executive officer and other representatives of Party A discussed whether Party A continued to have a potential interest in a transaction with ITC, and requested that Party A make a revised proposal if it remained interested. The representatives of Party A requested additional information in order to assess whether it would make a revised proposal in connection with the strategic review process. On January 25, 2016, ITC provided the requested information to Party A to aid in its evaluation.

On January 23, 2016, the administrative committee met telephonically with representatives of Jones Day and Lazard to discuss the status of the strategic review process.

On January 25, 2016, the ITC board of directors held a telephonic meeting to receive an update with respect to the strategic review process. Ms. Mason-Sonerl and representatives of Barclays, Morgan Stanley, Lazard, Simpson Thacher and Jones Day participated in the meeting. Representatives of Barclays and Morgan Stanley provided an update with respect to the revised Fortis proposal, the revised Consortium proposal and the current status of discussions with Party A and Party G. The board discussed the status of the process and directed ITC's management, with the assistance of Barclays, Morgan Stanley and Lazard, to undertake further reverse due diligence regarding Fortis in order to better understand the value of Fortis stock that potentially could be issued should ITC pursue a transaction with Fortis, and continue to pursue a potential transaction with Party G and any other party continuing in the process.

Following the January 25, 2016 meeting of the ITC board of directors, representatives of Barclays and Morgan Stanley contacted representatives of Party A, the Consortium, Party G and Fortis and advised such parties to submit their best and final proposals in advance of the meeting of the ITC board of directors tentatively scheduled for late in the week of February 1, 2016.

On January 26, 2016, Party G submitted a letter to ITC expressing its interest in a stock-for-stock merger with ITC valuing ITC within a range of US\$39.00 to US\$42.00 per share and indicated that Party G would need approximately three weeks to complete confirmatory due diligence.

On January 27, 2016, ITC and its advisors commenced additional reverse due diligence of Fortis. In addition, ITC and Party G entered into a non-disclosure agreement, which included a standstill restriction, with respect to a potential transaction between ITC and Party G, and Party G was provided

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a draft of the merger agreement and disclosure schedules through ITC's virtual data room established in connection with the strategic review process.

On January 29, 2016, ITC made a management presentation to representatives of Party G, following which ITC and its advisors provided a list of reverse due diligence questions to Party G.

On January 29, 2016, Fortis provided initial responses to the reverse due diligence questions prepared by ITC and its advisors. On February 1, 2016, ITC and its advisors provided Fortis an additional set of reverse due diligence questions, which were supplemented based on the January 29, 2016 due diligence responses provided by Fortis.

Also on January 29, 2016, at ITC's request, Party A verbally reaffirmed its all-cash offer to acquire ITC at US\$39.00 per share and indicated that it would not increase its proposed valuation.

On February 1, 2016, an article appeared in Bloomberg News stating that ITC had received bids to acquire ITC, including a bid from Fortis. The closing price of ITC common stock on this date was US\$40.33 per share.

On February 3, 2016, Fortis delivered to ITC a revised proposal to acquire ITC in a cash and stock transaction consisting of a fixed exchange ratio of 0.7520 Fortis common shares plus US\$22.57 in cash for each share of outstanding ITC stock. The proposal represented total value of US\$44.46 per share of ITC common stock based on the closing price of Fortis common shares of \$40.86 and an exchange rate of 0.712504 Canadian dollars per US dollar as of February 2, 2016. Fortis also delivered a revised draft of the merger agreement with its proposal.

On February 3, 2016, Party G delivered to ITC a revised proposal, proposing to acquire ITC in an all-stock transaction valuing ITC within a range of US\$40.00 to US\$43.00 per share. Party G also indicated that it would require approximately three additional weeks to complete its due diligence of ITC upon being granted access to the virtual data room. Party G did not submit a mark-up of the draft merger agreement.

On February 4, 2016, the ITC board of directors met in Novi, Michigan. Present at the meeting were members of the management team of ITC and representatives of Lazard, Barclays, Morgan Stanley, Simpson Thacher and Jones Day. At the meeting, representatives of Barclays, Morgan Stanley, Lazard and Simpson Thacher each provided the ITC board of directors with an update regarding the strategic review process, including the current proposals from Fortis, Party A, the Consortium and Party G. The ITC board of directors reviewed the proposals and discussed the terms of each with the legal and financial advisors of ITC and the management of ITC and its financial and legal advisors. Representatives of the financial advisors reviewed with the ITC board of directors their preliminary valuation analyses with respect to the various proposals and ITC's strategic plan. Representatives of the legal advisors provided an overview of the material issues raised by Fortis' mark-up of the merger agreement and the regulatory process relating to the proposals. ITC management reviewed with the ITC board of directors the results to date of its due diligence investigation of Fortis. After extensive consideration and discussion, including as to the merits and risks of pursuing a transaction as compared to ITC continuing to pursue its strategic plan as a stand-alone entity, as well as the merits and risks of the various proposals, the ITC board of directors directed senior management to inform Fortis that it was willing to engage in discussions regarding a potential transaction, as long as Fortis provided access for ITC to conduct further reverse due diligence, and that management should also continue to pursue the other potential bidders, including requesting additional information from Party G to assess its proposal.

On February 4, 2016, members of ITC's management team and ITC's financial and legal advisors prepared and delivered to Fortis a supplemental set of due diligence questions.

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On February 5, 2016, Fortis' management team made a telephonic presentation to ITC's management team and representatives of Barclays, Morgan Stanley, Lazard, Jones Day and Simpson Thacher regarding the operations and strategic plan of Fortis. On the same day, Fortis had a conference call with ITC's management team and representatives of Barclays, Morgan Stanley, Lazard and Simpson Thacher to address outstanding due diligence items, including tax, accounting, regulatory, operations, legal and other matters.

Between February 5, 2016 and the evening of February 8, 2016, representatives of ITC, Fortis, Simpson Thacher, Jones Day and White & Case negotiated and exchanged multiple drafts of the merger agreement and disclosure schedules and held multiple conference calls to discuss and negotiate the outstanding issues in the merger agreement and disclosure schedules.

On February 6, 2016, representatives of Lazard provided a list of reverse due diligence questions to representatives of Party G.

On February 7, 2016, the administrative committee held a telephonic meeting with representatives of Jones Day and Lazard to discuss the developments since the February 4, 2016 meeting of the ITC board of directors and the strategic review process generally.

Also on February 7, 2016, the ITC board of directors held a telephonic meeting to discuss the strategic review process. Members of ITC's management team and representatives of Barclays, Morgan Stanley, Lazard, Simpson Thacher and Jones Day updated the ITC board of directors on ITC's due diligence of Fortis and on the status of the other proposals, including the price and relative conditionality of such proposals. The ITC board of directors discussed and compared the valuation of Fortis' proposal, the other proposals and ITC's strategic plan. Additionally, representatives of Simpson Thacher advised the ITC board of directors on the current terms of the draft of the merger agreement as proposed by Fortis. The non-executive members of the ITC board of directors also met with the representatives of Jones Day and discussed Fortis' position that, should it proceed with a transaction involving ITC, its consent would be required for ITC to make senior management changes between signing and closing of a transaction. The representatives of Jones Day informed the independent directors that, in order to respond to Fortis' position and minimize potential future costs to ITC in the event that the potential transaction ultimately did not close, they had discussed with Mr. Welch the possibility of amending his existing employment to, among other things, provide that his employment would become "at will" effective as of December 21, 2016.

In the evening of February 7, 2016, Messrs. Welch and Perry had a telephonic call to negotiate remaining open issues in the possible merger agreement, including the amount of termination fees payable by ITC and Fortis under certain circumstances and certain employee benefits and retention related matters.

On February 8, 2016, the ITC board of directors held a telephonic meeting with members of ITC's management and representatives of Barclays, Morgan Stanley, Lazard, Simpson Thacher, Jones Day and Dykema also in attendance. The representatives of Jones Day reminded the ITC board of directors of the prior discussions regarding the duties of directors in circumstances like those presented and also reviewed the duties of directors generally applicable to the consideration of a transaction like that under consideration. The representatives of Jones Day reviewed the interests of directors in the possible transaction that were in addition to or different from the interests of shareholders generally, as described in the section entitled " Financial Interests of Certain ITC Directors and Executive Officers in the Merger" beginning on page 109 of this proxy statement/prospectus. Management updated the ITC board of directors on the status of discussions and negotiations with respect to a potential transaction with Fortis and with respect to the results of ITC's reverse due diligence investigation of Fortis. Representatives of Simpson Thacher reviewed the material terms of the merger agreement, explaining how outstanding issues since the prior meeting of the ITC board of directors were proposed

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to be resolved, including the amount of termination fees payable by ITC and Fortis under certain circumstances and certain employee benefits and retention related matters. The representatives of each of Barclays, Morgan Stanley and Lazard then reviewed with the ITC board of directors their respective financial analyses of each of ITC and Fortis on a stand-alone basis and of the merger consideration offered by Fortis, including comparisons of the merger consideration offered by Fortis to the proposals from Party A, the Consortium and Party G. After discussion with the ITC board of directors, Barclays, Morgan Stanley and Lazard rendered their respective firms' oral opinions, which were in each case confirmed by delivery of a written opinion dated as of the date of the merger agreement, to the effect that, as of such date and based upon and subject to various assumptions made, procedures followed, matters considered, qualifications and limitations upon the review undertaken in preparing such opinions, the merger consideration to be paid to the holders of ITC common stock pursuant to the merger agreement was fair, from a financial point of view, to such holders (other than excluded holders, in the case of Lazard's opinion). For a more detailed discussion of Barclays', Morgan Stanley's and Lazard's opinions and such material financial analyses, see the section entitled " Opinions of ITC's Financial Advisors" beginning on page 75 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

During the course of the February 8, 2016 ITC board of directors' meeting, Party G delivered a revised proposal to enter into a transaction with ITC in an all-stock transaction, valuing ITC at approximately US\$43.25 per share and indicating that Party G would require approximately two additional weeks to complete its due diligence. The ITC board of directors, with the assistance of the financial advisors, reviewed the revised Party G proposal, noting that the multiple of earnings at which ITC is valued and multiple of earnings at which companies in the industry in which Party G operated are valued would likely result in substantial degradation in value for ITC shareholders if the two companies were combined, and that there was a substantial risk that Fortis would abandon its pursuit of ITC, or adversely change the terms of its proposal, were ITC to delay the process for the period of time that Party G indicated it would require to finalize its proposal. The ITC board of directors also discussed the strategic, business and legal considerations relating to the proposed transaction with Fortis, the risks and benefits of the transaction compared to other alternatives available to ITC, including the recently received proposal from Party G, and the terms of the merger agreement. See the section entitled " ITC's Reasons for the Merger; Recommendation of the ITC Board of Directors" beginning on page 69 of this proxy statement/prospectus. The non-executive directors then met in executive session with representatives of Jones Day and Lazard to discuss the possible amendment to Mr. Welch's employment agreement in connection with the transactions on the terms described in the section entitled " Financial Interests of Certain ITC Directors and Executive Officers in the Merger" beginning on page 109 of this proxy statement/prospectus, as negotiated by representatives of Jones Day in consultation with the chairman of the compensation committee of the ITC board of directors. The independent directors discussed the fact that, absent the amendment, Mr. Welch's employment agreement would automatically renew under the provisions of his employment agreement unless ITC gave notice of non-renewal prior to November 21, 2016. Thereafter, the independent directors voted to recommend to the full board that it authorize ITC to pursue the transaction proposed by Fortis. The full board then reconvened with representatives of management, Barclays, Morgan Stanley, Simpson Thacher and Dykema also rejoining the meeting. Following further discussion, the members of the ITC board of directors in attendance at the meeting (which excluded the ITC director affiliated with Party G) unanimously (1) determined that it was in the best interests of ITC and its shareholders, and declared it advisable, to enter into the merger agreement, (2) approved the execution, delivery and performance of the merger agreement and the consummation of the merger contemplated thereby, on the terms and conditions set forth in the merger agreement, and (3) resolved to recommend approval of the merger agreement by ITC's shareholders. The directors (with Mr. Welch abstaining) also approved the amendment to Mr. Welch's employment agreement.

In the evening of February 8, 2016, the Fortis board of directors held a telephonic meeting, at which management of Fortis and Fortis' financial and legal advisors reviewed the proposed transaction

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between Fortis and ITC. Following discussion, the Fortis board of directors unanimously adopted resolutions approving the merger substantially in the form contemplated by the merger agreement and the other transactions and agreements contemplated by the merger agreement, including the share issuance and its obligation to recommend that the shareholders of Fortis vote in favor of the approval of the share issuance.

On February 9, 2016, ITC, Fortis, FortisUS and Merger Sub executed the merger agreement and related documents. Fortis also delivered executed copies of the debt commitment letters on the same day. ITC and Fortis issued a joint press release announcing the execution of the transaction documents before the opening of the U.S. and Canadian markets on February 9, 2016.

The standstill provisions in the non-disclosure agreements between ITC and Parties A, B, C, D, E, F and G ceased to be effective or by their terms permitted such party to make private proposals or offers or the ability to seek a waiver of such standstill provision following the execution of the merger agreement and related documents.

Board of Directors and Management of Fortis and ITC after the Merger

Upon completion of the merger, the current directors and executive officers of Fortis are expected to continue in their current positions, other than as may be publicly announced by Fortis in the normal course. Fortis' shareholders elected 12 directors to the Fortis board at the May 5, 2016 annual and special meeting of Fortis shareholders.

It is anticipated that the executive officers of ITC will continue in their existing capacity in the surviving corporation. Immediately following the completion of the merger, the ITC board of directors will be comprised of not more than nine directors, including the chief executive officer of ITC. Within six months following the closing of the merger, the ITC board of directors will be comprised of the chief executive officer of ITC, a minority of directors serving as representatives of Fortis and a majority of "independent" directors. The minority investor will also have the right to appoint one director to the ITC board of directors as long as it owns at least 9.95% (except in specified instances of dilution) of the outstanding common stock of Investment Holdings. ITC's chief executive officer, ITC's board of directors and Fortis' board of directors will make recommendations regarding the identification and appointment of the "independent" directors, which will be "independent" of MISO and the Southwest Power Pool Inc., or SPP. Further, Joseph Welch, current Chief Executive Officer, President and Chairman of ITC, will be permitted to attend, but not participate in, all meetings of the Fortis board of directors during the period from the effective time until the first annual general meeting of Fortis shareholders following the merger. Fortis shall use its reasonable efforts to cause Mr. Welch to be elected to the Fortis board of directors at the first and second annual general meetings of Fortis shareholders after the merger, unless he is still then the Chief Executive Officer of the surviving corporation, in which case such appointee to the Fortis board of directors would be a person mutually agreed by the board of directors of the surviving corporation and the Fortis board of directors, in consultation with Mr. Welch.

Information about Mr. Welch and Fortis' current directors and executive officers can be found in the documents listed under "Where You Can Find Additional Information" and in the section entitled "Additional Information about Fortis Management of Fortis Fortis Directors and Executive Officers" beginning on page 260 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

Fortis' Reasons for the Merger

Fortis is focused on regulated activities in Canada, the United States and the Caribbean, including gas and electric utilities, and non-regulated long-term contracted electricity generation. The merger with ITC supports Fortis' strategic framework, which focuses on growth, operational excellence and

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prudent capital allocation. The generation of synergy savings is not the driving force of the merger. Rather, the merger will create a stronger and larger platform for future growth for both companies. Accordingly, there have been no calculations undertaken regarding any potential synergistic savings. In approving the merger and the other transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, the Fortis board considered a variety of factors related to these strategic priorities, including the following:

the addition of ITC, the largest independent regulated electric transmission utility in the United States, is expected to allow Fortis to become one of the top 15 North American public utilities ranked by enterprise value, establishing scale and an additional platform for rate base growth and investment opportunity in a supportive FERC regulatory environment;

the proposed transaction is expected to be accretive to earnings per common share in the first full year following closing (excluding one-time merger-related expenses) and, together with ITC's predictable cash flows, the transaction is expected to support Fortis' average annual dividend growth target of 6% through 2020;

the acquisition of ITC represents an opportunity for Fortis to significantly diversify its business in terms of regulatory jurisdictions, increase regional economic diversity, and lower overall regulatory risk;

the FERC-regulated electric transmission sector generates stable and predictable cash flows without commodity or fuel exposure;

the addition of ITC's portfolio of regulated utilities in Michigan, Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Wisconsin to Fortis' utilities in five Canadian provinces, the U.S. states of New York and Arizona and three Caribbean countries will further reduce Fortis' exposure to a downturn in any particular region served by the Fortis utilities;

ITC's tariff rates are regulated by FERC, which provides reasonable returns and equity ratios using a forward-looking rate setting mechanism with an annual true-up, providing timely cost recovery and reducing regulatory lag;

the availability of FERC incentive "adders" for, among other things, the ownership and operation of transmission by independent transmission companies;

ITC's proven track record of successfully executing capital programs on time and on budget will help ensure Fortis is positioned to benefit from the significant need for capital investment in the aging U.S. electric transmission sector to improve reliability, expand access to power markets, allow new generating resources to interconnect to the transmission system and lower the overall cost of energy delivery;

with its economies of scale and geographic footprint, ITC is favorably positioned to participate in the significant transmission investment opportunity fostered by clean energy policies;

ITC's experienced and execution-focused management team will continue to operate independently under the ownership structure of Fortis, with the benefit of access to additional capital and the utility management experience and expertise of Fortis;

the track record of ITC management of delivering strong earnings per share growth, total shareholder return, cash flow from operations and operational efficiencies, while delivering safe, reliable and cost efficient energy service;

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the ability of Fortis to maintain its financial strength and an investment grade credit rating through execution and closing of the transaction;

Fortis' management's belief that Fortis and ITC have similar corporate cultures and values;

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the fact that in connection with the transaction, Fortis will become a publicly traded company in the U.S., which is expected to provide Fortis with greater access to capital and future financing sources (see the section entitled "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of Fortis Overview Pending Merger with ITC" beginning on page 189 of this proxy statement/prospectus);

the transaction is expected to offer Fortis the ability to compete more effectively in a consolidating industry;

Fortis will be entitled to a termination fee of US\$245 million under certain circumstances if the merger agreement is terminated by Fortis or ITC;

the annual dividend growth rate of Fortis, together with the enhanced pipeline for new projects and potential growth opportunities through the addition of ITC, should enhance the attractiveness of the combined company to investors;

the transaction will strengthen the position of Fortis in the United States; and

the required regulatory approvals from certain state and U.S. federal agencies, including FERC, FTC/DOJ, CFIUS and FCC are expected to be received prior to the end date. For more information about the status of these applications, see the section entitled "Regulatory Approvals Required for the Merger" beginning on page 122 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

In connection with its deliberations relating to the merger, the Fortis board also considered potential risks and negative factors concerning the merger and the other transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, including the following:

the risk that the transaction might not be completed in a timely manner or at all;

the risk that the regulatory approval process could result in undesirable conditions, impose burdensome terms, and/or result in increased pre-tax transaction costs;

the potential length of the regulatory approval process and the related period of time during which Fortis will be subject to the restrictions in the merger agreement;

the effect that the length of time from announcement until closing could have on the market price of Fortis common shares, Fortis' operating results (particularly in light of the significant costs incurred in connection with the merger), and the relationships with Fortis' employees, shareholders, customers, partners and others that do business with Fortis;

the fact that the merger agreement provides for a fixed exchange ratio and that no adjustment will be made in the merger consideration to be received by ITC shareholders in the merger as a result of a possible increase in the trading price of Fortis' common shares following the announcement of the merger, while noting that the significant cash portion of the merger consideration will reduce the impact of an increase in the trading price of Fortis common shares on the value of the merger consideration;

potential challenges associated with coordinating Fortis' and ITC's operations;

the fact that Fortis has limited experience in the independent transmission industry;

the risk that any inability to maintain the current management team of ITC could affect the combined company, as Fortis recognizes the value of ITC's management and expertise and the value that ITC's local management brings to ITC's utilities;

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potential negative regulatory outcomes and the impact on allowed ROE that may result from the base rate complaints against certain of the ITC regulated operating subsidiaries;

the risk that if the merger agreement is terminated, Fortis may be obligated to pay a termination fee of US\$245 million or US\$280 million under certain circumstances;

the fact that the merger agreement provides for the ability of the ITC board of directors to, under certain circumstances, in a manner adverse to Fortis, withhold, withdraw, amend, modify or qualify its recommendation that ITC shareholders approve the merger agreement;

the enhanced regulatory burden and risk of exposure to litigation and regulatory action as a result of Fortis becoming a registrant with the SEC and having its common shares listed on the NYSE;

the potential impact on the market price of Fortis common shares as a result of the issuance of the share consideration to ITC shareholders and the listing of the common shares on the NYSE;

the fact that Fortis will incur substantial additional indebtedness in connection with the merger that could adversely affect Fortis and its financial position, including its credit rating;

the absence of a financing condition and ITC's ability to specifically enforce Fortis' obligations under the merger agreement and associated risks relating to Fortis' merger financing plans;

the potential that increases in interest rates could lead to the combined company's growth opportunities being delayed or not pursued;

the risk and likelihood of litigation arising against ITC and Fortis in connection with the merger; and

the fact that no material synergy savings are expected to result from the merger.

The foregoing discussion of factors considered by the Fortis board is not intended to be exhaustive. In view of the wide variety of factors considered in connection with its evaluation of the merger and the complexity of these matters, the Fortis board did not attempt to quantify, rank or otherwise assign any relative or specific weights to the factors that it considered in reaching its determination to approve the merger and the merger agreement. In addition, individual members of the Fortis board may have given differing weights to different factors. The Fortis board conducted an overall review of the factors described above and other material factors, including through discussions with, and inquiry of, Fortis' management and outside legal and financial advisors.

ITC's Reasons for the Merger; Recommendation of the ITC Board of Directors

The ITC board of directors carefully evaluated the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby. At a special meeting of the ITC board of directors held on February 8, 2016, the members of the ITC board of directors who were present (which were all of the directors, except the ITC director affiliated with Party G) unanimously (i) determined that it was in the best interests of ITC and its shareholders, and declared it advisable, to enter into the merger agreement, (ii) approved the execution, delivery and performance of the merger agreement and the consummation of the merger contemplated thereby, on the terms and conditions set forth in the merger agreement, and (iii) resolved to recommend approval of the merger agreement by ITC's shareholders. Accordingly, the ITC board of directors recommends that ITC shareholders vote "**FOR**" the merger proposal.

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In the course of reaching its recommendation, the ITC board of directors consulted with ITC's senior management and its and ITC's financial advisors and legal counsel and considered a number of factors, both positive and negative, and potential benefits and detriments of the merger to ITC and its

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shareholders. The ITC board of directors believed that, taken as a whole, the following factors supported its decision to approve the proposed merger:

Strategic Alternatives. The ITC board of directors, with the assistance of Lazard, Barclays and Morgan Stanley, as financial advisors, and Jones Day and Simpson Thacher, as legal advisors, considered the strategic, business and legal considerations relating to a potential transaction with Fortis and the risks and benefits of a potential strategic transaction compared to other potential strategic alternatives, including the stand-alone prospects of ITC and the other indications of interest for ITC elicited in the strategic review process, and concluded that while each of such other potential alternatives had a variety of qualitative factors that could make it attractive or cause concerns, a potential strategic transaction with Fortis would likely deliver value to ITC shareholders that was higher than the values that could be achieved for ITC shareholders in other potential strategic alternatives.

Strategic Review Process. ITC's management actively sought proposals from other parties it believed, after consultation with Barclays and Morgan Stanley, were potential parties most likely to be able to consummate a potential strategic transaction with ITC (as more fully described under the section entitled " Background of the Merger" beginning on page 54 of this proxy statement/prospectus). The ITC board of directors determined that the merger is more favorable to ITC shareholders than the other alternatives available, based in part on the process employed to explore ITC's strategic alternatives, during which representatives of ITC sought offers from various potential buyers, none of whom made an offer at a value greater than the merger consideration. The ITC board of directors also noted that the fact that ITC had commenced a review of its strategic alternatives had become publicly known in late November 2015 and no superior proposal had surfaced.

The ITC board of directors was aware of the interests of the directors and executive officers in a potential strategic transaction (as described in " Financial Interests of Certain ITC Directors and Executive Officers in the Merger" beginning on page 109 of this proxy statement/prospectus), that none of the current ITC directors (other than the Chief Executive Officer) was expected to have a continuing role with ITC if a merger or sale transaction resulted from the strategic assessment process and the impact of the strategic assessment process on the ITC board of directors' ongoing management succession process. The independent directors took steps that they believed were appropriate in this regard, including hiring separate independent financial and legal advisors, establishing the administrative committee to assist the ITC board of directors in connection with its retention of and interaction with its advisors and meeting separately without management (including the Chief Executive Officer) at the November 12, 2015, December 2, 2015, December 17, 2015, December 31, 2015, January 6, 2016, February 4, 2016, February 7, 2016 and February 8, 2016 meetings of the ITC board of directors and all of the meetings of the administrative committee at which ITC's strategic alternatives were considered.

Merger Consideration. The value of the merger consideration to be received by ITC shareholders in relation to (i) the market prices of ITC common stock prior to the ITC board of directors' approval of the merger agreement, prior to the time ITC first considered the possibility of a business combination with Fortis in January 2016 and prior to the November 30, 2015 Bloomberg News article indicating that ITC was exploring a strategic review process, and (ii) the ITC board of directors' assessment, based on its and ITC management's experience and knowledge of the industry, and advice from its and ITC's financial advisors, of the value of ITC as an independent entity and opportunities that could be available to ITC were it to continue to operate on a stand-alone basis (including limited transmission acquisition targets in the current mergers and acquisitions environment), taking into consideration the continued costs, risks and uncertainties associated with continuing to operate independently, including the increasingly less

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accommodative regulatory environment (including the potential risks arising out of incentive entitlements), ITC's capital structure and level of indebtedness, various perceived risks associated with merchant and non-traditional development projects, ITC's relatively limited geographic footprint, a weakened development pipeline due to competition, the difficulty of identifying long-term growth drivers and projects, management succession risks, and interest rate and other macro-environmental effects on valuation levels in ITC's industry.

Premium to Trading Price of ITC Common Stock. The fact that the implied value of the merger consideration of US\$44.90 per share, based on the February 8, 2016 closing price of Fortis common shares, represented a premium over the market prices at which ITC common stock had previously traded, including a premium of approximately:

14% over the closing price per share of ITC common stock on February 8, 2016, the last full trading day prior to the approval of the merger agreement by the ITC board of directors;

33% over the closing price per share of ITC common stock on November 27, 2015, the last full trading day prior to the Bloomberg News article indicating that ITC was exploring a strategic review process; and

37% over the 30-day average unaffected share price prior to November 27, 2015.

Uncertainty of Future Common Stock Market Price. The ITC board of directors considered ITC's business, assets, financial condition, results of operations, management, competitive position and prospects, as well as current industry, economic and stock and credit market conditions. The ITC board of directors also considered ITC's financial plan and the initiatives and the potential execution risks associated with such plan. In connection with these considerations, the ITC board of directors considered the attendant risk that, if ITC did not enter into the merger agreement with Fortis, the price that might be received by ITC shareholders selling shares of ITC common stock in the open market could be less than the merger consideration.

Negotiation Process. The fact that the terms of the merger agreement were the result of robust arm's-length negotiations conducted by ITC and its financial and outside legal advisors and the benefits that ITC and its advisors were able to obtain during its extensive negotiations with Fortis. The ITC board of directors believed that the consideration reflected in the merger agreement was the best transaction that could reasonably be expected to be obtained by ITC shareholders from a potential acquirer at the time, and that there was no assurance that a more favorable opportunity to sell ITC would arise later or through any alternative transaction.

Significant Portion of Merger Consideration in Cash. The fact that a significant portion of the merger consideration will be paid in cash, giving ITC shareholders the opportunity to immediately realize value for a significant portion of their investment and providing certainty of value with respect to a substantial portion of the merger consideration.

Fixed Stock Portion of Merger Consideration. The fact that because the stock portion of the merger consideration is based on a fixed exchange ratio (subject to adjustment in limited circumstances as provided in the merger agreement), ITC shareholders will have the opportunity to benefit from any increase in the trading price of Fortis common shares between the announcement of the merger agreement and the completion of the merger. In this regard, the ITC board of directors believed, based in part on the advice of its financial advisors, that the historical trading multiples of Fortis and ITC have been relatively close and, as a result, it was unlikely that, absent significant dislocation in the capital markets or developments particularly affecting Fortis, there would be a substantial long-term degradation in the value of the stock portion of the merger consideration that might otherwise occur were ITC to combine in a stock-for-stock transaction with a company generally having a higher multiple of earnings, such

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as Party G. In addition, the significant cash portion of the merger consideration was expected to mitigate the impact of a decline in the trading price of Fortis common shares on the aggregate value of the merger consideration.

Balance of Stock and Cash Merger Consideration. The fact that the mixed stock and cash nature of the merger consideration offers ITC shareholders a balance of immediate certain value and the opportunity to participate in future earnings and growth of the combined company.

Participation in Potential Upside. The opportunity afforded by the stock portion of the merger consideration for the ITC shareholders to participate in any future earnings or growth of the combined company, which would have enhanced scale and reach, and future appreciation in the value of Fortis common shares following the merger should they determine to retain the Fortis common shares payable in the merger.

Fortis Dividend Policy. The fact that Fortis has declared and paid cash dividends on Fortis shares that exceeds those declared and paid by ITC on its shares of common stock.

Financial Advisors' Financial Analyses and Opinions. The financial analyses presented to the ITC board of directors by each of Lazard, Barclays and Morgan Stanley on February 8, 2016, which were in each case confirmed by delivery of a supporting written opinion to the effect that, as of such date, and based upon and subject to the various assumptions made, procedures followed, matters considered, qualifications and limitations upon the review undertaken by Lazard, Barclays and Morgan Stanley in connection with their respective written opinions, the merger consideration to be received by the holders of ITC common stock in connection with the merger was fair, from a financial point of view, to such holders (other than excluded holders, in the case of Lazard's opinion). For a more detailed discussion of Lazard's, Barclays' and Morgan Stanley's opinions, see " Opinions of ITC's Financial Advisors" beginning on page 75 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

Regulatory Efforts to Consummate the Merger. The obligation of Fortis in the merger agreement to take all actions and do all things necessary, proper or advisable to make the appropriate regulatory filings and obtain all consents required from governmental authorities in order to consummate the merger, including taking any actions and agreeing to any requirements, commitments, restrictions, rate, capitalization or other concessions or conditions as may be requested by a governmental authority and proposing, negotiating, committing to and effecting any sale, divestiture or other commitment with respect to the assets, businesses or services of Fortis or its subsidiaries and affiliates (including, after giving effect to the merger, ITC).

Likelihood of Consummation. The likelihood that the merger would be completed, in light of, among other things, the conditions to the merger, the absence of a financing condition, the efforts required to obtain regulatory approvals and the provisions of the merger agreement in the event of various breaches by Fortis.

Terms of the Merger Agreement. The terms and conditions of the merger agreement, including:

the representations, warranties and covenants of the parties, the conditions to the parties' obligations to complete the merger and their ability to terminate the merger agreement;

the provisions of the merger agreement that allow ITC to engage in negotiations with, and provide information to, a third party that makes an unsolicited written bona fide proposal relating to an alternative transaction, if the ITC board of directors has determined in good faith, after consultation with its and ITC's legal counsel and financial advisors, that failure to take such action would reasonably be likely to be inconsistent with its fiduciary duties under applicable law;

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the provisions of the merger agreement that allow the ITC board of directors to change its recommendation in favor of the adoption of the merger agreement in response to a superior proposal and certain intervening events and/or terminate the merger agreement in order to accept a superior proposal if the ITC board of directors has determined in good faith, after consultation with its and ITC's legal counsel and financial advisors, that failure to take such action would reasonably be expected to be inconsistent with its fiduciary duties under applicable law;

the belief of the ITC board of directors that the termination fee provisions were not likely to unduly discourage competing third-party proposals or reduce the price of such proposals, that such provisions are customary for transactions of this size and type, and that the US\$245 million termination fee, representing approximately 3.5% of the equity value implied by the proposed transaction, was reasonable in the context of comparable transactions;

the ability of ITC to specifically enforce the terms of the merger agreement; and

the fact that, if either ITC or Fortis terminates the merger agreement as a result of a failure to obtain regulatory approvals (subject, in certain circumstances, to the satisfaction of other closing conditions), Fortis would be obligated to pay ITC a US\$280 million termination fee.

Fortis' Business and Reputation. The results of the due diligence investigation that ITC's senior management conducted with the assistance of its advisors with respect to certain aspects of Fortis, Fortis' business reputation and the capabilities of Fortis and its management.

Financing Strength of Fortis. The likelihood that Fortis would be able to finance the merger given Fortis' financial resources, financial profile and the financing commitments that it obtained from Goldman Sachs Bank USA, or Goldman Sachs Bank, and The Bank of Nova Scotia, or BNS.

Shareholders' Ability to Reject the Merger. The fact that the merger is subject to approval by ITC shareholders, who would be free to reject the merger.

The ITC board of directors also considered certain potentially negative factors in its deliberations concerning the merger, including the following:

Industry Multiple Increase. The fact that the equity multiples had generally increased for comparable publicly traded companies in recent months, thereby increasing the trading prices and intrinsic valuations of comparable companies.

Fixed Stock Portion of Merger Consideration. The fact that, because the stock portion of the merger consideration is a fixed exchange ratio of Fortis common shares to ITC common stock (subject to adjustment in limited circumstances as provided in the merger agreement), ITC shareholders could be adversely affected by decreases in the trading price of Fortis common shares during the pendency of the merger, as well as after the merger if completed, and the fact that the merger agreement does not provide ITC with a price-based termination right or other similar protection. The ITC board of directors determined that this structure was appropriate and the risk acceptable in view of factors such as:

the ITC board of directors' review of the relative intrinsic values and financial performance of Fortis and ITC; and

the fact that a significant portion of the merger consideration will be paid in a fixed cash amount which mitigates the impact of a decline in the trading price of Fortis common shares on the aggregate value of the merger consideration.

ITC's Stand-Alone Prospects. The ITC board of directors' assessment, based on its and ITC management's experience and knowledge of the industry, and advice from its and ITC's financial

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advisors, of the strengths of and opportunities that could be available to ITC were it to continue to operate on a stand-alone basis and the value of ITC as an independent entity, including its status as the largest independent electric transmission company, the historically constructive FERC regulatory environment, its strong near-term earnings growth, its manageable near-term financing needs given its strong operating cash flows, its strong development and operational expertise, its strong free cash flow profile, recent policies that could be likely to spur transmission development opportunities in the buildout of the U.S. transmission grid, the possibility of identifying incremental development opportunities outside of ITC's current operating footprint, the potential for alternative structures for ITC and associated value benefits thereof and its potential to execute on non-traditional development projects.

Smaller Ongoing Equity Participation in the Combined Company by ITC Shareholders. The fact that because only a limited portion of the merger consideration will be in the form of Fortis common shares, ITC shareholders will have a smaller ongoing equity participation in the combined company (and, as a result, a smaller opportunity to participate in any future earnings or growth of the combined company and future appreciation in the value of Fortis common shares following the merger) than they have in ITC.

Regulatory Risk. The risk that necessary regulatory approvals may be delayed, conditioned or denied, notwithstanding Fortis' obligation in the merger agreement to take all actions and do all things necessary, proper or advisable to make the appropriate regulatory filings and obtain all consents required from governmental authorities in order to consummate the merger.

Risk of Non-Completion. The possibility that the merger might not be completed, including as a result of the failure to obtain regulatory approvals, the failure of ITC shareholders to approve and adopt the merger agreement or the failure of Fortis shareholders to approve the issuance of the stock portion of the merger consideration, and the effect that the resulting public announcement of the termination of the merger agreement may have on:

the trading price of ITC common stock; and

ITC's business and operating results, particularly in light of the costs incurred in connection with the transaction.

Possible Effect of Competing Bidders. The risk that various provisions of the merger agreement, including the requirement that ITC pay to Fortis a termination fee of US\$245 million if the merger agreement is terminated under certain circumstances, may discourage other parties potentially interested in an acquisition of, or combination with, ITC from pursuing that opportunity.

Possible Disruption of the Business and Costs and Expenses. The possible disruption to ITC's business that may result from the merger, the resulting distraction of ITC's management and potential attrition of ITC's employees, as well as the costs and expenses associated with completing the merger.

Restrictions on Operation of ITC's Business. The requirement that ITC continue to conduct its business in all material respects in the ordinary course prior to completion of the merger, and subject to specified restrictions, unless Fortis provides its prior written consent (which consent, subject to certain specified exceptions, may not be unreasonably withheld, delayed or conditioned), which might delay or prevent ITC from undertaking certain business opportunities that might arise pending completion of the merger.

Fortis Stockholders Failure to Approve. The risk that the stockholders of Fortis fail to approve the issuance of the stock portion of the merger consideration.

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Taxable Merger Consideration. The fact that any gains arising from the receipt of the merger consideration, including the portion payable in Fortis common shares, would be taxable to ITC shareholders for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Financing. The possibility that Fortis will be unable to finance the merger, notwithstanding the absence of a financing condition and Fortis' financial resources and financial profile and the financing commitments that it obtained from Goldman Sachs Bank and BNS.

Other Risks. The risks described under "Risk Factors" beginning on page 18 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

In addition, the ITC board of directors was aware of and considered the interests that ITC's directors and executive officers may have with respect to the merger that differ from, or are in addition to, their interests as shareholders of ITC generally, as described in the section entitled " Financial Interests of Certain ITC Directors and Executive Officers in the Merger" beginning on page 109 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

The ITC board of directors concluded that the potentially negative factors associated with the proposed merger were significantly outweighed by the potential benefits that it expected the ITC shareholders would achieve as a result of the merger, including the belief of the ITC board of directors that the proposed merger would maximize the immediate value of ITC shareholders' shares and mitigate the risks and uncertainty affecting the future prospects of ITC, including the potential execution risks associated with its stand-alone financial plan. Accordingly, the ITC board of directors (i) determined that it was in the best interests of ITC and its shareholders, and declared it advisable, to enter into the merger agreement, (ii) approved the execution, delivery and performance of the merger agreement and the consummation of the merger contemplated thereby, on the terms and conditions set forth in the merger agreement and (iii) resolved to recommend approval of the merger agreement by ITC's shareholders.

The foregoing discussion of the information and factors considered by the ITC board of directors is not exhaustive, but ITC believes it includes all the material factors considered by the ITC board of directors. In view of the wide variety of factors considered in connection with its evaluation of the merger and the complexity of these matters, the ITC board of directors did not consider it practicable to, and did not attempt to, quantify or otherwise assign relative or specific weight or values to any of these factors. Rather, the ITC board of directors viewed its position and recommendation as being based on an overall analysis and on the totality of the information presented to and factors considered by it. In addition, in considering the factors described above, individual directors may have given different weights to different factors. After considering this information, the ITC board of directors approved the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby, including the proposed merger, and recommended that ITC shareholders approve and adopt the merger agreement.

This explanation of ITC's reasons for the merger and other information presented in this section is forward-looking in nature and, therefore, should be read in light of the factors described under "Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements" beginning on page 15 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

THE ITC BOARD OF DIRECTORS RECOMMENDS THAT ITC SHAREHOLDERS VOTE "FOR" THE APPROVAL AND ADOPTION OF THE MERGER AGREEMENT.

Opinions of ITC's Financial Advisors

ITC retained Barclays and Morgan Stanley as financial advisors, and the ITC board of directors retained Lazard as its financial advisor, in connection with the merger. In connection with this engagement, the ITC board of directors requested that ITC's financial advisors evaluate the fairness, from a financial point of view, to the holders of shares of ITC common stock (other than excluded

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holders, in the case of Lazard's opinion) of the merger consideration to be paid to such holders pursuant to the merger agreement.

Opinion of Lazard

The ITC board of directors retained Lazard to provide it with financial advisory services in connection with the strategic process that resulted in the merger and a fairness opinion in connection with the merger. The ITC board of directors requested that Lazard evaluate the fairness, from a financial point of view, of the merger consideration provided to holders of ITC common stock other than the excluded holders. In connection with the merger, on February 9, 2016, Lazard rendered its written opinion, consistent with its oral opinion rendered on February 8, 2016, to the ITC board of directors that, as of such date, and based upon and subject to the assumptions, procedures, factors, qualifications and limitations set forth therein, the merger consideration of (i) US\$22.57 in cash and (ii) 0.7520 of a Fortis common share to be paid to holders of ITC common stock, other than the excluded holders, in the merger was fair, from a financial point of view, to such holders. For purposes of this section, excluded holders means (x) ITC (as the holder of treasury shares) or any of the wholly-owned subsidiaries of ITC and (y) Fortis, Merger Sub or any of their respective wholly-owned subsidiaries, in each case to the extent not holding shares on behalf of third parties.

The full text of Lazard's written opinion, dated February 9, 2016, which sets forth the assumptions made, procedures followed, factors considered and qualifications and limitations on the review undertaken by Lazard in connection with its opinion, is attached to this proxy statement/prospectus as Annex B and is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety. The following summary of Lazard's opinion is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of the opinion. You are encouraged to read Lazard's opinion and this section carefully and in their entirety.

Lazard's engagement and its opinion were for the benefit of the ITC board of directors (in its capacity as such), and Lazard's opinion was rendered to the ITC board of directors in connection with its evaluation of the merger and addressed only the fairness as of the date of the opinion, from a financial point of view, to holders of ITC common stock (other than the excluded holders) of the merger consideration to be paid to such holders in the merger. Lazard's opinion was not intended to, and does not, constitute a recommendation to any shareholder as to how such shareholder should vote or act with respect to the merger or any matter relating thereto. Lazard's opinion was necessarily based on economic, monetary, market and other conditions as in effect on, and the information made available to Lazard as of, the date of the opinion. Lazard assumed no responsibility for updating or revising its opinion based on circumstances or events occurring after the date of the opinion. Lazard did not express any opinion as to the prices at which shares of ITC common stock or Fortis common shares may trade at any time subsequent to the announcement of the merger. Lazard was not involved in the negotiation of the merger. In connection with its engagement, Lazard was not authorized to, and did not, solicit indications of interest from third parties regarding a potential transaction with ITC. In addition, Lazard's opinion did not address the relative merits of the merger as compared to any other transaction or business strategy in which ITC might engage or the merits of the underlying decision by ITC to engage in the merger.

In connection with its opinion, Lazard:

reviewed the financial terms and conditions of a draft of the merger agreement, dated February 8, 2016;

reviewed certain publicly available historical business and financial information relating to ITC and Fortis;

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reviewed various financial projections and other data provided to it by ITC relating to the business of ITC and financial projections and other data provided to it by Fortis relating to the business of Fortis;

held discussions with members of the senior managements of ITC and Fortis with respect to the businesses and prospects of ITC and Fortis, respectively;

reviewed public information with respect to certain other companies in lines of business Lazard believed to be generally relevant in evaluating the businesses of ITC and Fortis, respectively;

reviewed the financial terms of certain business combinations involving companies in lines of business Lazard believed to be generally relevant in evaluating the business of ITC;

reviewed historical stock prices and trading volumes of ITC common stock and Fortis common shares; and

conducted such other financial studies, analyses and investigations as Lazard deemed appropriate.

Lazard assumed and relied upon the accuracy and completeness of the foregoing information, without independent verification of such information. Lazard did not conduct any independent valuation or appraisal of any of the assets or liabilities (contingent or otherwise) of ITC or Fortis or concerning the solvency or fair value of ITC or Fortis, and Lazard was not furnished with any such valuation or appraisal. With respect to the financial projections utilized in Lazard's analyses, Lazard assumed, with the consent of ITC, that they had been reasonably prepared on bases reflecting the best currently available estimates and judgments as to the future financial performance of ITC and Fortis. Lazard assumed no responsibility for and expressed no view as to any such financial projections or the assumptions on which they were based.

In rendering its opinion, Lazard assumed, with the consent of ITC, that the merger would be consummated on the terms described in the draft merger agreement, dated as of February 8, 2016, without any waiver or modification of any material terms or conditions. Lazard also assumed, with the consent of ITC, that obtaining the necessary governmental, regulatory or third party approvals and consents for the merger would not have an adverse effect on ITC, Fortis or the merger. Lazard did not express any opinion as to any tax or other consequences that might result from the merger, nor did Lazard's opinion address any legal, tax, regulatory or accounting matters, as to which Lazard understood that ITC had obtained such advice as it deemed necessary from qualified professionals. Lazard expressed no view or opinion as to any terms or other aspects (other than the merger consideration to the extent expressly specified in the opinion) of the merger, including, without limitation, the form or structure of the merger or any agreements or arrangements entered into in connection with, or contemplated by, the merger. In addition, Lazard expressed no view or opinion as to the fairness of the amount or nature of, or any other aspects relating to, the compensation to any officers, directors or employees of any parties to the merger, or class of such persons, relative to the merger consideration or otherwise.

In connection with rendering its opinion, Lazard performed certain financial analyses and reviews of certain information that Lazard deemed appropriate in connection with rendering its opinion as summarized below under " Summary of Lazard Financial Analyses," and Lazard also performed certain additional financial analyses and reviews as summarized below under " Other Analyses." The summary of the analyses and reviews provided below under " Summary of Lazard Financial Analyses" and " Other Analyses" is not a complete description of the analyses and reviews undertaken by Lazard. The preparation of a fairness opinion is a complex process involving various determinations as to the most appropriate and relevant methods of financial analysis and review and the application of those methods to particular circumstances and, therefore, is not readily susceptible to partial analysis or summary description. Considering selected portions of these analyses and reviews or the summaries

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contained below without considering the analyses and reviews as a whole could create an incomplete or misleading view of the analyses and reviews underlying Lazard's opinion. In arriving at its opinion, Lazard considered the results of all of its analyses and reviews and did not attribute any particular weight to any particular analysis or review or application thereof considered by it; rather, Lazard made its determination as to fairness on the basis of its experience and professional judgment after considering the results of all of its analyses and reviews.

For purposes of its analyses and reviews, Lazard considered industry performance, general business, economic, market and financial conditions and other matters, many of which are beyond the control of ITC. No company, business or transaction used in Lazard's analyses and reviews, as a comparison, is identical to ITC, its business or the merger, and an evaluation of the results of those analyses and reviews is not entirely mathematical. Rather, the analyses and reviews involve complex considerations and judgments concerning financial and operating characteristics and other factors that could affect the acquisition, public trading or other values of the companies, businesses or transactions used in Lazard's analyses and reviews. The estimates contained in Lazard's analyses and reviews and the ranges of valuations resulting from any particular analysis or review are not necessarily indicative of actual results or values or predictive of future results or values, which may be significantly more or less favorable than those suggested by Lazard's analyses and reviews. In addition, analyses and reviews relating to the value of companies, businesses or securities do not purport to be appraisals or to reflect the prices at which companies, businesses or securities actually may be sold. Accordingly, the estimates used in, and the results derived from, Lazard's analyses and reviews are inherently subject to substantial uncertainty.

Summary of Lazard Financial Analyses

The summary of the analyses and reviews provided below includes information presented in tabular format. In order to fully understand Lazard's analyses and reviews, the tables must be read together with the full text of each summary. The tables alone do not constitute a complete description of Lazard's analyses and reviews. Considering the data in the tables below without considering the full description of the analyses and reviews, including the methodologies and assumptions underlying the analyses and reviews, could create a misleading or incomplete view of Lazard's analyses and reviews.

Except as otherwise noted, the following quantitative information, to the extent that it is based on market data, is based on market data as it existed on or before February 5, 2016, and is not necessarily indicative of current market conditions.

Selected Comparable Company Multiples Analysis

Lazard reviewed and analyzed certain financial information, valuation multiples and market trading data related to selected comparable publicly traded regulated utility companies whose operations Lazard believed, based on its experience with companies in the regulated utility industry and professional judgment, to be generally relevant in analyzing ITC's and Fortis' operations for purposes of its analysis. Lazard compared such information of the selected comparable companies to the corresponding information for ITC and Fortis.

The selected group of companies used in this analysis with respect to ITC, or the ITC comparable companies, was as follows:

Consolidated Edison, Inc.;

Eversource Energy;

WEC Energy Group, Inc.; and

Xcel Energy Inc.

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The selected group of companies used in this analysis with respect to Fortis, or the Fortis comparable companies, was as follows:

Alliant Energy Corporation;

Ameren Corporation;

Canadian Utilities Limited;

CMS Energy Corporation;

DTE Energy Company;

Emera Inc.;

WEC Energy Group, Inc.; and

Xcel Energy Inc.

Lazard selected the companies reviewed in this analysis because, among other things, the ITC comparable companies and the Fortis comparable companies operate businesses similar to the businesses of ITC and Fortis, respectively. However, no selected company is identical to ITC or Fortis. Accordingly, Lazard believes that purely quantitative analyses are not, in isolation, determinative in the context of the merger and that qualitative judgments concerning differences between the business, financial and operating characteristics and prospects of each of ITC and Fortis and the ITC comparable companies and the Fortis comparable companies, respectively, that could affect the public trading values of each company are also relevant.

Lazard calculated and compared various financial multiples and ratios of each of the comparable companies, including, among other things:

the ratio of each company's February 5, 2016 closing share price to its calendar year 2016 and 2017 estimated earnings per share, or EPS (which ratio is referred to as the P/E Multiple in this proxy statement/prospectus); and

the ratio of each company's enterprise value, which Lazard calculated as the market capitalization of each company (based on each company's closing share price as of February 5, 2016 and fully diluted share count as of September 30, 2015 (or the applicable date specified in its annual report on Form 10-K or quarterly report on Form 10-Q (or the equivalent periodic reports in the case of Canadian Utilities Limited and Emera Inc.), as applicable, for the calendar year or quarter ended September 30, 2015, respectively)), plus debt, non-controlling interest and preferred or preference stock and less cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities as of September 30, 2015, to its calendar year 2016 and 2017 estimated earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, or EBITDA.

The EPS and EBITDA estimates for each of the ITC comparable companies and the Fortis comparable companies used by Lazard in its analysis were based on Wall Street research, which represents publicly available consensus estimates. The following table summarizes the results of this review:

	ITC Comparable Companies Multiples	Fortis Comparable Companies Multiples
Share Price to 2016E EPS (2016 P/E Multiple)	17.7x - 19.5x	17.3x - 19.8x
Share Price to 2017E EPS (2017 P/E Multiple)	16.9x - 18.3x	16.3x - 18.4x
Enterprise Value to 2016E EBITDA	9.1x - 11.4x	8.2x - 11.4x

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Enterprise Value to 2017E EBITDA

8.7x - 10.8x
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7.8x - 10.8x

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For comparability, Lazard equalized the depreciable life of ITC's asset base (average of approximately 52 years) with the average depreciable life of the ITC comparable companies (approximately 37 years). ITC's estimated EBITDA, as adjusted per the foregoing, is referred to as Adjusted EBITDA in this section. Based on Lazard's analysis of the relevant metrics for each of the ITC comparable companies, as well as its professional judgment and experience, Lazard derived ranges of multiples of:

17.00x to 19.00x for 2016 P/E Multiple of ITC (applied to ITC's 2016E EPS of US\$2.06) and 16.50x to 18.50x for 2017 P/E Multiple of ITC (applied to ITC's 2017E EPS of US\$2.34); and

10.00x to 11.00x for enterprise value to 2016E Adjusted EBITDA of ITC (applied to ITC's 2016E Adjusted EBITDA of US\$905 million) and 9.50x to 10.50x for enterprise value to 2017E Adjusted EBITDA of ITC (applied to ITC's 2017E Adjusted EBITDA of US\$1,019 million).

Except as otherwise noted, throughout Lazard's analysis in this section, Fortis' financial information, including, without limitation, the financial projections in its management plan and closing share price, was converted to US dollars based on a Canadian dollar-to-US dollar exchange rate of 1.39 as of February 5, 2016. Based on Lazard's analysis of the relevant metrics for each of the Fortis comparable companies, as well as its professional judgment and experience, Lazard derived ranges of multiples of:

17.00x to 19.00x for 2016 P/E Multiple of Fortis (applied to Fortis' 2016E EPS of US\$1.53) and 16.50x to 18.50x for 2017 P/E Multiple of Fortis (applied to Fortis' 2017E EPS of US\$1.68); and

10.00x to 11.00x for enterprise value to 2016E EBITDA of Fortis (applied to Fortis' 2016E EBITDA of US\$1,745 million) and 9.50x to 10.50x for enterprise value to 2017E EBITDA of Fortis (applied to Fortis' 2017E EBITDA of US\$1,900 million).

Lazard applied each such range of multiples for the ITC comparable companies and the Fortis comparable companies to the relevant financial statistics of ITC and Fortis, respectively, as reflected in the ITC management plan for ITC, and the Fortis management plan for Fortis. Lazard averaged the results of these calculations and, from this analysis, estimated an implied value range for shares of ITC common stock and an implied value range for Fortis common shares.

This analysis resulted in an implied price per share range for shares of ITC common stock and Fortis common shares, as compared to the merger consideration, as set forth below:

Implied ITC Price Per Share Range	Implied Fortis Price Per Share Range	Merger Consideration
US\$34.50 - US\$39.75	US\$26.25 - US\$31.00	US\$22.57 in cash and 0.7520 Fortis common shares (equivalent to US\$45.05 per share based upon Fortis' closing share price and the Canadian dollar-to-US dollar exchange rate on February 5, 2016)

Discounted Cash Flow Analysis

Lazard performed a discounted cash flow analysis of each of ITC and Fortis, which is a valuation methodology used to derive a valuation of a company by calculating the present value of its estimated future cash flows. "Future cash flows" refers to projected unlevered free cash flows of a company. "Present value" refers to the current value of future cash flows or amounts and is obtained by discounting those future cash flows or amounts by a discount rate that takes into account macroeconomic assumptions and estimates of risk, the opportunity cost of capital, capital structure, income taxes, expected returns and other appropriate factors. Lazard calculated the discounted cash

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flow value for each of ITC and Fortis as the sum of the net present value, as of December 31, 2015, which we refer to as the discount date in this proxy statement/prospectus, of each of:

the estimated future cash flows that the applicable company will generate for each of years 2016 through 2020; and

the estimated value of the applicable company at the end of 2020, or the terminal value.

The estimated future cash flow for ITC and Fortis was calculated by Lazard based on the ITC management plan and the Fortis management plan, respectively, as summarized above. For its discounted cash flow calculations for both companies, Lazard applied discount rates ranging from 4.50% to 5.00% for ITC and 5.00% to 5.50% for Fortis. Such discount rates were based on Lazard's estimated range of weighted average cost of capital, derived from a number of factors, including, among others, the applicable risk free rate of return and each company's unlevered risk profile, after-tax cost of long-term debt and consolidated leverage ratio.

The terminal value of the companies was calculated applying terminal year P/E Multiples ranging from 17.00x to 19.00x to ITC's and Fortis' projected terminal year earnings and applying terminal year EBITDA multiples ranging from 10.00x to 11.00x to ITC's projected terminal year Adjusted EBITDA and Fortis' projected terminal year EBITDA. The exit terminal year P/E Multiples were selected by Lazard by reference to P/E trading multiples calculated for ITC and Fortis as well as the P/E Multiples of the ITC comparable companies and the Fortis comparable companies, respectively. The exit terminal year EBITDA multiples for ITC and Fortis were selected by Lazard by reference to enterprise value to EBITDA trading multiples calculated for ITC and Fortis as well as the enterprise value to EBITDA trading multiples of the ITC comparable companies and the Fortis comparable companies, respectively. As part of the total implied equity value calculated for ITC and Fortis, Lazard calculated and deducted from enterprise value the sum of the book value of the outstanding financial debt and preference shares less cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities.

Lazard averaged the price per share ranges implied by these calculations and, based on that analysis, reviewed the implied price per share range for shares of ITC common stock and Fortis common shares, as compared to the merger consideration, as set forth below:

Implied ITC Price Per Share Range	Implied Fortis Price Per Share Range	Merger Consideration
US\$38.75 - US\$45.75	US\$29.25 - US\$35.25	US\$22.57 in cash and 0.7520 Fortis common shares (equivalent to US\$45.05 per share based upon Fortis' closing share price and the Canadian dollar-to-US dollar exchange rate on February 5, 2016)

Selected Precedent Transactions Multiples Analysis

Lazard reviewed and analyzed selected precedent merger and acquisition transactions involving companies in the power and utilities industry it viewed as generally relevant in analyzing ITC. In performing this analysis, Lazard reviewed certain financial information and transaction multiples relating to the companies involved in such selected transactions and compared such information to the corresponding information for ITC. Specifically, Lazard selected and reviewed ten merger and acquisition transactions announced since July 2011 involving companies in the power and utilities industry for which sufficient public information was available.

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The selected group of transactions reviewed in this analysis was as follows:

Announcement Date	Acquirer	Target
9/4/2015	Emera Inc.	TECO Energy, Inc.
2/25/2015	Iberdrola USA, Inc.	UIL Holdings Corporation
12/3/2014	NextEra Energy, Inc.	Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc.
10/20/2014	Macquarie Infrastructure and Real Assets Investment Group	Cleco Corporation
6/23/2014	Wisconsin Energy Corporation	Integrus Energy Group Inc.
4/30/2014	Exelon Corporation	Pepco Holdings, Inc.
12/11/2013	Fortis Inc.	UNS Energy Corporation
5/29/2013	Berkshire Hathaway Energy Company (formerly MidAmerican Energy Holdings Company)	NV Energy, Inc.
2/21/2012	Fortis Inc.	CH Energy Group, Inc.
7/12/2011	Gaz Métro Limited Partnership	Central Vermont Public Service Corporation

To the extent publicly available, Lazard reviewed, among other things, the P/E Multiples of each of the target companies implied by the selected transactions by comparing the per share acquisition price to the relevant target company's estimated EPS at the time of the transaction for the fiscal year immediately following the fiscal year in which the relevant transaction was announced ("FY+1") and the following year thereafter ("FY+2"). Estimated EPS amounts for the target companies were based on publicly available Wall Street consensus estimates or other publicly available financial information and analyst research. The following table summarizes the results of this review:

	Selected Precedent Transactions FY + 1 P/E Multiples	Selected Precedent Transactions FY + 2 P/E Multiples
High	23.3x	21.6x
75 th Percentile	21.6x	20.4x
Mean	20.5x	19.2x
Median	20.1x	18.6x
25 th Percentile	19.7x	18.3x
Low	18.3x	17.6x

Based on an analysis of the relevant metrics for each of the transactions, as well as its professional judgment and experience, Lazard applied a P/E Multiple range of 18.25x to 23.25x to the 2016E EPS of ITC and a P/E Multiple range of 17.50x to 21.50x to the 2017E EPS of ITC.

Lazard averaged the selected precedent transactions' P/E Multiples and, based on that analysis, reviewed the implied price per share range for shares of ITC common stock, as compared to the merger consideration, as set forth below:

Implied ITC Per Share Price Range	Merger Consideration
US\$39.25 - US\$49.00	US\$22.57 in cash and 0.7520 Fortis common shares (equivalent to US\$45.05 per share based upon Fortis' closing share price and the Canadian dollar-to-US dollar exchange rate on February 5, 2016)

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Other Analyses

The analyses and data described below were presented to the ITC board of directors for informational purposes only and did not provide the basis for, and were not otherwise material to, the rendering of Lazard's opinion.

52-Week High/Low Trading Prices

Lazard reviewed the range of trading prices of shares of ITC common stock for the 52 weeks ended on November 27, 2015, which represented the last "unaffected" trading day for the shares of ITC common stock prior to ITC publicly announcing that the ITC board of directors had commenced a review of ITC's strategic alternatives. Lazard observed that, during such period, the daily closing share prices of ITC common stock ranged from US\$30.33 per share to US\$42.44 per share, as compared to the merger consideration of US\$22.57 in cash and 0.7520 shares of common stock of Fortis (equivalent to US\$45.05 per share based upon Fortis' closing share price and the Canadian dollar-to-US dollar exchange rate on February 5, 2016).

Lazard also reviewed the range of trading prices of Fortis common shares for the 52 weeks ended on February 5, 2016, each converted at the applicable US dollar-to-Canadian dollar exchange rate. Lazard observed that, during such period, the daily closing share prices of Fortis common shares ranged from US\$24.62 per share to US\$29.97 per share.

Research Analyst Price Targets

Lazard reviewed recently available equity analyst price targets based on published, publicly available Wall Street equity research reports prepared by equity analysts covering ITC, which indicated 12-month target prices that ranged from US\$33.75 to US\$39.25 (adjusted to reflect next-12-months dividend of US\$0.80 per share and discounted at ITC's cost of equity of approximately 6.25%), as compared to the merger consideration of US\$22.57 in cash and 0.7520 Fortis common shares (equivalent to US\$45.05 per share based upon Fortis' closing share price and the Canadian dollar-to-US dollar exchange rate on February 5, 2016).

Lazard also reviewed recently available equity analyst price targets based on published, publicly available Wall Street equity research reports prepared by equity analysts covering Fortis, which indicated 12-month target prices that ranged from US\$27.50 to US\$32.75 (adjusted to reflect next-12-months dividend US\$1.09 per share and discounted at Fortis' cost of equity of approximately 6.50%).

Dividend Discount Analysis

Lazard performed a dividend discount analysis of shares of ITC common stock, which calculates an implied equity value per share by discounting to the present the value of the future dividends per share of ITC common stock expected to be paid by ITC, as reflected in the ITC management plan, based on an assumed equity discount rate ranging from 6.00% to 6.50%.

This analysis resulted in an implied price per share range for shares of ITC common stock, as compared to the merger consideration, as set forth below:

Implied ITC Per Share Price Range	Merger Consideration
US\$26.25 - US\$38.50	US\$22.57 in cash and 0.7520 Fortis common shares (equivalent to US\$45.05 per share based upon Fortis' closing share price and the Canadian dollar-to-US dollar exchange rate on February 5, 2016)

Table of Contents*Infrastructure Returns Analysis*

Lazard performed an illustrative infrastructure returns analysis utilizing exit P/E Multiples ranging from 18.25x to 23.25x based on selected precedent transaction P/E Multiples, and an assumed required equity return ranging from 9.0% to 12.0%, based on an illustrative required range of equity returns expected by long-term infrastructure investors for assets similar to ITC's assets, which Lazard selected based on its professional judgment and experience, and incremental leverage used as part of the merger consideration targeting a funds from operation to total debt percentage of 10.5%. This analysis resulted in an implied price per share range for shares of ITC common stock, as compared to the merger consideration, as set forth below:

Implied ITC Per Share Price Range

US\$36.25 - US\$43.75

Merger Consideration

US\$22.57 in cash and 0.7520 Fortis common shares (equivalent to US\$45.05 per share based upon Fortis' closing share price and the Canadian dollar-to-US dollar exchange rate on February 5, 2016)

Discounted Cash Flow Sensitivity Analysis

Lazard performed a discounted cash flow sensitivity analysis of ITC using the same methodology as set forth above in " Discounted Cash Flow Analysis," except Lazard also included 10%, 25% and 100% of the unlevered free cash flows associated with ITC's projects in Puerto Rico and Mexico. This analysis resulted in an implied price per share range for shares of ITC common stock, as compared to the merger consideration, as set forth below:

Implied ITC Price Per Share Range (10% of Additional Unlevered Free Cash Flows)	Implied ITC Price Per Share Range (25% of Additional Unlevered Free Cash Flows)	Implied ITC Price Per Share Range (100% of Additional Unlevered Free Cash Flows)	Merger Consideration
US\$39.25 - US\$46.25	US\$39.50 - US\$47.00	US\$42.00 - US\$50.00	US\$22.57 in cash and 0.7520 Fortis common shares (equivalent to US\$45.05 per share based upon Fortis' closing share price and the Canadian dollar-to-US dollar exchange rate on February 5, 2016)

Miscellaneous

In connection with Lazard's services as financial advisor to the ITC board of directors with respect to the merger, ITC agreed to pay Lazard a fee for such services in the amount of US\$2.5 million, payable upon the earlier of the date on which (i) Lazard renders an opinion or (ii) Lazard has completed the work necessary to render an opinion in connection with a transaction and ITC announces a definitive agreement in respect of a transaction. In addition, ITC may, in the discretion of the ITC board of directors, pay Lazard an additional fee in an amount up to US\$2 million. The ITC board of directors has not yet determined whether to pay Lazard this discretionary fee, which is entirely discretionary and not based on any pre-determined factors. ITC has also agreed to reimburse Lazard for certain expenses incurred in connection with Lazard's engagement and to indemnify Lazard and certain related persons under certain circumstances against various liabilities that may arise from or be related to Lazard's engagement, including certain liabilities under U.S. federal securities laws. Lazard has provided investment banking services, and was paid fees in 2014 in the amount of

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US\$1.2 million, in connection with the sale of a subsidiary of a company that was acquired by Fortis before the subsidiary sale was completed.

Lazard, as part of its investment banking business, is continually engaged in the valuation of businesses and their securities in connection with mergers and acquisitions, negotiated underwritings, secondary distributions of listed and unlisted securities, private placements, leveraged buyouts, and valuations for estate, corporate and other purposes. In addition, in the ordinary course, Lazard and its respective affiliates and employees may trade securities of ITC, Fortis and certain of their respective affiliates for their own accounts and for the accounts of their customers, may at any time hold a long or short position in such securities, and may also trade and hold securities on behalf of ITC, Fortis and certain of their respective affiliates. The issuance of Lazard's opinion was approved by the opinion committee of Lazard.

Lazard is an internationally recognized investment banking firm providing a full range of financial advisory and other services. Lazard was selected to act as investment banker to the ITC board of directors because of its qualifications, expertise and reputation in investment banking and mergers and acquisitions generally and in the utility industry specifically, as well as its familiarity with the business of ITC.

ITC and Fortis determined the merger consideration of US\$22.57 in cash and 0.7520 of a Fortis common share to be paid to holders of ITC common stock, other than the excluded holders, in the merger through arm's-length negotiations, and the ITC board of directors approved such merger consideration. Lazard did not recommend any specific consideration to the ITC board of directors or any other person or indicate that any given consideration constituted the only appropriate consideration for the merger. Lazard's opinion was one of many factors considered by the ITC board of directors, as discussed further in "ITC's Reasons for the Merger; Recommendation of the ITC Board of Directors" beginning on page 69.

Opinion of Barclays

ITC engaged Barclays to act as its financial advisor with respect to pursuing strategic alternatives for ITC, including a possible sale of ITC. On February 8, 2016, Barclays rendered to the ITC board of directors its oral opinion (which was subsequently confirmed by delivery of a written opinion dated such date) that, as of such date and based upon and subject to the qualifications, limitations and assumptions stated in its opinion, from a financial point of view, the merger consideration to be offered to the shareholders of ITC in the merger is fair to such shareholders.

The full text of Barclays' written opinion, dated February 8, 2016, is attached as Annex C to this proxy statement/prospectus. Barclays' written opinion sets forth, among other things, the assumptions made, procedures followed and factors considered by Barclays in rendering its opinion. You are encouraged to read the opinion carefully and in its entirety. The following is a summary of Barclays' opinion and the valuation methodologies that Barclays used to render its opinion to the ITC board of directors. This summary is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of the opinion.

Barclays' opinion, the issuance of which was approved by Barclays' Valuation and Fairness Opinion Committee, is addressed to the ITC board of directors (in its capacity as such), was provided to the ITC board of directors in connection with its evaluation of the merger and addresses only the fairness, from a financial point of view, of the merger consideration, to holders of ITC common stock, and does not constitute a recommendation to any ITC shareholder as to how such shareholder should vote with respect to the approval of the merger agreement or any other matter. The terms of the merger were determined through arm's-length negotiations between ITC and Fortis and were approved by the ITC board of directors. Barclays did not recommend that any specific form of consideration should be offered to ITC's shareholders or that any specific form of consideration constituted the only appropriate consideration for the transaction with Fortis. Barclays was not requested to address, and its

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opinion does not in any manner address, the likelihood of consummation of the merger, ITC's underlying business decision to proceed with or effect the merger, or the relative merits of the merger as compared to any other transaction or business strategy in which ITC might engage. In addition, Barclays expressed no opinion on, and its opinion does not in any manner address, the fairness of the amount or the nature of any compensation to any officers, directors or employees of ITC or Fortis, or any class of such persons, relative to the merger consideration to be offered to ITC's shareholders in the merger. No limitations were imposed by the ITC board of directors upon Barclays with respect to the investigations made or procedures followed by Barclays in rendering its opinion.

In arriving at its opinion, Barclays, among other things:

reviewed and analyzed a draft of the merger agreement, dated as of February 8, 2016, and the specific terms of the merger;

reviewed and analyzed drafts of the commitment letters proposed to be entered into between Goldman Sachs Bank and Fortis, and between BNS and Fortis, each dated as of February 3, 2016;

reviewed and analyzed publicly available information concerning ITC and Fortis that Barclays believed to be relevant to its analysis, including (i) ITC's annual reports on Form 10-K for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2013, and 2014, the quarterly reports on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarters ended March 31, 2015, June 30, 2015, and September 30, 2015, the Definitive Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A, dated April 9, 2015, and other relevant filings with the SEC, (ii) in respect of certain affiliates of ITC, FERC Form No. 1, for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014, and FERC Form No. 3-Q, for the fiscal quarter ended September 30, 2015, and (iii) Fortis' annual reports for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2013 and 2014, the Interim Reports for the fiscal quarters ended March 31, 2015, June 30, 2015, and September 30, 2015, the Notice of Annual Meeting and Management Information Circular, dated March 20, 2015, the Annual Information Forms for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2013, and 2014, and the Business Acquisition Report dated September 2, 2014;

reviewed and analyzed financial and operating information with respect to the business, operations and prospects of ITC furnished to Barclays by ITC, including financial projections prepared by ITC's management, which we refer to as the ITC Projections in this summary of Barclays' opinion. See " Certain Financial Projections Utilized by the ITC Board of Directors and ITC's Financial Advisors Financial Projections Relating to Fortis Considered by ITC Management" beginning on page 107 of this proxy statement/prospectus;

reviewed and analyzed financial and operating information with respect to the business, operations and prospects of Fortis furnished to Barclays by Fortis, including financial projections prepared by Fortis' management, which we refer to as the Fortis Projections in this summary of Barclays' opinion. See " Certain Financial Projections Utilized by the ITC Board of Directors and ITC's Financial Advisors Important Information about the Unaudited Financial Projections" beginning on page 108 of this proxy statement/prospectus;

reviewed and analyzed a trading history of ITC common stock and Fortis common shares from February 5, 2014 through February 5, 2016, and a comparison of the trading history with those of other companies that Barclays deemed relevant;

reviewed and analyzed a comparison of the financial terms of the merger with the financial terms of certain other recent transactions that Barclays deemed relevant;

reviewed and analyzed published estimates of independent research analysts with respect to the future financial performance and price targets of ITC;

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reviewed and analyzed the results of Barclays targeted efforts to solicit indications of interest with respect to the sale of ITC;

reviewed and analyzed published estimates of independent research analysts with respect to the future financial performance and price targets of Fortis;

reviewed and analyzed the relative contributions of ITC and Fortis to the historical and future financial performance of the combined company on a pro forma basis;

had discussions with the management of ITC concerning its business, operations, assets, liabilities, financial condition and prospects (including with respect to the ITC Projections and the Fortis Projections); and

undertook such other studies, analyses and investigations as Barclays deemed appropriate.

In arriving at its opinion, Barclays assumed and relied upon the accuracy and completeness of the financial and other information used by Barclays without any independent verification of such information (and Barclays did not assume responsibility or liability for any independent verification of such information). Barclays also relied upon the assurances of management of ITC that they were not aware of any facts or circumstances that would make such information inaccurate or misleading. With respect to the ITC Projections, upon advice of ITC, Barclays assumed that the ITC Projections were reasonably prepared on a basis reflecting the best currently available estimates and judgments of the management of ITC as to ITC's future financial performance and that ITC would perform substantially in accordance with such ITC Projections. With respect to the Fortis Projections, upon advice of ITC, Barclays assumed that the Fortis Projections were reasonably prepared on a basis reflecting the best currently available estimates and judgments of the management of Fortis as to the future financial performance of Fortis, and that Fortis would perform substantially in accordance with the Fortis Projections.

In arriving at its opinion, Barclays assumed no responsibility for and expressed no view as to any such projections or estimates or the assumptions on which they were based. In arriving at its opinion, Barclays did not conduct a physical inspection of the properties and facilities of ITC or the properties and facilities of Fortis and did not make or obtain any evaluations or appraisals of the assets or liabilities of ITC or Fortis. In arriving at its opinion, Barclays, at the direction of ITC, did not take into account the potential financial impact on ITC of certain business opportunities that may become available to it, including future capital investments by ITC in Mexico and Puerto Rico. Barclays' opinion was necessarily based upon market, economic and other conditions as they existed on, and could be evaluated as of, February 5, 2016 (the last full trading day prior to the rendering of its opinion). Barclays assumed no responsibility for updating or revising its opinion based on events or circumstances that may have occurred after February 8, 2016.

Barclays did not express any opinion as to (i) the prices at which shares of ITC common stock would trade following the announcement of the merger or at which Fortis common shares would trade following the announcement or consummation of the merger, (ii) the credit ratings of the combined company on a pro forma basis at any time following the announcement or consummation of the merger or (iii) the impact of the merger on the solvency or viability of FortisUS, Fortis, ITC or the combined company or the ability of any such party to pay its respective obligations when they come due. Barclays' opinion should not be viewed as providing any assurance that the market value of the Fortis common shares to be held by the shareholders of ITC after the consummation of the merger will be in excess of the market value of common stock of ITC owned by such shareholders at any time prior to the announcement or consummation of the merger.

Barclays assumed that the executed merger agreement would conform in all material respects to the last draft reviewed by Barclays. In addition, Barclays assumed the accuracy of the representations and warranties contained in the merger agreement and all agreements related thereto. Barclays also

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assumed, upon the advice of ITC, that all material governmental, regulatory and third party approvals, consents and releases for the merger would be obtained within the constraints contemplated by the merger agreement and that the merger would be consummated in accordance with the terms of the merger agreement without waiver, modification or amendment of any material term, condition or agreement thereof. Barclays did not express any opinion as to any tax or other consequences that might result from the merger, nor did Barclays' opinion address any legal, tax, regulatory or accounting matters, as to which Barclays understood that ITC had obtained such advice as it deemed necessary from qualified professionals.

In connection with rendering its opinion, Barclays performed certain financial, comparative and other analyses as summarized below. In arriving at its opinion, Barclays did not ascribe a specific range of values to the shares of ITC common stock but rather made its determination as to fairness, from a financial point of view, to ITC shareholders of the merger consideration to be offered to such shareholders in the merger on the basis of various financial and comparative analyses.

The preparation of a fairness opinion is a complex process and involves various determinations as to the most appropriate and relevant methods of financial and comparative analyses and the application of those methods to the particular circumstances. Therefore, a fairness opinion is not readily susceptible to summary description.

In arriving at its opinion, Barclays did not attribute any particular weight to any single analysis or factor considered by it but rather made qualitative judgments as to the significance and relevance of each analysis and factor relative to all other analyses and factors performed and considered by it and in the context of the circumstances of the particular transaction. Accordingly, Barclays believes that its analyses must be considered as a whole, as considering any portion of such analyses and factors, without considering all analyses and factors as a whole, could create a misleading or incomplete view of the process underlying its opinion.

The following is a summary of the material financial analyses used by Barclays in preparing its opinion for, and rendering its opinion to, the ITC board of directors. Certain financial analyses summarized below include information presented in tabular format. In order to fully understand the financial analyses used by Barclays, the tables must be read together with the text of each summary, as the tables alone do not constitute a complete description of the financial analyses. In performing its analyses, Barclays made numerous assumptions with respect to industry performance, general business and economic conditions and other matters, many of which are beyond the control of ITC or any other parties to the merger. None of ITC, Fortis, FortisUS, Merger Sub, Barclays or any other person assumes responsibility if future results are materially different from those discussed. Any estimates contained in these analyses are not necessarily indicative of actual values or predictive of future results or values, which may be significantly more or less favorable than as set forth below. In addition, analyses relating to the value of the businesses do not purport to be appraisals or reflect the prices at which the businesses may actually be sold.

For purposes of its opinion, Barclays calculated the implied value of the merger consideration, as of market close on February 5, 2016, to be US\$45.05, which was determined by adding the cash portion of the merger consideration of US\$22.57 per share of ITC common stock to US\$22.48, the implied value of the stock portion of the merger consideration that was derived by multiplying the closing sale price of \$40.86 per Fortis common share as reported by the TSX on February 5, 2016, by (i) the US dollar-to-Canadian dollar currency exchange ratio of 0.72086 as reported by S&P Capital IQ on February 5, 2016 and (ii) the exchange ratio of 0.7520 of a Fortis common share per share of ITC common stock.

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Standalone Valuation Analysis of ITC

The following is a summary of the financial analyses used by Barclays in preparing its standalone valuation analysis of ITC.

Analyst Price Targets Analysis

Barclays reviewed and compared publicly available research analysts' per share price targets for ITC common stock as of November 27, 2015 (the last full trading day before ITC announced a review of strategic alternatives) and February 5, 2016 (the last full trading day prior to the rendering of its opinion). The publicly available per share price targets published by securities research analysts do not necessarily reflect the current market trading prices for ITC common stock and these estimates are subject to uncertainties, including future financial performance of ITC and future market conditions. Barclays noted that the research analysts' price targets for ITC, prior to its November 30, 2015 press release announcing that it was reviewing strategic alternatives, ranged from US\$34.00 to US\$42.00. Barclays also noted that the research analysts' price targets for ITC, as of February 5, 2016, ranged from US\$37.00 to US\$45.00. Barclays noted that on the basis of the research analysts' price targets, the implied value of the merger consideration of US\$45.05 was above the range of implied values per share of ITC common stock.

Historical Share Price Analysis

To illustrate the trend in the historical trading prices of ITC common stock, Barclays considered historical data with regard to the trading prices of ITC common stock for the 52-week period from February 5, 2015 to February 5, 2016. During such period, the trading price of ITC common stock ranged from US\$30.33 to US\$42.44.

Barclays noted that the implied value of the merger consideration of US\$45.05 was above the 52-week trading price range of ITC common stock and above the closing price of US\$33.75 per share of ITC common stock on November 27, 2015 the last full trading day before ITC announced a review of strategic alternatives.

Selected Comparable Company Analysis

In order to assess how the public market values shares of similar publicly traded companies, Barclays reviewed and compared specific financial and operating data relating to ITC with selected companies that Barclays, based on its experience in the public utility industry, deemed comparable to ITC. The selected comparable companies were:

Consolidated Edison, Inc.;

Eversource Energy;

WEC Energy Group, Inc.; and

Xcel Energy Inc.

Barclays calculated and compared various financial multiples and ratios of ITC, and those of the respective selected comparable companies. As part of its selected comparable company analysis, Barclays calculated and analyzed each company's last twelve months, or LTM, and 2016 forward looking (based on Thomson Reuters' Institutional Brokers' Estimate System, or I/B/E/S, consensus estimates) price-to-earnings, or P/E, and market price-to-book value, or P/B, ratios. All of these calculations were performed and based on publicly available financial data and closing prices, in each case as of February 5, 2016.

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Barclays selected the comparable companies listed above because their businesses and operating and regulatory profiles are reasonably similar to that of ITC. However, because of the inherent differences between the business, operations, regulations and prospects of ITC, and those of the selected comparable companies, Barclays believed that it was inappropriate to and, therefore, did not rely solely on the quantitative results of the selected comparable company analysis. Accordingly, Barclays also made certain qualitative judgments concerning differences between the business, financial, regulatory and operating characteristics and prospects of ITC and the selected comparable companies that could affect the public trading values of each in order to provide a context in which to consider the results of the quantitative analysis. These qualitative judgments related primarily to the differing sizes, growth prospects, profitability levels, regulatory frameworks and degree of operational risk between ITC and the companies included in the selected comparable company analysis. Based upon these judgments, Barclays selected a range of multiples for ITC and applied such range to the ITC Projections to calculate a range of implied prices per share of ITC common stock. The following summarizes the result of these calculations:

	Selected Multiple Range	Implied Value Per Share of ITC common stock
P/E	LTM P/E 18.5x - 20.5x 2016E P/E 17.3x - 19.3x	US\$34.72 - US\$38.60 ⁽¹⁾
P/B	1.6x - 2.1x	US\$17.42 - US\$22.96

(1) This range of implied values per share reflects the average of the LTM and 2016E P/E multiples.

Barclays noted that on the basis of the selected comparable company analysis with respect to ITC, the implied value of the merger consideration of US\$45.05 was above the range of implied values per share of ITC common stock calculated using the ITC Projections.

Selected Precedent Transaction Analysis

Barclays reviewed and compared the purchase prices and financial multiples paid in selected other transactions that Barclays, based on its experience with merger and acquisition transactions, deemed relevant. Barclays chose such transactions based on, among other things, the similarity of the applicable target companies in the transactions to ITC with respect to the size, industry and other characteristics of their businesses. Using publicly available information, Barclays analyzed ranges of the ratios of the applicable target companies' forward looking P/E for the first fiscal year following announcement of the transaction based on I/B/E/S consensus estimates, Enterprise Value (total equity market capitalization, plus debt, less cash and cash equivalents), or EV, to their rate base ("EV/Rate Base," where "Rate Base" is the value of the property on which a regulated public utility is allowed to earn a rate of return, determined in accordance with rules set by its regulators) and P/B ratios and applied such

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ranges to the ITC Projections to calculate ranges of implied prices per share of ITC common stock. The following table sets forth the transactions analyzed based on such characteristics:

Announcement Date	Acquirer	Target
9/4/2015	Emera Inc.	TECO Energy, Inc.
2/15/2015	Iberdrola USA	UIL Holdings Corp.
12/3/2014	NextEra Energy, Inc.	Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc.
6/23/2014	WEC Energy Group, Inc.	Integrus Energy Group, Inc.
4/30/2014	Exelon Corp.	Pepco Holdings, Inc.
12/11/2013	Fortis Inc.	UNS Energy
5/29/2013	MidAmerican Energy Company	NV Energy, Inc.
2/21/2012	Fortis Inc.	CH Energy Group, Inc.
6/23/2011	Gaz Metro Inc.	Central Vermont PSC

The reasons for and the circumstances surrounding each of the selected precedent transactions analyzed were diverse and there are inherent differences in the business, operations, financial conditions and prospects of ITC and the companies included in the selected precedent transaction analysis. Accordingly, Barclays believed that a purely quantitative selected precedent transaction analysis would not be particularly meaningful in the context of considering the merger. Barclays, therefore, made certain qualitative judgments concerning differences between the characteristics of the selected precedent transactions and the merger which would affect the acquisition values of the selected target companies and ITC. Based upon these judgments, Barclays selected a range of multiples for ITC and applied such range to the ITC Projections to calculate a range of implied prices per share of ITC common stock. The following table sets forth the results of such analysis:

	Selected Multiple Range	Implied Value Per Share of ITC common stock
FY1 P/E	18.0x - 25.0x	US\$37.12 - US\$51.55
EV/Rate Base	1.5x - 2.1x	US\$20.71 - US\$41.70
P/B	1.6x - 2.5x	US\$17.47 - US\$28.11

Barclays noted that on the basis of the selected precedent transaction analysis, the implied value of the merger consideration of US\$45.05 was (i) within the range of implied values per share of ITC common stock calculated using P/E ratios, and (ii) above the ranges of implied values per share of ITC common stock calculating using EV/Rate Base and P/B ratios, in each case utilizing the ITC Projections.

Discounted Cash Flow Analysis

In order to estimate the present value of ITC common stock, Barclays performed a discounted cash flow analysis of ITC. A discounted cash flow, or DCF, analysis is a traditional valuation methodology used to derive an intrinsic valuation of an asset by calculating the present value of estimated future cash flows of the asset. Present value refers to the current value of future cash flows or amounts and is obtained by discounting those future cash flows or amounts by a discount rate that takes into account macroeconomic assumptions and estimates of risk, the opportunity cost of capital, expected returns and other appropriate factors.

To calculate the estimated enterprise value of ITC using the DCF method, Barclays added (i) ITC's projected after-tax unlevered free cash flows for fiscal years 2016 through 2020 based on the ITC Projections; and (ii) a terminal value of ITC as of December 31, 2020, and discounted such amount to its present value using a range of selected discount rates (as further described below). The after-tax unlevered free cash flows were calculated by taking the tax-affected earnings before interest, adding depreciation and amortization, subtracting capital expenditures and adjusting for changes in net

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working capital. The residual value of ITC at the end of the financial projection period (December 31, 2020), or terminal value, was estimated by selecting a range of LTM P/E ratios of 18.5x to 20.5x, which range was derived by analyzing the results from the selected comparable company analysis described above and applying such range to the ITC Projections for 2020. The range of discount rates of 4.57% to 5.07% was selected based on an analysis of the weighted average cost of capital of ITC. Barclays then calculated a range of implied prices per share of ITC common stock by subtracting estimated net debt from the estimated enterprise value using the discounted cash flow method and dividing such amount by the estimated fully diluted number of shares of ITC common stock. The result of this analysis implied a range of values per share of ITC common stock of US\$40.62 to US\$46.66.

Barclays noted that on the basis of the DCF analysis, the implied value of the merger consideration of US\$45.05 was within the range of implied values per share of ITC common stock calculated using the ITC Projections.

Discounted Future Stock Price Analysis

Barclays performed an analysis of the implied present value of the hypothetical future price per share of ITC common stock, which is designed to provide an indication of the present value of a theoretical future value of a company's equity as a function of such company's estimated future earnings and its assumed price to future earnings per share multiple. For purposes of this analysis, Barclays calculated the hypothetical range of future values per share of ITC common stock at fiscal year-end 2018, 2019 and 2020 by applying LTM P/E multiples ranging from 18.5x to 20.5x to estimated ITC earnings per share for 2018, 2019 and 2020 based on the ITC Projections, which Barclays then calculated the present value of such amount as of December 31, 2015, using a discount rate of 6.44%, reflecting an estimate of ITC's cost of equity. Barclays then adjusted these amounts for the present value of projected dividends per share of ITC common stock during the first quarter of 2016 through the end of 2018, for the first quarter of 2016 through the end of 2019, and for the first quarter of 2016 through the end of 2020, as applicable, in each case per the ITC Projections. This analysis resulted in an illustrative range of implied present values of US\$40.70 to US\$44.92 per share of ITC common stock.

Barclays noted that on the basis of the discounted future stock price analysis, the implied value of the merger consideration of US\$45.05 was above the range of implied values per share of ITC common stock calculated using the ITC Projections.

Standalone Valuation Analysis of Fortis

The following is a summary of the financial analyses used by Barclays in preparing its standalone valuation analysis of Fortis.

Analyst Price Targets Analysis

Barclays reviewed and compared publicly available research analysts' per share price targets for Fortis common shares. The publicly available per share price targets published by securities research analysts do not necessarily reflect the current market trading prices for Fortis common shares and these estimates are subject to uncertainties, including future financial performance of Fortis and future market conditions. Barclays noted that the research analysts' price targets for Fortis common shares, as of February 5, 2016, ranged from US\$26.67 to US\$33.88. Barclays noted that the closing price of US\$29.89 on February 5, 2016, the last full trading day prior to the rendering of its opinion, was within the range of research analysts' price targets.

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Historical Share Price Analysis

To illustrate the trend in the historical trading prices of Fortis common shares, Barclays considered historical data with regard to the trading prices of Fortis common shares for the 52-week period from February 5, 2015 to February 5, 2016. During such period, the trading price of Fortis common shares ranged from US\$24.62 to US\$29.97. Barclays noted that the closing price of US\$29.89 on February 5, 2016, the last full trading day prior to the rendering of its opinion, was near the upper end of the range of historical trading prices of Fortis common shares.

Selected Comparable Company Analysis

In order to assess how the public market values shares of similar publicly traded companies, Barclays reviewed and compared specific financial and operating data relating to Fortis with selected companies that Barclays, based on its experience in the public utility industry, deemed comparable to Fortis. The selected comparable companies were:

Alliant Energy Corporation;

Ameren Corp;

Canadian Utilities Limited;

CMS Energy Corporation;

Emera Inc.;

Hydro One Limited;

NiSource Inc.; and

WEC Energy Group, Inc.

Barclays calculated and compared various financial multiples and ratios of Fortis, and those of the respective selected comparable companies. As part of its selected comparable company analysis, Barclays calculated and analyzed each company's LTM P/E ratios, 2016E P/E ratios, and P/B ratios. All of these calculations were performed, and based on publicly available financial data and closing prices, in each case as of February 5, 2016. The results of this selected comparable company analysis are summarized below.

Barclays selected the comparable companies listed above because their businesses and operating and regulatory profiles are reasonably similar to that of Fortis. However, because of the inherent differences between the business, operations, regulations and prospects of Fortis, and those of the selected comparable companies, Barclays believed that it was inappropriate to, and therefore did not, rely solely on the quantitative results of the selected comparable company analysis. Accordingly, Barclays also made certain qualitative judgments concerning differences between the business, financial, regulatory and operating characteristics and prospects of Fortis and the selected comparable companies that could affect the public trading values of each in order to provide a context in which to consider the results of the quantitative analysis. These qualitative judgments related primarily to the differing sizes, growth prospects, profitability levels, regulatory frameworks and degree of operational risk between Fortis and the companies included in the selected comparable company analysis. Based upon these judgments, Barclays selected a range of multiples for Fortis and applied such range to the Fortis

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Projections to calculate a range of implied price per Fortis common share. The following summarizes the result of these calculations:

	Selected Multiple Range	Implied Value Per Share of ITC common stock
P/E	LTM P/E 18.3x - 20.3x 2016E P/E 17.7x - 19.7x	US\$27.00 - US\$30.00 ⁽¹⁾
P/B	1.8x - 2.3x	US\$37.59 - US\$47.91

(1) This range of implied values per share reflects the average of the LTM and 2016E P/E multiples.

Barclays noted that on the basis of the selected comparable company analysis with respect to Fortis, the closing price of US\$29.89 per share, the last full trading prior to the rendering of its opinion, was (i) within the range of implied values per Fortis common share using the selected P/E multiples, and (ii) below the range of implied values per Fortis common share using the selected P/B multiples, in each case using the Fortis Projections.

Discounted Cash Flow Analysis

In order to estimate the present value of Fortis common shares, Barclays performed a DCF analysis of Fortis. A description of this valuation methodology is provided above in " Standalone Valuation Analysis of ITC Discounted Cash Flow Analysis."

To calculate the estimated local currency EV of Fortis using the DCF method, Barclays added (i) Fortis' projected after-tax unlevered free cash flows for fiscal years 2016 through 2020 based on the Fortis Projections to (ii) the terminal value of Fortis as of December 31, 2020, and discounted such amount to its present value using a range of selected discount rates (as further described below). The after-tax unlevered free cash flows were calculated by taking the tax-affected earnings before interest, adding depreciation and amortization, subtracting capital expenditures and adjusting for changes in working capital. The residual value of Fortis at the end of the financial projection period (December 31, 2020), or terminal value, was estimated by selecting a range of LTM P/E ratios of 18.3x to 20.3x, which range was derived by analyzing the results from the selected comparable company analysis described above, and applying such range to the Fortis Projections for 2020. The range of discount rates of 3.58% to 4.08% was selected based on an analysis of the local currency weighted average cost of capital. Barclays then calculated a range of implied prices per Fortis common share by subtracting estimated local currency net debt from the estimated local currency EV using the DCF method and dividing such amount by the estimated fully diluted number of Fortis common shares. The local currency per share range was then converted to USD at the US dollar-to-Canadian dollar exchange ratio of 0.72086 reported by S&P Capital IQ as of February 5, 2016. The result of this analysis implied a range of values per Fortis common share of \$36.07 to \$41.29. Barclays noted that on the basis of the DCF analysis, the closing price of \$41.47 per Fortis common share (US\$29.89, based on a US dollar-to-Canadian dollar exchange ratio of 0.72086 as of February 5, 2016) on February 5, 2016, the last full trading day prior to rendering of its opinion, was below the range of implied values per Fortis common share calculated using the Fortis Projections.

General

Barclays is an internationally recognized investment banking firm and, as part of its investment banking activities, is regularly engaged in the valuation of businesses and their securities in connection with mergers and acquisitions, investments for passive and control purposes, negotiated underwritings, competitive bids, secondary distributions of listed and unlisted securities, private placements and valuations for estate, corporate and other purposes. ITC's board of directors selected Barclays because

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of its familiarity with ITC and its qualifications, reputation and experience in the valuation of businesses and securities in connection with mergers and acquisitions generally, as well as substantial experience in transactions comparable to the merger.

Barclays is acting as financial advisor to ITC in connection with the merger. As compensation for its services in connection with the merger, a fee of US\$1 million, which we refer to as the Opinion Fee, became payable by ITC to Barclays upon the delivery of Barclays' opinion. Total compensation of approximately US\$20.7 million, including the Opinion Fee, which we refer to as the Transaction Fee, will become payable by ITC to Barclays in connection with the merger in installments, with a portion due and payable upon the announcement of the merger, an additional portion will be due and payable upon approval of the merger by ITC shareholders, with the remaining substantial portion due and payable upon consummation of the merger. In addition, ITC has agreed to reimburse Barclays for its reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with the merger and to indemnify Barclays for certain liabilities that may arise out of its engagement by ITC and the rendering of Barclays' opinion. Barclays has performed various investment banking and financial services for ITC in the past, and expects to perform such services in the future, and has received, and expects to receive, customary fees for such services. Specifically, in the past two years, Barclays has performed the following investment banking and financial services: (i) in December 2015, acted as active joint bookrunner on ITC's US\$200 million 3-year unsecured term loan offering, (ii) in October 2015, acted as sole counterparty to a US\$115 million accelerated share repurchase program with ITC, (iii) in June 2014, acted as active joint bookrunner on ITC's US\$400 million 10-year senior unsecured notes and (iv) in March 2014, acted as joint lead arranger and active joint bookrunner of US\$1 billion 5-year revolving credit facilities for ITC and its affiliates. For the two years ending February 8, 2016, Barclays did not perform any investment banking services for Fortis.

Barclays and its affiliates engage in a wide range of businesses from investment and commercial banking, lending, asset management and other financial and non-financial services. In the ordinary course of its business, Barclays and affiliates may actively trade and effect transactions in the equity, debt and/or other securities (and any derivatives thereof) and financial instruments (including loans and other obligations) of ITC and Fortis for its own account and for the accounts of its customers and, accordingly, may at any time hold long or short positions and investments in such securities and financial instruments.

Opinion of Morgan Stanley

ITC engaged Morgan Stanley to act as its financial advisor in connection with respect to pursuing strategic alternatives, including a possible sale of ITC. ITC selected Morgan Stanley to act as one of its financial advisors based on Morgan Stanley's qualifications, expertise and reputation and its knowledge of the industry, business and affairs of ITC. On February 8, 2016, Morgan Stanley rendered its oral opinion, which was subsequently confirmed in writing, to the ITC board of directors that, as of that date, and based upon and subject to the assumptions made, procedures followed, matters considered and qualifications and limitations on the scope of review undertaken by Morgan Stanley as set forth in its opinion, the merger consideration to be received by the holders of ITC common stock pursuant to the merger agreement, was fair, from a financial point of view, to such holders of shares of ITC common stock.

The full text of Morgan Stanley's written opinion to the ITC board of directors, dated February 8, 2016, is attached to this proxy statement/prospectus as Annex D. ITC shareholders should read the opinion in its entirety for a discussion of the assumptions made, procedures followed, matters considered and qualifications and limitations on the scope of review undertaken by Morgan Stanley in rendering its opinion. This summary is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of the opinion.

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Morgan Stanley's opinion was addressed to, and rendered for the benefit of, the ITC board of directors (in its capacity as such) and addressed only the fairness, from a financial point of view, of the merger consideration to be received by the holders of ITC common stock pursuant to the merger agreement as of the date of the opinion and did not address any other aspects or implications of the merger. Morgan Stanley was not requested to opine as to, and its opinion does not in any manner address, the underlying business decision of ITC to proceed with or effect the merger or the likelihood of consummation of the merger, nor does it address the relative merits of the merger as compared to any other alternative business transaction, or other alternatives, or whether or not such alternatives could be achieved or are available. Morgan Stanley's opinion was not intended to, and does not, express an opinion or a recommendation as to how the shareholders of ITC should vote at the special meeting or any adjournment thereof or as to any other action that a shareholder should take in relation to the merger.

In arriving at its opinion, Morgan Stanley, among other things:

reviewed certain publicly available financial statements and other business and financial information of ITC and Fortis, respectively;

reviewed certain internal financial statements and other financial and operating data concerning ITC and Fortis, respectively;

reviewed certain financial projections prepared by management of ITC and Fortis, respectively;

discussed the past and current operations and financial condition and the prospects of ITC with senior executives of ITC;

discussed the past and current operations and financial condition and the prospects of Fortis with senior executives of Fortis;

reviewed the pro forma impact of the merger on Fortis' earnings per share, cash flow, consolidated capitalization and financial ratios;

reviewed the reported prices and trading activity for ITC common stock and Fortis common shares;

compared the financial performance of ITC and Fortis and the prices and trading activity of ITC common stock and Fortis common shares with that of certain other publicly traded companies comparable with ITC and Fortis, respectively, and their securities;

reviewed the financial terms, to the extent publicly available, of certain comparable acquisition transactions;

participated in certain discussions and negotiations among representatives of ITC and Fortis and their financial and legal advisors;

reviewed the merger agreement and certain related documents; and

performed such other analyses and considered such other factors as Morgan Stanley has deemed appropriate.

In arriving at its opinion, Morgan Stanley assumed and relied upon, without independent verification, the accuracy and completeness of the information that was publicly available or supplied or otherwise made available to Morgan Stanley by ITC and Fortis, and formed a substantial basis for Morgan Stanley's opinion. With respect to the financial projections, Morgan Stanley assumed that they had been reasonably prepared

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on bases reflecting the best currently available estimates and judgments of the respective managements of ITC and Fortis of the future financial performance of ITC and Fortis. In addition, Morgan Stanley assumed that the merger will be consummated in accordance with the terms set forth in the merger agreement without any waiver, amendment or delay of any terms or

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conditions, including, among other things, that Fortis will obtain financing in accordance with the terms set forth in the commitment letters. Morgan Stanley assumed that in connection with the receipt of all the necessary governmental, regulatory or other approvals and consents required for the proposed merger, no delays, limitations, conditions or restrictions will be imposed that would have a material adverse effect on the contemplated benefits expected to be derived in the proposed merger. Morgan Stanley noted that its opinion does not address the relative merits of the merger as compared to any other alternative business transaction, or other alternatives, or whether or not such alternatives could be achieved or are available. Morgan Stanley further noted that it is not a legal, tax or regulatory advisor. Morgan Stanley expressed no opinion with respect to the fairness of the amount or nature of the compensation to be paid to any of ITC's officers, directors or employees, or any class of such persons, relative to the merger consideration to be received by the holders of shares of ITC common stock in the transaction.

Morgan Stanley noted that it did not make any independent valuation or appraisal of the assets or liabilities of ITC, nor was it furnished with any such valuations or appraisals. Morgan Stanley's opinion was necessarily based on financial, economic, market and other conditions as in effect on, and the information made available to Morgan Stanley as of, the date of its opinion. Events occurring after such date may affect Morgan Stanley's opinion and the assumptions used in preparing it, and Morgan Stanley does not assume any obligation to update, revise or reaffirm its opinion.

The following is a brief summary of the material financial analyses performed by Morgan Stanley in connection with the preparation of its written opinion to the ITC board of directors, dated February 8, 2016. The following summary is not a complete description of Morgan Stanley's opinion or the financial analyses performed and factors considered by Morgan Stanley in connection with its opinion, nor does the order of analyses described represent the relative importance or weight given to those analyses. The financial analyses summarized below include information presented in tabular format. In order to fully understand the financial analyses used by Morgan Stanley, the tables must be read together with the text of each summary. The tables alone do not constitute a complete description of the financial analyses. The analyses listed in the tables and described below must be considered as a whole; considering any portion of such analyses and of the factors considered, without considering all analyses and factors, could create a misleading or incomplete view of the process underlying Morgan Stanley's opinion. Furthermore, mathematical analysis, such as determining the mean, median or average, is not in itself a meaningful method of using the data referred to below.

Summary of Morgan Stanley Financial Analyses

ITC Financial Analysis

Morgan Stanley reviewed the historical trading ranges of ITC common stock for the last 12 months ended November 27, 2015, the last trading day prior to the leak of the sale process on November 30, 2015 via a story published by Bloomberg News, or the unaffected date. Morgan Stanley noted that the price of ITC common stock was US\$33.75 as of the unaffected date. Morgan Stanley further noted that for the last 12 months ended on the unaffected date, the low and high intraday prices for ITC common stock were US\$30.33 and US\$44.00 per share. In addition, for the prior 30 trading days ended on the unaffected date, the low and high intraday prices for ITC common stock were US\$30.33 and US\$34.37 per share.

Equity Research Analysts' Price Targets

Morgan Stanley reviewed the most recent equity research analysts' per-share target prices for ITC. These targets reflect each analyst's estimate of the future public market trading price for ITC common stock. Target prices for ITC common stock ranged from US\$32.00 to US\$45.00 as of the unaffected date, which were discounted to present values using ITC's cost of equity of 6.0% to derive an

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approximate implied equity value per share range of US\$30.25 to US\$42.50, as compared to the merger consideration of US\$45.05 as of February 5, 2016 (based on US\$22.57 in cash and 0.7520 of a Fortis common share per share of ITC common stock, a Fortis common share price of US\$29.89, and a US dollar-to-Canadian dollar exchange rate of 0.7209).

The public market trading price targets published by equity research analysts do not necessarily reflect current market trading prices for ITC common stock and these estimates are subject to uncertainties, including the future financial performance of ITC and future financial market conditions.

Comparable Public Companies Analysis

Morgan Stanley performed a public trading comparable analysis, which attempts to provide an implied value of a company by comparing it to similar companies that are publicly traded. Morgan Stanley reviewed and compared certain financial information, ratios and multiples relating to ITC to corresponding financial information, ratios and multiples for publicly traded utility companies that shared characteristics with ITC including, among other things, similarly sized revenue and/or revenue growth rates, market capitalization, scale and/or similar operating characteristics to derive an implied valuation range for ITC.

The companies included in the comparable companies analysis were:

Ameren Corporation;

CMS Energy Corp.;

DTE Energy Company;

WEC Energy Group, Inc.; and

Xcel Energy Inc.

In performing this analysis, Morgan Stanley compared the financial information and multiples of market value of the companies included in the comparable companies analysis to the following metrics of ITC:

stock price to 2016 estimated unadjusted EPS (excluding a non-recurring ROE refund, adjusted according to guidance from ITC's management);

stock price to 2016 estimated adjusted EPS (including a non-recurring ROE refund); and

stock price to 2017 estimated EPS.

The following table reflects the multiple of price to estimated EPS for 2016 and estimated EPS for 2017 for the companies included in the comparable companies analysis based on a compilation of earnings estimates by selected equity research analysts:

Metric	Company Comparable Companies Multiples
Stock Price to 2016 estimated unadjusted EPS	17.2x - 19.8x
Stock Price to 2016 estimated EPS	17.2x - 19.8x
Stock Price to 2017 estimated EPS	16.1x - 18.5x

Applying the ranges of multiples that were derived from the comparable public companies analysis and based on Morgan Stanley's judgment, Morgan Stanley calculated a range of implied equity values per share of ITC common stock with respect to the following metrics:

stock price to 2016 estimated unadjusted EPS;

stock price to 2016 estimated adjusted EPS; and

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stock price to 2017 estimated EPS.

Based on this analysis, Morgan Stanley derived a range of approximate implied equity value per share of ITC common stock as follows:

stock price to 2016 estimated unadjusted EPS US\$35.50 - US\$41.00;

stock price to 2016 estimated adjusted EPS US\$39.00 - US\$45.00; and

stock price to 2017 estimated EPS US\$37.50 - US\$43.25,

as compared to the merger consideration of US\$45.05 as of February 5, 2016 (based on US\$22.57 in cash, 0.7520 of a Fortis common share per share of ITC common stock, a Fortis common share price of \$29.89, and a US dollar-to-Canadian dollar exchange rate of 0.7209).

No company utilized in the comparable public companies analysis is identical to ITC. Accordingly, an analysis of the results of the foregoing necessarily involves complex considerations and judgments concerning differences in financial and operating characteristics of ITC and other factors that could affect the public trading value of the companies to which they are being compared. In evaluating the comparable companies, Morgan Stanley made judgments and assumptions with regard to industry performance, general business, economic, market and financial conditions and other matters, many of which are beyond ITC's control, such as the impact of competition on ITC's businesses and the industry generally, industry growth and the absence of any adverse material change in ITC's financial condition and prospects for the industry or in the financial markets in general. Mathematical analysis, such as determining the mean, median or average, is not in itself a meaningful method of using comparable company data.

Discounted Cash Flow Analysis

Morgan Stanley performed a discounted cash flow analysis of ITC, which is designed to provide an implied value of a company by calculating the present value of the estimated future unlevered cash flows and terminal value of ITC. Morgan Stanley calculated a range of implied equity value per share for ITC common stock based on estimates of future cash flows for calendar years 2016 through 2020 and the terminal year utilizing internal estimates of ITC's management.

In performing a discounted cash flow analysis of ITC, Morgan Stanley first calculated the estimated unlevered free cash flows of ITC and then calculated a terminal value for ITC by applying a 17.9x to 21.1x range of terminal value multiples to ITC's terminal year 2020 estimated net income. The terminal value multiple range was derived from the stock price to the last 12 months' EPS multiples for the companies in the comparable public companies analysis. Unlevered free cash flows were calculated by tax-effecting earnings before interest and taxes and adding back the aggregate of depreciation and amortization, deferred taxes and other cash flow adjustments provided by management less the sum of capital expenditures and investment in working capital. The free cash flows and range of terminal values were then discounted to present values as of December 31, 2015 using discount rates ranging from 4.0% to 5.1%, which were chosen by Morgan Stanley based upon prevailing interest rates and Morgan Stanley's judgment of the estimated range of ITC's weighted average cost of capital. This analysis indicated approximate implied equity value per share reference ranges for ITC common stock of US\$39.00 to US\$49.75, as compared to the merger consideration of US\$45.05 as of February 5, 2016 (based on US\$22.57 in cash and 0.7520 of a Fortis common share per share of ITC common stock, a Fortis share price of US\$29.89 and a US dollar-to-Canadian dollar exchange rate of 0.7209).

Analysis of Selected Precedent Transactions and Premiums Paid

Morgan Stanley also performed an analysis of selected precedent transactions involving companies in the regulated power industry that are viewed as comparable to ITC. The precedent transactions

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analysis attempts to provide an implied value for ITC by comparing ITC to other companies involved in business combinations. Using publicly available information, Morgan Stanley considered the following announced or completed transactions:

Announcement Date	Acquirer	Target
9/4/2015	Emera Inc.	TECO Energy, Inc.
2/25/2015	Iberdrola USA, Inc.	UIL Holdings Corporation
12/3/2014	NextEra Energy, Inc.	Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc.
10/20/2014	Macquarie Infrastructure and Real Estate Investment Group	Cleco Corporation
6/23/2014	Wisconsin Energy Corporation	Integrus Energy Group, Inc.
4/30/2014	Exelon Corporation	Pepco Holdings, Inc.
12/11/2013	Fortis Inc.	UNS Energy Corporation
5/29/2013	MidAmerican Energy Holdings Company	NV Energy, Inc.

Morgan Stanley compared certain financial and market statistics of the selected precedent transactions. Based on an assessment of the utility acquisitions, Morgan Stanley applied a premium to the price as of the unaffected date of US\$33.75 ranging from 14.7% to 48.3%, as well as a multiple to ITC's 2016 estimated unadjusted earnings ranging from 18.3x - 23.3x. Based on the analysis of utility acquisitions, Morgan Stanley calculated an approximate per-share price for ITC common stock ranging from US\$38.75 to US\$50.00 (in the case of the premium to unaffected share price), and US\$37.75 to US\$48.00 (in the case of the multiple to ITC's estimate of its 2016 estimated unadjusted earnings), as compared to the merger consideration of US\$45.05 as of February 5, 2016 (based on US\$22.57 in cash and 0.7520 of a Fortis common share per share of ITC common stock, a Fortis common share price of US\$29.89 and a US dollar-to-Canadian dollar exchange rate of 0.7209).

No company or transaction utilized as a comparison in the analysis of selected precedent transactions is identical to ITC or the merger in business mix, timing and size. Accordingly, an analysis of the results of the foregoing necessarily involves complex considerations and judgments concerning differences in financial and operating characteristics of ITC and other factors that would affect the value of the companies to which ITC is being compared. In evaluating the precedent transactions, Morgan Stanley made judgments and assumptions with regard to industry performance, global business, economic, market and financial conditions and other matters, many of which are beyond ITC's control, such as the impact of competition on ITC and the industry generally, industry growth and the absence of any adverse material change in the financial conditions and prospects of ITC or the industry or the financial markets in general. Mathematical analysis (such as determining the mean or median) is not, in itself, a meaningful method of using precedent transactions data.

Fortis Financial Analysis

Morgan Stanley reviewed the historical trading ranges of Fortis common shares for the last twelve months ended February 5, 2016 and noted that the price of Fortis common shares was US\$29.89 as of February 5, 2016, based on a US dollar-to-Canadian dollar exchange rate of 0.7209. Morgan Stanley noted that for the last twelve months ended February 5, 2016, the low and high intraday prices for Fortis common shares were US\$24.48 and US\$33.26 per share. In addition, for the prior 30 trading days ended February 5, 2016, the low and high intraday prices for Fortis common shares were US\$24.48 and US\$30.35 per share.

Equity Research Analysts' Price Targets

Morgan Stanley reviewed the most recent equity research analysts' per-share target prices for Fortis. These targets reflect each analyst's estimate of the future public market trading price for Fortis

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common shares. Target prices for Fortis common shares ranged from C\$40.00 to C\$47.00 as of February 5, 2016, which were converted to US dollars based on a US dollar-to-Canadian dollar exchange rate of 0.7209 and discounted to present values using Fortis' cost of equity of 5.9% to derive an approximate implied equity value per share range of US\$27.25 to US\$32.00.

The public market trading price targets published by equity research analysts do not necessarily reflect current market trading prices for Fortis common shares and these estimates are subject to uncertainties, including the future financial performance of Fortis and future financial market conditions.

Comparable Public Companies Analysis

Morgan Stanley performed a public trading comparable analysis, which attempts to provide an implied value of a company by comparing it to similar companies that are publicly traded. Morgan Stanley reviewed and compared certain financial information, ratios and multiples relating to Fortis to corresponding financial information, ratios and multiples for publicly traded utility companies that shared characteristics with Fortis including, among other things, similarly sized revenue and/or revenue growth rates, market capitalization, scale and/or similar operating characteristics to derive an implied valuation range for Fortis.

The companies included in the comparable companies analysis were:

Canadian Utilities Ltd.; and

Emera Incorporated.

In performing this analysis, Morgan Stanley compared the financial information and multiples of market value of the companies included in the comparable companies analysis to the following metrics of Fortis:

stock price to 2016 estimated EPS; and

stock price to 2017 estimated EPS.

The following table reflects the multiple of price to estimated EPS for 2016 and estimated EPS for 2017 for the companies included in the comparable companies analysis based on a compilation of earnings estimates by selected equity research analysts:

Metric	Company Comparable Companies Multiples
Stock Price to 2016 estimated EPS	16.8x - 19.4x
Stock Price to 2017 estimated EPS	15.9x - 16.8x

Applying the ranges of multiples that were derived from the comparable public companies analysis and based on Morgan Stanley's judgment, Morgan Stanley calculated a range of implied equity values per Fortis common share with respect to the following metrics:

stock price to 2016 estimated EPS; and

stock price to 2017 estimated EPS.

Based on this analysis, Morgan Stanley derived a range of approximate implied equity value per Fortis common share as follows:

stock price to 2016 estimated adjusted EPS US\$25.75 - US\$29.50; and

stock price to 2017 estimated EPS US\$26.75 - US\$28.25.

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No company utilized in the comparable public companies analysis is identical to Fortis. Accordingly, an analysis of the results of the foregoing necessarily involves complex considerations and judgments concerning differences in financial and operating characteristics of Fortis, and other factors that could affect the public trading value of the companies to which they are being compared. In evaluating the comparable companies, Morgan Stanley made judgments and assumptions with regard to industry performance, general business, economic, market and financial conditions and other matters, many of which are beyond Fortis' control, such as the impact of competition on Fortis' businesses and the industry generally, industry growth and the absence of any adverse material change in Fortis' financial condition and prospects for the industry or in the financial markets in general. Mathematical analysis, such as determining the mean, median or average, is not in itself a meaningful method of using comparable company data.

Discounted Cash Flow Analysis

Morgan Stanley performed a discounted cash flow analysis of Fortis, which is designed to provide an implied value of a company by calculating the present value of the estimated future unlevered cash flows and terminal value of Fortis. Morgan Stanley calculated a range of implied equity value per Fortis common share based on estimates of future cash flows for calendar years 2016 through 2020 and the terminal year utilizing internal estimates of Fortis' management.

In performing a discounted cash flow analysis of Fortis, Morgan Stanley first calculated the estimated unlevered free cash flows of Fortis and then calculated a terminal value for Fortis by applying a 19.2x to 20.4x range of terminal value multiples to Fortis' terminal year 2020 estimated net income. The terminal value multiple range was derived from the stock price to the last 12 months' EPS multiples for the companies in the comparable public companies analysis. Unlevered free cash flows were calculated by tax-effecting earnings before interest and taxes and adding back the aggregate of depreciation and amortization, deferred taxes and other cash flow adjustments provided by management less the sum of capital expenditures and investment in working capital. The free cash flows and range of terminal values were then discounted to present values as of December 31, 2015 using discount rates ranging from 4.0% to 4.9%, which were chosen by Morgan Stanley based upon prevailing interest rates and Morgan Stanley's judgment of the estimated range of Fortis' weighted average cost of capital. This analysis indicated approximate implied equity value per share reference ranges for Fortis common shares of US\$33.75 to US\$38.75.

Pro Forma Transaction Analysis

Using financial projections provided by the managements of ITC and Fortis, Morgan Stanley reviewed the pro forma impact of the merger on Fortis' internal projections of EPS for the years 2016-2018.

Using each company's forward-looking financial information as the basis of comparison, the pro forma impact on Reported Earnings Per Share (defined as earnings per share taking into account all projected merger-related adjustments) was found to be accretive to earnings from 2016 to 2018 to Fortis.

Morgan Stanley also prepared a relative financial analysis, showing the implied exchange ratio based on a number of the valuation analyses described above. For the purposes of this analysis, Morgan Stanley assumed that Fortis and ITC entered into a 100% stock-for-stock transaction, implying a transaction exchange ratio of 1.507x. Morgan Stanley also noted the exchange ratio as of the unaffected date of 1.129x. In each case, Morgan Stanley divided the high end of the Fortis valuation range by the low end of the ITC valuation range and the low end of the Fortis valuation range by the high end of

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the ITC valuation range to derive an implied exchange ratio. Using this methodology, the following ranges were determined:

Methodology	Company Comparable Companies Multiples
Stock Price to 2016 estimated EPS (using estimated adjusted EPS for ITC)	1.322x - 1.748x
Stock Price to 2017 estimated EPS	1.327x - 1.617x
Discounted Cash Flow Analysis	1.006x - 1.474x

as compared to the illustrative transaction exchange ratio of 1.507x (assuming a 100% stock transaction), which corresponds to the merger consideration of US\$45.05 as of February 5, 2016 (based on US\$22.57 in cash, 0.7520 of a Fortis common share per share of ITC common stock, a Fortis common share price of US\$29.89, and a US dollar-to-Canadian dollar exchange rate of 0.7209).

Morgan Stanley noted that for the last 12 months ended on February 5, 2016, the low and high exchange ratios based on ITC and Fortis' end-of-day common stock prices were 1.072x and 1.549x. In addition, for the prior 30 trading days ended on February 5, 2016, the low and high exchange ratios based on ITC and Fortis' end-of-day common stock prices were 1.107x and 1.549x. This historical ranges are compared to the illustrative transaction exchange ratio of 1.507x (assuming a 100% stock transaction), which corresponds to the merger consideration of US\$45.05 as of February 5, 2016 (based on US\$22.57 in cash, 0.7520 of a Fortis common share per share of ITC common stock, a Fortis common share price of US\$29.89, and a US dollar-to-Canadian dollar exchange rate of 0.7209).

General

Morgan Stanley performed a variety of financial and comparative analyses for purposes of rendering its opinion. The preparation of a financial opinion is a complex process and is not susceptible to partial analysis or summary description. In arriving at its opinion, Morgan Stanley considered the results of all of its analyses as a whole and did not attribute any particular weight to any analysis or factor considered. Furthermore, Morgan Stanley believes that the summary provided and the analyses described above must be considered as a whole and that selecting any portion of the analyses, without considering all of them, would create an incomplete view of the process underlying Morgan Stanley's analyses and opinion. In addition, Morgan Stanley may have given various analyses and factors more or less weight than other analyses and factors, and may have deemed various assumptions more or less probable than other assumptions. As a result, the ranges of valuations resulting from any particular analysis or combination of analyses described above should not be taken to be the view of Morgan Stanley with respect to the actual value of ITC common stock or Fortis common shares.

In performing its analyses, Morgan Stanley made numerous assumptions with respect to industry performance, general business, regulatory, economic, market and financial conditions and other matters, many of which are beyond the control of ITC or Fortis, and variations to such financial assumptions and methodologies may impact the results of Morgan Stanley's analyses. Any estimates contained in Morgan Stanley's analyses are not necessarily indicative of future results or actual values, which may be significantly more or less favorable than those suggested by the estimates. The analyses performed were performed solely as part of Morgan Stanley's analysis of the fairness from a financial point of view of the merger consideration, including the cash per share component and the exchange ratio, pursuant to the merger agreement and were conducted in connection with the delivery of Morgan Stanley's opinion dated February 8, 2016 to the ITC board of directors. The analyses do not purport to be appraisals or to reflect the prices at which ITC common stock or Fortis common shares might actually trade. The merger consideration, including the cash per share component and the exchange ratio, under the merger agreement and other terms of the merger agreement were determined through arm's length negotiations between ITC and Fortis and approved by the ITC board of directors. Morgan

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Stanley provided advice to ITC during these negotiations, but did not, however, recommend any specific exchange ratio or merger consideration to ITC, or that any specific exchange ratio or merger consideration constituted the only appropriate exchange ratio or merger consideration for the transaction. No limitations were imposed by the ITC board of directors upon Morgan Stanley with respect to the investigations made or procedures followed by ITC board of directors. The opinion of Morgan Stanley and Morgan Stanley's presentation to the ITC board of directors was one of a number of factors taken into consideration by the ITC board of directors in making its decision to approve the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement and its determination that it is in the best interests of ITC and its shareholders to enter into the merger agreement. Consequently, Morgan Stanley's analyses described above should not be viewed as determinative of the opinion of the ITC board of directors with respect to the value of ITC or Fortis, or the exchange ratio, or of whether the ITC board of directors would have been willing to agree to a different exchange ratio or merger consideration. Morgan Stanley was not requested to opine as to, and its opinion does not in any manner address, the underlying business decision of ITC to proceed with or effect the merger or the likelihood of consummation of the merger, nor does it address the relative merits of the merger as compared to any other alternative business transaction, or other alternatives, or whether or not such alternatives could be achieved or are available. Morgan Stanley's opinion was not intended to, and does not, express an opinion or a recommendation as to how the shareholders of ITC should vote at any shareholders' meeting to be held in connection with the merger, or as to any other action that a shareholder should take relating to the merger. Morgan Stanley's opinion was approved by a committee of Morgan Stanley investment banking and other professionals in accordance with its customary practice.

Morgan Stanley, as part of its investment banking businesses, is continually engaged in the valuation of businesses and their securities in connection with mergers and acquisitions, negotiated underwritings, competitive biddings, secondary distributions of listed and unlisted securities, private placements and valuations for estate, corporate and other purposes. ITC selected Morgan Stanley as its financial advisor based upon the firm's qualifications, experience and expertise and because it is an internationally recognized investment banking firm with substantial experience in transactions similar to the merger. Morgan Stanley is a global financial services firm engaged in the securities, investment management and individual wealth management businesses. Its securities business is engaged in securities underwriting, trading and brokerage activities, foreign exchange, commodities and derivatives trading, prime brokerage, as well as providing investment banking, financing and financial advisory services. In the ordinary course of its trading and brokerage activities, Morgan Stanley and its affiliates may at any time invest on a principal basis or manage funds that invest, hold long or short positions, finance positions and may trade or otherwise structure and effect transactions, for their own accounts or for the accounts of customers, in the equity or debt securities or senior loans of ITC or Fortis or any other company, or any currency or commodity related to ITC or Fortis or that may be involved in the merger, or any related derivative instrument. Morgan Stanley acted as a financial advisor to ITC in connection with the merger, and, pursuant to the terms of Morgan Stanley's engagement, ITC has agreed to pay Morgan Stanley a customary fee estimated to be approximately US\$20,700,000 for its services, of which approximately US\$2,100,000 was payable shortly after the execution of the merger agreement, US\$4,100,000 of which is contingent upon the approval of ITC shareholders of the merger and the remainder of which is contingent upon the closing of the merger. ITC has also agreed to reimburse Morgan Stanley for its reasonable fees and expenses incurred in performing its services. In addition, ITC has agreed to indemnify Morgan Stanley and its affiliates, their respective directors, officers, agents and employees and each person, if any, controlling Morgan Stanley or any of its affiliates against certain liabilities and expenses, including certain liabilities under the federal securities laws, related to or arising out of Morgan Stanley's engagement and any related transactions. From February of 2014 through the date it rendered its opinion Morgan Stanley and its affiliates provided financial advisory and financing services to ITC, and received aggregate fees of approximately

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US\$900,000 in connection with such services. In addition, an affiliate of Morgan Stanley is a lender of approximately US\$150 million in principal amount in connection with revolving credit facilities and the METC term loan totaling US\$1.2 billion, and received aggregate fees of approximately US\$800,000 in connection with such services. From February 2014 through the date it rendered its opinion, Morgan Stanley and its affiliates provided underwriting services for a private placement by Fortis and loans under the Revolving Facility, and received aggregate fees of approximately US\$900,000 in connection with such services. Morgan Stanley also may in the future seek to provide financial advisory or financing services to ITC and Fortis and may receive fees for such services.

Certain Financial Projections Utilized by the ITC Board of Directors and ITC's Financial Advisors

The unaudited financial projections referred to in this section of the proxy statement/prospectus were prepared by ITC and Fortis solely for internal use by ITC, Barclays, Morgan Stanley, Lazard and Fortis, as the case may be, and not with a view toward public disclosure or with a view toward complying with the guidelines established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants for preparation and presentation of prospective financial data or published guidelines of the SEC regarding forward-looking statements and the use of non-GAAP measures. In the view of ITC management and Fortis management, the financial projections prepared by them were prepared on a reasonable basis based on the best information available to ITC management or Fortis management, as applicable, at the time of their preparation. The unaudited financial projections, however, are not fact and should not be relied upon as being necessarily indicative of future results, and readers of this proxy statement/prospectus are cautioned not to place undue reliance on this information.

All of the unaudited financial projections summarized in this section of the proxy statement/prospectus were prepared by and are the responsibility of the management of ITC and Fortis. No independent registered public accounting firm has examined, compiled or otherwise performed any procedures with respect to these projections and, accordingly, no independent registered public accounting firm has expressed any opinion or given any other form of assurance with respect thereto and no independent registered public accounting firm assumes any responsibility for, and any such independent registered public accounting firm disclaims any association with, the prospective financial information. The reports of the independent registered public accounting firms incorporated by reference into this proxy statement/prospectus relate to the historical financial information of Fortis and ITC. Such reports do not extend to the unaudited financial projections and should not be read to do so.

Financial Projections Related to ITC

ITC publicly discloses certain financial projections on a periodic basis, including, but not limited to, operating earnings per share compounded annual growth rate, accrued capital expenditures, average base rate and construction work in progress balances, or CWIP, and certain credit metrics projections. ITC management developed unaudited financial projections for the period 2016 through 2020 through its customary strategic planning and budgeting process. These financial projections represent a stand-alone plan, absent any consideration of the transaction. The unaudited financial projections reflect the following key assumptions:

Ongoing investments in ITC's existing regulated operating companies for base system investments associated primarily with maintenance, reliability-related projects, system capacity expansions and customer connection requests.

Certain assumptions regarding ITC's FERC rate regulation for all of ITC's existing regulated operating companies, including assumptions regarding authorized levels of return on equity.

ITC provided the unaudited financial projections to the ITC board of directors, Barclays, Morgan Stanley, Lazard and Fortis.

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In addition, ITC management also prepared information related to speculative development opportunities in the context of the sale for the period 2016 through 2020. ITC management provided this information to the ITC board of directors, Barclays, Morgan Stanley, Lazard and Fortis.

The inclusion of any financial projections or assumptions in this proxy statement/prospectus should not be regarded as an indication that ITC or its board of directors considered, or now considers, these projections to be a reliable predictor of future results. You should not place undue reliance on the unaudited financial projections contained in this proxy statement/prospectus. Please read carefully " Important Information about the Unaudited Financial Projections" beginning on page 108 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

ITC uses a variety of financial measures that are not in accordance with U.S. GAAP, including those shown in the tables below, as supplemental measures to evaluate its operational performance. While ITC believes that these non-GAAP financial measures provide useful supplemental information, there are limitations associated with the use of these non-GAAP financial measures. These "non-GAAP financial measures" are not prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP, are not reported by all of ITC's competitors and may not be directly comparable to similarly titled measures of ITC's competitors due to potential differences in the exact method of calculation.

The financial projections include net income, EBITDA, capital investments, average rate base and CWIP balances and diluted earnings per share.

The following table summarizes the unaudited financial projections related to ITC on a stand-alone basis without giving effect to the merger, prepared by ITC's management as described above, as used by the ITC board of directors for purposes of its consideration of the merger and considered by Lazard, Barclays and Morgan Stanley in connection with its financial analyses:

ITC Management Projections

	FY 2016E	FY 2017E	FY 2018E	FY 2019E	FY 2020E
	(in millions of US dollars, except per share amounts)				
Net Income	318	362	389	409	425
EBITDA ⁽¹⁾	848	950	1,015	1,065	1,097
Capital Investments ⁽²⁾	727	717	617	496	462
Average Rate Base and CWIP ⁽³⁾	5,703	6,205	6,555	6,800	6,974
Diluted Earnings Per Share ⁽⁴⁾	\$ 2.06	\$ 2.34	\$ 2.49	\$ 2.60	\$ 2.69

(1) EBITDA is a measure of estimated earnings before financial income (expense), allowance for funds used during construction, taxes, depreciation and amortization.

(2) Annual capital investments reflect capital investments at ITC's regulated operating subsidiaries. Capital investment amounts differ from cash expenditures for property, plant and equipment included in ITC's consolidated statements of cash flows due in part to differences in construction costs incurred compared to cash paid during that period, as well as payments for major equipment inventory that are included in cash expenditures but not included in capital investment until transferred to CWIP, among other factors.

(3) Average rate base and CWIP reflect amounts at ITC's regulated operating subsidiaries and, together, are not included in the audited financial statements of ITC. For purposes of the ITC projections, rate base is defined as the value of transmission property on which we are permitted to earn a FERC-regulated rate of return. The value primarily represents the net book value of any transmission plant, general plant, intangible plant, materials and supplies, regulatory assets, and working capital, less any accumulated deferred income taxes on those assets as of the date specified. CWIP is defined as construction work in progress and is reflective of capital expenditure investments that are not in service and, therefore, not included in rate base.

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(4) Diluted EPS is calculated consistent with U.S. GAAP.

ITC is not providing a quantitative reconciliation of its non-GAAP projections to the corresponding U.S. GAAP information because the measures that ITC excludes from its non-GAAP projections are difficult to predict and are primarily dependent on future uncertainties.

Financial Projections Relating to Fortis Considered by ITC Management

Fortis does not publish its business plans and strategies or make external disclosures of its anticipated financial position or results of operations other than for providing projected capital expenditures, rate base and average dividend growth in its regular earnings press releases and other investor materials. Accordingly, Fortis does not intend to update or otherwise revise the forward-looking financial information to reflect circumstances existing since its preparation or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, even in the event that any or all of the underlying assumptions are shown to be in error. Furthermore, Fortis does not intend to update or revise the forward-looking financial information to reflect changes in general economic or industry conditions. However, in the course of its discussions with ITC leading up to the execution of the merger agreement, Fortis provided ITC with certain business and financial information which Fortis believes was not publicly available. Fortis management developed unaudited financial projections for the period 2016 through 2020 through its customary strategic planning and budgeting process using the best available estimates and judgments at the time of its preparation. These financial projections represent a stand-alone plan, absent any consideration of the transaction. The unaudited financial projections reflect the following key assumptions:

Ongoing investments in Fortis' existing regulated operating companies for base system investments associated primarily with maintenance, reliability-related projects, system capacity expansions and customer connection requests.

Normal weather in the forward-looking periods.

No material increase in utility customer growth.

Capital expenditures for certain utility infrastructure enhancement programs in various jurisdictions through their approved regulatory cycle consistent with budgeted and approved levels.

The expectation of reasonable outcomes for regulatory proceedings at Fortis' existing utilities.

No material fluctuations in foreign exchange rate and interest rate assumptions, which were indicative of then-current market rates.

The successful acquisition of the Aitken Creek gas storage facility in British Columbia.

The following table summarizes the unaudited financial projections related to Fortis on a stand-alone basis without giving effect to the merger, prepared by Fortis' management as described above, as used by the ITC board of directors for purposes of its consideration of the merger and considered by Lazard, Barclays and Morgan Stanley in connection with their financial analyses. The information in

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the following table was prepared for this purpose only and may not be appropriate for any other purpose.

	FY 2016E	FY 2017E	FY 2018E	FY 2019E	FY 2020E
	(in millions of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)				
Net Income	\$ 716	\$ 783	\$ 811	\$ 856	\$ 941
EBITDA ⁽¹⁾	\$ 2,420	\$ 2,636	\$ 2,737	\$ 2,863	\$ 3,050
Earnings Per Common Share	\$ 2.12	\$ 2.33	\$ 2.38	\$ 2.49	\$ 2.71

(1) EBITDA is a measure of estimated earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization.

The inclusion of any financial projections or assumptions in this proxy statement/prospectus should not be regarded as an indication that Fortis considered, or now considers, these projections to be a reliable predictor of future results. The estimates and assumptions underlying the forward-looking financial information are inherently uncertain and are subject to a wide variety of significant business, economic, regulatory and competitive risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in the forward-looking financial information. See "Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements" and "Risk Factors" beginning on pages 15 and 18, respectively. You should not place undue reliance on the unaudited financial projections contained in this proxy statement/prospectus. Please read carefully " Important Information about the Unaudited Financial Projections" below.

Important Information about the Unaudited Financial Projections

While the unaudited financial projections summarized above in the sections entitled " Certain Financial Projections Utilized by the ITC Board of Directors and ITC's Financial Advisors" were prepared in good faith and based on information available at the time of preparation, no assurance can be made regarding future events. The estimates and assumptions underlying the unaudited financial projections involve judgments with respect to, among other things, future economic, competitive, regulatory and financial market conditions and future business decisions that may not be realized and that are inherently subject to significant business, economic, competitive and regulatory uncertainties and contingencies, including, among others, risks and uncertainties described under "Risk Factors" and "Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements" beginning on pages 18 and 15, respectively, of this proxy statement/prospectus, all of which are difficult to predict and many of which are beyond the control of ITC and Fortis, respectively, and will be beyond the control of the combined company. There can be no assurance that the underlying assumptions will prove to be accurate or that the projected results will be realized, and actual results will likely differ, and may differ materially, from those reflected in the unaudited financial projections, whether or not the merger is completed. As a result, the unaudited financial projections cannot be considered a reliable predictor of future operating results, and this information should not be relied on as such.

The inclusion of the financial projections in this proxy statement/prospectus should not be regarded as an indication that ITC, Fortis, Lazard, Barclays, Morgan Stanley or anyone who received the financial projections then considered, or now considers, the financial projections to be material information of ITC or Fortis or a reliable prediction of future events, and the financial projections should not be relied upon as such.

Because the financial projections were developed by ITC and Fortis on a stand-alone basis without giving effect to the merger, the financial projections do not give effect to the merger or any changes in ITC's or Fortis' operations or strategy that may be implemented following completion of the merger, including any costs related to or that may arise in connection with the merger.

By including in this proxy statement/prospectus a summary of certain of the unaudited financial projections regarding the operating results of ITC and Fortis, neither ITC, Fortis nor any of their

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respective representatives has made or makes any representation to any person regarding the ultimate performance of ITC or Fortis compared to the information contained in the financial projections or that projected results will be achieved. ITC and Fortis have not made representations to each other, in the merger agreement or otherwise, concerning the financial projections. The unaudited financial projections cover multiple years and such information by its nature becomes less predictive with each succeeding year. Neither ITC nor Fortis undertakes any obligation, except as required by law, to update or otherwise revise or reconcile the unaudited financial projections contained in this proxy statement/prospectus to reflect circumstances existing since their preparation or to reflect the occurrence of future or unanticipated events or to reflect changes in general economic or industry conditions, even in the event that any or all of the underlying assumptions are shown to be in error. Neither ITC nor Fortis intends to make any update or other revision to the financial projections publicly available, except as required by law.

The summaries of the unaudited financial projections are included because they were provided to the ITC board of directors and to Barclays, Morgan Stanley and Lazard; they are not included in this proxy statement/prospectus in order to induce any ITC shareholder to vote in favor of the proposal to approve the merger proposal or any of the other proposals to be voted on at the ITC special meeting of shareholders.

Listing of Fortis Common Shares

It is a condition to the completion of the merger that the Fortis common shares issued pursuant to the merger agreement are approved for listing on the NYSE and the TSX, subject to official notice of issuance. Fortis must use its reasonable best efforts to obtain the listing and admission for trading of the Fortis common shares issued as stock consideration on both such exchanges at or prior to the effective time.

Delisting and Deregistration of ITC Common Stock

As promptly as practicable following the completion of the merger, the ITC common stock currently listed on the NYSE will cease to be listed on the NYSE and will be deregistered under the U.S. Exchange Act.

Financial Interests of Certain ITC Directors and Executive Officers in the Merger

In considering the determination of the ITC board of directors to approve the merger agreement, the merger and the other transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, and to recommend that ITC shareholders vote in favor of the merger, ITC shareholders should be aware that executive officers and directors of ITC may have interests in the merger that are different from, or in addition to, the interests of the ITC shareholders. These interests may create potential conflicts of interest. The ITC board of directors was aware of these interests and considered them, among other matters, in approving the merger agreement, the merger and the other transactions contemplated by the merger agreement. These interests are discussed below.

Treatment of ITC Stock Options and Other Equity-Based Awards

Stock Options. Immediately prior to the effective time, subject to the terms and conditions of the merger agreement, each outstanding ITC stock option will become immediately vested and be cancelled and converted into the right to receive (without interest) an amount in cash equal to the product of (x) the total number of shares of ITC common stock subject to such ITC stock option multiplied by (y) the excess, if any, of the equity award consideration over the per share exercise price under such ITC stock option, less applicable withholding taxes. The "equity award consideration" means the sum of (i) US\$22.57 and (ii) the product of (a) 0.7520 of a Fortis common share, multiplied by (b) the

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average of the volume weighted average price per Fortis common share on the TSX, on each of the five consecutive trading days ending with the second complete trading day immediately prior to the effective time (with each such trading day's applicable price converted into US dollars using the spot exchange rate).

Restricted Stock. Immediately prior to the effective time, each outstanding award of ITC restricted stock will become vested and be cancelled and converted into the right to receive (without interest) an amount in cash equal to the product of (x) the total number of shares subject to such ITC restricted stock award multiplied by (y) the equity award consideration, less applicable withholding taxes.

Performance Shares. Immediately prior to the effective time, each outstanding award of ITC performance shares will become immediately vested at the higher of the target level of performance and the actual level of performance through the effective time, and be cancelled and converted into the right to receive (without interest) an amount in cash equal to the product of (x) the number of shares of ITC common stock subject to such ITC performance share award and (y) the equity award consideration, less applicable withholding taxes. Equivalent performance shares (i.e., performance shares credited to a notional account that reflects the value of dividends and other distributions paid prior to the applicable performance share vesting date on the number of performance shares that become vested) will vest and be cashed out on the same basis as the underlying ITC performance shares.

The ITC equity compensation plans and employee stock purchase plans will terminate immediately following the effective time of the merger, contingent upon the occurrence of the effective time of the merger.

Number and Value of Outstanding Equity Awards

The following table sets forth the amounts that the executive officers and non-employee directors of ITC would receive in respect of unvested stock options, restricted stock awards, performance shares (at target and maximum performance levels) and equivalent performance shares, as well as with respect to vested, unexercised options, based on the value of the equity award consideration and assuming the closing of the merger occurred on May 4, 2016. Certain of the vested, unexercised options may be exercised prior to closing, reducing the entitlements set forth in the table below. The actual number of unvested equity-based awards that will be subject to accelerated vesting in connection with the closing of the merger (and the value attributable to such equity-based awards) will depend on whether, between May 4, 2016 and the consummation of the merger, a portion of the outstanding unvested equity vests in the ordinary course consistent with existing terms, additional equity-based awards are granted and additional equivalent performance shares are credited to notional accounts. The table below assumes the closing of the merger occurred on May 4, 2016 and an equity award consideration of US\$42.54 per share (based on the average closing price of Fortis common shares over the first five

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business days following the first public announcement of the merger and the spot exchange rate on each of those days).

Estimated Value of ITC Stock Options, Restricted Stock and Performance Shares Held by Executive Officers and Non-Employee Directors							
	Unvested Stock Options	Vested but Unexercised Stock Options	Restricted Stock	Performance Shares at Target Performance	Performance Shares at Maximum Performance	Equivalent Performance Shares	Total (at Target performance)
All Executive Officers as a Group	\$ 5,310,379	\$ 38,349,196	\$ 7,283,997	\$ 4,293,094	\$ 8,586,189	\$ 87,361	\$ 16,974,831
Non-Employee Director							
Albert Ernst			\$ 153,910				
Christopher H. Franklin			\$ 208,276				
Edward G. Jepsen			\$ 208,276				
David R. Lopez			\$ 153,910				
Hazel R. O'Leary			\$ 208,276				
Thomas G. Stephens			\$ 208,276				
G. Bennett Stewart, III			\$ 208,276				
Lee C. Stewart			\$ 208,276				
Total	\$ 5,310,379	\$ 38,349,196	\$ 8,841,473	\$ 4,293,094	\$ 8,586,189	\$ 87,361	\$ 18,532,307

Employment Agreements

ITC has entered into employment agreements with each of its executive officers, which agreements provide for payments by ITC of certain severance benefits upon termination of employment. The rights available following termination depend on the situation and circumstances surrounding the termination event.

If Mr. Welch's employment is terminated by ITC without Cause or by Mr. Welch for Good Reason prior to December 21, 2016, or each other executive officer's employment is terminated by ITC without Cause or by the executive officer for Good Reason within a period beginning six months before and ending two years after a change in control (including the merger), each a "qualifying termination," the executive officer will receive:

any accrued but unpaid compensation and benefits, which include for Mr. Welch, annual special annuity credit for his years of service and the cash balance under ITC's Retirement Plan and annual Management Supplemental Benefit Plan, or MSBP, benefit; for each other executive officer, the vested portion of the Executive Supplemental Retirement Plan, or ESRP, balance; for Messrs. Hayes and Oginsky, the cash balance under ITC's Retirement Plan, for Mr. Jipping, the annual benefit under the traditional component of ITC's Retirement Plan and for Ms. Blair, the cash balance and ESRP shift under ITC's Retirement Plan;

continued payment of the executive officer's annual rate of base salary for two years plus an amount equal to two times the average annual bonus actually paid for the three fiscal years immediately preceding the fiscal year in which employment terminates, which we refer to as the average bonus amount, in each case payable in equal installments over the two-year period and commencing on the earliest date that is permitted under Section 409A of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or the Code (relating to the taxation of deferred compensation);

a pro rata portion of the annual bonus for the year of termination, based upon ITC's actual achievement of the performance targets for such year as determined under and at the time that such bonus would normally be paid;

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reimbursement for continued coverage under ITC's health and welfare plans at active employee rates for the lesser of 18 months or until such executive officer becomes eligible for such benefits through alternative means, plus a tax gross up amount;

outplacement services for up to two years; and

for Ms. Blair only, deemed satisfaction of the eligibility requirements of ITC's retiree welfare benefit plan for purposes of participation therein; and for Messrs. Jipping and Oginsky, participation in ITC's retiree welfare benefit plan only if, by the end of their two year severance period, they would have achieved the necessary age and service credit otherwise necessary to meet the eligibility requirements. It is not anticipated that Mr. Jipping or Mr. Oginsky will meet such criteria if they were to terminate employment upon consummation of the merger. In addition, if ITC terminates its retiree welfare benefit plan and, by application of the provisions described in the prior sentence, the executive officer would otherwise be entitled to retiree welfare benefits, ITC will establish other coverage for the executive officer or the executive officer will receive a cash payment equal to ITC's cost of providing such benefits, in order to assist the executive officer in obtaining other retiree welfare benefits.

If an executive officer, other than Mr. Welch, experiences a qualifying termination other than in connection with a change in control, such executive officer will receive the payments and benefits described above, but would not receive the average bonus amount.

In addition, other than as provided in Mr. Welch's Letter Agreement (as described below), during employment and for a period of two years after any termination of employment by ITC without "cause" (as defined in the employment agreement) (other than due to their disability) or by the executive officer for "good reason" (as defined in the employment agreement), and for a period of one year following any other termination of employment, each executive officer will be subject to certain covenants not to compete with or assist other entities in competing with ITC's business and not to encourage ITC employees to terminate their employment with ITC. At all times while employed and thereafter, the executive officers will also be subject to a covenant not to disclose confidential information.

All executive officers except Mr. Welch are subject to a cutback of any payments or benefits that would otherwise be considered excess parachute payments under Section 280G of the Code. Mr. Welch is subject to a modified cutback provision which provides that excess parachute payments will be cut back to the "safe harbor amount," but only if such a reduction would put him in a better after-tax position absent such a reduction after taking into account the applicable 20% excise tax on such excess parachute payments. ITC may, after good faith consultation with FortisUS (or following the assignment, Investment Holdings), implement strategies to mitigate any issues resulting from the application of Sections 280G and Section 4999 of the Code and to maximize net after-tax proceeds received by any individual subject to Section 4999 of the Code, provided that such actions do not result in any increased costs to ITC or its subsidiaries (determined without regard to any cutback of parachute payments or the time value of money).

The terms "Cause" and "Good Reason" are defined as follows in the employment agreements:

Cause means: an executive officer's continued failure substantially to perform his or her duties (other than as a result of total or partial incapacity due to physical or mental illness) for a period of 10 days following written notice by ITC to the executive officer of such failure; dishonesty in the performance of the executive officer's duties; an executive officer's conviction of, or plea of nolo contendere to, a crime constituting a felony or a misdemeanor involving moral turpitude; willful malfeasance or willful misconduct in connection with an executive officer's duties or any act or omission which is injurious to the financial condition or business

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reputation of ITC; or a breach of an executive officer's obligations with respect to confidentiality or non-competition.

Good Reason means: a greater than 10% reduction in the total value of the executive officer's base salary, target bonus, and employee benefits or if the executive officer's responsibilities and authority are substantially diminished.

Welch Letter Agreement

In connection with the merger agreement, ITC entered into a letter agreement with Mr. Welch, dated February 8, 2016, or the Welch Letter Agreement, that amends the terms of his employment agreement. Under the terms of the Welch Letter Agreement, effective as of December 21, 2016, which we refer to as the at-will date, Mr. Welch's employment will be "at-will." Following the at-will date, if Mr. Welch's employment is terminated for any reason, Mr. Welch will not be entitled to any severance payments or benefits under his employment agreement other than his accrued rights (as defined under his employment agreement), and he will no longer be subject to the post-termination covenants set forth in his employment agreement restricting competition and solicitation of ITC customers and employees. Following the at-will date, either Mr. Welch or ITC may select Mr. Welch's retirement date at any time and for any reason; provided that Mr. Welch is required to give ITC at least 30 days advance written notice of any such retirement and ITC is required to give Mr. Welch at least ten business days advance notice of its selection of his retirement date (unless such retirement date is selected in connection with a cause event (as defined above), in which case such retirement will take effect immediately upon the provision of the notice).

Under the Welch Letter Agreement, if following the at-will date Mr. Welch's employment is terminated due to his retirement (other than due to a retirement date selected by ITC in connection with a cause event), death or disability, (x) all of his vested stock options and restricted stock grants will fully vest upon termination (with stock options exercisable in accordance with the applicable award agreement) and (y) with respect to all his unvested performance shares, Mr. Welch will receive, following the vesting date under the applicable performance share award agreement, the number of shares to which Mr. Welch would have otherwise been entitled if he had remained employed through such vesting date (together with the corresponding number of equivalent performance shares to be issued pursuant to the applicable performance share award agreement), with such shares issued following the vesting date in accordance with the applicable performance share award agreement. Following the at-will date, if Mr. Welch remains employed by ITC at the time cash and equity incentive awards are granted by ITC in the ordinary course, he will be entitled to receive cash and equity incentive awards that are consistent with his previous employment agreement and commensurate with his role as ITC's Chief Executive Officer.

Under the terms of the merger agreement, until the earlier of the effective time of the merger and the termination of the merger agreement, ITC may not terminate the employment of its Chief Executive Officer, other than for cause, without the prior written consent of Fortis. See the section entitled "The Merger Agreement Covenants Regarding Conduct of Business by ITC Pending the Merger" in this proxy statement/prospectus.

Welch Retention Agreement

ITC and Mr. Welch are parties to a retention agreement, entered into in 2012, pursuant to which Mr. Welch is entitled to a cash payment of US\$1.5 million on June 30, 2016; provided that Mr. Welch is employed as ITC's President and Chief Executive Officer on such payment date and the ITC board of directors determines, in its sole discretion, that Mr. Welch has satisfactorily performed his duties in such capacities pursuant to the terms of his employment agreement. No amounts will be payable if Mr. Welch is not employed on such payment date.

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Retention Program

ITC expects to adopt a retention program not to exceed US\$17.5 million in the aggregate in connection with the merger for the retention of key talent for the period commencing on the date of the merger agreement through the one-year anniversary of the effective time, pursuant to which ITC's executive officers (other than Mr. Welch) may be granted the opportunity to earn a retention bonus. A portion of each retention bonus will be payable at the effective time, with the remainder paid on the one year anniversary of the effective time (and payments may be accelerated upon the recipient's qualifying termination, which includes any termination for which severance would be payable). The amount of each named executive officer's potential retention bonus has not yet been determined.

Deferred Compensation

Mr. Welch has deferred income under ITC's Executive Deferred Compensation Plan. A lump sum payment will commence upon Mr. Welch's termination and attainment of normal retirement age. This payment will not be affected by the closing of the merger.

Supplemental Retirement Plans

ITC's executive officers (other than Mr. Welch) participate in ITC's ESRP, a nonqualified retirement plan. The purpose of the ESRP is to promote the success of ITC and its subsidiaries by providing the ability to attract and retain talented executives by providing such designated executives with additional retirement benefits. All ESRP balances become fully vested upon a change in control of ITC. Rejji P. Hayes is the only named executive officer with an unvested balance under the ESRP, which balance is US\$31,956.

Mr. Welch participates in the MSBP. Payments under the MSBP are made upon termination of employment, and Mr. Welch is currently eligible to retire with an immediate benefit under the MSBP. A life annuity with 15 years of guaranteed payments is the only form of benefits payable under the plan. Payments under the MSBP will not be affected by the closing of the merger.

Continuing Employee Benefits

ITC may continue to make its annual equity incentive compensation grants, not to exceed US\$21,000,000 for the 2016 fiscal year and US\$22,500,000 for the 2017 fiscal year, in the form of restricted stock (with substantially comparable terms to the agreements governing the 2015 fiscal year restricted stock grants) in accordance with its ordinary course annual grant cycle, which we refer to as the Post-Signing Equity Awards. Any Post-Signing Equity Awards granted in the 2016 fiscal year will be subject to full accelerated vesting in connection with the closing of the merger and will be treated in accordance with the outstanding equity awards as described above in "Treatment of ITC Stock Options and Other Equity-Based Awards." Any Post-Signing Equity Awards granted in the 2017 fiscal year will be subject to accelerated vesting on a pro-rata basis (based on the time between the grant date and the effective time of the merger) in connection with the closing of the merger and the resulting vested Post-Signing Equity Awards will be treated in accordance with the outstanding equity awards as described above in "Vesting of Equity Awards".

In addition, under the merger agreement, for a period of at least three years following the effective time, Fortis will cause the surviving corporation to provide to each continuing employee of ITC or its subsidiaries, during such period of employment, (i) a salary, wage, target annual cash bonus opportunity, long-term target incentive opportunity and employee pension benefits, in each case, that is no less favorable than the salary, wage, target annual cash bonus opportunity, long-term target incentive opportunity and employee pension benefits that was provided to such continuing employee immediately prior to the effective time and (ii) welfare and other benefits that are substantially comparable in the aggregate to the welfare and other benefits provided to such continuing employee immediately prior to

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the effective time. During such three year period, the principal work location of each continuing employee will not be relocated by more than 50 miles from such continuing employee's principal work location as of immediately prior to the effective time.

ITC and the surviving corporation, as applicable, will pay or cause the applicable subsidiary to pay to each employee of ITC and its subsidiaries, on the first payroll date following the effective time and subject to such employee remaining continuously employed through the effective time, (i) any accrued but unpaid annual bonus (or other cash incentive award) relating to the complete year (or completed performance period) prior to the year (or performance period) in which the effective time occurs that has been accrued on the audited consolidated financial statements of ITC, and (ii) a pro-rated portion of the annual bonus (and other cash incentive award) relating to the year (or other applicable performance period) in which the effective time occurs based on the higher of (A) ITC's achievement of the applicable performance targets as of the effective time based on the amount accrued on ITC's financial statements, and (B) the target-level achievement, which payment shall be pro-rated based on a fraction (x) the numerator of which is the number days in the year (or performance period) that has elapsed through the effective time and (y) the denominator of which is the number of days in such year (or performance period).

Attendance and Membership on the Fortis Board of Directors

Pursuant to the terms of the merger agreement, Mr. Welch is permitted to attend (but not participate in) all meetings of the Fortis board of directors and to receive all information distributed to the directors from the effective time until the first annual general meeting of the shareholders of Fortis following the effective time. Prior to the first annual general meeting of the shareholders of Fortis following the effective time, Fortis has agreed to use reasonable efforts to cause Mr. Welch, or if Mr. Welch is still the chief executive officer of the surviving corporation, a person mutually agreed by the board of directors of the surviving corporation and the Fortis board of directors, in consultation with Mr. Welch, to be elected to the Fortis board of directors at the first annual general meeting of the shareholders of Fortis following the closing of the merger and at the next annual general meeting of the shareholders of Fortis.

Other Interests

As of the date of this proxy statement, other than the arrangements discussed in this proxy statement, none of ITC's executive officers has entered into any agreement with Fortis regarding employment with, or compensation from, the surviving corporation or Fortis following the completion of the merger.

Indemnification and Insurance

The merger agreement provides that from and after the effective time until the sixth anniversary thereof, the surviving corporation will indemnify each present and former director and officer of ITC or any of its subsidiaries, each referred to as an indemnified party, to the fullest extent that would have been permitted under Michigan law, ITC's articles of incorporation or bylaws in effect as of the date of the merger agreement against costs, expenses (including reasonable attorneys' fees), judgments, fines, losses, claims, damages, liabilities or awards paid in settlement to the extent of any claim or action arising out of or in connection with matters existing or occurring prior to the effective time (including the fact that such indemnified party is or was a director or officer of ITC or any of its subsidiaries or any acts or omissions occurring or alleged to occur prior to the effective time), and to advance expenses to such indemnified parties. In addition, for a period of six years from the effective time, the surviving corporation will maintain in effect provisions in the surviving corporation's organizational documents related to indemnification and advancement of expenses that are no less favorable than those set forth in ITC's organizational documents as of the date of the merger agreement. The merger

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agreement also provides that the surviving corporation will purchase, at no expense to the beneficiaries, a six year indemnification insurance prepaid "tail policy" providing at least the same coverage and amounts as, and containing terms and conditions that are no less advantageous to the insured persons than the directors' and officers' liability insurance and fiduciary liability insurance maintained by ITC and its subsidiaries, and the surviving corporation will, and Investment Holdings will cause the surviving corporation to, maintain such indemnification insurance "tail policy" in full force and effect and continue to honor their respective obligations thereunder.

The indemnification and insurance provisions of the merger agreement are intended to benefit, and are enforceable by, the indemnified persons and their respective heirs or representatives.

Golden Parachute Compensation

The following table sets forth the information required by Item 402(t) of Regulation S-K regarding the compensation for ITC's named executive officers based on the merger, assuming that the merger was completed on May 4, 2016 and the named executive officers are terminated without cause or by the named executive officer for good reason on the day immediately following the completion of the merger. The actual amounts payable would depend on the date of termination, the manner of the termination and the terms of the agreements in effect at such time. Fortis does not contemplate terminating any of the named executive officers in connection with the completion of the merger. More detail on the included payments and benefits are set forth above in the section entitled " Financial Interests of Certain ITC Directors and Executive Officers in the Merger."

Name	Cash (US\$) ⁽¹⁾	Equity (US\$) ⁽²⁾	Pension / NQDC (US\$) ⁽³⁾	Perquisites/ Benefits (US\$) ⁽⁴⁾	Tax Reimburse- ment (US\$) ⁽⁵⁾	Other (US\$) ⁽⁶⁾	Total (US\$) ⁽⁷⁾
(in US dollars)							
Joseph L. Welch	5,408,866	8,157,679		30,000			13,596,545
Linda H. Blair	2,842,266	3,636,068		506,451			6,984,785
Rejji P. Hayes	1,532,097	2,279,004	31,956	53,307			3,896,364
Jon E. Jipping	2,323,630	2,972,536		53,306			5,349,472
Daniel J. Oginsky	1,938,022	2,385,097		52,440			4,375,559

- (1) For each named executive officer, cash severance represents the estimated "double-trigger" cash severance payment provided to the named executive officers under the terms of his or her employment agreement of two times his or her current salary; two times his or her three year average bonus (2013, 2014 and 2015); a pro-rata portion of the named executive officer's bonus for 2016 (assuming performance at target) of US\$434,595 for Mr. Welch, US\$208,592 for Ms. Blair, US\$170,543 for Mr. Jipping, US\$135,890 for Mr. Hayes and US\$143,704 for Mr. Oginsky; other than Mr. Welch, the retention bonus (if applicable) and any accrued but unpaid salary as of the time of termination, which are both assumed to be US\$0, assuming a May 4, 2016 closing date for the merger and a qualifying termination of employment on such date. Mr. Welch will not be entitled to receive the cash severance payments mentioned above if his employment is terminated for any reason on or after December 21, 2016, as described above in the section entitled " Welch Letter Agreement" on page 113 of this proxy statement/prospectus. All of the named executive officers, other than Mr. Welch, are subject to a cutback of any payments or benefits that would otherwise be considered excess parachute payments under Section 280G of the Code. Here, Mr. Hayes would be subject to a US\$717,086 cutback, which is not reflected in the amount above.
- (2) Includes the estimated value that each named executive officer would receive in respect of unvested stock options (taking into account the exercise price), restricted stock awards, performance shares (based on the higher of target and actual performance) and equivalent performance shares, based on the value of the equity award consideration and the closing of the

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merger on May 4, 2016 on a "single-trigger" basis solely as a result of the closing of the merger. The estimated amount of each component of the equity payments is set forth in the table below.

Estimated Value of ITC Stock Options, Restricted Stock and Performance Shares Held by Named Executive Officers						
Executive Officer	Unvested Stock Options (US\$)	Restricted Stock (US\$)	Performance Shares at Target Performance (US\$)	Performance Shares at Maximum Performance (US\$)	Equivalent Performance Shares (US\$)	Total (at Maximum Performance) (US\$)
(in US dollars)						
Joseph L. Welch	1,760,912	2,934,962	1,713,469	3,426,937	34,868	8,157,679
Linda H. Blair	1,159,815	1,078,261	691,956	1,383,911	14,081	3,636,068
Rejji P. Hayes	364,804	1,003,519	450,754	901,508	9,173	2,279,004
Jon E. Jipping	948,116	881,429	565,739	1,131,479	11,512	2,972,536
Daniel J. Oginsky	737,989	684,001	476,703	953,406	9,701	2,385,097

- (3) Includes for Mr. Hayes, unvested benefits under the ESRP in the amount of US\$31,956, which immediately vest upon the change in control.
- (4) Includes (a) postretirement medical and dental benefits following a qualifying termination of US\$452,225 for Ms. Blair; (b) 18 months of benefit continuation following a qualifying termination valued at US\$29,226 for Ms. Blair, US\$28,306 for Mr. Jipping, US\$28,307 for Mr. Hayes and US\$27,440 for Mr. Oginsky; and (c) two years of outplacement services for all named executive officers, valued at a total of US\$30,000 for Mr. Welch and US\$25,000 for Ms. Blair and Messrs. Jipping, Hayes and Oginsky. Mr. Welch would not receive any benefits continuation because has met the retirement eligibility requirements of the Postretirement Welfare Plan and therefore would receive benefits upon termination under the Postretirement Welfare Plan. Mr. Welch would not be entitled to receive the US\$30,000 in outplacement services if terminated for any reason on or after December 21, 2016, as described above in the section entitled " Welch Letter Agreement" on page 113 of this proxy statement/prospectus. The value of the Postretirement Welfare Plan benefit is included for Ms. Blair since her employment agreement includes a provision for deemed satisfaction of the eligibility requirements under change-in-control. It is assumed Ms. Blair would commence her Postretirement Welfare Benefits at age 58. The present value of the Postretirement Welfare Plan benefit is based on the same assumptions used for the 12/31/2015 ASC 715 disclosure, except a 4.22% discount rate is used and it assumes 100% coverage for spousal benefits.
- (5) ITC has no obligation to any named executive officer to pay a "gross-up" to offset golden parachute excise taxes under Section 4999 of the Code or to reimburse the named executive officer for related taxes. ITC will gross-up any amounts required to pay any income and/or payroll taxes due on the sum of the COBRA premium payments made by ITC to Messrs. Jipping, Hayes and Oginsky and Ms. Blair. Such amounts are not included above.
- (6) None of the named executive officers have any other benefits that would be paid out upon a qualifying termination following completion of the merger.
- (7) Includes the aggregate dollar value of the sum of all estimated amounts reported in the preceding columns.

Narrative to Golden Parachute Table

The tabular disclosure set forth above assumes that each of the listed ITC named executive officers (i) is terminated without cause or resigns for good reason in connection with the proposed merger under circumstances that entitle such individual to severance payments and benefits under his or her employment agreement as of May 4, 2016 (the latest practicable date, determined pursuant to Item 402(t) of Regulation S-K) and (ii) becomes entitled to accelerated vesting and/or payment in respect of all unvested equity and equity-based awards held by such named executive officer on such date (excluding, for the avoidance of doubt, any additional awards that may be granted and any new

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compensatory arrangements that may be entered into prior to the effective time), in accordance with their terms and the merger agreement, regardless of whether the named executive officer's employment is terminated, based on the equity award consideration (which is equal to the sum of (i) US\$22.57 and (ii) the product of (a) 0.7520 of a Fortis common share, multiplied by (b) the average of the volume weighted average price per Fortis common share on the TSX, on each of the five consecutive trading days ending with the second complete trading day immediately prior to the effective time (with each such trading day's applicable price converted into US dollars using the spot exchange rate)). The tabular disclosure set forth above assumes a price of US\$26.56 per Fortis common share (the average per-share closing price of Fortis over the first five business days following February 9, 2016, determined pursuant to Item 402(t) of Regulation S-K).

The Fortis Special Meeting and Shareholder Approval

Pursuant to Section 611(c) of the Toronto Stock Exchange Company Manual, or the TSX Manual, security holder approval is required if the number of securities issued or issuable in payment of the purchase price for a merger exceeds 25% of the number of securities of the listed issuer which are outstanding, on a non-diluted basis. There were approximately 152.7 million shares of ITC stock outstanding as of February 8, 2016 and, under the terms of the merger agreement, which restricts stock issuances by ITC (subject to certain exceptions), less than 155.6 million shares of ITC stock are expected to be outstanding at the effective time of the merger. Accordingly, if the merger is completed, up to 117 million Fortis common shares would be issued as partial payment of the purchase price for the merger, representing up to 41.5% of the current issued and outstanding Fortis common shares. The actual number of Fortis common shares to be issued pursuant to the merger agreement will be determined at completion of the merger based on the exchange ratio and the number of shares of ITC common stock outstanding at such time. Accordingly, Fortis shareholders were required to approve the issuance of common shares to the holders of ITC common stock in connection with the merger by an ordinary resolution. Fortis obtained the required shareholder approval at an annual and special meeting of shareholders held on May 5, 2016.

The TSX Manual and applicable Canadian securities legislation provide in certain instances that certain insiders or related parties are not entitled to vote on transactions that are required to be approved by a company's security holders. No votes attached to the common shares were excluded when shareholder approval of the issuance of Fortis common shares to the holders of ITC common stock was obtained.

Accounting Treatment of the Merger

In accordance with U.S. GAAP, the merger will be accounted for as a business combination applying the acquisition method of accounting. Accordingly, the aggregate fair value of the consideration paid by Fortis in connection with the merger will be allocated to ITC's net assets based on their fair values as of the close of the transaction. The excess of the total purchase consideration over the fair value of the identifiable assets acquired, liabilities assumed and any non-controlling interest in ITC will be allocated to goodwill. The results of operations of ITC will be included in Fortis' consolidated results of operations only for periods subsequent to the completion of the merger.

Financing for the Merger

For purposes of financing the merger, on February 9, 2016, Fortis obtained: (i) a commitment letter from BNS pursuant to which BNS committed to provide to Fortis, upon the terms and subject to the conditions set forth therein, an aggregate amount of US\$1.7 billion in non-revolving term senior unsecured equity bridge facilities, repayable in full 364 days following their advance, or the Equity Bridge Facilities, and (ii) a commitment letter from Goldman Sachs Bank pursuant to which Goldman Sachs Bank committed to provide to Fortis, upon the terms and subject to the conditions set forth

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therein, a US\$2.0 billion non-revolving term senior unsecured debt bridge facility, or the Debt Bridge Facility, and together with the Equity Bridge Facilities, the Merger Credit Facilities, repayable in full 364 days following its advance. Goldman Sachs Bank has syndicated 60% of the Debt Bridge Facility to three other financial institutions, each of which have agreed to provide 20% of such facility. BNS may syndicate a portion of the Equity Bridge Facilities.

The Merger Credit Facilities would be sufficient, if necessary, to fund the full cash consideration for the merger. However, Fortis does not expect to draw any amounts under the Merger Credit Facilities, as Fortis expects the cash consideration for the merger and the merger-related expenses to be financed at the closing from: (i) the net proceeds of the prospective offerings and (ii) the net purchase price paid by the minority investor in connection with the minority investment. The debt securities to be issued in the prospective offerings are expected to be denominated primarily in US dollars in order to provide a natural currency hedge for Fortis' US dollar earnings. If such financing sources are unavailable to Fortis on terms acceptable to Fortis on or prior to the closing of the merger, Fortis will borrow amounts under the Merger Credit Facilities, the material terms of which are summarized below, to finance the necessary portion of the cash consideration for the merger. Borrowings by Fortis under the Merger Credit Facilities, particularly as a result of a failure to complete the minority investment at the time of the closing of the merger, could contribute to a downgrade of Fortis' credit ratings at the time of the closing of the merger. If any amount is drawn under the Merger Credit Facilities in connection with the closing of the merger, Fortis expects to refinance the borrowing using the net proceeds from a combination of one or more offerings of equity securities, equity-linked securities, first preference shares, second preference shares, medium-term debt and/or hybrid debt equity securities or from amounts extended under other debt financings. If there has been a downgrade in Fortis' credit ratings prior to such refinancing, the costs incurred by Fortis for amounts borrowed under the Merger Credit Facilities and to refinance such borrowings will increase. Any financing by Fortis involving the issuance of equity securities could result in dilution of the shareholders of Fortis and the interest of the shareholders of ITC in Fortis following the merger.

The Minority Investment

On April 20, 2016, Fortis, FortisUS, Investment Holdings and Merger Sub entered into the subscription agreement with the minority investor. Pursuant to the subscription agreement, the minority investor has agreed to purchase common stock of Investment Holdings for an aggregate cash purchase price of approximately US\$1.0 billion, and notes issued by Investment Holdings for an aggregate cash purchase price of approximately US\$0.2 billion, in each case immediately prior to the effective time of the merger. As a result of the minority investor's purchase of Investment Holdings' common stock, the minority investor will indirectly own 19.9% of the issued and outstanding common stock of, and economic interest in, ITC immediately following the merger. Completion of the merger is not conditioned on completion of the minority investment contemplated by the subscription agreement. The entering into of the subscription agreement will not result in a reduction in the commitments under the Merger Credit Facilities. See " Merger Credit Facilities" below.

The subscription agreement contains customary representations and warranties. Subject to specified limitations, the minority investor has agreed to cooperate and use its reasonable best efforts to assist FortisUS, Investment Holdings and Merger Sub to obtain all required regulatory consents and to make all regulatory filings required in connection with the merger and the minority investment. The obligation of the minority investor to complete its investment in Investment Holdings is subject to the satisfaction or waiver of customary conditions, the satisfaction of conditions to the merger and the receipt of required regulatory approvals without the imposition of burdensome conditions. Prior to the effective time of the merger, Fortis has agreed not to cause Investment Holdings or ITC to undertake certain actions described in the shareholders' agreement and, in the case of actions that would customarily be discussed by a board of directors or require board approval, to consult with the minority

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investor prior to taking such actions or requesting that Investment Holdings or ITC take such actions. Fortis, FortisUS and Merger Sub cannot amend or waive provisions of the merger agreement in a manner that would be material and adverse to the minority investor. The parties to the subscription agreement are entitled to specifically enforce its terms.

Immediately following the closing of the merger, the minority investor, FortisUS, Investment Holdings and ITC will enter into a shareholders' agreement, or the shareholders' agreement, substantially in the form attached as an annex to the subscription agreement. The shareholders' agreement will provide certain customary rights to the minority investor, including the right to appoint one director to the boards of Investment Holdings and ITC as long as it owns at least 9.95% (except in specified instances of dilution) of the outstanding common stock of Investment Holdings.

Under the terms of the shareholders' agreement, the minority investor will have certain minority approval rights relating to Investment Holdings and ITC, subject to maintenance of certain ownership thresholds with respect to Investment Holdings, including with respect to (i) amendments to charter documents, (ii) changes in board size, (iii) issuances of equity, (iv) business combinations that would impact the minority investor differently than other shareholders, (v) insolvency, (vi) certain acquisitions of, investments in, or joint ventures relating to non-core assets, or certain material sales or dispositions of core assets, (vii) in limited circumstances, the incurrence of indebtedness by Investment Holdings, ITC or its subsidiaries or the taking of certain actions that would reasonably be expected to result in the long-term unsecured indebtedness of Investment Holdings, ITC and its subsidiaries being rated below investment grade, (viii) actions that would cause a ratio of ITC's cash flow to debt to exceed an agreed threshold, (ix) limitations on corporate overhead costs paid by ITC to Fortis and (x) expansion of the core business outside ITC's current regulatory jurisdictions. The shareholders' agreement also provides for a dividend policy, which can be amended only with the approval of all the independent directors of Investment Holdings.

For a discussion of risks relating to the minority investment, or the failure to complete the minority investment, see the risk factors entitled "The minority investment may not be completed" and "The minority investor is an affiliate of GIC and the subscription agreement providing for the minority investment does not provide any contractual recourse to GIC" beginning on pages 20 and 21, respectively, of this proxy statement/prospectus.

Merger Credit Facilities

Following the closing of the merger, if any amounts are borrowed under the Equity Bridge Facilities: (i) the net proceeds obtained by Fortis from certain equity offerings, including the minority investment, if any, and (ii) a pro rata proportion (based on the ratio of the outstanding commitments or loans outstanding under the Equity Bridge Facilities on the one hand and the Debt Bridge Facility on the other hand) of the net cash proceeds of certain dispositions by Fortis or its subsidiaries to third parties of property or assets where the net cash proceeds of such disposition exceed US\$100 million, will in each case be required to be used to prepay the Equity Bridge Facilities, each, an Equity Prepayment Obligation.

The commitments available to be drawn under the Equity Bridge Facilities will be reduced by the amount of the net proceeds arising as a result of the occurrence of any Equity Prepayment Obligation prior to any drawdown of the Equity Bridge Facilities. In addition, following payment, prepayment or effective reduction to zero of the Debt Bridge Facility, the net proceeds (or the commitments) obtained in respect of certain bank loans or credit facilities or the net proceeds obtained in respect of certain other long-term debt financing by Fortis or its subsidiaries, or the permanent debt, will result in a reduction in outstanding commitments or prepayment, as applicable, under the Equity Bridge Facilities, subject to certain exclusions. Any reduction in the outstanding commitments under the Equity Bridge Facilities will be irreversible and any amount prepaid thereunder may not be re-borrowed.

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Following the closing of the merger, if any amounts are borrowed under the Debt Bridge Facility: (i) the net proceeds, or in the case of certain bank loans or credit facilities, the commitments, obtained by Fortis or any of its subsidiaries from the permanent debt, (ii) the net cash proceeds obtained by Fortis from certain equity offerings by Fortis and its subsidiaries, including, for greater certainty, the minority investment, completed after the Equity Bridge Facilities have been reduced (or offerings have been commenced in an aggregate amount sufficient to reduce the Equity Bridge Facilities) to an agreed threshold amount and (iii) a pro rata proportion (based on the ratio of the outstanding commitments or loans outstanding under the Debt Bridge Facility on the one hand and the Equity Bridge Facilities on the other hand) of the net cash proceeds of certain dispositions by Fortis or its subsidiaries to third parties of property or assets where the net cash proceeds of such disposition exceed US\$100 million, will in each case be required to be used to prepay the Debt Bridge Facility, each, a Debt Prepayment Obligation.

The commitments available to be drawn under the Debt Bridge Facility will be reduced by the amount of the net proceeds arising as a result of the occurrence of any Debt Prepayment Obligation prior to drawdown of the Debt Bridge Facility. Any reduction in the outstanding commitments under the Debt Bridge Facility will be irreversible and any loans prepaid thereunder may not be re-borrowed.

Each of the credit agreements pursuant to which the Merger Credit Facilities will be provided, if necessary, would contain customary representations and warranties, affirmative and negative covenants and events of default that will be substantially similar to those in the Fortis' acquisition credit agreement, dated as of March 28, 2014, with BNS, as administrative agent, and the lenders from time to time party thereto. Pursuant to these covenants, Fortis would be required to maintain a consolidated debt to consolidated capitalization ratio of not more than 0.70:1, which is the current consolidated debt to consolidated capitalization ratio in Fortis' existing revolving corporate credit facility with BNS, as commitment agent, and the lenders from time to time party thereto, or the Revolving Facility. Fortis will also be required to obtain an unsecured debt credit rating from either of Moody's or Fitch, neither of which currently rates Fortis or its debt securities.

The Equity Bridge Facilities and the Debt Bridge Facility are subject to customary conditions to funding including, among others, that the merger is consummated on the terms set forth in the merger agreement, without any amendments, supplements or waivers or other modifications that are materially adverse to the applicable lenders, unless made with the prior written consent of BNS or Goldman Sachs Bank, as applicable (such consent not to be unreasonably withheld, delayed or conditioned); that no material adverse effect (as defined in the merger agreement) in respect of ITC shall have occurred; and, in the case of the Equity Bridge Facilities, that Fortis shall have received gross cash proceeds from permanent debt and/or borrowings under the Debt Bridge Facility of not less than US\$2.0 billion; and, in the case of the Debt Bridge Facility, that Fortis shall have received a minimum amount of gross cash proceeds from certain offerings including, for greater certainty, the minority investment, and/or borrowings under the Equity Bridge Facilities (or any replacement facility) of not less than US\$1.2 billion.

Customary fees are payable by Fortis in respect of the Merger Credit Facilities and amounts outstanding under the Merger Credit Facilities will bear interest at market rates.

As of December 31, 2015, Fortis and its subsidiaries had consolidated credit facilities of approximately \$3.6 billion, of which \$2.4 billion was unused, including an unused amount of approximately \$570 million under Fortis' \$1.0 billion committed Revolving Facility. As of March 31, 2016, Fortis and its subsidiaries had consolidated credit facilities of approximately \$3.5 billion, of which approximately \$2.3 billion was unused, including \$590 million unused under Fortis' committed revolving corporate credit facility. Fortis also has the ability to request that the lenders under the Revolving Facility increase the credit under the Revolving Facility by up to an additional \$300 million pursuant to an accordion feature in its Revolving Facility. However, Fortis does not expect to seek such increase in

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connection with the financing of the merger. As of March 31, 2016, on a pro forma basis after giving effect to the merger and the financing plan in connection with the merger as assumed in the unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated financial statements contained under the section entitled "Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Consolidated Financial Information" beginning on page 175 of this proxy statement/prospectus, Fortis would have had approximately \$21.3 billion of total indebtedness outstanding (on a consolidated basis), including an expected \$5.9 billion of debt of ITC (on a consolidated basis). Fortis expects to maintain an investment-grade credit rating following the merger. See the risk factor entitled "The merger may result in a downgrade of Fortis' credit ratings."

Regulatory Approvals Required for the Merger

To complete the merger and the other transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, Fortis and ITC must make certain filings, submissions and notices to obtain required authorizations, approvals, consents and/or expiration of waiting periods from a number of federal and state public utilities, antitrust and other regulatory authorities. Fortis and ITC have each agreed to use their best efforts to obtain clearance under the HSR Act and their best efforts to obtain and maintain all other regulatory approvals necessary to complete the merger and the other transactions contemplated by the merger agreement. Fortis and ITC are not currently aware of any material governmental filings, authorizations, approvals or consents that are required prior to the parties' consummation of the merger other than those described below. There can be no assurance, however, if and when any of the approvals required to be obtained for the merger and the other transactions contemplated by the merger agreement will be obtained or as to the conditions or limitations that such approvals may contain or impose.

FERC

The transaction is conditioned on obtaining authorization pursuant to Section 203 of the FPA for the merger or consolidation of FERC jurisdictional facilities.

On April 28, 2016, Fortis and ITC filed a joint application with FERC seeking all necessary approvals under Section 203 of the FPA.

Public Utility Commissions

International Transmission Company, METC, ITC Midwest and ITC Great Plains, or, collectively, the ITC utility operating companies, along with Fortis, ITC and certain other related parties, will submit applications for approval of the merger to certain of the state regulators in the states in which the ITC utility operating companies operate. The requirements of those state regulators are discussed below. In all of the jurisdictions, the primary issue will be the effect the proposed transactions will have on the public interest.

Wisconsin

Because ITC constitutes a "holding company" under Wis. Stat. § 196.795(1)(h), Fortis, ITC and certain other related parties will submit a joint application to the Public Service Commission of Wisconsin pursuant to Wis. Stat. § 196.795(3). That statute requires consideration of whether the transaction is in the best interest of utility consumers, investors and the public. The application will seek approval of the transactions and other related regulatory approvals and relief.

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Illinois

Because ITC Midwest owns transmission facilities in Illinois, Fortis and ITC Midwest submitted a joint application on May 13, 2016 to the Illinois Commerce Commission pursuant to 220 ILCS 5/7-204(b). That statute provides that no reorganization of an Illinois public utility can take place without prior approval of the Illinois Commerce Commission. The application seeks approval of the transactions and other related regulatory approvals and relief.

Oklahoma

Because ITC Great Plains is considered a holding company of a domestic public utility, FortisUS and ITC Great Plains submitted a joint application on May 13, 2016 to the Oklahoma Corporation Commission pursuant to 17 Okla St § 191.2. That statute provides that any entity seeking to acquire control of a holding company that controls a public utility must first seek Oklahoma Corporation Commission approval. The application seeks approval of the transactions and other related regulatory approvals and relief.

Missouri

Because ITC Midwest owns transmission facilities in Missouri, Fortis, ITC and ITC Midwest submitted a joint application on May 10, 2016 to the Missouri Public Service Commission pursuant to Missouri Revised Statute 393.190, which requires consideration of any impact a sale, assignment, lease, transfer, merger, consolidation, or other disposition will have on the tax revenues of the political subdivisions in which any structures, facilities or equipment of the corporations involved in such disposition are located. The application seeks approval of the merger of ITC Midwest into the businesses ultimately owned by Fortis as a result of Fortis' acquisition of ITC.

Kansas

Because ITC Great Plains is a public utility in Kansas, Fortis, ITC, ITC Great Plains, FortisUS, Investment Holdings and Merger Sub submitted a joint application on May 10, 2016 to the Kansas Corporation Commission under K.S.A. 66-136. That statute provides that a public utility may not assign, transfer, or lease, nor may any contract or agreement with reference to or affecting its certificate of convenience be entered into, without approval from the Kansas Corporation Commission. The application seeks approval of the transactions and other related approvals and relief.

HSR Act

Under the HSR Act, and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder by the FTC, the transaction cannot be consummated until, among other things, notifications have been given and certain information has been provided to the FTC and the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice, or the Antitrust Division, and all applicable waiting periods have expired or been terminated.

Each of Fortis and ITC will file a Pre-Merger Notification and Report Form pursuant to the HSR Act with the Antitrust Division and the FTC. The expiration or early termination of any HSR Act waiting period would not preclude the Antitrust Division or the FTC from challenging the merger on antitrust grounds or from seeking to preliminarily or permanently enjoin the proposed merger. If the merger is not completed within 12 months after the expiration or early termination of the applicable HSR Act waiting period, Fortis and ITC will be required to submit a new Pre-Merger Notification and Report Form pursuant to the HSR Act to the Antitrust Division and the FTC, and a new HSR Act waiting period will have to expire or be terminated early before the merger could be completed.

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CFIUS

CFIUS is an interagency committee of the U.S. government that has the authority to review any merger, acquisition or takeover, by or with a foreign person, that could result in foreign control of any "U.S. business" to determine the effects of the transaction on the national security of the United States. A "U.S. business" is an entity or business unit engaged in interstate commerce in the United States. If CFIUS determines that a transaction presents national security concerns, it can negotiate or impose measures to mitigate such concerns or recommend that the President of the United States block or unwind a transaction. Parties to transactions subject to CFIUS's jurisdiction may voluntarily notify CFIUS of their proposed transactions in order to obtain CFIUS approval. CFIUS may also initiate a review of any transaction within its jurisdiction. Fortis and ITC will jointly submit a notification to CFIUS regarding the merger.

FCC

Under regulations issued by the FCC implementing provisions of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, an entity holding private radio licenses for internal communications purposes generally must obtain the approval of the FCC for transfer of control of a licensee or for assignment of those licenses. ITC and certain of its subsidiaries hold FCC licenses or authorizations for private internal communications and, as a condition to, and before the completion of, the merger, ITC and Fortis must obtain FCC approval for those transfers or assignments. In the case of an entity holding a narrow band license as is the case here, the transfer or assignment can occur as soon as the parties file their application(s) with the FCC. Once the FCC has consented, the parties have 180 days to consummate the transfer or assignment and can obtain one or more extensions of time beyond the 180 days as might be required. The FCC customarily grants such extension requests, although there can be no assurances that it will do so. Fortis and ITC anticipate filing the required application with the FCC in accordance with the merger agreement.

No Appraisal or Dissenters' Rights

Appraisal or dissenters' rights are statutory rights that, if available under law, enable shareholders to dissent from an extraordinary transaction, such as a merger, and to demand that the corporation pay the fair value for their shares as determined by a court in a judicial proceeding instead of receiving the consideration offered to shareholders in connection with the extraordinary transaction. Appraisal or dissenters' rights are not available in all circumstances, and exceptions to these rights are provided in the MBCA. Because shares of ITC common stock are listed on a national securities exchange, holders of ITC common stock will not have appraisal or dissenters' rights in connection with the merger.

Litigation Relating to the Merger

Following announcement of the merger, three putative class actions were filed by purported shareholders of ITC on behalf of a purported class of ITC shareholders. Actions captioned *Paolo Guerra v. Albert Ernst, et al.*, No. 2016-151709-CB, *Harvey Siegelman v. Joseph L. Welch, et al.*, No. 2016-151805-CB, and *Alan Poland v. Fortis Inc., et al.*, No. 2016-151852-CB were filed in the Oakland County Circuit Court of the State of Michigan. The complaints name as defendants a combination of ITC and the individual members of the ITC board of directors, Fortis, FortisUS and Merger Sub. The complaints generally allege, among other things, that (i) ITC's directors breached their fiduciary duties in connection with the merger agreement (including, but not limited to, various alleged breaches of duties of good faith, loyalty, care and independence), (ii) ITC's directors failed to take appropriate steps to maximize shareholder value and claims that the merger agreement contains several deal protection provisions that are unnecessarily preclusive and (iii) a combination of ITC, Fortis, FortisUS and Merger Sub aided and abetted the purported breaches of fiduciary duties. The complaints seek class action certification and a variety of relief including, among other things, enjoining

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defendants from completing the proposed merger transaction, unspecified rescissory and compensatory damages, and costs, including attorneys' fees and expenses.

On March 8, 2016, the ITC board of directors received a demand letter from a fourth purported shareholder demanding that the board remedy the same claimed breaches of fiduciary duty asserted in the complaints.

On March 14, 2016, the *Guerra* state court action was dismissed by the plaintiff and refiled in the United States District Court, Eastern District of Michigan, as *Paolo Guerra v. Albert Ernst, et al.*, No. 2:16-cv-10914. The federal complaint names the same defendants (plus FortisUS), asserts the same general allegations and seeks the same types of relief as in the state court case.

On March 22, 2016, the *Siegelman* state court action was dismissed by the plaintiff.

On March 23, 2016, the state court entered an order directing that related cases be consolidated with the *Poland* state court action under the caption *In re ITC Holdings Corporation Shareholder Litigation*.

On March 25, 2016, Guerra amended his federal complaint. The amended complaint dropped FortisUS, Fortis and Merger Sub as defendants and added claims alleging that the defendants violated Sections 14(a) and 20(a) of the Exchange Act because this proxy statement/prospectus is allegedly materially misleading and allegedly omits material facts that are necessary to render it non-misleading.

On March 29, 2016, an action captioned *Mehrotra v. Welch, et al.*, No. 2016-152233-CB was filed in the Oakland County Circuit Court of the State of Michigan naming the individual members of the ITC board of directors, FortisUS and Merger Sub as defendants and asserting the same general allegations and seeking the same types of relief as the other state court actions.

On April 8, 2016, an action captioned *Harold Severance v. Joseph L. Welch, et al.*, No. 2:16-cv-11293 was filed in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan by the purported shareholder who had previously sent a demand letter to ITC's board of directors on March 8, 2016. The complaint, which purports to bring claims both directly on behalf of the class and derivatively on behalf of ITC, names the individual members of ITC's board of directors, Fortis, FortisUS and Merger Sub as defendants and ITC as nominal defendant, and asserts the same general allegations and seeks the same types of relief as in the *Guerra* federal court action.

On April 8, 2016, Poland filed an amended complaint adding Merger Sub and FortisUS as defendants and naming ITC as nominal defendant. The amended complaint asserts the same general allegations and seeks the same types of relief as in the original complaint, but also purports to assert claims derivatively on behalf of ITC.

On April 22, 2016, the *Mehrotra* state court action was dismissed and refiled in the United States District Court, Eastern District of Michigan, as *Mehrotra v. Welch, et al.*, No. 2:16-cv-11449. The federal complaint names the same defendants, asserts the same general allegations and seeks the same types of relief as in the state court case.

Fortis, ITC and the ITC board of directors believe the lawsuits are without merit and intend to vigorously defend against them. Additional lawsuits arising out of or relating to the merger agreement or the merger may be filed in the future.

Restrictions on Resales of Common Shares of Fortis Received in the Merger

The common shares of Fortis to be issued in connection with the merger will be registered under the U.S. Securities Act and will be freely transferable under the U.S. Securities Act and the U.S. Exchange Act, except for shares issued to any shareholder who may be deemed to be an "affiliate" of Fortis for purposes of Rule 144 under the U.S. Securities Act. Persons who may be deemed to be

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affiliates include individuals or entities that control, are controlled by, or are under the common control with Fortis and may include the executive officers, directors and significant shareholders of Fortis. This proxy statement/prospectus does not cover resale of Fortis common shares received by any person upon completion of the merger, and no person is authorized to make use of this proxy statement/prospectus in connection with any such resale.

Exchange of Shares in the Merger

Upon completion of the merger, each issued and outstanding share of ITC common stock, other than shares held by ITC or owned by Fortis, or any direct or indirect subsidiary of ITC or Fortis, will be converted into the right to receive US\$22.57 in cash, without interest, plus 0.7520 of a Fortis common share.

Prior to the effective time of the merger, Fortis will appoint, with ITC's prior approval, an exchange agent to handle the exchange of shares of ITC common stock for merger consideration. At or prior to the effective time, Fortis, Investment Holdings and Merger Sub will deposit or cause to be deposited (i) cash sufficient to pay the aggregate cash portion of the merger consideration and, from time to time, cash in lieu of fractional shares or as needed to pay dividends or certain other distributions, and (ii) evidence of Fortis common shares in book-entry form representing the number of Fortis common shares sufficient to deliver the aggregate stock portion of the merger consideration.

ITC shareholders will not receive any fractional Fortis common shares in the merger. Instead, a shareholder of ITC who otherwise would have received a fractional Fortis common share will be entitled to receive, from the exchange agent appointed by Fortis pursuant to the merger agreement, a cash payment without interest, rounded up to the nearest cent, in lieu of such fractional share equal to the fractional share interest to which such shareholder would otherwise be entitled (after taking into account all shares of ITC common stock exchanged by such shareholder and rounded to the nearest one-thousandth when expressed in decimal form) multiplied by the volume weighted average price per Fortis common share on the TSX, for the consecutive period of five trading days ending with the second complete trading day immediately prior to the closing of the merger, as calculated by Bloomberg L.P., with each such trading day's applicable price converted into US dollars using the spot exchange rate reported with respect to such day by Bloomberg L.P.

At the effective time of the merger, all shares of ITC common stock will no longer be outstanding, will be cancelled and will cease to exist and each certificate or book entry share that previously represented shares of ITC common stock (other than shares of ITC common stock held by Fortis, Investment Holdings, Merger Sub or any of Fortis' direct or indirect wholly-owned subsidiaries or ITC or its wholly-owned subsidiaries and ITC restricted stock awards) will represent only the right to receive the merger consideration pursuant to the merger agreement, cash in lieu of fractional shares and unpaid dividends and distributions, if any, as described above. With respect to such Fortis common shares deliverable upon the surrender of ITC stock certificates or book entry shares, until holders of such ITC stock certificates or book entry shares have properly surrendered such stock certificates or book entry shares to the exchange agent for exchange, along with a duly completed letter of transmittal and any other documents as may customarily be required by the exchange agent, those holders will not receive the merger consideration, any cash in lieu of fractional shares and any dividends or distributions that become due to the holders of shares of converted ITC common stock.

Promptly after the effective time of the merger and no later than five business days thereafter, the surviving corporation after the closing of the merger will cause the exchange agent to send transmittal materials, including a letter of transmittal specifying, among other things, that delivery will be effected, and risk of loss and title to any certificates or book entry shares representing ITC common stock will pass, only upon delivery of such certificates or upon delivery of an "agent's message" (or other evidence of transfer reasonably requested by the exchange agent) with respect to book entry shares to

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the exchange agent. The letter will also include instructions explaining the procedures for surrendering ITC stock certificates and book entry shares in exchange for the merger consideration.

Fortis, Investment Holdings, Merger Sub and their respective agents (including the exchange agent) are entitled to deduct and withhold any applicable taxes from any merger consideration that would otherwise be payable pursuant to the merger agreement.

After the effective time of the merger, ITC will not register any transfer of the shares of the ITC common stock.

Fortis shareholders need not take any action with respect to their share certificates or other interest in Fortis common shares.

ITC's Dividend Policy

ITC currently pays regular quarterly cash dividends on its common stock. ITC most recently paid a cash dividend on March 15, 2016, of US\$0.1875 per share. While ITC currently intends to continue to pay quarterly cash dividends until the consummation of the merger, any decision to pay future cash dividends will be made by the ITC board of directors and will depend on ITC's earnings, financial condition and other factors. Any payment of dividends by ITC would require approval by the ITC board of directors and its board of directors may change its dividend policy at any time.

Under the terms of the merger agreement, during the period before the closing of the merger, ITC is not permitted to pay any dividends or make any cash distributions on its capital stock other than quarterly cash dividends not exceeding US\$0.1875 per share with record and payment dates that are generally consistent with past practice. Beginning on August 1, 2016, ITC may increase by up to 15% on an annual basis such dividend cap of US\$0.1875 per share.

Certain United States Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Merger

In General

The following discussion is a summary of (i) the material U.S. federal income tax consequences of the merger generally applicable to U.S. Holders and Non-U.S. Holders (each as defined below) of ITC common stock and (ii) the material U.S. federal income tax consequences generally applicable to U.S. Holders and Non-U.S. Holders of owning and disposing of Fortis common shares received in the merger. This discussion is based on the Code, the U.S. Treasury Regulations promulgated thereunder, administrative guidance and court decisions, in each case as of the date hereof, all of which are subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect, and to differing interpretations. This discussion addresses only those holders that hold their ITC common stock, and will hold their Fortis common shares received in the merger, as "capital assets" within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Code (generally, property held for investment). This discussion does not address any aspect of non-U.S. tax law or U.S. state, local, alternative minimum, estate, gift or other tax law that may be applicable to a holder. This discussion does not constitute tax advice and does not address all aspects of U.S. federal income taxation that may be relevant to particular holders of ITC common stock or Fortis common shares in light of their personal circumstances, or to any holders subject to special treatment under the Code, such as:

banks, mutual funds and other financial institutions;

real estate investment trusts and regulated investment companies;

traders in securities who elect to apply a mark-to-market method of accounting;

tax-exempt organizations or governmental organizations;

insurance companies;

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dealers or brokers in securities or foreign currency;

individual retirement and other deferred accounts;

U.S. Holders whose functional currency is not the US dollar;

U.S. expatriates and former citizens or long-term residents of the United States;

"passive foreign investment companies" or "controlled foreign corporations," and corporations that accumulate earnings to avoid U.S. federal income tax;

persons subject to the alternative minimum tax;

persons that own, actually or constructively, 5% or more of ITC common stock;

U.S. Holders who own, actually or constructively, 10% or more of Fortis' voting stock;

persons who hold their shares as part of a straddle, hedging, conversion, constructive sale or other risk reduction transaction;

persons who purchase or sell their shares as part of a wash sale for tax purposes;

"S corporations," partnerships or other entities or arrangements classified as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes, or other pass-through entities (and investors therein); and

persons who received their shares through the exercise of employee stock options or otherwise as compensation or through a tax-qualified retirement plan.

In addition, there can be no assurance that the U.S. Internal Revenue Service, or the IRS, or a court will not take a contrary position regarding the tax consequences described herein. For purposes of this discussion, a "U.S. Holder" means a beneficial owner of ITC common stock or, after the completion of the merger, Fortis common shares, that for U.S. federal income tax purposes is:

an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States;

a corporation (or other entity taxable as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes) created or organized in the United States, any state thereof or the District of Columbia;

an estate the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source; or

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a trust if (i) a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust, or (ii) the trust has a valid election in effect under applicable U.S. Treasury Regulations to be treated as a U.S. person for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

A "Non-U.S. Holder" means a beneficial owner of ITC common stock or, after the completion of the merger, Fortis common shares that is an individual, corporation, estate or trust, in each case, that is not a U.S. Holder.

If a partnership, including for this purpose any arrangement or entity that is treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes, holds ITC common stock or, after the completion of the merger, Fortis common shares, the tax treatment of a partner in the partnership will generally depend upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. A holder that is a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes and the partners in such partnership are urged to consult their tax advisors about the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the merger and the ownership and disposition of Fortis common shares.

This discussion is for informational purposes only and is not tax advice. Holders of ITC common stock or, after the completion of the merger, Fortis common shares should consult their tax advisors

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with respect to the U.S. federal income tax consequences to them of the merger and the ownership and disposition of Fortis common shares in light of their particular circumstances, as well as any tax consequences of such matters arising under the U.S. federal tax laws other than those pertaining to income tax, including estate or gift tax laws, or under any state, local or non-U.S. tax laws or under any applicable income tax treaty.

U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Merger

U.S. Holders of ITC Common Stock

A U.S. Holder of ITC common stock will recognize gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference, if any, between (i) the sum of the fair market value of the Fortis common shares (as of the effective time) and the cash received by the U.S. Holder in the merger, and (ii) the U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis in the shares of ITC common stock surrendered in the merger.

A U.S. Holder's gain or loss on the disposition of ITC common stock generally will be a capital gain or loss. Capital gains of non-corporate U.S. Holders (including individuals) may be eligible for preferential U.S. federal income tax rates applicable to long-term capital gains if the U.S. Holder has held its ITC common stock for more than one year as of the effective time of the merger. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations.

If a U.S. Holder acquired different blocks of ITC common stock at different times or at different prices, any gain or loss would be determined separately with respect to each block of ITC common stock, and the cash and Fortis common shares received in the merger would be allocated *pro rata* to each such block of stock.

A U.S. Holder's tax basis in Fortis common shares received in the merger will equal their fair market value (as of the effective time) and the U.S. Holder's holding period for such Fortis common shares received in the merger will begin on the day following the effective time.

Non-U.S. Holders of ITC Common Stock

Subject to the discussion below under " Backup Withholding and Information Reporting," a Non-U.S. Holder of ITC common stock generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on any gain realized in the merger unless (i) the gain is effectively connected with the Non-U.S. Holder's conduct of a trade or business within the United States (and, if required by an applicable income tax treaty, the Non-U.S. Holder maintains a permanent establishment in the United States to which such gain is attributable); (ii) the Non-U.S. Holder is a nonresident alien individual present in the United States for 183 days or more during the taxable year of the disposition and certain other requirements are met; or (iii) ITC common stock constitutes a U.S. real property interest, or USRPI, by reason of ITC's current or past status as a U.S. real property holding corporation, or USRPHC, for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Generally, a U.S. corporation is a USRPHC if the fair market value of its USRPIs equals or exceeds 50% of the sum of the fair market value of its worldwide real property interests plus its other assets used or held for use in its trade or business.

Gain described in (i) above generally will be subject to U.S. federal income tax on a net income basis at the regular graduated rates in the same manner as if the Non-U.S. Holder were a U.S. Holder, unless an applicable income tax treaty provides otherwise. A Non-U.S. Holder that is a corporation also may be subject to a branch profits tax at a rate of 30% (or such lower rate specified by an applicable income tax treaty) on its effectively connected earnings and profits that are attributable to such gain, as adjusted for certain items.

Gain described in (ii) above will be subject to U.S. federal income tax at a rate of 30% (or such lower rate specified by an applicable income tax treaty), which may be offset by U.S. source capital losses of the Non-U.S. Holder (even though the individual is not considered a resident of the United

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States), provided the Non-U.S. Holder has timely filed U.S. federal income tax returns with respect to such losses.

With respect to (iii) above, ITC has not made a formal determination whether it is a USRPHC. ITC can give no assurance that it is not or will not become a USRPHC prior to or at the effective time of the merger. If ITC is, or were to become, a USRPHC, gain arising from the sale or other taxable disposition by a Non-U.S. Holder of ITC common stock will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax if ITC common stock is considered "regularly traded," as defined by applicable Treasury Regulations, on an established securities market at the time of the merger, and such Non-U.S. Holder owned, actually and constructively, 5% or less of ITC common stock throughout the shorter of the five-year period ending on the date of the sale or other taxable disposition and the Non-U.S. Holder's holding period. Non-U.S. Holders should consult their own tax advisors about the consequences that could result if ITC is or were to become a USRPHC.

Medicare Tax

Certain U.S. Holders that are individuals, estates or trusts are subject to a 3.8% tax on all or a portion of their "net investment income" or "undistributed net investment income," in the case of an estate or trust, which may include all or a portion of their gain from the disposition of their ITC common stock. Each U.S. Holder that is an individual, estate or trust is urged to consult its tax advisors regarding the applicability of the Medicare tax to its gain in respect of its ITC common stock.

Backup Withholding and Information Reporting

Payments of cash to a holder pursuant to the merger may be subject to information reporting and backup withholding, unless the holder provides proof of an applicable exemption (including a Non-U.S. Holder that provides an IRS Form W-8BEN or W-8BEN-E upon which such holder certifies that such holder is not a United States person) or, in the case of backup withholding, furnishes its taxpayer identification number and otherwise complies with all applicable requirements of the backup withholding rules. Backup withholding is not an additional tax and generally will be allowed as a refund or credit against the holder's U.S. federal income tax liability, provided that the required information is timely furnished to the IRS.

U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations of Owning and Disposing of Fortis Common Shares Received in the Merger

Taxation of Dividends U.S. Holders

Subject to the discussion below under " Passive Foreign Investment Company," the US dollar amount of the gross amount of any distribution that Fortis makes to a U.S. Holder with respect to Fortis common shares (including the amount of any taxes withheld therefrom) will generally be includible in such holder's gross income, in the year actually or constructively received, as dividend income, but only to the extent that such distribution is paid out of Fortis' current or accumulated earnings and profits (as determined under U.S. federal income tax principles). To the extent that the amount of the distribution exceeds Fortis' current and accumulated earnings and profits (as determined under U.S. federal income tax principles), such excess will be treated first as a tax-free return of a U.S. Holder's tax basis in such holder's Fortis common shares, and then, to the extent such excess amount exceeds such holder's tax basis in such Fortis common shares, as capital gain. Fortis, however, may not calculate its earnings and profits under U.S. federal income tax principles. In that case, a U.S. Holder should expect that any distribution Fortis makes will be reported as a dividend even if such distribution would otherwise be treated as a tax-free return of capital or as capital gain under the rules described above. Dividends paid by Fortis will not be eligible for the dividends-received deduction allowed to corporations in respect of dividends received from other U.S. corporations.

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With respect to certain non-corporate U.S. Holders, including individual U.S. Holders, dividends will be taxed at the lower capital gains rate applicable to "qualified dividend income," provided that (i) the Fortis common shares are readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States or Fortis is eligible for the benefits of a comprehensive income tax treaty with the United States, (ii) Fortis is not a passive foreign investment company (as discussed below under "Passive Foreign Investment Company") for its taxable year in which the dividend is paid and the preceding taxable year, and (iii) certain holding period requirements are met. Fortis expects that dividends it pays on its common shares generally will be qualified dividend income.

The amount of any dividend paid in Canadian dollars will be the US dollar value of the Canadian dollars distributed by Fortis, calculated by reference to the exchange rate on the date the dividend is includible in the U.S. Holder's income, regardless of whether the payment is in fact converted to US dollars on the date of receipt. Generally, a U.S. Holder should not recognize any foreign currency gain or loss if the Canadian dollars are converted to US dollars on the date the payment is received. However, any gain or loss resulting from currency exchange fluctuations during the period from the date the U.S. Holder includes the dividend payment in income to the date such U.S. Holder actually converts the payment into US dollars will be treated as ordinary income or loss. That currency exchange gain or loss (if any) generally will be income or loss from U.S. sources for foreign tax credit limitation purposes.

Subject to certain conditions and limitations, Canadian taxes withheld from dividends on the Fortis common shares at a rate not exceeding the rate provided in the U.S.-Canada tax treaty (if applicable) may be treated as foreign taxes eligible for a credit against the U.S. federal income tax liability of a U.S. Holder. For purposes of calculating the foreign tax credit, dividends paid on the Fortis common shares will be treated as income from sources outside the United States and will generally constitute passive category income. Further, in certain circumstances, if a U.S. Holder holds its Fortis common shares for less than a specified minimum period, the U.S. Holder will not be allowed a foreign tax credit for foreign taxes imposed on dividends paid on its shares. The rules governing the foreign tax credit are complex. U.S. Holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the availability of the foreign tax credit under their particular circumstances.

Taxation of Dividends Non-U.S. Holders

Subject to the discussion below under "Information Reporting and Backup Withholding," a Non-U.S. Holder generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income (or withholding) tax on dividends received by such holder on the Fortis common shares, unless the Non-U.S. Holder conducts a trade or business in the United States and such dividend income is effectively connected with that trade or business (and, if required by an applicable income tax treaty, the Non-U.S. Holder maintains a permanent establishment in the United States to which such dividend income is attributable).

Taxation of Capital Gains U.S. Holders

Subject to the discussion below under "Passive Foreign Investment Company," a U.S. Holder will generally recognize capital gain or loss on any sale, exchange, redemption, or other taxable disposition of its Fortis common shares in an amount equal to the difference between the amount realized for the common shares and such U.S. Holder's tax basis in the common shares. Any such capital gain or loss will be long-term if the U.S. Holder's holding period in the shares exceeds one year. Long-term capital gains of non-corporate U.S. Holders (including individuals) are generally eligible for reduced rates of taxation. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations. Any gain or loss generally will be treated as U.S. source gain or loss.

A U.S. Holder that receives non-U.S. currency from a sale, exchange or other disposition of the Fortis common shares generally will realize an amount equal to the US dollar value of such non-U.S.

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currency on the date the shares are disposed of. However, if the Fortis common shares are treated as being "traded on an established securities market" (as defined in the applicable Treasury Regulations) a cash basis or electing accrual basis taxpayer will determine the US dollar value of the amount realized by translating such amount at the spot rate on the settlement date of the sale. If an accrual basis U.S. Holder makes the election described above, it must be applied consistently from year to year and cannot be revoked without the consent of the IRS. If the US dollar value of the non-U.S. currency taken into account by a U.S. Holder in determining its amount realized differs from the US dollar value of such non-U.S. currency when received, the U.S. Holder will have exchange gain or loss. A U.S. Holder will have a tax basis in any non-U.S. currency received in respect of the disposition of its Fortis common shares equal to its US dollar value on the settlement date. Any gain or loss recognized upon a subsequent disposition of non-U.S. currency will be treated as ordinary income or loss to such U.S. Holder and generally will be income or loss from sources within the United States for U.S. foreign tax credit purposes.

Taxation of Capital Gains Non-U.S. Holders

Subject to the discussion above under " Information Reporting and Backup Withholding," a Non-U.S. Holder of Fortis common shares generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax or withholding tax on any gain realized on the sale or other taxable disposition of such common shares unless (i) the gain is effectively connected with the Non-U.S. Holder's conduct of a trade or business within the United States (and, if required by an applicable income tax treaty, the Non-U.S. Holder maintains a permanent establishment in the United States to which such gain is attributable); or (ii) the Non-U.S. Holder is a nonresident alien individual present in the United States for 183 days or more during the taxable year of the disposition and certain other requirements are met.

Passive Foreign Investment Company

A non-U.S. corporation will be classified as a passive foreign investment company, or PFIC, for U.S. federal income tax purposes in any taxable year in which the corporation satisfies either of the following requirements:

at least 75% of its gross income is "passive income"; or

at least 50% of the average gross fair market value of its assets is attributable to assets that produce "passive income" or are held for the production of "passive income."

Passive income for this purpose generally includes dividends, interest, royalties, rents and gains from commodities and securities transactions. In addition, there is a look-through rule for investments in subsidiary corporations. Under this rule, if a non-U.S. corporation owns (directly or indirectly) at least 25% of another corporation, the non-U.S. corporation is treated as owning a proportionate share of the assets of the other corporation and earning its proportionate share of the income of the other corporation for purposes of determining if the non-U.S. foreign corporation is a PFIC.

Based upon the composition of its income, its assets and the nature of its business, Fortis believes that it did not qualify as a PFIC for the tax year ending December 31, 2015, and expects that it will not be classified as a PFIC for its current taxable year or the foreseeable future. There can be no assurance, however, that Fortis will not be considered to be a PFIC for any particular year because PFIC status is factual in nature, depends upon factors not wholly within Fortis' control, generally cannot be determined until the close of the taxable year in question, and is determined annually. If Fortis were a PFIC in any taxable year, material adverse U.S. federal income consequences could result for U.S. Holders. If Fortis is classified as a PFIC in any year that a U.S. Holder is a shareholder, Fortis generally will continue to be treated as a PFIC for that U.S. Holder in all succeeding years, even if Fortis ceases to be a PFIC. U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisers regarding the application of the PFIC rules to their receipt of Fortis common shares.

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Medicare Tax

Certain U.S. Holders that are individuals, estates or trusts are subject to a 3.8% tax on all or a portion of their "net investment income," or "undistributed net investment income," in the case of an estate or trust, which may include all or a portion of their dividend income from holding Fortis common shares and net gains from the disposition of Fortis common shares. Each U.S. Holder that is an individual, estate or trust is urged to consult its tax advisors regarding the applicability of the Medicare tax to its income and gains in respect of its Fortis common shares.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

Payments of dividends to a holder and proceeds from the sale or other disposition of Fortis common shares may be subject to information reporting and backup withholding, unless the holder provides proof of an applicable exemption (including a Non-U.S. Holder that provides an IRS Form W-8BEN or W-8BEN-E upon which such holder certifies that such holder is not a United States person) or, in the case of backup withholding, furnishes its taxpayer identification number and otherwise complies with all applicable requirements of the backup withholding rules. Backup withholding is not an additional tax and generally will be allowed as a refund or credit against the holder's U.S. federal income tax liability, provided that the required information is timely furnished to the IRS.

Foreign Asset Reporting

Certain U.S. Holders are required to report information relating to an interest in the Fortis common shares, subject to certain exceptions (including an exception for common shares held in accounts maintained by certain financial institutions) by filing IRS Form 8938 (Statement of Specified Foreign Financial Assets) with their U.S. federal income tax return. U.S. Holders are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding their information reporting obligations, if any, with respect to their ownership and disposition of Fortis common shares.

Certain Canadian Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Merger

In General

The following summary describes the principal Canadian federal income tax consequences in respect of the disposition of ITC common stock in the merger and in respect of the holding or disposition of Fortis common shares received pursuant to the merger applicable to a beneficial owner of ITC common stock who, at all relevant times, for purposes of the Canadian Tax Act, (i) deals at arm's length and is not affiliated with ITC, Fortis and Merger Sub; and (ii) holds ITC common stock, and will hold the Fortis common shares, as capital property, which we refer to in this portion of the summary as a Holder. Generally, ITC common stock and Fortis common shares will be capital property to a Holder provided the Holder does not hold the ITC common stock and the Fortis common shares in the course of carrying on a business or as part of an adventure or concern in the nature of trade.

This summary is based on the current provisions of the Canadian Tax Act and an understanding of the current administrative policies and practices of the Canada Revenue Agency published in writing prior to the date hereof. This summary takes into account all specific proposals to amend the Canadian Tax Act publicly announced by or on behalf of the Minister of Finance (Canada) prior to the date hereof, and assumes that all such proposed amendments will be enacted in the form proposed. However, no assurances can be given that the proposed amendments will be enacted as proposed, or at all. This summary does not otherwise take into account or anticipate any changes in law or administrative policy or practice whether by legislative, administrative or judicial action nor does it take into account tax legislation or considerations of any province, territory or foreign jurisdiction, which

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may differ from those discussed herein. In addition, this summary does not address the application of alternative minimum tax to individuals.

This summary is of a general nature only and is not intended to be, nor should it be considered to be, legal or tax advice to any particular stockholder of ITC and no representation is made with respect to the income tax consequences to any such person. Accordingly, stockholders of ITC should consult their own tax advisors having regard to their particular circumstances.

For the purposes of the Canadian Tax Act, subject to certain exceptions (including where a taxpayer has made an election to compute its "Canadian tax results" in a currency other than Canadian currency), where an amount that is relevant in computing a taxpayer's "Canadian tax results" is expressed in a currency other than Canadian dollars, the amount must be converted to Canadian dollars using the noon exchange rate quoted by the Bank of Canada for the day on which the amount arose.

Holders Resident in Canada

This portion of the summary is generally applicable to a Holder who, at all relevant times, for the purposes of the Canadian Tax Act and any applicable income tax convention, is, or is deemed to be, resident in Canada, or a Resident Holder. Resident Holders may be entitled to make the irrevocable election permitted by subsection 39(4) of the Canadian Tax Act to deem to be capital property any Fortis common shares (and all other "Canadian securities," as defined in the Canadian Tax Act) owned by such Resident Holders in the taxation year in which the election is made and in all subsequent taxation years. This election will not apply to ITC common stock of a Resident Holder.

This portion of the summary is not applicable to (i) a Resident Holder an interest in which is a "tax shelter investment"; (ii) a Resident Holder that is for purposes of the mark-to-market rules in the Canadian Tax Act a "financial institution"; (iii) a Resident Holder that is a "specified financial institution"; (iv) a Resident Holder that reports its "Canadian tax results" in a currency other than Canadian currency; (v) a Resident Holder that has entered into, with respect to its ITC common stock, or enters into, with respect to its Fortis common shares, a "derivative forward agreement"; (vi) a Resident Holder in respect of which ITC is a "foreign affiliate," as each of those terms is defined in the Canadian Tax Act; or (vii) a Resident Holder that is a corporation and is, or becomes as part of a transaction or event or series of transactions or events that includes the arrangement, controlled by a non-resident corporation for the purposes of the foreign affiliate dumping rules in section 212.3 of the Canadian Tax Act. Such Resident Holders should consult their tax advisors with respect to the consequences of the merger.

Disposition of ITC Common Stock in the Merger

Generally, a Resident Holder whose ITC common stock is exchanged as a result of the merger for the merger consideration will realize a capital gain (or capital loss) equal to the amount, if any, by which the proceeds of disposition, net of any reasonable costs of disposition, exceed (or are less than) the adjusted cost base to the Resident Holder of the ITC common stock immediately prior to the merger. The proceeds of disposition to the Resident Holder in respect of its ITC common stock will be equal to the aggregate of the cash (including any cash received in lieu of a fractional Fortis common share) and the fair market value at the time of the merger of the Fortis common shares received in exchange for such ITC common stock. For a description of the tax treatment of capital gains and capital losses, see the section entitled " Holders Resident in Canada Taxation of Capital Gains and Capital Losses" below.

The cost to a Resident Holder of the Fortis common shares received by that Resident Holder in the merger will be equal to their fair market value at the time they are acquired by such Resident Holder. For purposes of determining the adjusted cost base to a Resident Holder of the Fortis common

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shares, the cost of the Fortis common shares acquired must be averaged with the adjusted cost base of all other Fortis common shares held by the Resident Holder as capital property.

Dividends on Fortis Common Shares

Dividends received or deemed to be received on Fortis common shares by a Resident Holder who is an individual will be included in computing the individual's income for tax purposes and will be subject to the gross-up and dividend tax credit rules normally applicable to dividends received from "taxable Canadian corporations" (as defined in the Canadian Tax Act), including the enhanced gross-up and dividend tax credit for "eligible dividends." A dividend will be an eligible dividend if the recipient receives written notice (which may include a notice published on Fortis' website) from Fortis designating the dividend as an "eligible dividend." There may be limitations on the ability of Fortis to designate dividends as eligible dividends.

A Resident Holder that is a corporation will include dividends received or deemed to be received on Fortis common shares in computing its income for tax purposes and generally will be entitled to deduct the amount of such dividends in computing its taxable income, with the result that no tax will be payable by it in respect of such dividends. In certain circumstances, subsection 55(2) of the Canadian Tax Act (as proposed to be amended by the proposed amendment released on July 31, 2015) will treat a taxable dividend received by a Resident Holder that is a corporation as proceeds of disposition or a capital gain. Resident Holders that are corporations should consult their own tax advisors having regard to their own circumstances.

Certain corporations, including a "private corporation" or a "subject corporation" (as such terms are defined in the Canadian Tax Act), may be liable to pay a refundable tax under Part IV of the Canadian Tax Act on dividends received or deemed to be received on Fortis common shares to the extent such dividends are deductible in computing taxable income.

Dispositions of Fortis Common Shares

Generally, on a disposition or deemed disposition of a Fortis common share, a Resident Holder will realize a capital gain (or capital loss) equal to the amount, if any, by which the proceeds of disposition, net of any reasonable costs of disposition, exceed (or are less than) the adjusted cost base to the Resident Holder of the Fortis common share immediately before the disposition or deemed disposition. For a description of the tax treatment of capital gains and capital losses, see the section entitled " Holders Resident in Canada Taxation of Capital Gains and Capital Losses" below.

Taxation of Capital Gains and Capital Losses

Generally, a Resident Holder is required to include in computing its income for a taxation year one-half of the amount of any capital gain realized in the year, which we refer to in this section as taxable capital gain. Subject to and in accordance with the provisions of the Canadian Tax Act, a Resident Holder is required to deduct one-half of the amount of any capital loss realized in a taxation year, which we refer to in this section as allowable capital loss, from taxable capital gains realized by the Resident Holder in the year and may carry allowable capital losses in excess of taxable capital gains for the year back and deduct them in any of the three preceding taxation years or forward and deduct them in any subsequent taxation year against net taxable capital gains realized in such years.

A Resident Holder that is, throughout the year, a "Canadian-controlled private corporation," as defined in the Canadian Tax Act, may be subject to an additional refundable tax on its "aggregate investment income" which is defined to include taxable capital gains.

The amount of any capital loss realized by a Resident Holder that is a corporation on the disposition of a Fortis common share may be reduced by the amount of any dividends received (or

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deemed to be received) by the Resident Holder on such share to the extent and under the circumstances prescribed by the Canadian Tax Act. Similar rules may apply where a Fortis common share is owned by a partnership or trust of which a corporation, trust or partnership is a member or beneficiary. Resident Holders to whom these rules may be relevant should consult their own tax advisors.

Eligibility for Investment

Provided the Fortis common shares are listed on a "designated stock exchange" (which includes the TSX) or Fortis is a "public corporation" for the purposes of the Canadian Tax Act, the Fortis common shares will be a qualified investment under the Canadian Tax Act for a trust governed by a registered retirement savings plan, or RRSP, a registered retirement income fund, or RRIF, a registered disability savings plan, a registered education savings plan, a tax-free savings account, or TFSA, or a deferred profit sharing plan.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, if the Fortis common shares are "prohibited investments," within the meaning of the Canadian Tax Act, for a particular RRSP, RRIF, or TFSA, the annuitant of the RRSP or RRIF or the holder of the TFSA, as the case may be, will be subject to a penalty tax under the Canadian Tax Act. The Fortis common shares will generally not be a "prohibited investment" for these purposes unless the annuitant under the RRSP or RRIF or the holder of the TFSA, as applicable, (i) does not deal at arm's length with Fortis for purposes of the Canadian Tax Act, or (ii) has a "significant interest" (as defined in the prohibited investment rules in the Canadian Tax Act) in Fortis. In addition, the Fortis common shares will generally not be a "prohibited investment" if the Fortis common shares are "excluded property" for purposes of the prohibited investment rules for an RRSP, RRIF or TFSA.

Holders Not Resident in Canada

This portion of the summary is generally applicable to a Holder who, at all relevant times, for purposes of the Canadian Tax Act, is not, and is not deemed to be, resident in Canada and does not use or hold, and is not deemed to use or hold, the ITC common stock and will not use or hold, or be deemed to use or hold, the Fortis common shares in a business carried on in Canada, which is referred to in this portion of the summary as a Non-Resident Holder. Special rules, which are not discussed in this summary, may apply to certain Non-Resident Holders that are insurers carrying on an insurance business in Canada and elsewhere.

The following portion of the summary assumes that neither the ITC common stock nor Fortis common shares will constitute "taxable Canadian property" to any particular Non-Resident Holder at any time. Generally, ITC common stock or Fortis common shares, as the case may be, will not constitute taxable Canadian property to a Non-Resident Holder at a particular time provided that the applicable shares are listed at that time on a designated stock exchange (which includes the TSX and the NYSE), unless at any particular time during the 60-month period that ends at that time (i) one or any combination of (a) the Non-Resident Holder, (b) persons with whom the Non-Resident Holder does not deal at arm's length, and (c) partnerships in which the Non-Resident Holder or a person described in (b) holds a membership interest directly or indirectly through one or more partnerships, owned 25% or more of the issued shares of any class or series of the capital stock of ITC or shares of Fortis, as the case may be, and (ii) more than 50% of the fair market value of ITC common stock or Fortis common shares, as the case may be, was derived directly or indirectly from one or any combination of: (i) real or immovable properties situated in Canada, (ii) "Canadian resource properties" (as defined in the Canadian Tax Act), (iii) "timber resource properties" (as defined in the Canadian Tax Act), and (iv) options in respect of, or interests in, or for civil law rights in, any of the foregoing property whether or not the property exists.

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Tax Consequences of the Merger

A Non-Resident Holder will not be subject to tax under the Canadian Tax Act on any capital gain realized on the exchange of ITC common stock in the merger for the merger consideration.

Dividends on Fortis Common Shares

Dividends paid or credited or deemed to be paid or credited on the Fortis common shares to a Non-Resident Holder will be subject to Canadian withholding tax at the rate of 25%, subject to any reduction in the rate of withholding to which the Non-Resident Holder is entitled under any applicable income tax convention. For example, the rate of withholding tax on dividends on the Fortis common shares received by a Non-Resident Holder who is a resident of the United States for the purposes of, and is entitled to the benefits of, the Canada U.S. Income Tax Convention (1980) generally is 15% provided the Non-Resident Holder is the beneficial owner of such dividends.

Disposition of Fortis Common Shares

A Non-Resident Holder will not be subject to tax under the Canadian Tax Act on any capital gain realized on a disposition or deemed disposition of Fortis common shares.

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PROPOSAL 2: ADVISORY VOTE REGARDING MERGER-RELATED COMPENSATION FOR ITC'S NAMED EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Named Executive Officer Merger-Related Compensation Proposal

Pursuant to the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 and Rule 14a-21(c) of the U.S. Exchange Act, ITC is seeking approval of the named executive officer merger-related compensation proposal as disclosed above in the section entitled "The ITC Special Meeting Purpose of the Special Meeting" beginning on page 47 of this proxy statement/prospectus. The proposal gives ITC shareholders the opportunity to vote, on a non-binding, advisory basis, on the merger-related compensation of ITC's named executive officers.

Accordingly, ITC is requesting shareholders adopt the following resolution:

"RESOLVED, that the compensation that may be paid or becomes payable to ITC's named executive officers, in connection with the merger, and the agreements or understandings, whether written or unwritten, pursuant to which such compensation, whether present, deferred or contingent, may be paid or become payable, in each case as disclosed pursuant to Item 402(t) of Regulation S-K in "Proposal 1: The Merger Financial Interests of Certain ITC Directors and Executive Officers in the Merger Golden Parachute Compensation," are hereby APPROVED."

Vote Required and ITC Board of Directors Recommendation

The vote on this proposal is a vote separate and apart from the vote to approve and adopt the merger proposal. Accordingly, you may vote against the named executive officer merger-related compensation proposal and vote to approve and adopt the merger proposal and vice versa. Because the vote is advisory in nature, it will not be binding on ITC, regardless of whether the merger proposal is approved and adopted. Approval of the non-binding, advisory named executive officer merger-related compensation proposal that may be received by ITC's named executive officers in connection with the merger is not a condition to completion of the merger, and failure to approve this advisory matter will have no effect on the vote to approve and adopt the merger proposal. Because the named executive officer merger-related compensation that may be paid is based on contractual arrangements with the named executive officers, such compensation will be payable, regardless of the outcome of this advisory vote, if the merger is completed (subject only to the contractual conditions applicable thereto).

The proposal to approve, by non-binding advisory vote, the named executive officer merger-related compensation proposal will be approved if a majority of the votes cast on the proposal, in person or by proxy, at the special meeting are voted "FOR" such proposal.

THE ITC BOARD OF DIRECTORS RECOMMENDS THAT THE ITC SHAREHOLDERS VOTE "FOR" THE APPROVAL, ON A NON-BINDING ADVISORY BASIS, OF THE NAMED EXECUTIVE OFFICER MERGER-RELATED COMPENSATION PROPOSAL.

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PROPOSAL 3: ADJOURNMENT OF THE ITC SPECIAL MEETING

ITC shareholders are being asked to approve the adjournment proposal.

If this adjournment proposal is approved, the ITC special meeting could be adjourned to any date. If the ITC special meeting is adjourned, ITC shareholders who have already submitted their proxies will be able to revoke them at any time prior to their use. If you sign and return a proxy and do not indicate how you wish to vote on the adjournment proposal, your shares of ITC common stock will be voted in favor of the adjournment proposal.

The affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast on the proposal, in person or by proxy, at the special meeting by holders of shares of ITC common stock is required to approve the adjournment proposal.

THE ITC BOARD OF DIRECTORS RECOMMENDS THAT ITC SHAREHOLDERS VOTE "FOR" THE APPROVAL OF THE ADJOURNMENT PROPOSAL.

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INFORMATION ABOUT THE COMPANIES

Fortis Inc.

*Fortis Place, Suite 1100
5 Springdale Street
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador
Canada, A1E 0E4
(709) 737-2800*

Fortis is organized under the laws of the province of Newfoundland and Labrador, Canada. Fortis is an electric and gas utility holding company, serving more than three million customers across Canada, the United States and the Caribbean. Its regulated holdings include electric distribution utilities in five Canadian provinces, two U.S. states and three Caribbean countries and natural gas utilities in the province of British Columbia and the states of Arizona and New York. Fortis also owns long-term contracted hydroelectric generation assets in British Columbia and Belize. The U.S. operations of Fortis are conducted through FortisUS, an indirect subsidiary of Fortis and a Delaware corporation, through its primary subsidiaries, UNS Energy Corporation, an Arizona corporation, through its primary subsidiaries, TEP, UNS Electric and UNS Gas, and CH Energy Group, a New York corporation, through its primary subsidiary, Central Hudson. Additionally, FortisUS holds Investment Holdings and Merger Sub, each of which is a subsidiary newly formed in Michigan for the sole purpose of completing the merger and the financing thereof. See "Element Acquisition Sub Inc."

Fortis' common shares trade under the symbol "FTS" on the TSX. Fortis' common shares have been authorized for listing on the NYSE under the symbol "FTS." Fortis is headquartered in St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador, Canada, where its senior management maintains offices and is responsible for overall executive, financial and planning functions. For additional information about Fortis, see the section entitled "Additional Information about Fortis" beginning on page 232 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

Element Acquisition Sub Inc.

*30600 Telegraph Road
Bingham Farms, Michigan 48025
(709) 737-2800*

Merger Sub is a Michigan corporation and an indirect subsidiary of Fortis that was formed solely in contemplation of the merger, has not commenced any operations except those relating to the completion of the minority investment, has only nominal assets and has no liabilities or contingent liabilities, except as described in this proxy statement/prospectus, nor any outstanding commitments other than as set forth in the merger agreement and those relating to the completion of the minority investment. Merger Sub has not incurred any obligations, engaged in any business activities or entered into any agreements or arrangements with any third parties other than the merger agreement and the subscription agreement dated April 20, 2016, with the minority investor providing for the minority investment. See the section entitled "Proposal 1: The Merger Financing for the Merger The Minority Investment" beginning on page 119 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

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ITC Holdings Corp.

27175 Energy Way
Novi, Michigan 48377
(248) 964-3000

ITC's business consists primarily of the electric transmission operations of ITC's regulated operating subsidiaries, which include International Transmission Company, METC, ITC Midwest and ITC Great Plains. In 2002, ITC was incorporated in the state of Michigan for the purpose of acquiring International Transmission Company. International Transmission Company was originally formed in 2001 as a subsidiary of The Detroit Edison Company, an electric utility subsidiary of DTE Energy Company, and was acquired in 2003 by ITC. METC was originally formed in 2001 as a subsidiary of Consumers Energy Company, an electric and gas utility subsidiary of CMS Energy Corporation, and was acquired in 2006 by ITC. ITC Midwest was formed in 2007 by ITC to acquire the transmission assets of Interstate Power and Light Company in December 2007. ITC Great Plains was formed in 2006 by ITC and became a FERC jurisdictional entity in 2009. ITC owns and operates high-voltage systems in Michigan's Lower Peninsula and portions of Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma that transmit electricity from generating stations to local distribution facilities connected to ITC's systems.

ITC's business strategy is to own, operate, maintain and invest in transmission infrastructure in order to enhance system integrity and reliability, reduce transmission constraints and allow new generating resources to interconnect to ITC's transmission systems. ITC is pursuing development projects not within its existing systems, which are also intended to improve overall grid reliability, reduce transmission constraints and facilitate interconnections of new generating resources, as well as enhance competitive wholesale electricity markets.

As electric transmission utilities with rates regulated by FERC, ITC's regulated operating subsidiaries earn revenues through tariff rates charged for the use of their electric transmission systems by ITC's customers, which include investor-owned utilities, municipalities, cooperatives, power marketers and alternative energy suppliers. As independent transmission companies, ITC's regulated operating subsidiaries are subject to rate regulation only by FERC.

In February 2015, ITC announced an internal reorganization and executive changes to support ITC's core business focus and increase dedicated resources for grid development activities.

ITC's common stock is listed on the NYSE under the symbol "ITC." ITC's principal executive offices are located at 27175 Energy Way, Novi, Michigan 48377, its telephone is (248) 964-3000 and its website is www.itc-holdings.com. The information contained in, or that can be accessed through, ITC's website is not intended to be incorporated into this proxy statement/prospectus. For additional information about ITC, see the section entitled "Where You Can Find Additional Information" beginning on page 318 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

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THE MERGER AGREEMENT

The summary of the material provisions of the merger agreement below and elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus is qualified in its entirety by reference to the merger agreement, a copy of which is attached to this proxy statement/prospectus as Annex A. This summary may not contain all of the information about the merger agreement that is important to you. We urge you to read carefully the merger agreement in its entirety as it is the legal document governing the merger.

The merger agreement contains representations and warranties that the parties have made to each other as of specific dates. The assertions embodied in the representations and warranties in the merger agreement were made solely for purposes of the merger agreement and the transactions and agreements contemplated thereby among the parties thereto and may be subject to important qualifications and limitations agreed to by the parties thereto in connection with negotiating the terms thereof. The representations and warranties may also be subject to a contractual standard of materiality different from those generally applicable to shareholders and reports and documents filed with the SEC, and the assertions embodied in the representations and warranties contained in the merger agreement (and summarized below) are qualified by information in disclosure schedules provided by ITC to Fortis and by Fortis to ITC in connection with the signing of the merger agreement and by certain information contained in certain of ITC's filings with the SEC. These disclosure schedules and SEC filings contain information that modifies, qualifies and creates exceptions to the representations and warranties set forth in the merger agreement. In addition, information concerning the subject matter of the representations and warranties may have changed or may change after February 9, 2016 and subsequent developments or new information qualifying a representation or warranty may have been included in this proxy statement/prospectus.

In addition, if specific material facts arise that contradict the representations and warranties in the merger agreement, Fortis or ITC, as applicable, will disclose those material facts in the public filings that it makes with the SEC in accordance with, and to the extent required by, applicable law. Accordingly, the representations and warranties in the merger agreement and the description of them in this proxy statement/prospectus should not be read alone, but instead should be read in conjunction with the other information contained in the reports, statements and filings Fortis and ITC publicly file with the SEC. Such information can be found elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus and in the public filings Fortis and ITC make with the SEC, as described in the section entitled "Where You Can Find Additional Information" beginning on page 318 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

In connection with the minority investment, on April 20, 2016 FortisUS assigned its rights, interest, duties and obligations under the merger agreement to Investment Holdings; provided that FortisUS remains liable for its duties and obligations under the merger agreement.

The Merger

The merger agreement provides that, subject to the terms and conditions of the merger agreement, at the effective time of the merger, Merger Sub will be merged with and into ITC and, as a result, the separate corporate existence of Merger Sub will cease, and ITC will continue as the surviving corporation and become a subsidiary of FortisUS.

The closing of the merger will occur on the third business day after all of the closing conditions set forth in the merger agreement are satisfied or waived (other than those conditions that by their nature are to be satisfied at the closing, but subject to satisfaction or waiver of such conditions), or at such other time as ITC and Fortis agree in writing. See " Conditions That Must Be Satisfied or Waived for the Merger to Occur." The merger will become effective when the certificate of merger has been duly filed with the Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs of the State of Michigan or at a later time as agreed by the parties to be specified in the certificate of merger.

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Effects of the Merger

The directors of Merger Sub as of the effective time of the merger will serve as the directors of the surviving corporation. The board of directors of the surviving corporation will be comprised initially of not more than nine directors, including the chief executive officer of the surviving corporation. Within six months after the effective time of the merger, the board of directors of the surviving corporation will consist of (i) the chief executive officer of the surviving corporation, (ii) a minority of representatives of Fortis, and (iii) a majority of directors independent from Fortis. The chief executive officer of the surviving corporation, the board of directors of the surviving corporation and the Fortis board of directors will make recommendations to Investment Holdings and the surviving corporation regarding the identification and appointment of the independent directors giving consideration to their respective qualifications and ability to provide effective leadership as a member of the board of directors of the surviving corporation. The directors of the surviving corporation will be "independent" of any market participant in MISO or SPP.

Merger Consideration

At the effective time of the merger, by virtue of the merger, each share of ITC common stock issued and outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the merger (other than shares of ITC common stock held by Fortis, Investment Holdings, Merger Sub or any of Fortis' direct or indirect wholly-owned subsidiaries or ITC or its wholly-owned subsidiaries and ITC restricted stock awards) will be converted into the right to receive (i) US\$22.57 in cash, without interest, which we refer to as the cash consideration, and (ii) 0.7520 of a validly issued, fully paid and non-assessable Fortis common share, which we refer to as the stock consideration, and collectively with the cash consideration as the merger consideration.

The merger consideration to be paid for each share of ITC common stock will be equitably adjusted to reflect the effect of certain changes in the number of outstanding shares of common stock of ITC or of Fortis common shares (or securities convertible or exchangeable into or exercisable for shares of common stock of ITC or Fortis common shares) that are issued and outstanding after the date of the merger agreement and prior to closing or changes in the securities or classes of securities, including by reason of any reclassification, stock split (including reverse stock split), stock dividend, recapitalization, merger, issuer tender or exchange offer, or other similar transaction and where any cash dividend is declared or paid by Fortis on Fortis common shares issued and outstanding after the date of the merger agreement and prior to the effective time of the merger (other than declaration or payment of regular quarterly cash dividends on Fortis common shares up to a specified maximum amount, with usual record and payment dates for such dividends).

At the effective time of the merger, each share of ITC common stock held by Fortis, Investment Holdings, Merger Sub or any of Fortis' direct or indirect wholly-owned subsidiaries or ITC or its wholly-owned subsidiaries, will, in each case, be cancelled and cease to exist, and no consideration will be delivered in exchange for those shares.

Each share of common stock of Merger Sub outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the merger will be converted into one share of common stock of the surviving corporation. The surviving corporation will issue one share of its common stock to Investment Holdings for each Fortis common share issued as stock consideration.

ITC shareholders will not receive any fractional Fortis common shares in the merger. All fractional shares which a single record holder of shares of ITC common stock would otherwise be entitled to receive will be aggregated. In lieu of any such fractional shares, each holder of shares of ITC common stock who would otherwise be entitled to receive fractional shares will be entitled to receive an amount in cash, without interest, rounded up to the nearest cent, equal to such fractional amount multiplied by the average of the volume weighted average price per Fortis common share on the TSX, on each of the

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five consecutive trading days ending with the second complete trading day immediately prior to the closing of the merger.

Surrender of ITC Shares

Fortis, Investment Holdings and Merger Sub will deposit with the exchange agent (i) at or prior to the effective time of the merger, cash sufficient to provide all funds necessary for the exchange agent to pay the aggregate cash consideration and evidence of shares in book-entry form representing Fortis common shares issuable as stock consideration and (ii) from time to time as needed, additional cash sufficient to pay cash in lieu of any fractional shares and any dividends or other distributions with respect to unexchanged shares, in trust for the benefit of ITC shareholders.

Promptly (and in any event within five business days after the effective time of the merger), the surviving corporation will cause the exchange agent to mail or otherwise provide to each holder of record of ITC common stock a letter of transmittal and instructions for use in effecting the surrender of book-entry shares or certificates (or affidavits of loss in lieu of the certificates) to the exchange agent.

Upon surrender of a certificate representing shares of ITC common stock to the exchange agent in accordance with the terms of the transmittal materials and instructions, the holder of such certificate will be entitled to receive in exchange therefor a cash amount (after giving effect to any required tax withholdings) equal to the number of shares of ITC common stock represented by such certificate multiplied by the cash consideration, and such product plus any cash in lieu of any fractional Fortis common shares, dividends and other distributions such holder has the right to receive pursuant to the merger agreement and the number of Fortis common shares, in uncertificated book-entry form, equal to the number of shares of ITC common stock represented by such certificate multiplied by the per share stock consideration. No interest will be paid or accrued on any cash amount payable upon due surrender of the certificates.

Any holder of book-entry shares will not be required to deliver a certificate representing shares of ITC common stock or an executed letter of transmittal to the exchange agent to receive the merger consideration. Each holder of record of one or more book-entry shares will, upon receipt by the exchange agent of an "agent's message" in customary form, be entitled to receive a cash amount (after giving effect to any required tax withholdings) equal to the number of shares of ITC common stock represented by such book-entry shares multiplied by the cash consideration, and such product plus any cash in lieu of any fractional Fortis common shares, dividends and other distributions such holder has the right to receive pursuant to the terms of the merger agreement and the number of Fortis common shares, in uncertificated book-entry form, equal to the number of shares of ITC common stock represented by such book-entry shares multiplied by the per share stock consideration. No interest will be paid or accrued on any cash amount payable upon due surrender of the book-entry shares.

In the event of a transfer of ownership of shares of ITC common stock that is not registered in the transfer records of ITC or if payment and issuance of the applicable merger consideration or of any cash in lieu of fractional Fortis common shares, dividends or other distributions payable pursuant to the terms of the merger agreement are to be made to a person other than the person in whose name the surrendered certificate or book-entry share is registered, the Fortis common shares and a check for any cash to be exchanged upon due surrender of the certificate or book-entry share may be issued to such transferee or other person if the certificate or book-entry share formerly representing such shares of ITC common stock is presented to the exchange agent accompanied by all documents required to evidence and effect such transfer and to evidence that any applicable transfer or other similar taxes have been paid or are not applicable.

If any cash or evidence of shares in book-entry form representing Fortis common shares remains unclaimed by ITC shareholders for 12 months after the effective time of the merger, such cash and

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evidence of shares will be delivered to the surviving corporation. Any holder of shares of ITC common stock who has not previously complied with the exchange procedures in the merger agreement will thereafter look to the surviving corporation for the merger consideration (after giving effect to any required tax withholdings), any cash in lieu of fractional Fortis common shares, dividends or other distributions such holder has the right to receive pursuant to the terms of the merger agreement.

Each of Fortis, Investment Holdings, Merger Sub, the surviving corporation and their respective agents (including the exchange agent) will be entitled to deduct and withhold from the merger consideration otherwise payable to any holder of shares of ITC common stock, options, restricted stock or performance shares, such amounts as it is required to deduct and withhold by applicable law. To the extent that amounts are so withheld by Fortis, FortisUS, Merger Sub, the surviving corporation or any of their respective agents (including the exchange agent), as the case may be, such withheld amounts will be promptly remitted by such party to the applicable governmental entity, and will be treated for all purposes of the merger agreement as having been paid to the holder of such securities.

If any certificate representing shares of ITC common stock has been lost, stolen or destroyed, upon the making of an affidavit of that fact by the person claiming such certificate and, if reasonably required by Investment Holdings, the posting by such person of a bond in customary amount and upon such terms as may be required by Fortis as indemnity against any claim that may be made against it or the surviving corporation with respect to such certificate, the exchange agent will issue a check in the amount (after giving effect to any required tax withholdings) equal to the applicable cash merger consideration, plus any cash in lieu of any fractional Fortis common shares, dividends and other distributions such holder has the right to receive pursuant to the terms of the merger agreement and deliver the number of Fortis common shares equal to the applicable stock merger consideration, in uncertificated book-entry form.

No dividends or other distributions declared or made with respect to Fortis common shares with a record date after the effective time of the merger will be paid to the holder of any certificate representing shares of ITC common stock with respect to the Fortis common shares that such holder would be entitled to receive upon surrender of such certificate, until such holder actually surrenders such certificate in accordance with the terms of the merger agreement. Following the surrender of any such certificate, the holder of Fortis common shares issued in exchange therefor will be paid, without interest, promptly after the time of surrender, the amount of dividends and other distributions with a record date after the effective time of the merger but prior to such surrender and a payment date prior to such surrender payable with respect to such Fortis common shares and at the appropriate payment date, the amount of dividends and other distributions with a record date after the effective time of the merger but prior to such surrender and a payment date subsequent to such surrender payable with respect to such Fortis common shares.

The holder of Fortis common shares issued in exchange for book-entry shares in accordance with the terms of the merger agreement will be paid, without interest, promptly after the time of surrender, the amount of dividends and other distributions with a record date after the effective time of the merger but prior to such receipt and a payment date prior to such receipt payable with respect to such Fortis common shares and at the appropriate payment date, the amount of dividends and other distributions with a record date after the effective time of the merger but prior to such receipt and a payment date subsequent to such receipt payable with respect to such Fortis common shares.

Treatment of ITC Stock Options and Other Equity-Based Awards

Immediately prior to the effective time of the merger, each outstanding option to purchase shares of ITC common stock under any ITC stock plan will automatically become immediately vested and be cancelled and will only entitle the holder to receive (without interest), at or promptly after the effective time of the merger from the surviving corporation or Fortis on its behalf, an amount in cash equal to

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the total number of shares of ITC common stock subject to the option multiplied by the excess, if any, of the equity award consideration over the exercise price per share of ITC common stock under such option, less applicable withholding taxes. Any option which has a per share exercise price that is greater than or equal to the equity award consideration will be cancelled at the effective time of the merger for no consideration or payment.

Immediately prior to the effective time of the merger, each outstanding award of restricted stock under any ITC stock plan will automatically become immediately vested and be cancelled and will only entitle the holder of such award to receive (without interest), at or promptly after the effective time of the merger from the surviving corporation or Fortis (on behalf of the surviving corporation), an amount in cash equal to the total number of shares of ITC common stock subject to such award immediately prior to the effective time of the merger multiplied by the equity award consideration, less applicable withholding taxes.

Immediately prior to the effective time of the merger, each outstanding award of performance shares under any ITC stock plan will automatically become immediately vested at the higher of the target level of performance and the actual level of performance through the effective time of the merger, and each performance share award will be cancelled and will only entitle its holder to receive (without interest), at or promptly after the effective time of the merger from the surviving corporation, an amount in cash equal to the number of shares of ITC common stock subject to such award immediately prior to the effective time of the merger multiplied by the equity award consideration, less applicable withholding taxes. Furthermore, immediately prior to the effective time of the merger, equivalent performance shares in respect of outstanding performance shares will vest in the same percentage as the performance shares underlying such equivalent performance shares (and, to the extent the percentage of the performance shares vesting exceeds 100%, additional equivalent performance shares will be deemed credited to each holder's notional account and vested so that the number of equivalent performance shares deemed credited to such holder's account and vested is equal to the number that would have been held in such account if the number of vested performance shares had been issued as of the grant date, rather than the target number of performance shares) and each equivalent performance share will be cancelled and will only entitle the holder of such equivalent performance share to receive (without interest), at or promptly after the effective time of the merger from the surviving corporation, an amount in cash equal to the number of such equivalent performance shares deemed credited to such holder's notional account as set forth above multiplied by the equity award consideration, less applicable withholding taxes.

In accordance with the terms of the employee stock purchase plans, (i) the plan administrator will determine the date on which the current offering period will terminate; (ii) the administrator will ensure that no offering period will commence on or after February 9, 2016; (iii) if the effective time of the merger occurs before the end of the offering period in existence under the employee stock purchase plans as of February 9, 2016, the administrator will cause a new exercise date to be set under the employee stock purchase plans, which date will be the business day immediately prior to the anticipated closing date of the merger; (iv) the administrator will prohibit participants in the employee stock purchase plans from altering their payroll deductions from those in effect on February 9, 2016 (other than to discontinue their participation in the employee stock purchase plans); and (v) accumulated payroll deductions on February 9, 2016 will be used to purchase the applicable number of shares; provided, however, that to the extent not used to purchase shares of ITC common stock in accordance with the terms and conditions of the employee stock purchase plans, the deductions will be refunded to such participant as promptly as practicable following the effective time of the merger (without interest). The employee stock purchase plans will terminate immediately following the effective time of the merger, contingent upon the occurrence of the effective time of the merger.

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After the effective time of the merger, all ITC stock plans will be terminated and no further options, restricted stock, performance shares, or other rights with respect to shares of ITC common stock will be granted thereunder.

Representations and Warranties

In the merger agreement, Fortis and ITC have each made customary representations and warranties regarding, among other topics:

due organization, valid existence, good standing, corporate power and authority, organizational documents and ownership of subsidiaries;

capital structure, including in particular the number of shares of common stock, preferred stock and equity-based awards issued and outstanding;

corporate power and authority to enter into the merger agreement and to complete the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, and the enforceability of the merger agreement;

absence of conflicts with or breaches of its or its subsidiaries' governing documents, certain contracts and licenses or applicable laws as a result of entering into the merger agreement and the consummation of the merger and the other transactions contemplated by the merger agreement;

consents and approvals required in connection with the execution and delivery of the merger agreement or the completion of the merger and the other transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, including required filings with, and the consents and approvals of, governmental entities or third parties in connection with the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement;

compliance with laws and licenses;

securities filings since January 1, 2014, including financial statements contained therein;

internal controls and absence of undisclosed liabilities;

matters with respect to certain contracts;

conduct of business in the ordinary course since December 31, 2014;

absence of certain litigation, orders and injunctions;

matters related to employee benefit plans;

labor and employment matters;

insurance matters;

real and personal property matters;

tax matters;

accuracy of the information supplied for inclusion in this proxy statement/prospectus and in the circular to be provided to Fortis shareholders;

intellectual property matters;

environmental matters;

receipt of opinions of financial advisors;

regulatory matters; and

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brokers' fees in connection with the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement.

In the merger agreement, ITC has also made additional representations and warranties regarding the inapplicability of certain state and federal antitakeover statutes and the unavailability of dissenters' rights or any other right of appraisal to any current or former ITC shareholder.

In the merger agreement, Fortis has also made additional representations and warranties regarding the share issuance, listing of the shares issued at the closing of the merger on the NYSE and the TSX and the absence of market participation by Fortis, FortisUS (or following the assignment, Investment Holdings) and Merger Sub and their respective affiliates in MISO or the Southwest Power Pool, Inc.

In the merger agreement, Fortis, FortisUS (or following the assignment, Investment Holdings) and Merger Sub made customary representations and warranties with respect to FortisUS (or following the assignment, Investment Holdings) and Merger Sub, including, among other topics:

due organization, valid existence, good standing and corporate power and authority;

corporate power and authority to enter into the merger agreement and to complete the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement and the enforceability of the merger agreement;

absence of conflicts with or breaches of its or its subsidiaries' governing documents, certain contracts or applicable laws as a result of entering into the merger agreement and the consummation of the merger and the other transactions contemplated by the merger agreement;

consents and approvals required in connection with the execution and delivery of the merger agreement or the completion of the merger and the other transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, including required filings with, and the consents and approvals of, governmental entities or third parties in connection with the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement;

absence of certain litigation, orders and injunctions;

ownership and operations of Merger Sub;

absence of certain agreements;

accuracy of the information supplied for inclusion in this proxy statement/prospectus and in the circular to be provided to Fortis shareholders;

brokers' fees in connection with the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement;

absence of ownership of ITC common stock or certain securities, contract rights or derivative positions by Fortis and any of its subsidiaries;

absence of any requirement that the shareholders of FortisUS (or following the assignment, Investment Holdings) or any of its affiliates vote to approve or consent to the merger agreement or the transactions contemplated thereby, including the merger, other than the Fortis shareholder vote with respect to the share issuance;

sufficiency of funds necessary to pay the cash consideration and other amounts payable by Fortis, Investment Holdings, Merger Sub and ITC after the closing of the merger and any of their respective subsidiaries in connection with the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby; and

solvency of Fortis and its subsidiaries, taken as a whole, after giving effect to all of the transactions contemplated by the agreement and payment of the merger consideration and all related fees and expenses.

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Certain of the representations and warranties in the merger agreement are subject to exceptions or qualifications, including, in certain cases, knowledge qualifications, which means that those representations and warranties would not be deemed untrue or incorrect as a result of matters of which certain executives of the party making the representation did not have actual knowledge after reasonable inquiry, and materiality or material adverse effect qualifications.

Material Adverse Effect

Certain of the representations and warranties in the merger agreement are subject to materiality or material adverse effect qualifications (that is, they will not be deemed to be untrue or incorrect unless their failure to be true or correct is material or would result in a material adverse effect).

Under the merger agreement a material adverse effect with respect to any person is generally defined as any event, development, change, effect or occurrence that, individually or in the aggregate with all other events, developments, changes, effects or occurrences, has a material adverse effect on or with respect to the business, results of operation or financial condition of such person and its subsidiaries taken as a whole. The definition excludes any event, development, change, effect or occurrence relating to, arising out of or in connection with or resulting from any of the following:

general changes or developments in the economy or the financial, debt, capital, credit, commodities or securities markets in the United States, Canada or elsewhere in the world, including as a result of changes in geopolitical conditions;

any changes in the international, national, regional, state, provincial or local wholesale or retail markets for electric power, capacity or fuel or related products;

any changes in the national, regional, state, provincial or local electric transmission or distribution systems or increases or decreases in planned spending with respect thereto;

the negotiation, execution and delivery of the merger agreement or the public announcement or pendency of the merger or other transactions contemplated thereby, including any impact thereof on relationships, contractual or otherwise, with customers, suppliers, regulators, lenders, partners or employees of such person and its subsidiaries;

any action taken or omitted to be taken by such person at the written request of or with the written consent of the other parties;

any consent or filing, with respect to ITC and with respect to Fortis, FortisUS (or following the assignment, Investment Holdings) and Merger Sub, required under applicable laws for the consummation of the merger and other transactions contemplated therein, including any actions required under the merger agreement to obtain any such consent;

any changes or prospective or anticipated changes, occurring after the date hereof, in any applicable laws or applicable accounting regulations or principles or interpretation or enforcement thereof;

any hurricane, tornado, earthquake, flood, tsunami, natural disaster, act of God or other comparable events or outbreak or escalation of hostilities or war (whether or not declared), military actions or any act of sabotage, terrorism, or national or international political or social conditions;

any change in the market price or trading volume of the shares of any party or the credit rating of such person or any of its subsidiaries;

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any failure by such person to meet any published analyst estimates or expectations of such person's revenue, earnings or other financial performance or results of operations for any period, in and of itself, or any failure by such person to meet its internal or published projections, budgets, plans or forecasts of its revenues, earnings or other financial performance or results of operations, in and of itself;

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any matter set forth on the relevant section of the company disclosure schedule to the merger agreement made by ITC to Fortis; or

any litigation or claim threatened or initiated by shareholders, ratepayers, customers or suppliers of such person or representatives thereof against such person, any of its subsidiaries, or any of their respective officers or directors, in each case arising out of the execution of the merger agreement or the transactions contemplated thereby.

With respect to bullets nine and ten above, the facts, events or circumstances giving rise to or contributing to such change or failure may be deemed to constitute, and may be taken into account in determining whether there has been a material adverse effect. In addition, except in the cases of bullets one, two, three and eight, the extent ITC or Fortis, as applicable, and the applicable party's subsidiaries, taken as a whole, are disproportionately affected as compared with other participants in the industry in which ITC or Fortis, as applicable, operates in the United States and Canada (in which case solely the incremental disproportionate impact or impacts may be taken into account in determining whether there has been a material adverse effect).

The representations and warranties contained in the merger agreement, or in any instrument delivered pursuant thereto and any rights arising out of any breach of such representations and warranties will not survive the effective time of the merger.

Covenants Regarding Conduct of Business by ITC Pending the Merger

Except as required pursuant to or permitted by the merger agreement, required by applicable law, or consented to in writing by FortisUS (or following the assignment, Investment Holdings) (which consent may not be unreasonably withheld, conditioned or delayed), from the date of the merger agreement until the earlier of the effective time of the merger or the termination of the merger agreement with certain exceptions, ITC has agreed to, and to cause each of its subsidiaries:

to conduct its business in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice and good utility practice;

to use its commercially reasonable best efforts to preserve substantially intact the business organization of ITC and its significant subsidiaries and maintain its relationships with third parties and governmental entities having material business dealings with ITC, such subsidiary or its key employees;

not to, directly or indirectly, take any action (including any action with respect to a third-party) that would, or would reasonably be expected to, individually or in the aggregate, prevent, materially delay or materially impede the consummation of the merger or the other transactions contemplated by the merger agreement or the ability of ITC or its affiliates to satisfy their obligations thereunder; and

to, subject to circumstances beyond ITC's reasonable control, make the capital expenditures as and when required to be made based on any approved allocation to ITC or any of its subsidiaries by certain regional transmission organizations, as part of the transmission planning process.

In addition, without limiting the foregoing, ITC has agreed not to, and to cause each of its subsidiaries not to:

amend or otherwise change the articles of incorporation or bylaws or the equivalent organizational documents of ITC or any significant subsidiary in any material respect;

make any acquisition of, or make any investment in any interest in, any business or assets except for (i) purchases of equipment, inventory and other assets or pursuant to construction, operation

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and/or maintenance contracts, in each case in the ordinary course of business and good utility practice and (ii) acquisitions or investments that do not exceed US\$100 million in the aggregate;

issue, pledge, transfer, encumber or dispose of, any equity securities of ITC or any of its subsidiaries other than (i) the issuance of shares of ITC common stock upon the exercise, vesting or settlement of certain outstanding equity securities as of February 8, 2016 or pursuant to the employee stock purchase plans, (ii) issuances to ITC or any of its subsidiaries by any subsidiary of ITC, (iii) the grant of certain restricted stock, (iv) issuance into notional accounts of certain additional performance shares in accordance with the terms of the grant agreements relating to performance shares outstanding as of February 8, 2016, or (v) pledges or liens relating to any indebtedness otherwise permitted to be incurred pending the merger;

reclassify, combine, split, subdivide or amend the terms of, redeem, purchase or otherwise acquire, directly or indirectly, any shares of ITC or its significant subsidiaries other than the acquisition of ITC shares in connection with cashless or net settled exercise of options or in order to pay the exercise price or taxes in connection with any equity awards or in connection with an existing share repurchase program;

other than certain permitted liens or liens relating to indebtedness otherwise permitted to be incurred pending the merger, create or incur any lien in excess of US\$50 million in the aggregate of notional debt on any material assets of ITC or its subsidiaries (other than subsidiaries acquired following the date hereof);

make any loans or advances to any person (other than ITC or any of its wholly-owned subsidiaries) other than in the ordinary course of business or not in excess of US\$25 million in the aggregate;

sell or otherwise dispose of any business organization or division thereof or otherwise sell, assign, exclusively license, allow to expire, or dispose of any material assets, rights or properties other than with respect to (i) assets in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice or pursuant to certain material contracts or (ii) assets, rights or properties to ITC or of assets, rights or properties with a value of less than US\$100 million in the aggregate;

declare or pay any dividend or other distribution, payable in cash, stock, property or otherwise, with respect to any of its capital stock other than (i) payment of ITC's regular quarterly cash dividends, not to exceed certain specified amounts, with usual record and payment dates in accordance with past dividend practice, and (ii) any dividend or distribution by an ITC subsidiary to ITC or to a wholly-owned subsidiary of ITC;

other than in the ordinary course of business or as required by law, enter into, terminate, modify or amend in any material respect certain contracts;

except for borrowings in the ordinary course of business under certain of ITC's and its subsidiaries' credit facilities, except for issuances under ITC's commercial paper program and except for intercompany loans, incur or repay indebtedness for borrowed money, or modify in any material respect in a manner adverse to ITC or Fortis or any of its subsidiaries the terms of any such indebtedness for borrowed money, or assume, guarantee or endorse the obligations of any person (other than a wholly-owned subsidiary of ITC), other than (i) indebtedness incurred in the ordinary course of business not to exceed US\$50 million in the aggregate, (ii) pursuant to letters of credit in the ordinary course of business, (iii) (a) to finance the activities of ITC and its subsidiaries, or (b) in replacement or refinancing of existing indebtedness for borrowed money, which with respect to certain of ITC's existing indebtedness that matures within 90 days of such replacement or refinancing; provided, that (1) the terms (including covenants and default terms, but excluding interest rate, original issue discount, call protection and other financial terms) of such indebtedness are, in the reasonable determination of ITC, consistent with then

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current market terms or, solely with respect to the replacement or refinancing of existing indebtedness, no more restrictive, when taken as a whole, to ITC or its applicable subsidiary than the terms of the existing indebtedness that is being replaced or refinanced and, with respect to both subsections (iii)(a) and (iii)(b) above, will not include any prohibition or restriction or condition restricting the ability of ITC or any of its subsidiaries to pay dividends or other distributions or to make or repay loans or advances to Fortis other than (x) restrictions applicable only during the continuance of a default or event of default under the relevant agreement and (y) the restriction set forth in the Term Loan Credit Agreement of ITC, dated as of December 20, 2013, which permits the payment of dividends or other distributions if, after giving effect thereto, the rating of the debt of ITC or any of its subsidiaries, as applicable, will be BBB or higher, and any restriction on change of ownership or control will include an exception for the merger and (2) any financing of the activities of ITC and its subsidiaries so incurred under subsection (iii)(a) may not exceed a certain aggregate principal amount, and any replacement or refinancing indebtedness so incurred must not exceed the aggregate principal amount of the indebtedness being replaced or refinanced, plus any accrued and unpaid interest on and premiums, fees, costs and expenses paid in connection with such repayment or refinancing, (iv) guarantees by ITC or its subsidiaries of indebtedness of its subsidiaries, or (v) any commodity, currency, sale or hedging agreements in the ordinary course, consistent with past practice and good utility practice which can be terminated on 90 days or less notice; provided, that any such indebtedness will not reasonably be expected to adversely affect Fortis', FortisUS' or Merger Sub's ability to consummate the financing to be obtained in connection with the merger;

except as required by the existing terms of a material ITC employee benefit plan, (i) increase the compensation or benefits of any of its officers (except in the ordinary course of business, including pursuant to ITC's regular merit review process), (ii) grant any severance or termination pay to any of its officers (except in the ordinary course of business), (iii) enter into, amend, change or revise any employment, change in control, consulting or severance agreement or arrangement with the chief executive officer of ITC or any of his direct reports or terminate the chief executive officer of ITC or any of his direct reports other than for cause (as defined under the applicable employment agreement), (iv) change any actuarial or other assumptions used to calculate funding obligations with respect to any material ITC employee benefit plan or to change the manner in which contributions to such plans are made or the basis on which such contributions are determined, except as may be required by U.S. GAAP or applicable laws, (v) take any action to amend, waive or accelerate the vesting criteria or vesting requirements of payment of any compensation or benefit under any material ITC employee benefit plan or remove any existing restrictions in any such plans or awards made thereunder or (vi) take any action to accelerate the payment, or to fund or in any other way secure the payment, of compensation or benefits under any material ITC employee benefit plan, to the extent not already provided in any such plan or establish, adopt, enter into or amend in any material respect or terminate any material ITC employee benefit plan, enter into, amend or terminate any collective bargaining agreement or other agreement with a labor union, works council or similar organization;

make any material change in any accounting principles other than to conform to statutory or regulatory accounting rules or U.S. GAAP;

make or change any material tax election, surrender any material claim for a tax refund, enter into any agreement materially affecting taxes due for any taxable period ending after the merger is consummated, settle or compromise any material tax liability, or amend in a material respect any tax return other than in the ordinary course of business or as required by applicable law or U.S. GAAP;

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enter into or amend in any material respect any collective bargaining agreement with any labor organization representing any ITC employees other than in the ordinary course of business or as required by applicable law;

waive, release, assign, discharge, settle, satisfy or compromise any material litigation, other than where the amount paid does not exceed US\$25 million in the aggregate or, if greater, does not materially exceed the total incurred case reserve amount for such matter maintained by ITC and/or its subsidiaries prior to February 9, 2016;

merge or consolidate ITC or its subsidiaries with any person or adopt a plan of complete or partial liquidation or resolutions providing for a complete or partial liquidation, dissolution, restricting, recapitalization or other reorganization of ITC or any of its subsidiaries;

make or commit any capital expenditures between February 9, 2016 and December 31, 2016, or in following year, that in the aggregate exceed ITC's capital expenditures budget for such period other than emergency capital expenditures in any amount required by a governmental entity or incurred in connection with the repair or replacement of facilities destroyed or damaged due to casualty or accident or natural disaster or other force majeure event necessary to maintain or restore safe, adequate and reliable electric transmission service; provided, that ITC will use commercially reasonable efforts to consult with FortisUS (or following the assignment, Investment Holdings) prior to making or agreeing to make any such expenditures; or

agree, authorize or commit to do any of the foregoing.

In addition, ITC has agreed to, and to cause its subsidiaries to, give any notices to third parties, and ITC and FortisUS (and following the assignment, Investment Holdings) have agreed to each use, and cause their respective subsidiaries to use, their reasonable best efforts to obtain certain third-party consents and ITC and FortisUS (and following the assignment, Investment Holdings) agree to coordinate and cooperate in identifying certain required consents.

Covenants Regarding Conduct of Business by Fortis, FortisUS, Investment Holdings and Merger Sub Pending the Merger

Except as required pursuant to or permitted by the merger agreement, required by applicable law, or consented to in writing by ITC (which consent may not be unreasonably withheld, conditioned or delayed), from the date of the merger agreement until the earlier of the effective time of the merger or the termination of the merger agreement with certain exceptions, Fortis has agreed to, and to cause each of its subsidiaries:

to conduct its business in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice and, where applicable, good utility practice;

to use its commercially reasonable best efforts to preserve substantially intact the business organization of Fortis and its significant subsidiaries and maintain its relationships with third parties and governmental entities having material business dealings with Fortis, such subsidiary or its key employees; and

not to, directly or indirectly, take any action (including any action with respect to a third-party) that would, or would reasonably be expected to, individually or in the aggregate, prevent, materially delay or materially impede the consummation of the merger or the other transactions contemplated by the merger agreement or the ability of Fortis or its affiliates to satisfy their obligations thereunder.

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In addition, without limiting the foregoing, Fortis has agreed not to, and to cause each of its subsidiaries not to:

amend or otherwise change the articles of incorporation or by-laws or the equivalent organizational documents of Fortis or any significant subsidiary in any material respect in a manner that would adversely affect the consummation of the merger, or adversely affect the ITC shareholders whose shares may be converted into Fortis common shares at the effective time; provided, that Fortis may amend its articles of incorporation in connection with the issuance of certain preference shares in connection with the financing to be obtained in connection with the merger as long as such amendment would not adversely affect the consummation of the merger or adversely affect ITC shareholders whose shares may be converted into Fortis common shares at the effective time compared to the current holders of Fortis common shares;

make any acquisition of, or make any investment in any interest in, any business organization or any division thereof or any assets except for (i) purchases of equipment, inventory and other assets or pursuant to construction, operation and/or maintenance contracts, in each case in the ordinary course of business and good utility practice and (ii) acquisitions or investments that do not exceed US\$500 million individually;

reclassify, combine, split, subdivide or amend the terms of any shares of capital stock of Fortis or any of its significant subsidiaries;

merge or consolidate Fortis with any person or adopt a plan of complete or partial liquidation or resolutions providing for a complete or partial liquidation, dissolution, restricting, recapitalization or other reorganization of Fortis, other than in connection with an internal reorganization;

incur indebtedness for borrowed money that would reasonably be expected to cause the credit rating of Fortis to drop below investment grade; or

agree, authorize or commit to do any of the foregoing.

No Solicitation

ITC has agreed not to, and to cause its subsidiaries and their respective directors, officers and employees not to, and to use its reasonable best efforts to cause their respective representatives not to:

initiate, solicit, knowingly encourage or knowingly facilitate any inquiries with respect to or that could reasonably be expected to lead to, or the making, submission or announcement of, any acquisition proposal;

participate or engage in any negotiations or discussions concerning, or furnish or provide access to its properties, books and records or any confidential information or data to, any person relating to an acquisition proposal, or any inquiry or proposal that could reasonably be expected to lead to any acquisition proposal;

approve, endorse or recommend, or propose publicly to approve, endorse or recommend, any acquisition proposal; or

execute or enter into, any letter of intent, agreement in principle, merger agreement, acquisition agreement or other similar agreement for any acquisition proposal.

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ITC has agreed to, and to cause its subsidiaries and their respective directors, officers and employees to, and to use its reasonable best efforts to cause their respective representatives to:

immediately cease and cause to be terminated any solicitations, discussions or negotiations with any person (other than the parties to the merger agreement) in connection with an acquisition proposal that exists as of the date of the merger agreement; and

promptly request each person that has, prior to the date of the merger agreement, executed a confidentiality agreement or similar agreement in connection with its consideration of acquiring ITC to return or destroy all confidential information furnished to such person by or on behalf of it or any of its subsidiaries prior to the date of the merger agreement.

ITC is required to promptly (and in any event within 24 hours) notify FortisUS (or following the assignment, Investment Holdings) if it receives an acquisition proposal, including a summary of the material terms of the proposal (including the identity of the person making such proposal). ITC is also required to keep FortisUS (or following the assignment, Investment Holdings) informed on a prompt basis of the status and material terms of such acquisition proposal, including any material changes in respect of any such proposal and to provide FortisUS (or following the assignment, Investment Holdings) with a summary of any material changes to any such acquisition proposal.

ITC may grant a waiver, amendment or release under any confidentiality or standstill agreement to the extent necessary to allow for a confidential acquisition proposal to be made to ITC or its board of directors if the ITC board of directors determines in good faith, after consultation with its outside legal counsel, that the failure to take such action could be reasonably likely to be inconsistent with its fiduciary duties under applicable law and so long as ITC promptly notifies FortisUS (or following the assignment, Investment Holdings) thereof (including the identity of such counterparty) after granting any such waiver, amendment or release and, if requested by FortisUS (or following the assignment, Investment Holdings), grants FortisUS (or following the assignment, Investment Holdings) a waiver, amendment or release of any similar provision under the confidentiality agreement between ITC and Fortis.

The merger agreement does not prohibit ITC or the ITC board of directors from disclosing to its shareholders a position contemplated by Rule 14d-9 or Rule 14e-2(a) promulgated under the U.S. Exchange Act (or any similar communication to shareholders).

Prior to obtaining the approval of the ITC shareholders, ITC and the ITC board of directors may:

contact and engage in discussions with any person or group and their respective representatives who makes an acquisition proposal after the date of the merger agreement solely for the purpose of clarifying such acquisition proposal and the terms thereof;

provide access to its properties, books and records and provide information or data in response to a request therefor by a person or group who makes a bona fide written acquisition proposal after the date of the merger agreement if the ITC board of directors has (i) determined in good faith, after consultation with its outside legal counsel and financial advisors, that such acquisition proposal could reasonably be expected to constitute, result in or lead to a superior proposal, and (ii) received from such person or group an executed confidentiality agreement on terms no less favorable in the aggregate to ITC, as determined by ITC in good faith, to those contained in the confidentiality agreement between ITC and Fortis (except for such changes specifically necessary in order for ITC to be able to comply with its obligations under the merger agreement); or

participate and engage in any negotiations or discussions with any person or group who makes a bona fide written acquisition proposal after the date of the merger agreement (which negotiations or discussions need not be solely for clarification purposes) if the ITC board of directors has determined in good faith, after consultation with its outside legal counsel and

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financial advisors, that such acquisition proposal could reasonably be expected to constitute, result in or lead to a superior proposal.

"Acquisition proposal" means any proposal, inquiry, indication of interest or offer from any person or group of persons (other than Fortis, FortisUS (or following the assignment, Investment Holdings), Merger Sub or their respective affiliates) relating to any transaction or series of transactions, involving (i) any direct or indirect acquisition or purchase of (a) a business or assets that constitute 20% or more of the net revenues, net income or assets of ITC and its subsidiaries, taken as a whole, or (b) 20% or more of the total voting power of the equity securities of ITC, (ii) any tender offer, exchange offer or similar transaction that if consummated would result in any person or group of persons beneficially owning 20% or more of the total voting power of the equity securities of ITC, or (iii) any merger, reorganization, consolidation, share exchange, business combination, recapitalization, liquidation, dissolution or similar transaction involving ITC (or any subsidiary or subsidiaries of ITC whose business constitutes 20% or more of the net revenues, net income or assets of ITC and its subsidiaries, taken as a whole).

"Superior proposal" means an acquisition proposal involving (i) assets that generate more than 50% of the consolidated total revenues of ITC and its subsidiaries, taken as a whole, (ii) assets that constitute more than 50% of the consolidated total assets of ITC and its subsidiaries, taken as a whole, or (iii) more than 50% of the total voting power of the equity securities of ITC, in each case, that the ITC board of directors in good faith determines, after consultation with its outside counsel and financial advisor, would, if consummated, result in a transaction that is more favorable from a financial point of view to the shareholders of ITC than the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement after taking into account all such factors and matters considered appropriate in good faith by the ITC board of directors (including, to the extent considered appropriate by the ITC board of directors, (a) all strategic considerations, including whether such acquisition proposal is more favorable from a long-term strategic standpoint, (b) financial provisions and the payment of a termination fee by ITC to FortisUS, (c) legal and regulatory conditions and other undertakings relating to ITC's and its subsidiary's customers, suppliers, regulators, lenders, partners, employees and other constituencies, (d) probable timing, (e) likelihood of consummation and (f) with respect to which the cash consideration and other amounts (including costs associated with the acquisition proposal) payable at the closing of the merger are subject to fully committed financing from recognized financial institutions), and after taking into account any changes to the terms of the merger agreement committed to in writing by Fortis and FortisUS (or following the assignment, Investment Holdings) in response to such superior proposal.

ITC Board Recommendation

Subject to the provisions described below, neither the ITC board of directors nor any committee thereof shall:

withhold, withdraw, qualify or modify, or resolve to or propose to withhold, withdraw, qualify or modify its recommendation that the ITC shareholders vote in favor of approving the merger and the merger agreement in a manner adverse to Fortis or FortisUS (or following the assignment, Investment Holdings);

make any public statement inconsistent with such recommendation;

approve, adopt or recommend any acquisition proposal, or any inquiry or proposal that would reasonably be expected to lead to any acquisition proposal;

fail to reaffirm or re-publish such recommendation within ten business days of being requested by FortisUS (or following the assignment, Investment Holdings) to do so (provided, that FortisUS (or following the assignment, Investment Holdings) will not be entitled to request such

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a reaffirmation or re-publishing more than one time with respect to any single acquisition proposal other than in connection with an amendment to any financial terms of such acquisition proposal or any other material amendment to such acquisition proposal);

fail to announce publicly, within ten business days after a tender offer or exchange offer relating to any securities of ITC has been commenced, that the ITC board of directors recommends rejection of such tender or exchange offer;

authorize, cause or permit ITC to enter into a merger agreement, letter of intent, agreement in principle, share purchase agreement, asset purchase agreement, share exchange agreement, option agreement or other similar contract (other than an acceptable confidentiality agreement) or recommend any tender offer providing for, with respect to, or in connection with any acquisition proposal or requiring ITC to abandon, terminate, delay or fail to consummate the merger or any other transaction contemplated by the merger agreement, or

take any action pursuant to which any person (other than Fortis, FortisUS (or following the assignment, Investment Holdings), Merger Sub or their respective affiliates) or acquisition proposal would become exempt from or not otherwise subject to any take-over statute or articles of incorporation provision relating to an acquisition proposal.

However, at any time prior to obtaining approval of the ITC shareholders, the ITC board of directors may (i) change its recommendation in response to an intervening event occurs or (ii) change its recommendation and/or terminate the merger agreement to enter into a definitive agreement with respect to a superior proposal where the ITC board of directors determines in good faith, after consultation with its financial advisors and outside legal counsel, in response to an acquisition proposal from a third-party that constitutes a superior proposal, which is not withdrawn, that such acquisition proposal constitutes a superior proposal and which the ITC board of directors determines, after consultation with its financial advisors and outside legal counsel, that the failure to make such a change of recommendation or to terminate the merger agreement would be reasonably likely to be inconsistent with the ITC board of directors' fiduciary duties under applicable laws.

The ITC board of directors may not change its recommendation or terminate the merger agreement in order to enter into a definitive agreement with respect to a superior proposal unless (i) ITC provides prior written notice to FortisUS (or following the assignment, Investment Holdings), specifying the material details of the intervening event or the material terms and conditions of the superior proposal and attaching a copy of the most current draft of any written agreement relating to the superior proposal, (ii) at or after 5:00 p.m., New York City time, three business days following the day on which ITC delivered such notice, the ITC board of directors reaffirms in good faith, after consultation with its outside counsel and financial advisor, that the failure to make a change of recommendation, or to terminate the merger agreement in order to enter into a definitive agreement with respect to a superior proposal, would be reasonably likely to be inconsistent with its fiduciary duties under applicable laws, and, in the case of an acquisition proposal, such acquisition proposal continues to constitute a superior proposal and (iii) if requested by FortisUS (or following the assignment, Investment Holdings), ITC has negotiated in good faith with FortisUS (or following the assignment, Investment Holdings) during the period from the delivery of the notice described above until 5:00 p.m., New York City time, three business days following the day on which such notice was delivered (and in the case of a superior proposal where Fortis or FortisUS (or following the assignment, Investment Holdings) has committed to any changes to the terms of the merger agreement and there is a subsequent amendment to any material term of the superior proposal, for an additional three business days following the delivery by ITC to FortisUS (or following the assignment, Investment Holdings) of a new notice with respect to such amendment) to make such adjustments to the terms and conditions of the merger agreement so that, in the case of an acquisition proposal, such acquisition proposal would cease to be a superior proposal or in the case of an intervening event, the failure of the

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ITC board of directors to make a change of recommendation would not be reasonably likely to be inconsistent with its fiduciary duties under applicable laws.

As further discussed below under " Termination of the Merger Agreement," if the ITC board of directors changes its recommendation of the merger and terminates the merger agreement, it will be required to pay a termination fee of US\$245 million.

An "intervening event" means any event, development, change, effect or occurrence that affects or would reasonably be expected to affect (i) the business, financial condition or continuing results of operation of ITC and its subsidiaries, taken as a whole or (ii) the shareholders of ITC (including the benefits of the merger to the ITC shareholders) in either case that (a) is material, (b) was not known to the ITC board of directors as of the date of the merger agreement (and which could not have become known through any further reasonable investigation, discussion, inquiry or negotiation with respect to any event, fact, circumstance, development or occurrence known to ITC as of the date of the merger agreement), (c) becomes known to the ITC board of directors prior to obtaining the approval of ITC shareholders of the merger and (d) does not relate to or involve any acquisition proposal; provided, that no event, fact, circumstance, development or occurrence that has had or would reasonably be expected to have an adverse effect on the business, financial condition or continuing results of operations of, or the market price of the securities (including Fortis common shares) of, Fortis or any of its subsidiaries will constitute an "intervening event" unless such event, fact, circumstance, development or occurrence has had or would reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on Fortis; provided, further, that an intervening event will not include: (i) any action taken by any party to the merger agreement pursuant to and in compliance with certain affirmative covenants in the merger agreement relating to obtaining regulatory approvals, or the consequences of any such action, and (ii) the receipt, existence or terms of an acquisition proposal, or the consequences thereof.

Efforts to Obtain Required Shareholder Votes

The merger agreement requires ITC to promptly (but no more than 20 business days) after the registration statement is declared effective by the SEC or after the SEC declares that it has no further comments on or will not review this proxy statement/prospectus, take all reasonable action necessary to duly call, give notice of, convene and hold a shareholders' meeting, for the purpose of obtaining ITC shareholder approval of the merger agreement. Unless ITC's board has modified its recommendation regarding the merger as permitted under the merger agreement, as further discussed in " ITC Board Recommendation" immediately above, ITC will include in this proxy statement/prospectus its recommendation that its shareholders approve and adopt the merger agreement and the merger to its shareholders and, subject to the consent of ITC's financial advisors, such financial advisors' respective written opinions that as of the date of the merger agreement, the merger consideration is fair, from a financial point of view, to ITC shareholders other than the excluded holders. The merger agreement requires the ITC board of directors to use reasonable best efforts to obtain ITC shareholder approval of the merger agreement.

The merger agreement requires Fortis to promptly (but no more than 60 days from the date of the merger agreement) prepare and file a proxy circular to be provided to Fortis shareholders with the TSX and promptly following pre-clearance of such circular, take all reasonable action necessary to duly call, give notice of, convene and hold a shareholders' meeting, for the purpose of obtaining shareholder approval of the share issuance. Fortis' board of directors will include its recommendation in the circular that its shareholders approve the share issuance and will use its reasonable best efforts to obtain shareholder approval of the share issuance.

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Employee Benefits and Service Credit

For a period of at least three years following the effective time of the merger, each employee of ITC or its subsidiaries who continues to be employed by ITC or the surviving corporation or any subsidiary or affiliate thereof, which we refer to as a continuing employee, will receive (i) a salary, wage, target annual cash bonus opportunity, long-term target incentive opportunity and employee pension benefits, in each case, that is no less favorable than the salary, wage, target annual cash bonus opportunity, long-term target incentive opportunity and employee pension benefits that was provided to such continuing employee immediately prior to the effective time of the merger and (ii) welfare and other benefits that are substantially comparable in the aggregate to the welfare and other benefits provided to such continuing employee immediately prior to the effective time of the merger and the principal work location of each continuing employee will not be relocated by more than 50 miles from the continuing employee's principal work location as of immediately prior to the effective time of the merger. In addition, Investment Holdings has agreed to honor and continue certain employment and severance arrangements and ITC may establish a cash-based retention program to promote retention and incentivize efforts to consummate the merger.

Investment Holdings has agreed to pay to each employee of ITC and its subsidiaries, on the first payroll date following the effective time of the merger and subject to such employee remaining continuously employed through the effective time of the merger, (i) any accrued but unpaid annual bonus (or other cash incentive award) relating to the complete year (or completed performance period) prior to the year (or performance period) in which the effective time of the merger occurs that has been accrued on the audited consolidated financial statements of ITC, and (ii) a pro-rated portion of the annual bonus (and other cash incentive award) relating to the year (or other applicable performance period) in which the effective time of the merger occurs based on the higher of (a) ITC's achievement of the applicable performance targets as of the effective time of the merger (based on the amount accrued on ITC's financial statements), and (b) the target-level achievement, which payment will be pro-rated based on a fraction (x) the numerator of which is the number of days in the year (or performance period) that has elapsed through the effective time of the merger and (y) the denominator of which is the number of days in such year (or performance period).

The merger agreement contains standard provisions under which each continuing employee will receive credit for the plan year in which the merger occurs towards applicable deductible and annual out-of-pocket limits for medical expenses incurred prior to the closing of the merger and each continued employee will receive service credit for purposes of eligibility to participate and vesting credit under applicable benefit plans of Investment Holdings (other than with respect to any defined benefit pension plan), subject to certain customary exceptions.

ITC Financing Cooperation

ITC has agreed to use its reasonable best efforts to take, or cause to be taken, all actions and to do, or cause to be done, all things necessary, proper or advisable to arrange the financing to be undertaken by Fortis in connection with the merger and transactions related to such financing, including, among other things, using reasonable best efforts to (i) negotiate and enter into definitive agreements with respect thereto, (ii) satisfy (or obtain a waiver of) on a timely basis all conditions to obtaining such financing, and (iii) consummate the financing at or prior to the date on which the closing of the merger occurs.

ITC has agreed to use its reasonable best efforts to, and to cause its representatives to, on a timely basis, provide all customary cooperation that is reasonably requested by FortisUS to assist in connection with obtaining the financing to be undertaken by Fortis in connection with the merger. ITC has agreed to use its reasonable best efforts to obtain an amendment to certain of its credit facilities so that, after giving effect to the merger, no default or event of default exists under such credit facilities.

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In the event Fortis and FortisUS desire to undertake a third-party investment to be effective on or prior to the closing of the merger, binding commitments for such third-party investment are required to be in place no later than 90 days after the date of the merger agreement (which date may be extended for 30 days with the consent of ITC (which may not be unreasonably withheld, conditioned or delayed), which consent will not be required where such minority investor would not reasonably be expected to delay any required regulatory approval) and prior to such date Fortis has agreed to provide written notice to ITC which such notice will contain the identity of each minority investor, the amount that such minority investor will invest in the third-party investment and all of the other material terms and conditions of such third-party investment. Minority investors will not be permitted to have direct or indirect beneficial ownership of ITC (on, prior to or immediately following the closing of the merger) (i) that exceeds 19.9% in the aggregate or (ii) that would prevent FortisUS from meeting certain tax requirements with respect to its ownership of ITC after the closing of the merger (taking into account any agreement relating to the rights of the minority investor to nominate or appoint directors to the board of directors of ITC after the closing of the merger). No minority investor will, at any time from the date of the merger agreement until the earlier of the effective time of the merger and the termination of the merger agreement, impair the incentives granted by FERC to subsidiaries of ITC as a result of ITC's independence from market participants. In connection with any third-party investment, Fortis and FortisUS have agreed to keep ITC reasonably informed with respect to the status of such third-party investment, to consult with ITC and, upon the written request of ITC or its representatives, regarding the terms of such third-party investment and to consider in good faith any advice or comments provided by ITC or its representatives with respect to such third-party investment. Notwithstanding the foregoing, Fortis, FortisUS and Merger Sub have agreed not to undertake any third-party investment that would reasonably be expected to materially delay, materially impede or otherwise prevent the consummation of the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, including as a result of any consents of any governmental entity necessary to consummate the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement.

"Governmental entity" means any governmental, quasi-governmental or regulatory (including stock exchange) authority, agency, court, commission or other governmental body, whether foreign or domestic, of any country, nation, republic, federation or similar entity or any state, county, parish or municipality, jurisdiction or other political subdivision thereof.

Other Covenants and Agreements

Fortis, FortisUS (and following the assignment, Investment Holdings) and ITC have made certain other covenants to and agreements with each other regarding various other matters including:

cooperation between Fortis, FortisUS (and following the assignment, Investment Holdings) and ITC in the preparation and filing of this proxy statement prospectus;

notification to the other party upon the occurrence of certain events;

Fortis' and FortisUS' (and following the assignment, Investment Holdings') access to ITC's information and Fortis' agreement to keep information exchanged confidential;

cooperation with Fortis and FortisUS (and following the assignment, Investment Holdings) and the use of reasonable efforts by ITC to delist ITC shares from the NYSE and deregister ITC shares as promptly as practical after the effective time of the merger;

cooperation among Fortis, FortisUS (and following the assignment, Investment Holdings) and ITC in connection with public announcements;

indemnification of directors and officers of ITC and its subsidiaries for certain acts occurring at or prior to the merger;

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the use of commercially reasonable efforts by ITC to arrange for the delivery of customary payoff letters and instruments of discharge and for the delivery of certain prepayment and termination notices at the closing of the merger;

notification and cooperation among ITC, Fortis and FortisUS (and following the assignment, Investment Holdings) with respect to any litigation related to the merger agreement, the merger or the other transactions contemplated by the merger agreement;

the performance by Merger Sub of its obligations under the merger agreement;

ITC taking reasonably necessary or advisable steps to cause any dispositions of ITC equity securities pursuant to the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement by each individual who is subject to the reporting requirements of Section 16(a) of the U.S. Exchange Act with respect to ITC to be exempt under Rule 16b-3 promulgated under the U.S. Exchange Act;

the maintenance of ITC's existing Novi, Michigan headquarters as well as regional headquarters of ITC's operating subsidiaries in the metropolitan areas where they are located immediately prior to the effective time of the merger, for ten years from the effective time of the merger;

the maintenance of ITC's current levels of charitable contributions and community support within the communities in which ITC and its subsidiaries operate at a level comparable in the aggregate to ITC's level of contributions and support on the date of the merger agreement for a period of one year thereafter;

agreement not to implement certain initiatives that would result in ITC and its subsidiaries employing substantially fewer individuals in the aggregate than immediately prior to the effective time of the merger;

the use of reasonable best efforts by Fortis and Merger Sub to arrange and obtain the committed financing and Fortis' agreement to keep ITC reasonable informed concerning the status of the financing to be undertaken by Fortis in connection with the merger, and Fortis, FortisUS (and following the assignment, Investment Holdings) and Merger Sub's agreement to (i) keep and maintain any committed financing in connection with the merger that is funded in advance of the closing of the merger available to fund the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement and (ii) certain restrictions on amending, supplementing, modifying, terminating or reducing, or granting any waiver of any condition or remedy under the commitment letters requiring ITC's prior written consent;

the use of reasonable best efforts by FortisUS (and following the assignment, Investment Holdings) to cause the Fortis shares to be issued in the merger to be listed on the NYSE and the TSX and ITC's agreement to use reasonable best efforts to cooperate with Fortis in connection with the foregoing; and

the chief executive officer of ITC's attendance at meetings of the Fortis board of directors after the closing of the merger and Fortis' reasonable efforts to cause the chief executive officer (or, in certain circumstances, another person mutually agreed upon by the ITC board of directors and the Fortis board of directors in consultation with the chief executive officer of ITC) to be elected to the Fortis board of directors at the first annual general meeting of Fortis' shareholders following the closing of the merger and at the following such meeting.

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Consents and Approvals

FortisUS (and following the assignment, Investment Holdings), Fortis, ITC and Merger Sub have agreed to:

proceed diligently and in good faith and use best efforts, as promptly as practicable, to obtain the required consents and filings and to make all required filings with, and to give all required notices to, the applicable governmental entities;

take, or cause to be taken, all appropriate action and do, or cause to be done, all things necessary, proper or advisable under applicable law or otherwise to consummate and make effective the merger and the other transactions contemplated by the merger agreement (including satisfying the conditions to closing set forth in the merger agreement as promptly as practicable); and

cooperate in good faith with the applicable governmental entities or other persons and provide promptly such other information and communications to such governmental entities or other persons as such governmental entities or other persons may reasonably request in connection therewith.

ITC has agreed not to consent to any voluntary delay of the closing at the behest of any governmental entity without FortisUS' (or following the assignment, Investment Holdings') consent (not to be unreasonably withheld, delayed or conditioned).

FortisUS (and following the assignment, Investment Holdings), Fortis, Merger Sub and ITC have agreed to use their best efforts to make any pre-merger notification filing required under the HSR Act with respect to the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement at a time to be mutually agreed within five months following the execution of the merger agreement. FortisUS (and following the assignment, Investment Holdings), Fortis, Merger Sub and ITC have agreed to supply as promptly as reasonably practicable any additional information or documentary material that may be requested pursuant to the HSR Act and will take all other actions, proper or advisable consistent with the regulatory approval requirements pursuant to the merger agreement, to cause the expiration or termination of the applicable waiting periods under the HSR Act as soon as practicable. FortisUS (and following the assignment, Investment Holdings), Fortis, Merger Sub and ITC have agreed to comply substantially with any additional requests for information, including requests for production of documents and production of witnesses for interviews or depositions, made by the antitrust authorities and use best efforts to take all other actions to obtain clearance from the antitrust authorities. Each of FortisUS (and following the assignment, Investment Holdings) and Merger Sub have agreed to exercise their best efforts, and ITC has agreed to cooperate fully with FortisUS (and following the assignment, Investment Holdings) and Merger Sub, to promptly prevent the entry in any claim brought by an antitrust authority of any order that would prohibit, make unlawful or delay the consummation of the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement in any material respect.

Other than with respect to filings under the HSR Act, FortisUS (and following the assignment, Investment Holdings), Fortis, Merger Sub and ITC have agreed to, as soon as reasonably practicable following the execution of the merger agreement, and in any event at a mutually agreed time within 120 days after the date of the merger agreement, prepare and file, and pay any fees due in connection therewith, with each applicable governmental entity requests for such consents as may be necessary for the consummation of the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement in accordance with its terms, other than with respect to applications and filings to be made with the FCC, which will be made at a time mutually agreeable to Investment Holdings and ITC. FortisUS (and following the assignment, Investment Holdings), Fortis, Merger Sub and ITC have agreed to diligently pursue and use their best efforts to obtain such consents and to cooperate with each other in seeking such consents.

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Notwithstanding foregoing commitments, Fortis, FortisUS (and following the assignment, Investment Holdings) and Merger Sub have agreed that the making of the required consents and filings and the making of any other required filings and the obtaining of any other required consents with or from any governmental entity, are the responsibility of Fortis, FortisUS (and following the assignment, Investment Holdings) and Merger Sub, and that Fortis, FortisUS (and following the assignment, Investment Holdings) and Merger Sub shall, and shall cause their affiliates to, take, or cause to be taken, all actions and to do, or cause to be done, all things necessary, proper or advisable to make such filings or obtain such consents with or from any governmental entity as are required in connection with the consummation of the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, including:

taking such actions and agreeing to such requirements, commitments, restrictions, rate, capitalization or other concessions or conditions to mitigate any concerns as may be requested or required by a governmental entity in connection with any filing or consent;

proposing, negotiating, committing to and effecting, by consent decree, settlement agreement, hold separate order or otherwise, the sale, divestiture or disposition of businesses, product lines or assets of Investment Holdings or its affiliates (including the surviving corporation and its subsidiaries) or any interests therein;

terminating or restructuring existing relationships, contractual or governance rights or obligations of Investment Holdings or its affiliates (including the surviving corporation and its subsidiaries);

terminating any venture or other arrangement; and

otherwise taking or committing to take actions after the closing of the merger occurs that would limit Investment Holdings' or its affiliates' (including the surviving corporation's and its subsidiaries') freedom of action with respect to, or its ability to retain or control, one or more of the businesses, product lines or assets of Investment Holdings and its affiliates (including the surviving corporation and its subsidiaries) or any interests therein, in each case as may be required in order to enable the consummation of the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement to occur as soon as reasonably possible (and in any event no later than the end date) and to otherwise avoid the entry of, or to effect the dissolution of, any preliminary or permanent injunction which would otherwise have the effect of preventing the consummation of the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement as soon as reasonably possible (and in any event no later than the end date).

Prior to the date on which the closing of the merger occurs, Fortis, FortisUS (and following the assignment, Investment Holdings) and Merger Sub have agreed not to, and to cause their affiliates not to, permit any action, which would reasonably be expected to materially and adversely impact the ability of the parties to the merger agreement to secure all required consents and filings with or from any governmental entity to consummate the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, or take any action with any governmental entity relating to the foregoing, or agree, in writing or otherwise, to do any of the foregoing, in each case which would reasonably be expected to materially delay or prevent the consummation of the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement or result in the failure to satisfy any condition to consummation of the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement.

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Conditions That Must Be Satisfied or Waived for the Merger to Occur

Conditions to the Obligations of Fortis, Investment Holdings, Merger Sub and ITC

The respective obligations of Fortis, Investment Holdings, Merger Sub and ITC to consummate the merger are subject to the satisfaction or waiver of the following mutual conditions:

approval and adoption of the merger agreement by an affirmative vote of the holders of at least a majority of the outstanding shares of ITC common stock entitled to vote at the special meeting;

absence of any law (whether temporary, preliminary or permanent) which prohibits, restrains or enjoins the consummation of the merger;

all required consents and filings have been obtained, made or given and are in full force and effect and are not subject to appeal, and all applicable waiting periods imposed by any government entity (including the HSR Act) are terminated or have expired;

the approval by Fortis shareholders of the share issuance;

the Fortis common shares to be issued in the merger having been approved for listing on the NYSE and the TSX, subject to official notice of issuance; and

the registration statement of which this proxy statement/prospectus forms a part having been declared effective by the SEC and no stop order suspending the effectiveness of the registration statement having been issued by the SEC and no proceedings for that purpose having been initiated or threatened by the SEC.

Conditions to Obligations of Fortis, Investment Holdings and Merger Sub

The obligations of Fortis, Investment Holdings and Merger Sub to consummate the merger are subject to the satisfaction or waiver of further conditions, including:

the representations and warranties of ITC relating to capitalization, ITC's significant subsidiaries and ITC's ownership interest in such subsidiaries, authority and absence of conflicts with the governing documents of ITC and its subsidiaries being true and correct in all material respects at and as of the date of the closing of the merger (or in the case of representations and warranties that are made as of a particular date or period, as of such date or period);

all other representations and warranties of ITC being true and correct without regard to materiality qualifiers at and as of the date of the closing of the merger (or in the case of representations and warranties that are made as of a particular date or period, as of such date or period), so long as any failure of such representations and warranties to be true and correct, individually or in the aggregate, do not have and would not reasonably be expected to have, individually or in the aggregate, a material adverse effect on ITC;

ITC's performance in all material respects of and compliance in all material respects with all agreements and covenants required to be performed or complied with by it under the merger agreement;

there not having occurred since the date of the merger agreement any event that, individually or in the aggregate, has had or would reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on ITC;

receipt of a certificate of an executive officer of ITC certifying that the four preceding conditions have been satisfied; and

receipt of the required financial statements of ITC.

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Conditions to ITC's Obligations

The obligation of ITC to consummate the merger is subject to the satisfaction or waiver of further conditions, including:

the representations and warranties relating to Fortis' capitalization, Fortis' significant subsidiaries and Fortis' ownership interest in such subsidiaries, authority and absence of conflicts with the governing documents of each of Fortis, Investment Holdings and Merger Sub and their respective subsidiaries being true and correct in all material respects at and as of the date of the closing of the merger (or in the case of representations and warranties that are made as of a particular date or period, as of such date or period);

all other representations and warranties of Fortis, Investment Holdings and Merger Sub being true and correct without regard to materiality qualifiers at and as of the date of the closing of the merger (or in the case of representations and warranties that are made as of a particular date or period, as of such date or period), so long as any failure of such representations and warranties to be true and correct, individually or in the aggregate, do not have and would not reasonably be expected to have, individually or in the aggregate, a material adverse effect on Fortis;

performance by Fortis, FortisUS, Investment Holdings and Merger Sub in all material respects of and compliance in all material respects with all agreements and covenants required to be performed or complied with by them under the merger agreement;

there not having occurred since the date of the merger agreement any event that, individually or in the aggregate, has had or would reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on Fortis; and

receipt of a certificate of an executive officer of Investment Holdings and Fortis certifying that the four preceding conditions have been satisfied.

Termination of the Merger Agreement

The merger agreement may be terminated and the merger may be abandoned at any time prior to the effective time of the merger, notwithstanding the approval and adoption of the merger agreement by the shareholders of ITC, under the following circumstances:

by mutual written consent of Fortis and ITC;

by either Fortis or ITC:

if any court of competent jurisdiction or other governmental entity has issued an order, decree or ruling or taken any other final action restraining, enjoining or otherwise prohibiting the merger and such order, decree, ruling or other action is or will have become final and non-appealable (and the party seeking to terminate the merger agreement has used such standard of efforts as may be required by the merger agreement to prevent, oppose and remove such legal restraint, injunction or other prohibition);

if the merger has not been completed on or before 5:00 p.m. Michigan local time on February 9, 2017 (which we refer to as the end date) and the failure of the effective time to occur on or before the end date was not primarily caused by the breach of the obligations under the merger agreement of the party seeking to terminate the merger agreement (the end date is subject to an extension to August 9, 2017 if the only closing conditions outstanding are the conditions relating to legal restraints or required regulatory approvals);

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ITC shareholder approval of the merger agreement is not obtained at the special meeting of ITC shareholders; or

Fortis shareholder approval of the share issuance is not obtained at the special meeting of Fortis shareholders;

by ITC:

if Fortis, FortisUS, Investment Holdings or Merger Sub has breached or failed to perform its representations, warranties, covenants or agreements contained in the merger agreement, which breach or failure to perform (i) would cause certain of the conditions to ITC's obligation to consummate the merger to not be satisfied, and (ii) cannot be cured or has not been cured by the earlier of 30 days after written notice thereof has been given by ITC to Fortis or three business days prior to the end date, but only if ITC is not in material breach of any covenant or agreement in the merger agreement;

in order to enter into a definitive agreement with respect to a superior proposal, if such termination occurs before ITC shareholders approve the merger agreement and so long as ITC complies with its obligations with respect to a superior proposal, if prior to or concurrently with such termination, ITC pays the ITC termination fee to FortisUS (as described below); or

if the Fortis board of directors changes its recommendation prior to obtaining Fortis shareholder approval of the share issuance, fails to include its recommendation in the circular distributed to Fortis shareholders, or formally resolves to effect or publicly announces an intention to effect any of the foregoing, prior to obtaining Fortis shareholder approval of the share issuance.

by Fortis:

if ITC has breached or failed to perform its representations, warranties, covenants or agreements contained in the merger agreement, which breach or failure to perform (i) would cause certain of the conditions to Fortis, Investment Holdings or Merger Sub's obligation to consummate the merger to not be satisfied, and (ii) cannot be cured or has not been cured by the earlier of 30 days after written notice thereof has been given by Fortis to ITC or three business days prior to the end date, but only if each of Fortis, Investment Holdings and Merger Sub is not in material breach of any covenant or agreement in the merger agreement; or

if the ITC board of directors changes its recommendation prior to obtaining ITC shareholder approval of the merger agreement, fails to include its recommendation in the proxy statement distributed to ITC shareholders, recommends an acquisition proposal other than the merger to ITC shareholders prior to obtaining ITC shareholder approval of the merger agreement or formally resolves to effect or publicly announces an intention to effect any of the foregoing, prior to obtaining ITC shareholder approval of the merger agreement.

Effect of Termination

If the merger agreement is terminated in accordance with its terms, there will be no liability on the part of any party thereto, except certain provisions of the merger agreement will survive such termination, including those relating to confidentiality, publicity, waiver of claims against, and liability of, financing sources and fees and expenses, and except in the case of fraud or willful breach of a covenant or agreement giving rise to the failure of a closing condition.

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Termination Fee

ITC has agreed to pay a termination fee of US\$245 million, which we refer to as the ITC termination fee, to FortisUS if:

the merger agreement is terminated by ITC in order to enter into a definitive agreement with respect to a superior proposal, if such termination occurs before ITC shareholders approve the merger agreement and so long as ITC complies with its obligations with respect to a superior proposal;

the merger agreement is terminated by Fortis because the ITC board of directors changes its recommendation prior to obtaining ITC shareholder approval of the merger agreement, fails to include its recommendation in the proxy statement distributed to ITC shareholders, recommends an acquisition proposal other than the merger to ITC shareholders prior to obtaining ITC shareholder approval of the merger agreement or formally resolves to effect or publicly announces an intention to effect any of the foregoing, prior to obtaining ITC shareholder approval of the merger agreement; and

the merger agreement is terminated by either Fortis or ITC (i) due to the occurrence of the end date where the primary cause of the failure of closing to occur on or before the end date was not the breach of the obligations under the merger agreement of the party seeking to terminate the merger agreement or (ii) because of a failure to obtain ITC shareholder approval of the merger agreement at the special meeting of ITC shareholders; and, in each case, an acquisition proposal is made to ITC, its board of directors or shareholders or otherwise becomes publicly known, at any time after the date of the merger agreement and prior to the ITC shareholder vote to approve the merger agreement and within 12 months of such termination, ITC enters into a definitive agreement with respect to such acquisition proposal, which is subsequently consummated, or consummates an acquisition proposal. In this case, "acquisition proposal" has the meaning set forth above in " No Solicitation," except all references to "20% or more" therein will be deemed to be references to "more than 50%."

Fortis has agreed to pay to ITC:

a termination fee of US\$245 million, if the merger agreement is terminated by ITC because the Fortis board of directors changes its recommendation prior to obtaining Fortis shareholder approval of the share issuance, fails to include its recommendation in the circular distributed to Fortis shareholders, or formally resolves to effect or publicly announces an intention to effect any of the foregoing, prior to obtaining Fortis shareholder approval of the share issuance; or

a termination fee of US\$280 million, if all other conditions to obligations of each party to effect the merger and conditions to obligations of Fortis, Investment Holdings and Merger Sub to effect the merger have been satisfied or waived, and the merger agreement is terminated:

by either Fortis or ITC because a court of competent jurisdiction or other governmental entity has issued an order, decree or ruling or taken any other final action restraining, enjoining or otherwise prohibiting the merger and such order, decree, ruling or other action is or will have become final and non-appealable (and the party seeking to terminate the merger agreement has used such standard of efforts as may be required by the merger agreement to prevent, oppose and remove such legal restraint, injunction or other prohibition) and such legal restraint arises in connection with the required regulatory approvals;

by either Fortis or ITC due to the occurrence of the end date where the primary cause of the failure of closing to occur on or before the end date was not the breach of the obligations under the merger agreement of the party seeking to terminate the merger

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agreement and, at the time of such termination, any required regulatory approval or any legal restraint in connection therewith has not been satisfied; or

by ITC where Fortis, FortisUS or Investment Holdings has breached or failed to perform its covenants or agreements set forth in the merger agreement with respect to obtaining regulatory approvals, which breach or failure to perform would cause certain of the conditions to ITC's obligation to consummate the merger to not be satisfied, and cannot be cured or has not been cured in accordance with the terms of the merger agreement.

Modification, Amendment or Waiver

At any time prior to the effective time of the merger, the merger agreement may be amended by written agreement among Fortis, FortisUS (or following the assignment, Investment Holdings), Merger Sub and ITC, subject to applicable law. With respect to certain specified provisions, no amendment, waiver or other modification adverse to any financing source will be effective as to such financing source without its prior written consent.

At any time prior to the effective time of the merger, Fortis, FortisUS (or following the assignment, Investment Holdings), Merger Sub or ITC may (i) extend the time for the performance of any of the obligations or other acts of the other parties to the merger agreement, (ii) waive any inaccuracies in the representations and warranties contained in the merger agreement or in any document delivered pursuant to the merger agreement and (iii) subject to the requirements of applicable law, waive compliance with any of the agreements or conditions contained in the merger agreement, where such extension or waiver is in writing signed by the parties to be bound thereby and specifically referencing the merger agreement.

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SELECTED HISTORICAL CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA OF FORTIS

The following tables set forth Fortis' selected historical consolidated financial and other data. You should read the following summary consolidated financial and other data in conjunction with "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of Fortis" and Fortis' consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus. Historical results are not necessarily indicative of future results. Fortis' financial statements have been prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

The selected historical consolidated financial information of Fortis as of and for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 have been derived from Fortis' audited historical consolidated financial statements, which were audited by Ernst & Young LLP, independent registered public accounting firm, included elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus. The selected historical consolidated statements of earnings and cash flow data for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 and the selected historical consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 have been derived from Fortis' historical audited consolidated financial statements not included in this proxy statement/prospectus. The selected consolidated statements of earnings and cash flow data for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 and the selected consolidated balance sheet data as of March 31, 2016 have been derived from Fortis' unaudited interim consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus. The selected consolidated balance sheet data as of March 31, 2015 has been derived from Fortis' unaudited interim consolidated financial statements not included in this proxy statement/prospectus.

Table of Contents**Consolidated Statements of Earnings:**

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Year Ended December 31,				
	2016	2015	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
	(in millions of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)						
Revenue	\$ 1,757	\$ 1,915	\$ 6,727	\$ 5,401	\$ 4,047	\$ 3,654	\$ 3,738
Expenses:							
Energy supply costs	692	833	2,561	2,197	1,617	1,522	1,697
Operating	478	473	1,874	1,551	1,090	877	850
Depreciation and amortization	234	215	873	688	541	470	416
	\$ 1,404	\$ 1,521	\$ 5,308	\$ 4,436	\$ 3,248	\$ 2,869	\$ 2,963
Operating income	353	394	1,419	965	799	785	775
Other income (expenses), net	16	17	197	33	22	13	38
Finance charges	139	134	553	547	389	366	363
Earnings before income taxes, discontinued operations and extraordinary item	230	277	1,063	451	432	432	450
Income tax expense	42	57	223	66	32	61	84
Earnings from continuing operations	188	220	840	385	400	371	366
Earnings from discontinued operations, net of tax				5			
Earnings before extraordinary item	188	220	840	390	400	371	366
Extraordinary gain, net of tax					20		
Net earnings	\$ 188	\$ 220	\$ 840	\$ 390	\$ 420	\$ 371	\$ 366
Net earnings attributable to:							
Non-controlling interests	7	2	35	11	10	9	9
Preference equity shareholders	19	20	77	62	57	47	46
Common equity shareholders	162	198	728	317	353	315	311
	\$ 188	\$ 220	\$ 840	\$ 390	\$ 420	\$ 371	\$ 366
Earnings per common share from continuing operations							
Basic	\$ 0.57	\$ 0.72	\$ 2.61	\$ 1.39	\$ 1.64	\$ 1.66	\$ 1.71
Diluted	0.57	0.71	2.59	1.38	1.63	1.65	1.70
Earnings per common share							
Basic	0.57	0.72	2.61	1.41	1.74	1.66	1.71
Diluted	0.57	0.71	2.59	1.40	1.73	1.65	1.70
Dividends declared per common share	0.38	0.34	1.43	1.30	1.25	1.21	1.17
Dividends declared per common share (US\$) ⁽¹⁾	0.28	0.27	1.12	1.18	1.21	1.21	1.18

(1)

Fortis' results as reported in Canadian dollars have been converted into US dollars using the average noon exchange rate as reported by the Bank of Canada for the three months ended March 31 or year ended December 31, as applicable, for each of the respective periods.

Table of Contents**Consolidated Balance Sheet Data:**

	As of March 31,		As of December 31,				
	2016	2015	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
	(in millions of Canadian dollars)						
Total current assets	\$ 1,707	\$ 1,898	\$ 1,857	\$ 1,787	\$ 1,296	\$ 1,093	\$ 1,120
Total assets	28,016	27,557	28,804	26,233	17,908	14,950	14,214
Total current liabilities	2,491	2,540	2,638	2,676	2,084	1,350	1,320
Working capital (deficit) ⁽¹⁾	(784)	(642)	(781)	(889)	(788)	(257)	(200)
Long-term debt, (excluding current portion)	10,478	10,567	10,784	9,911	6,424	5,741	5,685
Total shareholders' equity	10,183	9,577	10,353	9,112	6,376	5,410	4,943

(1)

We define working capital as total current assets minus total current liabilities.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows:

	Three Months Ended		Year Ended December 31,				
	March 31,		2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
	2016	2015	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
	(in millions of Canadian dollars)						
Net cash provided by (used in):							
Operating activities	\$ 483	\$ 450	\$ 1,673	\$ 982	\$ 899	\$ 992	\$ 915
Investing activities	(413)	(553)	(1,368)	(4,199)	(2,164)	(1,096)	(1,115)
Financing activities	(66)	156	346	3,361	1,186	171	180
Capital expenditures	426	554	2,243	1,725	1,175	1,146	1,171

Table of Contents**SELECTED HISTORICAL CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA OF ITC**

The following tables present selected historical consolidated financial data for ITC as of and for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014, 2013, 2012 and 2011 and the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015. The balance sheet data as of December 31, 2014 and 2015 and the statement of operations data for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2014 and 2015 have been obtained from ITC's annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015, which is incorporated by reference into this proxy statement/prospectus. The balance sheet data as of March 31, 2016 and the statement of operations data for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 have been obtained from ITC's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the three months ended March 31, 2016, which is incorporated by reference into this proxy statement/prospectus. The balance sheet data as of December 31, 2011, 2012 and 2013 and the statement of operations data for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2012 have been derived from ITC's audited consolidated financial statements not incorporated into this document by reference. The balance sheet data as of March 31, 2015 has been derived from ITC's unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements not incorporated into this document by reference. Certain balance sheet data amounts reported below have been updated as appropriate to reflect the adoption of authoritative accounting guidance during the first quarter of 2016 and applied retrospectively as discussed below.

The information set forth below is not necessarily indicative of future results and should be read together with the other information contained in ITC's annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015 and incorporated by reference into this proxy statement/prospectus, including the sections entitled "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto. See the section entitled "Where You Can Find Additional Information" beginning on page 318 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

	ITC and Subsidiaries						
	Three Months Ended March 31,		Year Ended December 31,				
	2016	2015	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
	(in millions of US dollars, except per share amounts)						
OPERATING REVENUES ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	\$ 280	\$ 272	\$ 1,045	\$ 1,023	\$ 941	\$ 831	\$ 757
OPERATING EXPENSES							
Operation and maintenance	25	26	113	112	113	122	129
General and administrative ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	46	41	145	115	149	112	83
Depreciation and amortization	39	34	145	128	119	107	95
Taxes other than income taxes	23	22	82	77	66	60	53
Other operating income and expense net	(0.3)	(0.2)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Total operating expenses	132	123	484	430	445	399	360
OPERATING INCOME	148	149	561	593	496	431	398
OTHER EXPENSES (INCOME)							
Interest expense net	50	48	204	187	168	156	147
Allowance for equity funds used during construction	(8)	(8)	(28)	(21)	(30)	(23)	(17)
Loss on extinguishment of debt				29			
Other income	(0.3)	(0.3)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(3)
Other expense	1	1	3	5	7	4	4
Total other expenses (income)	44	42	177	198	144	135	131
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES	104	108	384	394	352	297	266
INCOME TAX PROVISION	40	40	141	150	119	109	95
NET INCOME	\$ 64	\$ 67	\$ 242	\$ 244	\$ 234	\$ 188	\$ 172
Basic earnings per common share ⁽⁶⁾	\$ 0.42	\$ 0.43	\$ 1.57	\$ 1.56	\$ 1.49	\$ 1.22	\$ 1.12
Diluted earnings per common share ⁽⁶⁾	\$ 0.42	\$ 0.43	\$ 1.56	\$ 1.54	\$ 1.47	\$ 1.20	\$ 1.10

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Dividends declared per common share⁽⁶⁾ \$ 0.1875 \$ 0.1625 \$ 0.700 \$ 0.610 \$ 0.535 \$ 0.487 \$ 0.458
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- (1) During 2015 and 2014, ITC recognized an aggregate estimated regulatory liability for the potential refund relating to the rate of return on equity complaints, which resulted in a reduction in operating revenues of US\$115.1 million and US\$46.9 million, respectively. (Refer to Note 16, "Commitments and Contingent Liabilities" in the 2015 ITC annual report on Form 10-K for further discussion of the return on equity complaints.)
- (2) During 2015, ITC recognized a regulatory liability for the refund relating to the formula rate template modifications filing, which resulted in a reduction in operating revenues of US\$9.5 million. (Refer to Note 4, "Regulatory Matters" in the 2015 ITC annual report on Form 10-K for more information.)
- (3) During 2012, ITC initially recognized FERC audit refund liability, which resulted in a reduction in operating revenues of US\$11.0 million.
- (4) The increase in general and administrative expenses in 2015 was due primarily to higher compensation related expenses, including the development bonuses and higher legal and advisory professional service fees for various development initiatives. (Refer to the section entitled "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" under "Capital Project Updates and Other Recent Developments Development Bonuses" in the 2015 ITC annual report on Form 10-K for a description of the development bonuses.)
- (5) During 2014, 2013, 2012 and 2011, ITC expensed external legal, advisory and financial services fees of US\$0.4 million, US\$43.1 million, US\$19.4 million and US\$7.0 million, respectively, relating to the Entergy Transaction recorded within general and administrative expenses. (Refer to Note 17, "Entergy Transaction" in the 2015 ITC annual report on Form 10-K.)
- (6) Per share data reflect the three-for-one stock split that occurred on February 28, 2014. (Refer to Note 13, "Stockholders' Equity" in the 2015 ITC annual report on Form 10-K for further discussion on the stock split.)

	ITC and Subsidiaries						
	As of March 31,		As of December 31,				
	2016	2015	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
	(in millions of US dollars)						
BALANCE SHEET DATA:							
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 8	\$ 9	\$ 14	\$ 28	\$ 34	\$ 26	\$ 58
Working capital (deficit) ⁽⁷⁾	(567)	(228)	(550)	(291)	(325)	(828)	(135)
Property, plant and equipment net	6,246	5,635	6,110	5,497	4,847	4,135	3,416
Goodwill	950	950	950	950	950	950	950
Total assets ⁽⁷⁾⁽⁸⁾	7,863	7,077	7,555	6,932	6,241	5,525	4,785
Debt:							
ITC Holdings ⁽⁸⁾	2,386	2,195	2,304	2,122	1,871	1,683	1,452
Regulated Operating Subsidiaries ⁽⁸⁾	2,169	2,008	2,125	1,954	1,717	1,448	1,175
Total debt ⁽⁸⁾	4,555	4,203	4,429	4,076	3,588	3,131	2,627
Total stockholders' equity	\$ 1,749	\$ 1,715	\$ 1,709	\$ 1,670	\$ 1,614	\$ 1,415	\$ 1,259

- (7) All amounts presented reflect the change in the authoritative guidance on the presentation of deferred income taxes on the balance sheet. (Refer to Note 3, "Recent Accounting Pronouncements" and Note 10, "Income Taxes" in the 2015 ITC annual report on Form 10-K for more information.)

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(8)

All amounts presented reflect the change in authoritative guidance on the balance sheet presentation of debt issuance costs. (Refer to Note 2, "Recent Accounting Pronouncements" in ITC's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2016 for more information including the impact of the adoption of this guidance on the previously reported consolidated statement of financial position as of December 31, 2015.) The effects of the retrospective adoption are a decrease to total assets and total debt of \$28.6 million as of March 31, 2015 and \$26.8 million, \$27.2 million, \$23.6 million, \$16.4 million and \$17.7 million as of December 31, 2015, 2014, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. In addition, the following shows the impact of this guidance on ITC's previously reported consolidated statement of financial position as of December 31, 2014:

(in millions of US dollars)	Reported	Adjustment	Adjusted
Deferred financing fees (net of accumulated amortization)	\$ 30	\$ (27)	\$ 3
Debt maturing within one year	175		175
Long-term debt	\$ 3,929	\$ (27)	\$ 3,902

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UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The following unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated financial statements give effect to the proposed merger by Fortis of ITC under the acquisition method of accounting for business combinations and based on the respective historical unaudited and audited consolidated financial statements of Fortis and ITC as of and for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and for the year ended December 31, 2015, respectively. The unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated balance sheet gives effect to the proposed merger as if it had closed on March 31, 2016. The unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated statements of earnings for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and for the year ended December 31, 2015 give effect to the proposed merger as if it had closed on January 1, 2015.

The historical audited and unaudited consolidated financial information has been adjusted in the unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated financial statements to give effect to pro forma events that are: (i) directly attributable to the proposed merger, (ii) factually supportable and (iii) with respect to the unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated statements of earnings, expected to have a continuing impact on the combined results of Fortis and ITC. As such, the impact from merger-related expenses is not included in the unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated statements of earnings. However, the estimated impact of these expenses is reflected in the unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated balance sheet as an increase to debt and a decrease to retained earnings.

The unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated financial statements do not reflect any cost savings (or associated costs to achieve such savings) from operating efficiencies or synergies that could result from the proposed merger or the effect of any regulatory actions that may impact the unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated financial statements when the proposed merger is completed.

The unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated financial statements are presented for illustrative purposes only and do not necessarily reflect what the combined company's financial condition and results of operations would have been had the proposed merger occurred on the dates indicated. They also may not be useful in predicting the future financial condition and results of the operations of the combined company. The actual financial position and results of operations may differ significantly from the pro forma amounts reflected herein due to a variety of factors. The unaudited pro forma financial information should be read together with: (i) the audited consolidated and unaudited condensed consolidated historical financial statements of Fortis and the notes thereto and the section entitled "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of Fortis" included elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus for the year ended December 31, 2015 and for the three months ended March 31, 2016, respectively, (ii) the audited consolidated and unaudited condensed consolidated historical financial statements of ITC and the notes thereto and the section entitled "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" included in ITC's annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015 and quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the three months ended March 31, 2016, respectively, and incorporated by reference into this proxy statement/prospectus and (iii) other information contained in or incorporated by reference into this proxy statement/prospectus.

The unaudited pro forma information and adjustments, including the preliminary allocation of purchase price, are based upon preliminary estimates of fair values of assets acquired and liabilities assumed, current available information and certain assumptions that Fortis believes are reasonable in the circumstances, as described in the notes to the unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated financial statements. The actual adjustments to the consolidated financial statements of Fortis upon the closing of the proposed merger will depend on a number of factors, including, among others, additional information available and the net assets of ITC on the closing date of the proposed merger, and as a result, the actual adjustments will differ from the pro forma adjustments, and the differences may be material.

Table of Contents**Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet:**

	As of March 31, 2016				Pro forma condensed consolidated balance sheet
	Fortis	ITC (Note 3(i))	Note	Pro forma adjustments	
	(in millions of Canadian dollars)				
ASSETS					
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 232	\$ 11	3(a)	\$ (2,990)	\$ 243
			3(a), 3(c)	3,168	
			3(a), 3(c)	(18)	
			3(a), 3(d)	(160)	
Accounts receivable and other current assets	877	157			1,034
Prepaid expenses	80	14			94
Inventories	271	36			307
Regulatory assets	247	22			269
Income tax receivable		184			184
	1,707	424			2,131
Other assets	356	57			413
Deferred financing fees		4			4
Regulatory assets	2,239	324			2,563
Utility capital assets	19,181	8,112			27,293
Intangible assets	528	58			586
Goodwill	4,005	1,234	3(b)	(1,234)	12,279
			3(b)	8,274	
	\$ 28,016	\$ 10,213		\$ 7,040	\$ 45,269
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY					
Current liabilities					
Short-term borrowings	\$ 477	\$	3(j)	\$ 307	\$ 784
Accounts payable and other current liabilities	1,306	191	3(d)	(32)	1,600
			3(j)	113	
			3(j)	22	
Accrued payroll, interest and taxes other than income taxes		113	3(j)	(113)	
Refundable deposits from generators for transmission network upgrades		22	3(j)	(22)	
Regulatory liabilities	285	47			332
Debt maturing within one year		788	3(j)	(788)	
Current installments of long-term debt	396		3(j)	481	877
Current installments of capital lease and finance obligations	27				27
	2,491	1,161		(32)	3,620
Other liabilities	1,122	36	3(j)	86	1,254
			3(j)	10	
Accrued pension and post retirement liabilities		86	3(j)	(86)	
Refundable deposits from generators for transmission network upgrades		10	3(j)	(10)	
Regulatory liabilities	1,289	355			1,644
Deferred income taxes	1,978	1,167	3(b), 3(e)	(46)	3,099
Long-term debt	10,478	5,127	3(b)	115	19,128
			3(a), 3(c)	3,168	
			3(a), 3(c)	(18)	
			3(f)	258	
Capital lease and finance obligations	475				475
	17,833	7,942		3,445	29,220

Shareholders' equity					
Common shares	5,917	1,085	3(g)	(1,085)	10,585
			3(a)	4,668	
Preference shares	1,820				1,820
Additional paid-in capital	13				13
Accumulated other comprehensive income	525	3	3(g)	(3)	525
Retained earnings	1,444	1,183	3(g)	(1,183)	1,316
			3(a), 3(d)	(160)	
			3(d)	32	
	9,719	2,271		2,269	14,259
Non-controlling interests	464		3(f)	1,326	1,790
	10,183	2,271		3,595	16,049
	\$ 28,016	\$ 10,213		\$ 7,040	\$ 45,269

See accompanying Notes, which are an integral part of
the Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

Table of Contents**Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Consolidated Statements of Earnings**

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2016				Pro forma condensed consolidated statement of earnings
	Fortis	ITC (Note 3(i))	Note	Pro forma adjustments	
	(in millions of Canadian dollars, except share and per share amounts)				
Revenue	\$ 1,757	\$ 385		\$	\$ 2,142
Expenses					
Energy supply costs	692				692
Operating	478	129			607
Depreciation and amortization	234	53			287
	1,404	182			1,586
Operating income	353	203			556
Other income (expense), net	16	(1)	3(j)	10	25
Allowance for funds used during construction		10	3(j)	(10)	
Finance charges	139	69	3(b)	(8)	240
			3(c)	1	
			3(c)	35	
			3(f)	4	
Earnings before income taxes	230	143		(32)	341
Income tax expense (recovery)	42	55	3(b), 3(e)	3	88
			3(c), 3(e)	(10)	
			3(e), 3(f)	(2)	
Net earnings	\$ 188	\$ 88		\$ (23)	\$ 253
Net earnings attributable to:					
Non-controlling interests	\$ 7		3(f)	\$ 15	\$ 22
Preference equity shareholders	19				19
Common equity shareholders	162	88		(38)	212
	\$ 188	\$ 88		\$ (23)	\$ 253
Weighted average common shares outstanding (in millions)					
Basic	282.4		3(h)	113.9	396.3
Diluted	288.6		3(h)	113.9	402.5
Earnings per common share (Canadian dollars)					
Basic	\$ 0.57				\$ 0.53
Diluted	\$ 0.57				\$ 0.53

See accompanying Notes, which are an integral part of
the Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

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	Year Ended December 31, 2015				Pro forma condensed consolidated statement of earnings
	Fortis	ITC (Note 3(i))	Note	Pro forma adjustments	
	(in millions of Canadian dollars, except share and per share amounts)				
Revenue	\$ 6,727	\$ 1,336		\$	\$ 8,063
Expenses					
Energy supply costs	2,561				2,561
Operating	1,874	434			2,308
Depreciation and amortization	873	185			1,058
	5,308	619			5,927
Operating income	1,419	717			2,136
Other income (expense), net	197	(1)	3(j)	36	232
Allowance for funds used during construction		36	3(j)	(36)	
Finance charges	553	261	3(b)	(30)	931
			3(c)	3	
			3(c)	129	
			3(f)	15	
Earnings before income taxes	1,063	491		(117)	1,437
Income tax expense (recovery)	223	181	3(b), 3(e)	12	374
			3(c), 3(e)	(1)	
			3(c), 3(e)	(35)	
			3(e), 3(f)	(6)	
Net earnings	\$ 840	\$ 310		\$ (87)	\$ 1,063
Net earnings attributable to:					
Non-controlling interests	\$ 35	\$	3(f)	\$ 53	\$ 88
Preference equity shareholders	77				77
Common equity shareholders	728	310		(140)	898
	\$ 840	\$ 310		\$ (87)	\$ 1,063
Weighted average common shares outstanding (in millions)					
Basic	278.6		3(h)	113.9	392.5
Diluted	284.7		3(h)	113.9	398.6
Earnings per common share					
Basic	\$ 2.61				\$ 2.29
Diluted	\$ 2.59				\$ 2.28

See accompanying Notes, which are an integral part of
the Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

Table of Contents**Notes to the Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements****1. Basis of Presentation**

The accompanying unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated financial statements give effect to the proposed merger as more particularly described elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus. The accompanying unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared by management of Fortis and are derived from the unaudited condensed consolidated and the audited consolidated financial statements of Fortis and ITC as of and for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and for the year ended December 31, 2015, respectively. The accompanying unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated balance sheet reflects the proposed merger as if it had closed on March 31, 2016 and the accompanying unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated statements of earnings for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and for the year ended December 31, 2015 reflect the proposed merger as if it had closed on January 1, 2015. Amounts are presented in millions of Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted.

The accompanying unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated financial statements utilize accounting policies that are consistent with those disclosed in the unaudited condensed consolidated and the audited consolidated financial statements of Fortis as of and for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and for the year ended December 31, 2015, respectively, which were prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

The proposed merger has been accounted for in the unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated financial statements as an acquisition of approximately 80.1% of ITC common shares by Fortis using the acquisition method of accounting for business combinations. Based on the purchase price calculation as detailed in the merger agreement, dated February 9, 2016, among Fortis, certain Fortis subsidiaries and ITC, the estimated purchase price for approximately 80.1% of the equity of ITC is approximately \$7.7 billion (Notes 2 and 3(a)). The assets to be acquired and liabilities to be assumed have been measured at estimated fair value, which is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants as of the measurement date.

The accompanying unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated financial statements are not necessarily indicative of the results that would have been achieved if the transactions reflected therein had been completed on the dates indicated or the results which may be obtained in the future. While the underlying pro forma adjustments are intended to provide a reasonable basis for presenting the significant financial effects directly attributable to the proposed merger, they are preliminary and are based on currently available financial information and certain estimates and assumptions which Fortis believes to be reasonable. The actual adjustments to the consolidated financial statements of Fortis will be determined at the time that the proposed merger is completed. Therefore, it is expected that the actual adjustments will differ from the pro forma adjustments, and the differences may be material. For instance, the actual purchase price allocation will reflect the fair value, at the closing date, of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed based upon Fortis' valuation of such assets and liabilities following the closing of the proposed merger and, accordingly, the final purchase price allocation, as it relates principally to goodwill, may differ materially from the preliminary allocation reflected herein.

2. Description of Transaction

Pursuant to the merger agreement, Fortis will indirectly purchase the outstanding common shares of ITC for US\$22.57 in cash and stock consideration of 0.7520 of a Fortis common share per ITC common share. Fortis will also indirectly assume ITC debt, which was approximately \$5.9 billion as of March 31, 2016.

A minority investor will purchase 19.9% of the ITC common shares for approximately \$1,584 million (US\$1,220 million) inclusive of shareholder notes totaling approximately \$258 million (US\$199 million) to an affiliate of ITC (Note 3(f)).

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The total estimated purchase price for the remaining 80.1% of ITC's common shares being purchased by Fortis is approximately \$7.7 billion (Note 3(a)).

The accompanying unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated financial statements assume that the 80.1% of the ITC common shares being purchased by Fortis will be financed through estimated Fortis stock consideration of approximately \$4.7 billion (Note 3(a)), with the remaining balance funded through debt.

Fortis has arranged approximately US\$3.7 billion in committed bridge facilities which, together with the estimated stock consideration, will fully fund the estimated purchase price and thereby ensure ample liquidity to close the proposed merger. The accompanying unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated financial statements reflect the estimated costs of arranging the bridge facilities in merger-related costs (Note 3(d)).

3. *Pro Forma Assumptions and Adjustments*

a)

Estimated purchase price, estimated funding requirements and assumed financing structure

The following is the estimated purchase price, the estimated funding requirements and assumed financing structure for the proposed merger. These estimates and assumptions have been reflected in the accompanying unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated financial statements.

Estimated Purchase Price	
ITC common shares <i>(in millions)</i>	151.5
Fraction of Fortis common shares issued for each ITC common share	0.7520
Estimated Fortis common shares issued <i>(in millions)</i>	113.9
Assumed price of Fortis common shares <i>(US dollars)</i> (Note 3(b))	31.55
Estimated stock consideration <i>(in millions of US dollars)</i>	3,594
Estimated cash consideration for ITC common shares $(151.5 \times \text{US}\$22.57)$ <i>(in millions of US dollars)</i>	3,419
Estimated net cash consideration attributable to settlement of equity awards <i>(in millions of US dollars)</i>	103
Estimated purchase price <i>(in millions of US dollars)</i>	7,116
Assumed exchange rate (Note 3(i))	1.2987
Estimated purchase price	\$ 9,242
19.9% minority shareholder investment and shareholder notes (Note 3(f))	(1,584)
Estimated purchase price for 80.1% of ITC common shares	\$ 7,658
Estimated stock consideration $(\text{US}\$3,594 \text{ million} \times 1.2987)$	\$ 4,668
Estimated cash consideration $((\text{US}\$3,419 \text{ million} + \text{US}\$103 \text{ million}) \times 1.2987 - \$1,584)$	2,990
	\$ 7,658

Estimated Funding Requirements

Estimated purchase price for 80.1% of ITC common shares	\$ 7,658
Assumed debt of ITC	5,915
Estimated senior unsecured long-term debt issuance costs (Note 3(c))	18
Estimated merger-related costs (Note 3(d))	160

\$ 13,751

Assumed Financing Structure

Assumed debt of ITC	\$ 5,915
Estimated stock consideration	4,668
Estimated senior unsecured long-term debt (Note 3(c))	3,168
	\$ 13,751

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b)

Preliminary allocation of estimated purchase price

The estimated purchase price has been preliminarily allocated to the estimated fair values of ITC assets and liabilities as of March 31, 2016 in accordance with the acquisition method of accounting for business combinations, as follows:

	ITC	Fair Value and Other Adjustments	Net Total
Assets acquired:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 11	\$	\$ 11
Accounts receivable and other current assets	157		157
Prepaid expenses	14		14
Inventories	36		36
Regulatory assets	22		22
Income tax receivable	184		184
Total current assets	424		424
Other assets	57		57
Deferred financing fees	4		4
Regulatory assets	324		324
Utility capital assets	8,112		8,112
Intangible assets	58		58
Goodwill	1,234	(1,234)	
	\$ 10,213	\$ (1,234)	\$ 8,979
Liabilities assumed:			
Accounts payable and other current liabilities	\$ 191	\$	\$ 191
Accrued payroll, interest and taxes other than income taxes	113		113
Refundable deposits from generators for transmission network upgrades	22		22
Regulatory liabilities	47		47
Debt maturing within one year	788		788
Total current liabilities	1,161		1,161
Other liabilities	36		36
Accrued pension and post retirement liabilities	86		86
Refundable deposits from generators for transmission network upgrades	10		10
Regulatory liabilities	355		355
Deferred income taxes	1,167	(46)	1,121
Long-term debt	5,127	115	5,242
	\$ 7,942	\$ 69	\$ 8,011
Net assets at fair value, as of March 31, 2016			968
Estimated purchase price for 80.1% of ITC common shares (Note 3(a))			7,658
19.9% minority shareholder investment and shareholder notes (Note 3(f))			1,584
Total pro forma goodwill			\$ 8,274

ITC's operating subsidiaries are rate-regulated entities. The determination of revenues and earnings is based on regulated rates of return that are applied to historic values. Therefore, with the exception of a fair market value adjustment for long-term debt held at the parent company level outside of regulated operations, which debt does not form part of the ratemaking process, along with

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the related impact on deferred income taxes, no other fair market value adjustments to ITC's assets and liabilities have been recognized because all of the economic benefits and obligations associated with regulated assets and liabilities beyond regulated thresholds accrue to ITC's customers. Consequently, it is Fortis' best estimate that the fair value of the remainder of ITC's assets and liabilities is their carrying amount.

Long-term debt has an estimated fair market value of \$5,242 million, or an increase of \$115 million over historic values, which would result in a corresponding deferred income tax asset of approximately \$46 million. The amortization of this fair market value adjustment would result in a reduction of finance charges of \$30 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 and \$8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016, because of periodic accretion of the debt to the eventual principal balance. The reduction of financing charges would result in corresponding deferred income tax expense of \$12 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 and \$3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016.

The excess of the estimated purchase price of the proposed merger, before assumed debt and merger-related costs, over the assumed fair value of net assets acquired from ITC is classified as goodwill on the accompanying unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated balance sheet. Goodwill primarily represents going concern aspects that represent existing assembled assets and a work force that cannot be duplicated at the same cost by a new entrant; significant barriers to entry; future growth prospects related to substantial capital expenditure programs and franchise rights and other intangibles not separately identifiable because they are inextricably linked to the provision of regulated utility service. The final purchase price allocation is dependent upon, among other things, the finalization of asset and liability valuations which will reflect a third-party valuation. This final valuation will be based on, among other things, the actual net tangible and intangible assets and liabilities of ITC that exist as of the closing date of the proposed merger. Any final adjustment may change the allocation of the purchase price, which could affect the fair value assigned to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed and could result in changes to the unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated financial statements, including a change to goodwill.

The final purchase price and resulting goodwill will vary based on the market price of Fortis' common shares on the closing date of the proposed merger. In preparing the unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated financial statements, Fortis estimated the purchase price associated with the stock consideration based on the closing market price of its common shares on the TSX of \$40.61 and the closing US\$ to C\$ exchange rate of 1.2870 on May 4, 2016, yielding a price of US\$31.55 per Fortis common share. Based on the historic volatility of the market price of its common shares, Fortis believes that a 10% fluctuation in such market price provides a reasonable basis for illustrating the resultant potential impact on the estimated purchase price and goodwill, as follows:

	Estimated Purchase Price for 80.1% of ITC	
	Common Shares	Estimated Goodwill
As presented in the unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated financial statements	\$ 7,658	\$ 8,274
10% increase in Fortis common share price	8,125	8,741
10% decrease in Fortis common share price	7,191	7,807

c)

Senior unsecured long-term debt

Assumed financing for the proposed merger contemplates the issuance of approximately \$3,168 million (US\$2,439 million) of long-term debt in the form of US dollar-denominated senior

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unsecured notes. Estimated debt issuance costs of approximately \$18 million have been recognized as a reduction in long-term debt with a corresponding amortization expense of approximately \$3 million recognized for the year ended December 31, 2015 and \$1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016, based on an estimated average term of 6.5 years. Incremental finance charges would result in a corresponding deferred income tax recovery of \$1 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 and \$Nil for the three months ended March 31, 2016. The weighted average interest rate is estimated at 4.12% based on the prevailing market rates for incremental borrowings by Fortis with tenors of three, five and ten years, which would result in incremental finance charges for the year ended December 31, 2015 of approximately \$129 million and \$35 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016. Incremental finance charges would result in corresponding deferred income tax benefits of \$35 million and \$10 million, respectively. A fluctuation in the estimated interest rate of +/- 0.1250% would result in a change in earnings to common equity shareholders of approximately \$3 million after tax, or approximately \$0.01 per common share, and approximately \$1 million after tax, or less than \$0.01 per common share, for the year ended December 31, 2015 and the three months ended March 31, 2016, respectively.

d)

Merger-related costs

Merger-related costs are estimated at approximately \$160 million and would reduce current income taxes payable by approximately \$32 million. Merger-related costs are composed of estimated investment banking, accounting, tax, legal and other costs associated with the completion of the proposed merger and estimated post-merger expenses associated with equity-based compensation. These costs have been included as a pro forma adjustment to retained earnings as opposed to being reflected in the unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated statements of earnings of Fortis on the basis that they are directly incremental to the proposed merger of ITC and are therefore non-recurring in nature.

e)

Income taxes

Income taxes applicable to the pro forma adjustments are calculated at Fortis' average income tax rates of 27.5% (Canadian rate) and 40.0% (U.S. rate) for the year ended December 31, 2015 and for the three months ended March 31, 2016.

f)

Minority shareholder

A minority investor will purchase 19.9% of the ITC common shares for approximately \$1,584 million (US \$1,220 million) inclusive of shareholder notes totaling approximately \$258 million (US \$199 million) to an affiliate of ITC at an interest rate of 6.0% in connection with the transaction. This would result in incremental finance charges of approximately \$15 million and \$4 million, a corresponding deferred income tax recovery of approximately \$6 million and \$2 million, along with an allocation of earnings attributable to non-controlling interest of approximately \$53 million and \$15 million, for the year ended December 31, 2015 and for the three months ended March 31, 2016, respectively.

g)

ITC historical shareholders' equity

The historical shareholders' equity of ITC, which includes retained earnings, accumulated other comprehensive income and common shares, has been eliminated.

h)

Pro forma earnings per common share

The calculation of basic and diluted pro forma earnings per common share for the year ended December 31, 2015 and for the three months ended March 31, 2016, reflects the assumed issuance of

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approximately 113.9 million Fortis common shares as stock consideration (Note 3(a)) as if the issuance had taken place as of January 1, 2015.

i)

Foreign exchange translation

The assets and liabilities of ITC, which has a US dollar functional currency, and additional assumed financing denominated in US dollars arising from the proposed merger are translated at the exchange rate in effect as of March 31, 2016. Revenue and expenses of ITC's operations, additional assumed US dollar-denominated finance charges and their related income tax effects are translated at the average exchange rate for 2015 and for the three months ended March 31, 2016.

The following exchange rates were utilized in preparing the unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated financial statements:

Balance Sheet (US\$ to C\$)	
Closing rate March 31, 2016	1.2987
Income Statements (US\$ to C\$)	
Average rate January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015	1.2788
Average rate January 1, 2016 to March 31, 2016	1.3748

j)

Reclassifications

In preparing the unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated financial statements, the following reclassifications were made to ITC's unaudited consolidated balance sheet and statement of earnings as of and for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and the historical audited consolidated statement of earnings for the year ended December 31, 2015 to conform to the presentation utilized by Fortis: (i) commercial paper totaling \$307 million included within "Debt maturing within one year" was reclassified as "Short-term borrowings" and the current portion of long-term debt totaling \$481 million included within "Debt maturing within one year" was reclassified as "Current installments of long-term debt," (ii) "Accrued payroll, interest and taxes other than income taxes" of \$113 million and current "Refundable deposits from generators for transmission network upgrades" of \$22 million were reclassified as "Accounts payable and other current liabilities," (iii) "Accrued pension and post retirement liabilities" of \$86 million and non-current "Refundable deposits from generators for transmission network upgrades" of \$10 million were reclassified as "Other liabilities" and (iv) "Allowance for funds used during construction" of \$36 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 and \$10 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016 were reclassified as "Other income (expense), net."

Table of Contents**UNAUDITED COMPARATIVE PER SHARE DATA**

The following tables present, as of the dates and for the periods indicated, selected historical unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated financial information per share of Fortis common shares and ITC common stock. You should read this information in conjunction with, and the information is qualified in its entirety by, the consolidated financial statements of Fortis and notes thereto included elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus and the consolidated financial statements of ITC and notes thereto incorporated by reference into this proxy statement/prospectus. See "Where You Can Find Additional Information."

The following pro forma information has been prepared in accordance with the rules and regulations of the SEC and accordingly includes the effects of acquisition accounting. It does not reflect cost savings, synergies or certain other adjustments that may result from the merger. This information is presented for illustrative purposes only. You should not rely on the pro forma combined or equivalent pro forma amounts as they are not necessarily indicative of the operating results or financial position that would have occurred if the merger had been completed as of the dates indicated, nor are they necessarily indicative of the future operating results or financial position of the combined company. The pro forma information, although helpful in illustrating the financial characteristics of the combined company under one set of assumptions, does not reflect the benefits of expected cost savings, opportunities to earn additional revenue, the impact of restructuring and merger-related costs, or other factors that may result as a consequence of the merger and, accordingly, does not attempt to predict or suggest future results.

The following tables assume the issuance of 113.9 million Fortis common shares in connection with the merger, which is the number of shares issuable by Fortis in connection with the merger assuming the merger closed on March 31, 2016 and based on the number of outstanding shares of ITC common stock at that time. As discussed in this proxy statement/prospectus, the actual number of Fortis common shares issuable in the merger will be adjusted based on the number of shares of ITC common stock outstanding at the completion of the merger. The pro forma data in the tables assume that the merger occurred on January 1, 2015 for income statement purposes and on March 31, 2016 for balance sheet purposes, and that the merger is accounted for as a business combination.

FORTIS COMMON SHARES	Three Months Ended March 31, 2016 (C\$)	Year Ended December 31, 2015 (C\$)
Basic earnings per common share		
Historical	\$ 0.57	\$ 2.61
Pro forma combined	\$ 0.53	\$ 2.29
Diluted earnings per common share		
Historical	\$ 0.57	\$ 2.59
Pro forma combined	\$ 0.53	\$ 2.28
Dividends declared per common share		
Historical	\$ 0.38	\$ 1.43
Pro forma combined	\$ 0.38	\$ 1.43
Book value per common share at period end		
Historical	\$ 27.90	\$ 28.62
Pro forma combined	\$ 31.33	\$ 32.27

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The unaudited equivalent pro forma per share combined information for ITC set forth below shows the effect of the merger from the perspective of a holder of ITC common stock. The information was calculated by multiplying the unaudited pro forma combined per share data for Fortis common shares (converted into US dollars using the average noon exchange rate as reported by the Bank of Canada for the year ended December 31, 2015 and the three months ended March 31, 2016, except for book value per common share, converted into US dollars using the noon exchange rate as reported by the Bank of Canada on March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015) by the exchange ratio of 0.7520. The exchange ratio does not include the US\$22.57 cash portion of the merger consideration.

ITC COMMON SHARES	Three Months Ended March 31, 2016 (US\$)	Year Ended December 31, 2015 (US\$)
Basic earnings per common share		
Historical	\$ 0.42	\$ 1.57
Equivalent pro forma combined	\$ 0.29	\$ 1.35
Diluted earnings per common share		
Historical	\$ 0.42	\$ 1.56
Equivalent pro forma combined	\$ 0.29	\$ 1.34
Dividends declared per common share		
Historical	\$ 0.1875	\$ 0.700
Equivalent pro forma combined	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.84
Book value per common share at period end		
Historical	\$ 11.45	\$ 11.19
Equivalent pro forma combined	\$ 18.16	\$ 17.53

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Fortis common shares are currently listed on the TSX under the symbol "FTS" and ITC common stock is currently listed on the NYSE under the ticker symbol "ITC."

The table below sets forth, for the periods indicated, the per share high and low sales prices for Fortis common shares as reported on the TSX and for ITC common stock as reported on the NYSE.

	Fortis Common Shares TSX		ITC Common Stock NYSE	
	High	Low	High ⁽¹⁾	Low ⁽¹⁾
	(in C\$)		(in US\$)	
Annual information for the past five calendar years				
2015	42.23	34.16	44.00	30.33
2014	40.83	29.78	42.01	31.18
2013	35.14	29.51	35.58	25.54
2012	34.98	31.70	26.58	22.10
2011	35.45	28.24	27.30	20.59
Quarterly information for the past two years and subsequent quarters				
2016				
First Quarter	41.58	35.53	43.89	36.53
2015				
Fourth Quarter	40.14	35.51	39.60	30.33
Third Quarter	38.75	34.16	35.68	31.16
Second Quarter	39.90	34.45	37.12	30.64
First Quarter	42.23	38.32	44.00	35.54
2014				
Fourth Quarter	40.83	33.84	42.01	34.05
Third Quarter	34.81	32.14	38.14	34.60
Second Quarter	32.86	31.26	38.43	34.26
First Quarter	31.56	29.78	37.41	31.18
Monthly information for the most recent six months				
April 2016	41.09	38.52	44.50	42.44
March 2016	41.08	37.74	43.89	40.67
February 2016	41.58	35.53	41.49	37.14
January 2016	40.71	35.79	40.74	36.53
December 2015	38.26	35.51	39.60	37.09
November 2015	38.60	36.35	38.28	30.33

(1)

As adjusted to reflect the 3:1 split effected by ITC on February 6, 2014.

The above table shows only historical data. The data may not provide meaningful information to ITC shareholders in determining whether to approve the merger. ITC shareholders are urged to obtain current market quotations for ITC common stock and to review carefully the other information contained in, or incorporated by reference into, this proxy statement/prospectus, when considering whether to approve the merger. See the section entitled "Where You Can Find Additional Information" beginning on page 318 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

The following table presents the closing price per share of Fortis common shares on the TSX and of ITC common stock on the NYSE on (a) February 8, 2016, the last full trading day prior to the public announcement of the signing of the merger agreement, and (b) May 13, 2016, the last practicable trading day prior to the mailing of this proxy statement/prospectus. This table also shows

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the implied value of the merger consideration payable for each share of ITC common stock, which was calculated by adding the closing price of Fortis common shares on those dates (converted to US dollars based on the Canadian dollar-to-US dollar closing exchange rate on the applicable date) and the cash consideration of US\$22.57.

Date	Fortis common shares TSX (C\$)	ITC common stock NYSE (US\$)	Implied per share value of merger consideration (US\$)
February 8, 2016	\$ 41.38	\$ 39.38	\$ 44.90
May 13, 2016	\$ 40.63	\$ 44.25	\$ 46.19

ITC shareholders will not receive the merger consideration until the merger is completed, which may be a substantial period of time after the ITC special meeting. There can be no assurance as to the trading prices of Fortis common shares at the time of the closing of the merger. The market prices of Fortis common shares and ITC common stock and the Canadian dollar/US dollar exchange rate are likely to fluctuate prior to consummation of the merger and cannot be predicted. We urge you to obtain current market quotations for both Fortis common shares and ITC common stock and the Canadian dollar/US dollar exchange rate.

The table below sets forth the dividends declared per Fortis common share and the dividends declared per share of ITC common stock for the periods indicated.

	Fortis (C\$)	ITC⁽¹⁾ (US\$)
Three Months Ended March 31, 2016	0.38	0.19
Year Ended December 31,		
2015	1.43	0.70
2014	1.30	0.61
2013	1.25	0.54
2012	1.21	0.49
2011	1.17	0.46

(1) As adjusted to reflect the 3:1 split effected by ITC on February 6, 2014.

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS OF FORTIS

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with Fortis' consolidated financial statements and the related notes included elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus. This discussion contains forward-looking statements that are subject to known and unknown risks and uncertainties. Actual results and the timing of events may differ significantly from those expressed or implied in such forward-looking statements due to a number of factors, including those set forth in the section entitled "Risk Factors" and elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus. You should read the following discussion in conjunction with the sections entitled "Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements" and "Risk Factors."

Overview

Fortis is an electric and gas utility holding company, with total assets of approximately \$29 billion and \$28 billion as of December 31, 2015 and March 31, 2016, respectively, and \$6.7 billion and \$1.8 billion in revenue for the year ended December 31, 2015 and the three months ended March 31, 2016, respectively. The asset mix of Fortis is approximately 96% regulated (70% electric, 26% gas), with the remaining 4% comprised of non-regulated energy infrastructure. The regulated utilities of Fortis serve more than three million customers across Canada, the United States and the Caribbean. In 2015 the electricity distribution systems of Fortis met a combined peak demand of 9,705 megawatts, or MW, and its gas distribution systems met a peak day demand of 1,323 terajoules, or TJ. For the three months ended March 31, 2016, the electricity distribution systems of Fortis met a combined peak demand of 8,182 MW and its gas distribution system met a peak day demand of 1,335 TJ.

Fortis segments its utility operations by franchise area and, depending on regulatory requirements, by the nature of the assets. Fortis also holds investments in non-regulated energy infrastructure, which are treated as a separate segment. Fortis' reporting segments allow senior management to evaluate the operational performance and assess the overall contribution of each segment to the long-term objectives of Fortis. Each entity within the reporting segments operates with substantial autonomy, assumes profit and loss responsibility and is accountable for its own resource allocation. See the section entitled "Additional Information about Fortis Business Organizational Structure and Subsidiaries" beginning on page 232 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

Pending Merger with ITC

On February 9, 2016, Fortis and ITC entered into an agreement and plan of merger pursuant to which Fortis will acquire ITC in a transaction valued at approximately US\$11.3 billion, including assumed consolidated debt of ITC on closing, and based on the closing price for Fortis common shares and the foreign exchange rate on February 8, 2016. The pending merger with ITC is aligned with Fortis' business model and strategy. The merger represents an opportunity for Fortis to diversify its business in terms of regulatory jurisdictions, business risk profile and regional economic mix. For example, upon the completion of the merger, Fortis will enter into a new business segment, the independent FERC-regulated transmission business, which will complement Fortis' existing electric and natural gas distribution businesses. ITC's FERC-regulated subsidiaries, which have substantial rate base growth and robust investment opportunities, add a new growth platform for Fortis. Further, the merger with ITC will increase Fortis' regulatory diversity and lower Fortis' overall regulatory rate risk. Meanwhile, ITC will continue as a stand-alone transmission company while benefiting from the broader Fortis platform that will support its mission to modernize electrical infrastructure in the United States. On a pro forma basis, Fortis' 2016 mid-year rate base is expected to increase by approximately \$8 billion to approximately \$26 billion, as a result of the merger. For the 12 months ended December 31, 2015, on a pro forma basis after giving effect to the merger, approximately 38% of Fortis' earnings from regulated utilities would have been derived from ITC's FERC-regulated operating

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subsidiaries, with approximately 60% of earnings from regulated utilities being derived in the United States.

The financing of the merger has been structured to allow Fortis to maintain investment grade credit ratings and maintain its existing capital structure. Financing of the cash portion of the merger consideration will be achieved primarily through the issuance of approximately US\$2 billion of Fortis debt and the sale of 19.9% of ITC to the minority investor for an aggregate consideration of US\$1.228 billion in cash upon the closing of the merger. Fortis reached a definitive agreement with the minority investor in April 2016. See the section entitled "Proposal 1: The Merger Financing for the Merger The Minority Investment" beginning on page 119 of this proxy statement/prospectus for additional information. Upon completion of the merger, ITC will become a subsidiary of Fortis and approximately 27% of the common shares of Fortis will be held by ITC shareholders.

Fortis has incurred and expects to incur additional significant non-recurring expenses in connection with the proposed merger, including, without limitation, financing, legal, accounting, financial advisory and regulatory filing fees. Additional unanticipated costs may be incurred in the course of coordinating the businesses of Fortis and ITC after completion of the proposed merger and no material synergy savings are expected to result from the merger. See the section entitled "Risk Factors Risks Relating to the Merger Fortis and ITC will incur substantial transaction fees and costs in connection with the proposed merger" beginning on page 22 of this proxy statement/prospectus. While Fortis will incur additional legal, accounting and other expenses in connection with becoming a listed company in the United States, subject to reporting, disclosure control and other obligations under the U.S. Exchange Act, Sarbanes-Oxley, the Dodd-Frank Act, as well as rules adopted, and to be adopted, by the SEC and the NYSE, certain similar expenses currently incurred by ITC are expected to decrease after the merger, as ITC will delist its shares from the NYSE and deregister its shares from the SEC in connection with the closing of the merger. Any net increase in the foregoing costs following the merger are not expected to be material to Fortis on a consolidated basis.

Key Performance Indicators

The key performance indicators used by Fortis to measure financial operating performance are adjusted net earnings attributable to common equity shareholders and adjusted basic earnings per common share. These non-GAAP financial measures provide useful information to investors and shareholders as they provide increased transparency and predictive value. Fortis also uses these measures internally to establish budgets and operational goals to manage and monitor its business, evaluate its underlying historical performance and to report its results to the Board of Directors. Fortis' management believes adjusted net earnings attributable to common equity shareholders and adjusted basic earnings per common share provide a more meaningful representation of Fortis' fundamental earnings power. Adjusted net earnings attributable to common equity shareholders and adjusted basic earnings per common share should not be considered as alternatives to net earnings attributable to common equity shareholders and basic earnings per common share, their most directly comparable U.S. GAAP measures, respectively. For more information regarding adjusted net earnings attributable to common equity shareholders and adjusted basic earnings per common share, including a reconciliation to their most directly comparable U.S. GAAP measures, see " Non-GAAP Financial Measures".

Factors Affecting the Results of Operations of Fortis

The primary business of Fortis is the ownership and operation of regulated utilities. Earnings from regulated assets represented approximately 92%, 91% and 95% of Fortis' earnings from operating segments (excluding corporate and other expenses), excluding the gains on sale of non-core assets, for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 and the three months ended March 31, 2016, respectively. Earnings for these regulated utilities are primarily determined under COS regulation and,

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in certain jurisdictions, performance-based rate-setting, or PBR, mechanisms. Generally, under COS regulation the respective regulatory authority sets customer electricity and/or gas rates to permit a reasonable opportunity for the utility to recover, on a timely basis, estimated costs of providing service to customers, including a fair rate of return on a regulatory deemed or targeted capital structure applied to an approved regulatory asset value, or the rate base. The ability of a regulated utility to recover prudently incurred costs of providing service and earn the regulator approved ROE and/or ROA, depends on the utility achieving the forecasts established in the rate-setting processes. If a historical test year is used to set customer rates, there may be regulatory lag between when costs are incurred and when they are reflected in customer rates. When PBR mechanisms are utilized in determining annual revenue requirements and resulting customer rates, a formula is generally applied that incorporates inflation and assumed productivity improvements. The use of PBR mechanisms should allow a utility a reasonable opportunity to recover prudently incurred costs and earn its allowed ROE or ROA. When future test years are used to establish revenue requirements and set base customer rates, these rates are not adjusted as a result of the actual COS being different from that which is estimated, other than for certain prescribed costs that are eligible to be deferred on the balance sheet. In addition, the regulated utilities of Fortis, where applicable, are permitted by their respective regulatory authority to flow through to customers, without markup, the cost of natural gas, fuel and/or purchased power through base customer rates and/or the use of rate stabilization and other mechanisms.

Generally, earnings of the regulated utilities may be impacted by: (i) changes in the regulator-approved allowed ROE and/or ROA and common equity component of capital structure; (ii) changes in rate base; (iii) changes in energy sales or gas delivery volumes; (iv) changes in the number and composition of customers; (v) variances between actual expenses incurred and forecast expenses used to determine revenue requirements and set customer rates; and (vi) regulatory lag in the case of a historical test year. Fortis' interim results of operations are also impacted by the seasonal nature of electricity and gas demand in different regions, as well as the timing and recognition of regulatory decisions. Given the diversified nature of Fortis' subsidiaries, seasonality may vary. Most of the annual earnings of FortisBC Energy are realized in the first and fourth quarters. Earnings for UNS Energy's electric utilities are generally highest in the second and third quarters due to the use of air conditioning and other cooling equipment. Earnings of the regulated utilities in the United States and the Caribbean are also impacted by fluctuations in the Canadian to US dollar exchange rate.

Corporate and Other expenses are impacted by business development and acquisition-related expenses, as well as finance charges associated with acquisitions. In addition, finance charges at the Fortis holding company level denominated in US dollars are impacted by fluctuations in the Canadian to US dollar exchange rate.

Impact of Regulation

Regulation of Fortis' utilities significantly impacts their results of operations. Each of Fortis' utilities is subject to rate regulation by the regulatory body in its respective operating jurisdiction. Relationships with the regulatory authorities are managed at the local utility level. Commitment by Fortis' utilities to provide safe and reliable service, operational excellence and promote positive customer and regulatory relations is important to ensure supportive regulatory relationships and obtain full cost recovery and competitive returns for Fortis' shareholders. Fortis' regulatory diversity reduces overall rate regulatory risk and reduces the impact of a single regulatory decision on Fortis' consolidated results of operations. For a summary of the nature of regulation and material regulatory decisions, applications and proceedings associated with each of Fortis' regulated electric and gas utilities, see "Additional Information about Fortis Business Regulatory Environment and Principal Markets Nature of Regulation" and "Material Regulatory Decisions, Applications and Proceedings."

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Fortis' regulated utilities employ a variety of regulatory deferral mechanisms, as approved by the applicable regulators, which create regulatory assets and liabilities consistent with U.S. GAAP, and which impact results of operations. Regulatory assets represent future revenues and/or receivables associated with certain costs incurred that will be, or are expected to be, recovered from customers in future periods. Regulatory liabilities represent future reductions or limitations of increases in revenue associated with amounts that will be, or are expected to be, refunded to customers through the rate-setting process. All amounts deferred as regulatory assets and liabilities are subject to regulatory approval. As such, the regulatory authorities could alter the amounts subject to deferral, at which time the change would be reflected in the financial statements of the regulated utilities. The final amounts approved by the regulatory authorities for deferral as regulatory assets and regulatory liabilities and the approved recovery or settlement periods may differ from those originally expected.

Examples of regulatory assets and liabilities employed at Fortis' various regulated utilities, relate to, but are not limited to: deferred income taxes; employee future benefits; energy management costs; manufactured gas plant site-remediation costs; cost of fuel and/or purchased power; revenue decoupling mechanisms; natural gas costs; lease costs; derivative instruments; certain operating overhead costs; final mine reclamation and retiree health care costs; deferred net losses on disposal of utility capital and intangible assets; Springerville Unit 1 unamortized leasehold improvements; property tax deferrals; non-asset retirement removal cost provision; electric and gas moderator account; renewable energy surcharge liability; customer and community benefits obligation; and Alberta Electric System Operator charges deferral account.

Table of Contents**Consolidated Results of Operations of Fortis**

The following table sets forth the results of operations of Fortis in Canadian dollars for the periods indicated:

	Three Months Ended March 31,			Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	% Change	2015	2014	% Change
(in millions of Canadian dollars, except percentages)						
Revenue	\$ 1,757	\$ 1,915	(8.3)%	\$ 6,727	\$ 5,401	24.6%
Expenses						
Energy supply costs	692	833	(16.9)	2,561	2,197	16.6
Operating expenses	478	473	1.1	1,874	1,551	20.8
Depreciation and amortization	234	215	8.8	873	688	26.9
Operating income	353	394	(10.4)	1,419	965	47.0
Other income (expenses), net	16	17	(5.9)	197	33	497.0
Finance charges	139	134	3.7	553	547	1.1
Earnings before income taxes and discontinued operations	230	277	(17.0)	1,063	451	135.7
Income tax expense	42	57	(26.3)	223	66	237.9
Earnings from continuing operations	188	220	(14.5)	840	385	118.2
Earnings from discontinued operations, net of tax					5	(100.0)
Net earnings	\$ 188	\$ 220	(14.5)%	\$ 840	\$ 390	115.4%
Net earnings attributable to non-controlling interests	7	2	250.0	35	11	218.2
Net earnings attributable to preference equity shareholders	19	20	(5.0)	77	62	24.2
Net earnings attributable to common equity shareholders	162	198	(18.2)	\$ 728	\$ 317	129.7%

Consolidated Three Months Ended March 31, 2016 Compared to Three Months Ended March 31, 2015

Revenue. Revenue decreased by \$158 million, or 8.3%, from \$1,915 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 to \$1,757 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016. The decrease was mainly due to the flow through in customer rates of lower energy supply costs at FortisBC Energy and Central Hudson, which decreased revenue by approximately \$146 million, and a decrease in non-utility revenue by \$53 million due to the sale of commercial real estate and hotel assets in 2015. The decrease was partially offset by approximately \$58 million of favorable foreign exchange associated with the translation of US dollar-denominated revenue and contribution of \$19 million from the Waneta Expansion.

Energy Supply Costs. Energy supply costs decreased by \$141 million, or 16.9%, from \$833 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 to \$692 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016. The decrease was primarily due to approximately \$146 million in lower commodity costs at FortisBC Energy and Central Hudson, partially offset by \$9 million in unfavorable foreign exchange associated with the translation of US dollar-denominated energy supply costs.

Operating Expenses. Operating expenses increased by \$5 million, or 1.1%, from \$473 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 to \$478 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016. The increase was mainly due to \$25 million in unfavorable foreign exchange associated with the translation of US dollar-denominated operating expenses, acquisition-related expenses of approximately

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\$20 million (\$17 million after tax) associated with the pending merger with ITC and general inflationary and employee-related cost increases. The increase was partially offset by a \$44 million decrease in non-utility operating expenses due to the sale of commercial real estate and hotel assets.

Depreciation and Amortization. Depreciation and amortization increased by \$19 million, or 8.8%, from \$215 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 to \$234 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016. The increase was primarily due to \$9 million in unfavorable foreign exchange associated with the translation of US dollar-denominated depreciation, continued investment in energy infrastructure at Fortis' regulated utilities and \$5 million in depreciation associated with the Waneta Expansion. The increase was partially offset by lower non-utility depreciation of \$6 million due to the sale of commercial real estate and hotel assets.

Other Income (Expenses), Net. Other income, net of expenses, decreased by \$1 million, or 5.9%, from income of \$17 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 to \$16 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016. The decrease was primarily due to the impact of a foreign exchange gain of \$9 million recognized in the first quarter of 2015 associated with Fortis' previous US dollar denominated long-term other asset that represented the book value of its expropriated investment in Belize Electricity Limited, or Belize Electricity. The decrease was partially offset by a higher equity component of allowance for funds used during construction, or AFUDC.

Finance Charges. Finance charges increased by \$5 million, or 3.7%, from \$134 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 to \$139 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016. The increase was primarily due to \$6 million in unfavorable foreign exchange associated with the translation of US-dollar denominated interest expense.

Income Tax Expense. Income tax expense decreased by \$15 million, or 26.3%, from \$57 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 to \$42 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016. The decrease in income tax expense was primarily due to lower earnings before income taxes.

Consolidated Year Ended December 31, 2015 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2014

Revenue. Revenue increased by \$1,326 million, or 24.6%, from \$5,401 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 to \$6,727 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. The increase was primarily driven by the acquisition of UNS Energy in August 2014, which increased revenue by \$1,350 million. Favorable foreign exchange of approximately \$154 million associated with the translation of US dollar-denominated revenue, contribution from the Waneta Expansion of \$70 million and higher base electricity rates at the Canadian Regulated Electric Utilities also contributed to the increase. The increase was partially offset by the flow through in customer rates of lower energy supply costs at FortisBC Energy, Central Hudson and the Caribbean Regulated Electric Utilities, and a decrease in non-utility revenue of \$78 million due to the sale of commercial real estate and hotel assets in June 2015 and October 2015, respectively.

Energy Supply Costs. Energy supply costs increased by \$364 million, or 16.6%, from \$2,197 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 to \$2,561 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. The increase was primarily due to the acquisition of UNS Energy, which increased energy supply costs by \$548 million, and unfavorable foreign exchange of approximately \$57 million associated with the translation of US dollar-denominated energy supply costs. The increase was partially offset by lower commodity costs at FortisBC Energy, Central Hudson and the Caribbean Regulated Electric Utilities.

Operating Expenses. Operating expenses increased by \$323 million, or 20.8%, from \$1,551 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 to \$1,874 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. The increase was primarily due to the acquisition of UNS Energy, which increased operating expenses by \$364 million, unfavorable foreign exchange of approximately \$60 million associated with the translation of US dollar-denominated operating expenses and general inflationary and employee-related cost

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increases. The increase was partially offset by a decrease in non-utility operating expenses of \$48 million due to the sale of commercial real estate and hotel assets, lower retirement expenses, and lower acquisition-related expenses. Operating expenses included acquisition-related expenses of \$10 million (\$7 million after tax) in 2015 associated with the pending merger with ITC and \$58 million (\$39 million after tax) in 2014 associated with the acquisition of UNS Energy.

Depreciation and Amortization. Depreciation and amortization increased by \$185 million, or 26.9%, from \$688 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 to \$873 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. The increase was primarily due to the acquisition of UNS Energy, which increased depreciation and amortization by \$162 million, and continued investment in energy infrastructure at Fortis' regulated utilities.

Other Income (Expenses), Net. Other income, net of expenses, increased by \$164 million, or 497%, from \$33 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 to \$197 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. The increase was primarily driven by gains of \$129 million and \$56 million on the sale of commercial real estate and non-regulated energy infrastructure assets, respectively, in 2015. The increase was partially offset by a loss of \$20 million associated with the sale of hotel assets in 2015.

Finance Charges. Finance charges increased by \$6 million, or 1.1%, from \$547 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 to \$553 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. The increase was primarily due to the acquisition of UNS Energy, which increased finance charges by \$64 million and additional interest expense on debt issued to complete the financing of the acquisition, and unfavorable foreign exchange associated with the translation of US dollar-denominated interest expense. The increase was partially offset by lower interest on convertible debentures. Approximately \$72 million in interest expense was recognized in 2014 associated with convertible debentures issued to finance a portion of the acquisition of UNS Energy. In October 2014, the convertible debentures were substantially all converted into common shares of Fortis.

Income Tax Expense. Income tax expense increased by \$157 million, or 237.9%, from \$66 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 to \$223 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. The increase was primarily due to higher earnings before income taxes, driven by the acquisition of UNS Energy and gains on the sale of commercial real estate and non-regulated energy infrastructure assets in 2015, and a higher effective income tax rate, mainly due to the combined federal and state income tax rate at UNS Energy.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Fortis supplements the use of U.S. GAAP financial measures in this proxy statement/prospectus with non-GAAP financial measures, including adjusted net earnings attributable to common equity shareholders and adjusted basic earnings per common share. Fortis refers to these measures as "non-GAAP financial measures" since they are not required by, or presented in accordance with, U.S. GAAP.

Fortis defines (i) adjusted net earnings attributable to common equity shareholders as net earnings attributable to common equity shareholders and then adding or subtracting items that management believes help investors evaluate results of operations, and (ii) adjusted basic earnings per common share as adjusted net earnings attributable to common equity shareholders divided by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding. The most directly comparable U.S. GAAP measures to adjusted net earnings attributable to common equity shareholders and adjusted basic earnings per common share are net earnings attributable to common equity shareholders and basic earnings per common share.

Specifically, Fortis adjusted earnings for FERC-ordered transmission refunds recognized in the first quarter of 2016 that related to prior periods, as a result of a regulatory decision received in April 2016.

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Fortis also adjusted earnings for a capital tracker revenue adjustment recognized in 2015, as a result of a regulatory decision received in 2015, that included amounts related to 2013 and 2014. Adjusting for the prior year impacts provides investors greater transparency on performance. Fortis also adjusted earnings for gains on the sale of non-core assets in 2015 and discontinued operations in 2014. Management disposed of these non-core assets to focus on the core utility operations of Fortis. Adjusting for the associated gains and discontinued operations enables investors to better evaluate the results of operations of the core utility business. Fortis also adjusted earnings for foreign exchange gains associated with the previous US dollar-denominated long-term other asset that represented the book value of its expropriated investment in Belize Electricity, since these impacts were outside of the control of management until the eventual settlement of expropriation matters in 2015. Fortis adjusted earnings for acquisition-related expenses. Fortis has grown through acquisitions and there are significant expenses incurred associated with acquisitions. Adjusting for these expenses enables investors to more clearly evaluate performance and, specifically, assess accretion as a result of the acquisitions and predict future performance.

The non-GAAP financial measures may not be comparable to other similarly titled measures of other companies and have limitations as analytical tools and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for analysis of Fortis' operating results as reported under U.S. GAAP.

Non-GAAP financial measures are not primary measurements of Fortis' performance under U.S. GAAP and should not be considered as alternatives to net earnings or any other performance measures determined in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

The following table provides a reconciliation between net earnings attributable to common equity shareholders under U.S. GAAP and adjusted net earnings attributable to common equity shareholders and adjusted basic earnings per common share for the periods indicated:

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Years Ended December 31,	
	2016	2015	2015	2014
	(in millions of Canadian dollars, except common share data)			
Net Earnings Attributable to Common Equity Shareholders	\$ 162	\$ 198	\$ 728	\$ 317
Adjusting Items:				
UNS Energy FERC ordered transmission refunds	11			
FortisAlberta Capital tracker revenue adjustment for 2013 and 2014		(10)	(9)	
Non-Regulated Energy Infrastructure				
Gain on sale of generation assets			(32)	
Non-Utility				
Gain on sale of commercial real estate assets			(109)	
Loss on sale of hotel assets			8	
Earnings from discontinued operations (Griffith)				(5)
Corporate and Other				
Foreign exchange gain		(9)	(13)	(8)
Loss on settlement of expropriation matters			9	
Interest expense on convertible debentures				51
Acquisition-related expenses	17		7	39
Adjusted Net Earnings Attributable to Common Equity Shareholders	\$ 190	\$ 179	\$ 589	\$ 394
Weighted Average Number of Common Shares Outstanding (<i>in millions</i>)	282.4	276.7	278.6	225.6
Adjusted Basic Earnings Per Common Share (\$)	0.67	0.65	2.11	1.75

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Consolidated Three Months Ended March 31, 2016 Compared to Three Months Ended March 31, 2015

Adjusted Net Earnings Attributable to Common Equity Shareholders. Adjusted net earnings attributable to common equity shareholders increased by \$11 million, or 6.1%, from \$179 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 to \$190 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016. The increase was mainly due to: (i) contribution of \$4 million from the Waneta Expansion, which came online in early April 2015, and increased production in Belize due to higher rainfall; (ii) favorable foreign exchange associated with US dollar-denominated earnings; (iii) a higher AFUDC at FortisBC Energy; and (iv) strong performance from the utilities in the Caribbean. The increase was partially offset by the timing of quarterly earnings at FortisBC Electric compared to first quarter of 2015, and higher Corporate and Other expenses.

Adjusted Earnings Per Common Share. Adjusted earnings per common share increased \$0.02, or 3.1%, from \$0.65 for the three months ended March 31, 2015 to \$0.67 for the three months ended March 31, 2016. The impact of the above-noted items on adjusted net earnings attributable to common equity shareholders were partially offset by an increase in the weighted average number of common shares outstanding.

Consolidated Year Ended December 31, 2015 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2014

Adjusted Net Earnings Attributable to Common Equity Shareholders. Adjusted Net Earnings Attributable to Common Equity Shareholders increased by \$195 million, or 49.5%, from \$394 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 to \$589 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. The increase was primarily driven by earnings contribution of \$195 million at UNS Energy compared to \$60 million for 2014. Earnings contribution of \$22 million from the Waneta Expansion, which represents Fortis' 51% controlling ownership interest, also contributed to the increase. Performance was driven by all of Fortis' other regulated utilities, including rate base growth associated with capital expenditures and growth in the number of customers at FortisAlberta; a higher AFUDC at FortisBC Energy; and improved performance at Central Hudson under a new three-year rate order. Favorable foreign exchange impacts associated with US dollar-denominated earnings also increased earnings year over year. The increase in adjusted earnings was partially offset by higher preference share dividends and finance charges in the Corporate and Other segment, largely associated with the acquisition of UNS Energy, and lower earnings contribution from non-utility assets due to the sale of commercial real estate and hotel assets.

Adjusted Basic Earnings Per Common Share. Adjusted Basic Earnings Per Common Share increased by \$0.36, or 20.6%, from \$1.75 for the year ended December 31, 2014 to \$2.11 for the year ended December 31, 2015. The increase was primarily driven by accretion associated with the acquisition of UNS Energy, after considering the finance charges associated with the acquisition and the increase in the weighted average number of common shares outstanding, and contribution from the Waneta Expansion. Performance at all of Fortis' other regulated utilities, as discussed above, and the impact of favorable foreign exchange also contributed to the increase. The increase was partially offset by an increase in Corporate expenses and lower earnings contribution from non-utility assets due to the sale of commercial real estate and hotel assets.

Table of Contents**Results of Operations by Reporting Segment**

The following is a discussion of the financial results of Fortis' reporting segments in Canadian dollars by segment:

	Three Months Ended March 31,			Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	% Change	2015	2014	% Change
(in millions of Canadian dollars, except percentages)						
Regulated Electric & Gas Utilities United States						
<i>UNS Energy</i>						
Revenue	\$ 440	\$ 435	1.1%	\$ 2,034	\$ 684	197.4%
Net Earnings Attributable to Common Equity Shareholders	12	20	(40.0)	195	60	225.0
<i>Central Hudson</i>						
Revenue	249	292	(14.7)	880	821	7.2
Net Earnings Attributable to Common Equity Shareholders	24	22	9.1	58	37	56.8
Regulated Gas Utility Canadian						
<i>FortisBC Energy</i>						
Revenue	406	488	(16.8)	1,295	1,435	(9.8)
Net Earnings Attributable to Common Equity Shareholders	92	88	4.5	140	127	10.2
Regulated Electric Utilities Canadian						
<i>FortisAlberta</i>						
Revenue	142	146	(2.7)	563	518	8.7
Net Earnings Attributable to Common Equity Shareholders	31	41	(24.4)	138	103	34.0
<i>FortisBC Electric</i>						
Revenue	104	96	8.3	360	334	7.8
Net Earnings Attributable to Common Equity Shareholders	15	23	(34.8)	50	46	8.7
<i>Eastern Canadian</i>						
Revenue	329	322	2.2	1,033	1,008	2.5
Net Earnings Attributable to Common Equity Shareholders	18	19	(5.3)	62	60	3.3
Regulated Electric Utilities Caribbean						
Revenue	75	78	(3.8)	321	321	
Net Earnings Attributable to Common Equity Shareholders	10	5	100.0	34	27	25.9
Non-Regulated Energy Infrastructure						
Revenue	28	7	300.0	107	38	181.6
Net Earnings Attributable to Common Equity Shareholders	11	3	266.7	77	20	285.0
Non-Regulated Non-Utility						
Revenue		53	(100.0)	171	249	(31.3)
Net (Loss) Earnings Attributable to Common Equity Shareholders		(2)	(100.0)	114	28	307.1
Corporate and Other						
Revenue	2	7	(71.4)	24	31	(22.6)
Net Loss Attributable to Common Equity Shareholders	\$ (51)	\$ (21)	142.9%	\$ (140)	\$ (191)	(26.7)%

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Segmented Three Months Ended March 31, 2016 Compared to Three Months Ended March 31, 2015

Regulated Electric & Gas Utilities United States

Net Earnings Attributable to Common Equity Shareholders for Regulated Electric & Gas Utilities United States were \$36 million and \$42 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, which represented approximately 18% and 19% of Fortis' total regulated earnings for the same periods. Total segment assets were approximately \$11.3 billion and \$10.9 billion as of March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, which represented approximately 42% and 42% of Fortis' total regulated assets for the same periods.

UNS Energy

Revenue. Revenue increased by \$5 million, or 1.1%, from \$435 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 to \$440 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016. The increase was primarily due to approximately \$41 million of favorable foreign exchange associated with the translation of US dollar denominated revenue, an increase in lost fixed-cost recovery revenue, and higher residential and commercial retail electricity sales. The increase was partially offset by lower wholesale electricity sales and \$18 million (US\$13 million), or \$11 million (US\$8 million) after tax, in FERC ordered transmission refunds associated with late-filed transmission service agreements. For details on this regulatory order, see the section entitled "Additional Information about Fortis Business Regulatory Environment and Principal Markets Material Regulatory Decisions, Applications and Proceedings." Electricity sales decreased by 353 GWh, or 10.4%, from 3,397 GWh for the three months ended March 31, 2015 to 3,044 GWh for the three months ended March 31, 2016. The decrease in electricity sales was primarily due to lower short-term wholesale and mining retail sales, as a result of less favorable commodity prices compared to the first quarter of 2015. The majority of short term wholesale sales is flowed through to customers and has no impact on earnings. The decrease was partially offset by an increase in residential and commercial retail electricity sales due to warmer temperatures, which increased air conditioning load. Gas volumes were comparable for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2016.

Net Earnings Attributable to Common Equity Shareholders. Earnings decreased by \$8 million, or 40.0%, from \$20 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 to \$12 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016. The decrease was primarily due to \$11 million (US\$8 million) in FERC ordered transmission refunds, as discussed above, and higher operating expenses. The decrease was partially offset by approximately \$2 million of favorable foreign exchange associated with the translation of US dollar denominated earnings, an increase in lost fixed-cost recovery revenue, and higher residential and commercial retail electricity sales.

Central Hudson

Revenue. Revenue decreased by \$43 million, or 14.7%, from \$292 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 to \$249 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016. The decrease was mainly due to the recovery from customers of lower commodity costs, which were mainly due to lower wholesale prices. The decrease was partially offset by \$11 million of favorable foreign exchange associated with the translation of US dollar denominated revenue and an increase in base electricity rates effective July 1, 2015. Electricity sales decreased by 160 GWh, or 11.3%, from 1,415 GWh for the three months ended March 31, 2015 to 1,255 GWh for the three months ended March 31, 2016. Gas volumes decreased by 2 petajoules, or PJ, or 18.2%, from 11 PJ for the three months ended March 31, 2015 to 9 PJ for the three months ended March 31, 2016. The decrease in electricity sales and gas volumes was primarily due to warmer temperatures. Changes in electricity sales and gas volumes at Central Hudson are subject to regulatory revenue decoupling mechanisms and, as a result, do not have a material impact on revenue and earnings.

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Net Earnings Attributable to Common Equity Shareholders. Earnings increased by \$2 million, or 9.1%, from \$22 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 to \$24 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016. The increase was primarily due to approximately \$2 million of favorable foreign exchange associated with the translation of US dollar denominated earnings. The impact of an increase in base electricity rates effective July 1, 2015 was largely offset by the timing of operating expenses.

Regulated Gas Utility Canadian

Net Earnings Attributable to Common Equity Shareholders for Regulated Gas Utility Canadian were \$92 million and \$88 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, which represented approximately 45% and 41% of Fortis' total regulated earnings for the same periods. Total segment assets were approximately \$6.0 billion and \$5.8 billion as of March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, which represented approximately 22% and 22% of Fortis' total regulated assets for the same periods.

FortisBC Energy

Revenue. Revenue decreased by \$82 million, or 16.8%, from \$488 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 to \$406 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016. The decrease was primarily due to a lower commodity cost of natural gas charged to customers and the timing of regulatory flow-through deferral amounts. The decrease was partially offset by higher gas volumes. Gas volumes increased by 6 PJ, or 9.7%, from 62 PJ for the three months ended March 31, 2015 to 68 PJ for the three months ended March 31, 2016. The increase in gas volumes was primarily due to higher average consumption as a result of colder temperatures.

Net Earnings Attributable to Common Equity Shareholders. Earnings increased by \$4 million, or 4.5%, from \$88 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 to \$92 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016. The increase was primarily due to higher AFUDC and the timing of regulatory flow through deferral amounts. FortisBC Energy earns approximately the same margin regardless of whether a customer contracts for the purchase and delivery of natural gas or only for the delivery of natural gas. As a result of the operation of regulatory deferral mechanisms, changes in consumption levels and the cost of natural gas do not materially affect earnings.

Regulated Electric Utilities Canadian

Net Earnings Attributable to Common Equity Shareholders for Regulated Electric Utilities Canadian were \$64 million and \$83 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, which represented approximately 32% and 38% of Fortis' total regulated earnings for the same periods. Total segment assets were approximately \$8.3 billion and \$7.9 billion as of March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, which represented approximately 31% and 31% of Fortis' total regulated assets for the same periods.

FortisAlberta

Revenue. Revenue decreased by \$4 million, or 2.7%, from \$146 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 to \$142 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016. The decrease was primarily due to the impact of a \$10 million positive capital tracker revenue adjustment recognized in the first quarter of 2015 that related to 2013 and 2014. For further details on regulatory decisions, see "Additional Information about Fortis Business Regulatory Environment and Principal Markets Material Regulatory Decisions, Applications and Proceedings." The decrease was partially offset by an increase in customer rates effective January 1, 2016 based on a combined inflation and productivity factor of 0.9%, growth in the number of customers and higher revenue related to flow through costs to customers. Energy deliveries decreased by 111 GWh, or 2.4%, from 4,667 GWh for the three months ended March 31, 2015 to 4,556 GWh for the three months ended March 31, 2016. The decrease in

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energy deliveries was primarily due to lower average consumption by oil and gas customers as a result of low commodity prices for oil and gas, and lower average consumption by residential and farm and irrigation customers, mainly due to warmer temperatures. The decrease was partially offset by higher energy deliveries to residential and commercial customers due to customer growth. As a significant portion of FortisAlberta's distribution revenue is derived from fixed or largely fixed billing determinants, changes in quantities of energy delivered are not entirely correlated with changes in revenue. Revenue is a function of numerous variables, many of which are independent of actual energy deliveries.

Net Earnings Attributable to Common Equity Shareholders. Earnings decreased by \$10 million, or 24.4%, from \$41 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 to \$31 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016. The decrease was mainly due to the \$10 million positive capital tracker revenue adjustment recognized in the first quarter of 2015, as discussed above.

FortisBC Electric

Revenue. Revenue increased by \$8 million, or 8.3%, from \$96 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 to \$104 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016. The increase was primarily driven by increases in base electricity rates, electricity sales growth and surplus capacity sales. Revenue was also favorably impacted by higher contribution from non-regulated operating, maintenance and management services associated with the Waneta Expansion. Electricity sales increased by 12 GWh, or 1.4%, from 839 GWh for the three months ended March 31, 2015 to 851 GWh for the three months ended March 31, 2016. The increase in electricity sales was mainly due to higher average consumption as a result of colder temperatures.

Net Earnings Attributable to Common Equity Shareholders. Earnings decreased by \$8 million, or 34.8%, from \$23 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 to \$15 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016. The decrease was primarily due to approximately \$9 million associated with the timing of quarterly earnings compared to the first quarter of 2015, as a result of the impact of regulatory deferral mechanisms and the timing of power purchase costs in 2015. An increase in base electricity rates effective January 1, 2015 was established to recover higher power purchase costs. These costs commenced in the second quarter of 2015. As a result, net earnings were higher in the first quarter of 2015 and the timing effect reversed in the third and fourth quarters of 2015. The decrease was partially offset by higher earnings from non-regulated operating, maintenance and management services.

Eastern Canadian Electric Utilities

Revenue. Revenue increased by \$7 million, or 2.2%, from \$322 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 to \$329 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016. The increase was mainly due to the flow through in customer electricity rates of higher energy supply costs at Newfoundland Power and FortisOntario Inc., or FortisOntario, partially offset by lower electricity sales. Electricity sales decreased by 53 GWh, or 1.9%, from 2,759 GWh for the three months ended March 31, 2015 to 2,706 GWh for the three months ended March 31, 2016. The decrease in electricity sales was primarily due to lower average consumption by residential customers in Ontario and on Prince Edward Island due to warmer temperatures.

Net Earnings Attributable to Common Equity Shareholders. Earnings decreased by \$1 million, or 5.3%, from \$19 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 to \$18 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016. The decrease was primarily due to timing differences at Newfoundland Power.

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Regulated Electric Utilities Caribbean

Earnings for Regulated Electric Utilities Caribbean were \$10 million and \$5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, which represented approximately 5% and 2% of Fortis' total regulated earnings for the same periods. Total segment assets were approximately \$1.2 billion and \$1.2 billion as of March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, which represented approximately 5% and 5% of Fortis' total regulated assets for the same periods.

Revenue. Revenue decreased by \$3 million, or 3.8%, from \$78 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 to \$75 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016. The decrease was mainly due to the flow through in customer electricity rates of lower fuel costs at Caribbean Utilities. The decrease was partially offset by approximately \$5 million of favorable foreign exchange associated with the translation of US dollar denominated revenue, and electricity sales growth. Electricity sales increased by 10 GWh, or 5.6%, from 180 GWh for the three months ended March 31, 2015 to 190 GWh for the three months ended March 31, 2016. The increase in electricity sales was primarily due to overall warmer temperatures, which increased air conditioning load, and growth in the number of customers as a result of increased economic activity.

Net Earnings Attributable to Common Equity Shareholders. Earnings increased by \$5 million, or 100%, from \$5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 to \$10 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016. The increase was due to approximately \$2 million of favorable foreign exchange associated with the translation of US dollar denominated earnings, equity income from Belize Electricity, electricity sales growth, and an increase in capitalized interest at Caribbean Utilities. The increase was partially offset by higher depreciation.

Non-Regulated Energy Infrastructure

Revenue. Revenue increased by \$21 million, or 300%, from \$7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 to \$28 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016. The increase was primarily driven by the Waneta Expansion, which commenced production in early April 2015 and recognized revenue of \$19 million for the first quarter of 2016. Increased production in Belize and favorable foreign exchange associated with the translation of US dollar-denominated revenue of approximately \$1 million also contributed to the increase. Energy sales increased by 29 GWh, or 48.3%, from 60 GWh for the three months ended March 31, 2015 to 89 GWh for the three months ended March 31, 2016. The increase in energy sales was driven by the Waneta Expansion, which reported energy sales of 26 GWh for the first quarter of 2016. Increased production in Belize due to higher rainfall also contributed to the increase.

Net Earnings Attributable to Common Equity Shareholders. Earnings increased by \$8 million, or 266.7%, from \$3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 to \$11 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016. The increase was primarily due to earnings contribution of \$4 million from the Waneta Expansion, increased production in Belize, and approximately \$1 million of favorable foreign exchange associated with the translation of US dollar-denominated earnings.

Non-Regulated Non-Utility

The Non-Regulated Non-Utility segment was comprised of Fortis Properties Corporation, or Fortis Properties, which completed the sale of its commercial real estate and hotel assets in June 2015 and October 2015, respectively, after which the Non-Regulated Non-Utility segment had no further activity.

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Corporate and Other

Revenue. Revenue decreased by \$5 million, or 71.4%, from \$7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 to \$2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016. The decrease in revenue was primarily due to lower related-party interest income, mainly due to the sale of commercial real estate and hotel assets in June 2015 and October 2015, respectively.

Net Loss Attributable to Common Equity Shareholders. Net Corporate and Other expenses increased by \$30 million, or 142.9%, from \$21 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 to \$51 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016. The increase was primarily due to the following items: (i) acquisition-related expenses of \$20 million (\$17 million after tax) in the first quarter of 2016 associated with the pending merger with ITC; and (ii) a foreign exchange gain of \$9 million in the first quarter of 2015 associated with Fortis' previous US dollar-denominated long-term other asset that represented the book value of its expropriated investment in Belize Electricity.

Excluding the above-noted items, Net Corporate and Other expenses were \$34 million for the first quarter of 2016 compared to \$30 million for the first quarter of 2015. The increase in Net Corporate and Other expenses was primarily due to lower revenue and higher operating expenses and finance charges, partially offset by other income associated with the release of provisions on the wind up of a partnership and a higher income tax recovery.

The increase in operating expenses was mainly due to higher share-based compensation expenses, largely as a result of share price appreciation, and other general inflationary increases.

The increase in finance charges was primarily due to the impact of no longer capitalizing interest upon the completion of the Waneta Expansion in April 2015. The impact of unfavorable foreign exchange associated with the translation of US dollar-denominated interest expense was largely offset by lower interest on Fortis' credit facilities.

Segmented Year Ended December 31, 2015 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2014

Regulated Electric & Gas Utilities United States

Net Earnings Attributable to Common Equity Shareholders for Regulated Electric & Gas Utilities United States were \$253 million and \$97 million for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, which represented approximately 37% and 21% of Fortis' total regulated earnings for the same periods. Total segment assets were approximately \$12.1 billion and \$9.9 billion as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, which represented approximately 44% and 40% of Fortis' total regulated assets for the same periods.

UNS Energy

Revenue. Revenue increased by \$1,350 million, or 197.4%, from \$684 million from the date of acquisition August 15, 2014 through December 31, 2014 to \$2,034 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. Revenue was US\$1,588 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 compared to US\$1,560 million for the year ended December 31, 2014. The increase was primarily due to the flow through to customers of higher purchased power and fuel supply costs, higher transmission revenue, and higher wholesale electricity sales. On a Canadian dollar basis, revenue was also impacted by favorable foreign exchange. Electricity sales increased by 806 GWh, or 5.5%, from 14,560 GWh for the year ended December 31, 2014 to 15,366 GWh for the year ended December 31, 2015. The increase was primarily due to higher short-term wholesale electricity sales. The majority of short-term wholesale electricity sales is flowed through to customers and has no impact on earnings. Retail sales and gas volumes remained comparable from 2014 to 2015.

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Net Earnings Attributable to Common Equity Shareholders. Earnings increased by \$135 million, or 225.0%, from \$60 million from the date of acquisition August 15, 2014 through December 31, 2014 to \$195 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. Earnings were US\$152 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 compared to US\$144 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, excluding the impact of acquisition-related expenses. The increase was primarily due to higher transmission revenue and a decrease in interest expense due to the expiry of leasing arrangements, partially offset by higher operating expenses. On a Canadian dollar basis, earnings were also impacted by favorable foreign exchange.

Central Hudson

Revenue. Revenue increased by \$59 million, or 7.2%, from \$821 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 to \$880 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. The increase was primarily driven by approximately \$111 million of favorable foreign exchange associated with the translation of US dollar-denominated revenue. An increase in base electricity rates effective July 1, 2015 and the recovery from customers of previously deferred electricity costs also contributed to the increase in revenue. Additionally, revenue for the first half of 2015 was favorably impacted by energy efficiency incentives and higher gas revenue associated with a new gas delivery contract in late 2014. The increase was partially offset by the recovery from customers of lower commodity costs, which were mainly due to lower wholesale prices. Electricity sales increased by 57 GWh, or 1.1%, from 5,075 GWh for the year ended December 31, 2014 to 5,132 GWh for the year ended December 31, 2015. The increase in electricity sales was mainly due to higher average consumption as a result of warmer temperatures in the summer, which increased the use of air conditioning and other cooling equipment. Gas volumes remained comparable from 2014 to 2015.

Net Earnings Attributable to Common Equity Shareholders. Earnings increased by \$21 million, or 56.8%, from \$37 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 to \$58 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. The increase was primarily due to approximately \$9 million of favorable foreign exchange associated with the translation of US dollar-denominated earnings, an increase in base electricity rates effective July 1, 2015, a new gas delivery contract implemented in late 2014, and energy efficiency incentives earned during the first half of 2015. The increase was partially offset by the impact of higher expenses during the two-year rate freeze period post acquisition, which ended on June 30, 2015.

Regulated Gas Utility Canadian

Net Earnings Attributable to Common Equity Shareholders for Regulated Gas Utility Canadian were \$140 million and \$127 million for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, which represented approximately 21% and 28% of Fortis' total regulated earnings for the same periods. Total segment assets were approximately \$6.0 billion and \$5.8 billion as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, which represented approximately 22% and 24% of Fortis' total regulated assets for the same periods.

FortisBC Energy

Revenue. Revenue decreased by \$140 million, or 9.8%, from \$1,435 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 to \$1,295 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. The decrease was primarily due to a lower commodity cost of natural gas charged to customers and lower gas volumes. The decrease was partially offset by higher regulatory flow-through deferral amounts. Gas volumes decreased by 9 petajoules, or PJ, or 4.6%, from 195 PJ for the year ended December 31, 2014 to 186 PJ for the year ended December 31, 2015. The decrease was primarily due to lower average consumption in the first quarter as a result of warmer temperatures.

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Net Earnings Attributable to Common Equity Shareholders. Earnings increased by \$13 million, or 10.2%, from \$127 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 to \$140 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. The increase was mainly due to higher AFUDC, regulatory flow-through deferral amounts and operating cost savings, net of the earnings sharing mechanism. The increase was partially offset by a decrease in the allowed ROE and equity component of capital structure as a result of the amalgamation of FortisBC Energy (Vancouver Island) Inc., or FEVI, and FortisBC Energy (Whistler) Inc., or FEWI, with FortisBC Energy Inc., or FEI, effective December 31, 2014. For further details on the amalgamation, see "Additional Information about Fortis Business Regulatory Environment and Principal Markets Material Regulatory Decisions, Applications and Proceedings."

Regulated Electric Utilities Canadian

Net Earnings Attributable to Common Equity Shareholders for Regulated Electric Utilities Canadian were \$250 million and \$209 million for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, which represented approximately 37% and 45% of Fortis' total regulated earnings for the same periods. Total segment assets were approximately \$8.2 billion and \$7.7 billion as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, which represented approximately 30% and 32% of Fortis' total regulated assets for the same periods.

FortisAlberta

Revenue. Revenue increased by \$45 million, or 8.7%, from \$518 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 to \$563 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. The increase in revenue was primarily due to the operation of the PBR formula, including an increase in customer rates based on a combined inflation and productivity factor of 1.49%, higher capital tracker revenue, growth in the number of customers, and higher revenue related to flow-through costs to customers. Revenue was also favorably impacted by a \$9 million capital tracker revenue adjustment recognized in 2015 associated with 2013 and 2014, as a result of regulatory decisions. For further details on regulatory decisions, see "Additional Information about Fortis Business Regulatory Environment and Principal Markets Material Regulatory Decisions, Applications and Proceedings." Energy deliveries decreased 240 GWh, or 1.4%, from 17,372 GWh for the year ended December 31, 2014 to 17,132 GWh for the year ended December 31, 2015. The decrease was primarily due to lower average consumption by oil and gas customers as a result of low commodity prices for oil and gas, partially offset by higher average consumption by farm and irrigation, residential and commercial customers. Lower levels of precipitation, particularly in the third quarter, and warmer temperatures had a favorable impact on energy deliveries to farm and irrigation customers. Higher energy deliveries to residential and commercial customers due to customer growth were partially offset by lower average consumption due to warmer temperatures.

Net Earnings Attributable to Common Equity Shareholders. Earnings increased by \$35 million, or 34.0%, from \$103 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 to \$138 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. The increase was primarily due to rate base growth associated with capital expenditures, growth in the number of customers, and the impact of a technical update on depreciation and amortization. Also contributing to the increase in earnings was capital tracker revenue of approximately \$9 million recognized in 2015 associated with 2013 and 2014, as discussed above.

FortisBC Electric

Revenue. Revenue increased by \$26 million, or 7.8%, from \$334 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 to \$360 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. The increase was primarily driven by increases in base electricity rates, mainly established to recover higher power purchase costs, and surplus capacity sales. Revenue was also favorably impacted by higher contribution from non-regulated operating, maintenance and management services associated with the Waneta Expansion. The increase was partially offset by lower electricity sales. Electricity sales decreased 63 GWh, or 2.0%,

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from 3,179 GWh for the year ended December 31, 2014 to 3,116 GWh for the year ended December 31, 2015. The decrease was primarily due to lower average consumption in the first and fourth quarters as a result of warmer temperatures.

Net Earnings Attributable to Common Equity Shareholders. Earnings increased by \$4 million, or 8.7%, from \$46 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 to \$50 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. The increase was primarily due to higher earnings from non-regulated operating, maintenance and management services, and rate base growth.

Eastern Canadian Electric Utilities

Revenue. Revenue increased by \$25 million, or 2.5%, from \$1,008 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 to \$1,033 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. The increase was mainly due to the flow through in customer electricity rates of overall higher energy supply costs and electricity sales growth. Electricity sales increased 27 GWh, or 0.3%, from 8,376 GWh for the year ended December 31, 2014 to 8,403 GWh for the year ended December 31, 2015. The increase in electricity sales was primarily due to customer growth in Newfoundland, as well as higher average consumption in Prince Edward Island, mainly due to an increase in the number of customers using electricity for home heating. The increase was partially offset by lower electricity sales in Ontario, largely due to the loss of a commercial customer and lower average consumption by residential customers due to changes in temperatures.

Net Earnings Attributable to Common Equity Shareholders. Earnings increased by \$2 million, or 3.3%, from \$60 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 to \$62 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. The increase was primarily due to electricity sales growth and lower operating costs, mainly due to restoration efforts at Newfoundland Power following the loss of energy supply from Newfoundland Hydro and related power interruptions in January 2014, partially offset by higher depreciation expense.

Regulated Electric Utilities Caribbean

Net Earnings Attributable to Common Equity Shareholders. Earnings for Regulated Electric Utilities Caribbean were \$34 million and \$27 million for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, which represented approximately 5% and 6% of Fortis' total regulated earnings for the same periods. Total segment assets were approximately \$1.3 billion and \$1.1 billion as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, which represented approximately 4% and 4% of Fortis' total regulated assets for the same periods.

Revenue. Revenue was \$321 million for each of the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2015. Revenue was impacted by approximately \$39 million of favorable foreign exchange associated with the translation of US dollar-denominated revenue, and electricity sales growth. The increase was largely offset by the flow through in customer electricity rates of lower fuel costs at Caribbean Utilities. Electricity sales increased 31 GWh, or 4.0%, from 771 GWh for the year ended December 31, 2014 to 802 GWh for the year ended December 31, 2015. The increase was primarily due to growth in the number of customers as a result of increased economic activity and overall warmer temperatures, which increased air conditioning load.

Net Earnings Attributable to Common Equity Shareholders. Earnings increased by \$7 million, or 25.9%, from \$27 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 to \$34 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. The increase was primarily due to approximately \$5 million of favorable foreign exchange associated with the translation of US dollar-denominated earnings, electricity sales growth and higher capitalized interest at Caribbean Utilities. The increase was partially offset by higher depreciation. Equity income from Belize Electricity from the date of settlement in August 2015 was less than \$1 million.

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Revenue. Revenue increased by \$69 million, or 181.6%, from \$38 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 to \$107 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. The increase was primarily driven by the Waneta Expansion, which commenced production in early April 2015 and recognized revenue of \$70 million in 2015, and approximately \$4 million of favorable foreign exchange associated with the translation of US dollar-denominated revenue. The increase was partially offset by decreased production in Belize, Upstate New York and Ontario. Energy sales increased 437 GWh, or 107.4%, from 407 GWh for the year ended December 31, 2014 to 844 GWh for the year ended December 31, 2015. The increase was primarily driven by the Waneta Expansion, which reported energy sales of 517 GWh in 2015. The increase was partially offset by decreased production in Belize due to lower rainfall and in Upstate New York and Ontario due to the sale of generation assets in mid-2015, lower rainfall, and generating units taken out of service for repairs.

Net Earnings Attributable to Common Equity Shareholders. Earnings increased by \$57 million, or 285.0%, from \$20 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 to \$77 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. The increase was primarily driven by the recognition of after-tax gains totaling approximately \$32 million on the sale of generation assets in Upstate New York and Ontario in mid-2015, and earnings contribution of \$22 million from the Waneta Expansion. Approximately \$3 million of favorable foreign exchange associated with the translation of US dollar-denominated earnings and lower business development costs were partially offset by decreased production in Belize, Upstate New York and Ontario.

Non-Regulated Non-Utility

Revenue. Revenue decreased by \$78 million, or 31.3%, from \$249 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 to \$171 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. The decrease in revenue was primarily due to the sale of commercial real estate and hotel assets in June 2015 and October 2015, respectively.

Net Earnings Attributable to Common Equity Shareholders. Earnings increased by \$86 million, or 307.1%, from \$28 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 to \$114 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. The increase was primarily driven by a net after-tax gain of approximately \$101 million on the sale of commercial real estate and hotel assets. The increase was partially offset by lower earnings contribution from the commercial real estate and hotel assets as a result of the sale and \$5 million in earnings in 2014 associated with Griffith Energy Services, Inc., or Griffith, from normal operations to the date of sale in March 2014.

Corporate and Other

Revenue. Revenue decreased by \$7 million, or 22.6%, from \$31 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 to \$24 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. The decrease in revenue was primarily due to a decrease in related-party interest income, mainly due to the sale of commercial real estate and hotel assets in June 2015 and October 2015, respectively.

Net Loss Attributable to Common Equity Shareholders. Net Corporate and Other expenses decreased by \$51 million, or 26.7%, from \$191 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 to \$140 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. Net Corporate and Other expenses were impacted by the following items: (i) a foreign exchange gain of \$13 million in 2015 compared to \$8 million in 2014, associated with Fortis' previous US dollar-denominated long-term other asset that represented the book value of its expropriated investment in Belize Electricity; (ii) a loss of approximately \$9 million in 2015 on settlement of expropriation matters related to Fortis' investment in Belize Electricity; (iii) acquisition-related expenses of \$7 million after tax in 2015 associated with the pending acquisition of ITC; (iv) finance charges of \$51 million after tax in 2014 associated with the convertible debentures

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issued to finance a portion of the acquisition of UNS Energy; and (v) other expenses of approximately \$39 million after tax in 2014 related to the acquisition of UNS Energy.

Excluding the above-noted items, net Corporate and Other expenses were \$137 million for 2015 compared to approximately \$109 million for 2014. The increase in net Corporate and Other expenses was primarily due to higher preference share dividends and finance charges, and a decrease in revenue. The increase was partially offset by lower operating expenses. The increase in preference share dividends and finance charges was primarily due to the acquisition of UNS Energy. Finance charges were also impacted by no longer capitalizing interest upon completion of the Waneta Expansion and unfavorable foreign exchange associated with the translation of US dollar-denominated interest expense. The decrease in operating expenses was primarily due to lower retirement expenses. Retirement expenses of approximately \$11 million after tax were recognized in 2014 compared to approximately \$1 million after tax in 2015. The decrease in operating expenses was partially offset by a \$2 million after tax corporate donation recognized in 2015.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Fortis' principal businesses of regulated electric and gas utilities require ongoing access to capital to enable the utilities to fund maintenance and expansion of infrastructure. Fortis raises debt at the subsidiary level to ensure regulatory transparency, tax efficiency and financing flexibility. Fortis generally finances a significant portion of acquisitions at the corporate level with proceeds from common share, preference share and long-term debt offerings.

At the subsidiary level, it is expected that operating expenses and interest costs will generally be paid out of subsidiary operating cash flows, with varying levels of residual cash flows available for subsidiary capital expenditures and/or dividend payments to Fortis. Borrowings under credit facilities may be required from time to time to support seasonal working capital requirements. Cash required to complete subsidiary capital expenditure programs is also expected to be financed from a combination of borrowings under credit facilities, equity injections from Fortis and long-term debt offerings.

To help ensure access to capital, Fortis targets a consolidated long-term capital structure containing approximately 35% common equity, 65% debt and preferred equity, as well as investment-grade credit ratings. Each of Fortis' regulated utilities maintains its own capital structure in line with the deemed capital structure reflected in each of the utility's customer rates. The regulated utilities usually issue debt at terms ranging between five and 40 years. As of December 31, 2015 and March 31, 2016, almost 90% of Fortis' consolidated long-term debt, excluding borrowings under long-term committed credit facilities, had maturities beyond five years.

Fortis' ability to service its debt obligations and pay dividends on its common shares and preference shares is dependent on the financial results of the Fortis' utilities and the related cash payments from these subsidiaries. Fortis' regulated subsidiaries may be subject to restrictions that may limit their ability to distribute cash to Fortis. These include restrictions by certain regulators limiting the amount of annual dividends and restrictions by certain lenders limiting the amount of debt to total capitalization at the subsidiaries. In addition, there are practical limitations on using the net assets of each of Fortis' regulated operating subsidiaries to pay dividends based on management's intent to maintain the regulator-approved capital structures for each of its regulated operating subsidiaries. Management does not expect that maintaining the targeted capital structure of its regulated operating subsidiaries will have an impact on Fortis' ability to pay dividends at the current level in the foreseeable future.

To help ensure uninterrupted access to capital and sufficient liquidity to fund capital programs and working capital requirements, Fortis and its subsidiaries have approximately \$3.6 billion and \$3.5 billion in credit facilities, of which approximately \$2.4 billion and \$2.3 billion were unused as of December 31, 2015 and March 31, 2016, respectively. Based on current credit ratings and conservative capital structures, Fortis and its regulated utilities expect to continue to have reasonable access to long-term

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capital throughout 2016. Depending on the timing of cash payments from the subsidiaries, borrowings under Fortis' committed corporate credit facility may be required from time to time to support the servicing of debt and payment of dividends. For a discussion of Fortis' cash flow requirements associated with the pending acquisition of ITC, see the section entitled "Proposal 1: The Merger Financing for the Merger" beginning on page 118 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

Fortis' cash and cash equivalents were \$242 million, \$230 million and \$232 million as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 and March 31, 2016, respectively. Fortis' ability to generate cash from its utilities depends on future operating performance which is dependent, to some extent, on general economic, financial, legislative, regulatory and other factors, many of which are beyond its and their control. Additionally, Fortis has significant financing requirements associated with the pending acquisition of ITC. See "Risk Factors" for a discussion of these and other factors which may affect Fortis' financial condition.

Fortis and its subsidiaries were in compliance with debt covenants as of March 31, 2016 and are expected to remain compliant throughout 2016. Fortis believes its current cash and cash equivalents, operating cash flows and availability under its debt instruments and credit facilities will be sufficient to fund its operations for at least the next 12 months.

Cash Flows

The following table contains a summary of Fortis' cash flows by activity for the periods indicated.

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Year Ended December 31,	
	2016	2015	2015	2014
	(in millions of Canadian dollars)			
Net Cash Provided by (Used in):				
Operating Activities	\$ 483	\$ 450	\$ 1,673	\$ 982
Investing Activities	(413)	(553)	(1,368)	(4,199)
Financing Activities	(66)	156	(346)	3,361
<i>Operating Activities</i>				

Cash flow from operating activities increased by \$33 million, from \$450 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 to \$483 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016. The increase was primarily due to favorable changes in long-term regulatory deferrals at FortisBC Energy. The increase was partially offset by unfavorable changes in working capital, mainly associated with accounts payable and current regulatory deferrals at FortisBC Energy and Newfoundland Power.

Cash flow from operating activities increased by \$691 million, from \$982 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 to \$1,673 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. The increase was primarily driven by higher cash earnings and favorable changes in working capital. The increase in cash earnings was driven by the acquisition of UNS Energy in August 2014. Earnings contribution from the Waneta Expansion and higher cash earnings at FortisAlberta also contributed to the increase. Favorable changes in working capital at FortisBC Energy and UNS Energy were partially offset by unfavorable changes at FortisAlberta.

Investing Activities

Cash used in investing activities decreased by \$140 million, from \$553 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 to \$413 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016. The decrease was primarily due to lower capital spending at UNS Energy, FortisBC Energy and FortisAlberta. The decrease in capital spending at UNS Energy was mainly due to the purchase of an additional ownership interest in the Springerville Unit 1 generating facility in the first quarter of 2015 upon expiry of the lease arrangement. The decrease in capital spending at FortisBC Energy was mainly due to lower

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capital expenditures related to the Tilbury liquefied natural gas facility expansion, or Tilbury 1A. At FortisAlberta, the decrease was mainly due to lower Alberta Electric System Operator, or AESO, contributions and lower capital expenditures for customer growth.

Cash used in investing activities decreased by \$2,831 million, from \$4,199 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 to \$1,368 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. The decrease was primarily due to the acquisition of UNS Energy in August 2014 for a net cash purchase price of \$2,745 million. Also contributing to the decrease were proceeds received from the sale of commercial real estate assets in June 2015 for \$430 million, hotel assets in October 2015 for \$365 million, and generation assets in Upstate New York in June 2015 for \$77 million (US\$63 million), compared to proceeds of \$105 million (US\$95 million) on the sale of Griffith in March 2014. The decrease was partially offset by an increase in capital expenditures of \$518 million, driven by a full year contribution from UNS Energy and higher capital spending at most of Fortis' regulated utilities, partially offset by lower non-regulated capital expenditures due to the completion of the Waneta Expansion and the sale of commercial real estate and hotel assets.

Financing Activities

Cash provided by financing activities decreased by \$222 million, from \$156 million provided by financing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2015 to \$66 million used in financing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2016. The decrease was primarily due to lower proceeds from the issuance of long term debt, partially offset by lower repayments of long-term debt and higher net borrowings under committed credit facilities.

Cash provided by financing activities decreased by \$3,707 million, from \$3,361 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 to cash used in financing activities of \$346 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. The decrease was primarily due to financing associated with the acquisition of UNS Energy in August 2014 and the repayment of credit facility borrowings in 2015 using proceeds from the sale of commercial real estate and hotel assets. The acquisition of UNS Energy was financed from proceeds of \$1,800 million, or \$1,725 million net of issue costs, from the issue of convertible debentures, proceeds from the issuance of preference shares and credit facility borrowings. In October 2014 substantially all of the convertible debentures were converted into 58.2 million common shares of Fortis.

Proceeds from long-term debt, net of issue costs, repayments of long-term debt and capital lease and finance obligations, and net borrowings (repayments) under committed credit facilities for the periods indicated are summarized in the following tables.

Proceeds from Long-Term Debt, Net of Issue Costs	Three Months Ended March 31,		Year Ended December 31,	
	2016	2015	2015	2014
	(in millions of Canadian dollars)			
UNS Energy ⁽¹⁾	\$	\$ 370	\$ 591	\$
Central Hudson ⁽²⁾		25	25	33
FortisBC Energy ⁽³⁾			150	
FortisAlberta ⁽⁴⁾			149	274
FortisBC Electric ⁽⁵⁾				198
Newfoundland Power ⁽⁶⁾			75	
Caribbean Utilities ⁽⁷⁾				57
Fortis Turks and Caicos ⁽⁸⁾		12	12	92
Corporate ⁽⁹⁾				539
Total	\$	\$ 407	\$ 1,002	\$ 1,193

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Repayments of Long-Term Debt and Capital Lease and Finance Obligations	Three Months Ended		Year Ended	
	March 31, 2016	March 31, 2015	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
	(in millions of Canadian dollars)			
UNS Energy ⁽¹⁾	\$ (13)	\$ (168)	\$ (449)	\$
Central Hudson ⁽²⁾				(24)
FortisBC Energy ⁽³⁾	(2)	(2)	(92)	(6)
FortisAlberta ⁽⁴⁾				(200)
FortisBC Electric ⁽⁵⁾	(25)			(140)
Newfoundland Power ⁽⁶⁾			(6)	(35)
Caribbean Utilities ⁽⁷⁾			(17)	(19)
Fortis Turks and Caicos ⁽⁸⁾			(4)	(4)
Fortis Properties Corporate ⁽⁹⁾			(34)	(22)
				(293)
Total	\$ (40)	\$ (170)	\$ (602)	\$ (743)

-
- (1) In February 2015, TEP issued 10-year US\$300 million 3.05% senior unsecured notes. Net proceeds were used to repay long-term debt and credit facility borrowings and to finance capital expenditures. In April 2015, UNS Electric issued 30-year US\$50 million 3.95% unsecured notes. The net proceeds were primarily used for general corporate purposes. In August 2015, UNS Electric issued 12-year US\$80 million 3.22% unsecured notes and UNS Gas issued 30-year US\$45 million 4.00% unsecured notes. The net proceeds were used to repay maturing long-term debt.
- (2) In March 2015, Central Hudson issued 10-year US\$20 million 2.98% unsecured notes. The net proceeds were used to finance capital expenditures and for general corporate purposes. In March 2014 Central Hudson issued 10-year US\$30 million unsecured notes with a floating interest rate of 3-month LIBOR plus 1%. The net proceeds were used to repay maturing long-term debt and for other general corporate purposes.
- (3) In April 2015, FortisBC Energy issued 30-year \$150 million 3.38% unsecured debentures. The net proceeds were used to repay short term borrowings and for general corporate purposes.
- (4) In September 2015, FortisAlberta issued 30-year \$150 million 4.27% senior unsecured debentures. The net proceeds were used to repay credit facility borrowings and for general corporate purposes. In September 2014, FortisAlberta issued \$275 million senior unsecured debentures in a dual tranche of 10-year \$150 million at 3.30% and 30-year \$125 million at 4.11%. The net proceeds were used to repay maturing long-term debt, finance capital expenditures and for general corporate purposes.
- (5) In October 2014, FortisBC Electric issued 30-year \$200 million 4.00% senior unsecured debentures. The net proceeds were used to repay long-term debt and credit facility borrowings.
- (6) In September 2015, Newfoundland Power issued 30-year \$75 million 4.446% secured first mortgage sinking fund bonds. The net proceeds were used to repay credit facility borrowings and for general corporate purposes.
- (7) In November 2014, Caribbean Utilities issued a total of US\$50 million unsecured notes with terms to maturity ranging from 15 to 32 years and coupon rates ranging from 3.65% to 4.53%. The net proceeds were used to finance capital expenditures.
- (8) In January 2015, Fortis Turks and Caicos issued 15-year US\$10 million 4.75% unsecured notes. The net proceeds were used to finance capital expenditures and for general corporate purposes. In December 2014, Fortis Turks and Caicos issued 15-year US\$80 million 4.75% unsecured notes. The net proceeds were used to repay inter-company loans with a direct subsidiary of Fortis.
- (9)

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In June 2014, Fortis issued US\$213 million unsecured notes with terms to maturity ranging from 5 to 30 years and coupon rates ranging from 2.92% to 4.88%. The weighted

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average term to maturity was approximately 9 years and the weighted average coupon rate was 3.51%. Net proceeds were used to repay US dollar-denominated borrowings on Fortis' committed credit facility and for general corporate purposes. In September 2014, Fortis issued US\$287 million unsecured notes with terms to maturity ranging from 7 to 30 years and coupon rates ranging from 3.64% to 5.03%. The weighted average term to maturity was approximately 12 years and the weighted average coupon rate was 4.11%. Net proceeds were used to repay long-term debt and for general corporate purposes.

Net Borrowings (Repayments) Under Committed Credit Facilities	Three Months Ended March 31,		Year Ended December 31,	
	2016	2015	2015	2014
	(in millions of Canadian dollars)			
UNS Energy	\$ 46	\$ (87)	\$ (199)	\$ 61
FortisAlberta	17	46	30	3
FortisBC Electric				(54)
Newfoundland Power	22	19	(47)	65
Corporate	7	3	(406)	535
Total	\$ 92	\$ (19)	\$ (622)	\$ 610

Borrowings under credit facilities by the utilities are primarily in support of their respective capital expenditure programs and/or for working capital requirements. Repayments are primarily financed through the issuance of long-term debt, cash from operations and/or equity injections from Fortis. From time to time, proceeds from preference share, common share and long-term debt offerings are used to repay borrowings under Fortis' committed credit facility.

Credit Facilities

As of December 31, 2015, Fortis and its subsidiaries had consolidated credit facilities of approximately \$3.6 billion, of which approximately \$2.4 billion was unused, including \$570 million unused under Fortis' committed revolving corporate credit facility. As of March 31, 2016, Fortis and its subsidiaries had consolidated credit facilities of approximately \$3.5 billion, of which approximately \$2.3 billion was unused, including \$590 million unused under Fortis' committed revolving corporate credit facility. The credit facilities are syndicated mostly with the seven largest Canadian banks, as well as large banks in the United States, with no one bank holding more than 20% of these facilities. Approximately \$3.3 billion of the total credit facilities are committed facilities with maturities ranging from 2016 through 2020. The credit facilities table below does not include the Merger Credit Facilities. For additional information regarding the Merger Credit Facilities, see the section entitled "Proposal 1: The Merger Financing for the Merger Merger Credit Facilities".

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The following table summarizes the credit facilities of Fortis and its subsidiaries:

Credit Facilities	As of March 31, 2016			As of December 31, 2015		
	Regulated Utilities	Corporate and Other	Total	Regulated Utilities	Corporate and Other	Total
	(in millions of Canadian dollars)					
Total credit facilities ⁽¹⁾	\$ 2,161	\$ 1,324	\$ 3,485	\$ 2,211	\$ 1,354	\$ 3,565
Credit facilities utilized:						
Short-term borrowings	(477)		(477)	(511)		(511)
Long-term debt (including current portion) ⁽²⁾	(110)	(499)	(609)	(71)	(480)	(551)
Letters of credit outstanding	(69)	(36)	(105)	(68)	(36)	(104)
Credit facilities unused	\$ 1,505	\$ 789	\$ 2,294	\$ 1,561	\$ 838	\$ 2,399

(1) Total credit facilities exclude a \$300 million option to increase Fortis' committed corporate credit facility, as discussed below.

(2) As of December 31, 2015, credit facility borrowings classified as long-term debt included \$71 million in current installments of long-term debt on the consolidated balance sheet. As of March 31, 2016, credit facility borrowings classified as long-term debt included \$110 million in current installments of long-term debt on the consolidated balance sheet.

As of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, certain borrowings under Fortis' and its subsidiaries' long-term committed credit facilities were classified as long-term debt. It is management's intention to refinance these borrowings with long-term permanent financing during future periods.

Regulated Utilities

UNS Energy has a total of US\$350 million (\$484 million) in unsecured committed revolving credit facilities maturing in October 2020, with the option of two one-year extensions.

Central Hudson has a US\$200 million (\$277 million) unsecured committed revolving credit facility, maturing in October 2020, that is utilized to finance capital expenditures and for general corporate purposes. Central Hudson also has an uncommitted credit facility totaling US\$25 million (\$34 million).

FEI has a \$700 million unsecured committed revolving credit facility, maturing in August 2018, that is utilized to finance working capital requirements, capital expenditures and for general corporate purposes.

FortisAlberta has a \$250 million unsecured committed revolving credit facility, maturing in August 2020, that is utilized to finance capital expenditures and for general corporate purposes.

FortisBC Electric has a \$150 million unsecured committed revolving credit facility, maturing in May 2018. This facility is utilized to finance capital expenditures and for general corporate purposes. FortisBC Electric also has a \$10 million unsecured demand overdraft facility. In April 2016, FortisBC Electric amended its \$150 million unsecured committed revolving credit facility, extending the maturity date to May 2019.

Newfoundland Power has a \$100 million unsecured committed revolving credit facility, maturing in August 2019, and a \$20 million demand credit facility. Maritime Electric has a \$50 million unsecured committed revolving credit facility, maturing in February 2019, and a \$5 million unsecured demand credit facility. FortisOntario has a \$30 million unsecured committed revolving credit facility, maturing in June 2016.

Caribbean Utilities has unsecured credit facilities totaling approximately US\$47 million (\$65 million). Fortis Turks and Caicos has short-term unsecured demand credit facilities of US\$26 million (\$36 million), maturing in September 2016.

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Corporate and Other

Fortis has a \$1 billion unsecured committed revolving credit facility, maturing in July 2020, that is available for general corporate purposes. In April 2016, Fortis amended the \$1 billion unsecured committed revolving credit facility, extending the maturity date to July 2021. Fortis has the ability to increase this facility to \$1.3 billion. As of March 31, 2016, Fortis has not yet exercised its option for the additional \$300 million. Fortis also has a \$35 million letter of credit facility, maturing in January 2017.

UNS Energy Corporation has a US\$150 million (\$208 million) unsecured committed revolving credit facility, maturing in October 2020, with the option of two one-year extensions.

CH Energy Group has a US\$50 million (\$69 million) unsecured committed revolving credit facility, maturing in July 2020, that can be utilized for general corporate purposes.

FHI has a \$30 million unsecured committed revolving credit facility, maturing in April 2018, that is available for general corporate purposes. In April 2016, FHI amended its unsecured committed revolving credit facility resulting in an increase in the facility to \$50 million and an extension of the maturity date to April 2019.

Cash Flow Requirements

In April 2015, FortisBC Energy filed a short-form base shelf prospectus to establish a Medium-Term Note Debenture Program, under which FortisBC Energy may issue debentures in an aggregate principal amount of up to \$1 billion during the 25-month life of the shelf prospectus. In April 2015, FortisBC Energy issued 30-year \$150 million 3.38% unsecured debentures under the base shelf prospectus. In April 2016, FortisBC Energy issued \$300 million of unsecured debentures in a dual tranche of 10-year \$150 million at 2.58% and 30-year \$150 million at 3.67% under the base shelf prospectus. The net proceeds will be used to repay credit facility borrowings and finance its capital expenditure program.

In May 2015, Caribbean Utilities completed a rights offering in which it raised gross proceeds of US\$32 million through the issue of 2.9 million common shares. Fortis invested US\$23 million in approximately 2.2 million common shares of Caribbean Utilities. The net proceeds from the rights offering were used by Caribbean Utilities to finance capital expenditures.

In June 2015, Fortis injected US\$180 million of equity into TEP. Proceeds were used to repay credit facility borrowings in June 2015 and the balance was used to redeem bonds in August 2015 and provide additional liquidity to TEP. This equity injection fulfilled one of the commitments made by Fortis in order to receive regulatory approval for the acquisition of UNS Energy, and increased TEP's common equity component of capital structure to almost 50%, which is comparable with other regulated utilities in Arizona.

In October 2015, FortisAlberta filed a short-form base shelf prospectus to establish a Medium-Term Note Debenture Program, under which FortisAlberta may issue debentures in an aggregate principal amount of up to \$500 million during the 25-month life of the shelf prospectus.

Table of Contents**Contractual Obligations**

Fortis' consolidated contractual obligations with external third parties in each of the next five years and for periods thereafter, as of December 31, 2015, are outlined in the following table.

Contractual Obligations	Total	Due within	Due in	Due in	Due in	Due in	Due after
		1 year	year 2	year 3	year 4	year 5	5 years
(in millions of Canadian dollars)							
Long-term debt	\$ 11,240	\$ 384	\$ 71	\$ 283	\$ 239	\$ 857	\$ 9,406
Interest obligations on long-term debt	9,435	536	512	507	495	488	6,897
Capital lease and finance obligations ⁽¹⁾	2,478	72	74	93	77	75	2,087
Renewable power purchase obligations ⁽²⁾	1,589	93	93	92	92	92	1,127
Gas purchase obligations ⁽³⁾	1,449	366	253	222	153	131	324
Power purchase obligations ⁽⁴⁾	1,440	281	209	180	102	36	632
Long-term contracts UNS Energy ⁽⁵⁾	1,057	146	141	105	102	82	481
Capital cost ⁽⁶⁾	488	19	19	19	19	19	393
Operating lease obligations ⁽⁷⁾	181	12	11	11	11	8	128
Renewable energy credit purchase agreements ⁽⁸⁾	162	13	13	13	13	13	97
Purchase of Springerville Common Facilities ⁽⁹⁾	147		53				94
Employee future benefits funding contributions	139	49	12	8	9	9	52
Waneta Partnership promissory note	72					72	
Joint-use asset and shared service agreements	53	3	3	3	3	3	38
Other ⁽¹⁰⁾	71	15	12	16	3		25
Total	\$ 30,001	\$ 1,989	\$ 1,476	\$ 1,552	\$ 1,318	\$ 1,885	\$ 21,781

(1) Includes principal payments, imputed interest and executory costs, mainly related to FortisBC Electric's capital lease obligations.

(2) TEP and UNS Electric are party to 20-year long-term renewable power purchase agreements, or PPAs, totaling approximately US\$1,148 million as of December 31, 2015, which require TEP and UNS Electric to purchase 100% of the output of certain renewable energy generating facilities that have achieved commercial operation. While TEP and UNS Electric are not required to make payments under these contracts if power is not delivered, the table above includes estimated future payments based on expected power deliveries. These agreements have various expiry dates through 2035. TEP has entered into additional long-term renewable PPAs to comply with renewable energy standards of the state of Arizona; however, TEP's obligation to purchase power under these agreements does not begin until the facilities are operational. In February 2016 one of the generating facilities achieved commercial operation, increasing estimated future payments of renewable PPAs by US\$58 million, which is not included in the table above.

(3) Certain of Fortis' subsidiaries, mainly FortisBC Energy and Central Hudson, enter into contracts for the purchase of gas, gas transportation and storage services. FortisBC Energy's gas purchase obligations are based on gas commodity indices that vary with market prices and the obligations are based on index prices as of December 31, 2015. At Central Hudson, the obligations are based on tariff rates, negotiated rates and market prices as of December 31, 2015.

(4) Power purchase obligations include various power purchase contracts held by certain of Fortis' subsidiaries, as described below.

FortisBC Energy

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In March 2015 FortisBC Energy entered into an Electricity Supply Agreement with British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority, or BC Hydro, for the purchase of electricity supply to the Tilbury Expansion Project, with purchase obligations totaling \$513 million as of December 31, 2015.

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FortisBC Electric

Power purchase obligations for FortisBC Electric, totaling \$292 million as of December 31, 2015, mainly include a PPA with BC Hydro to purchase up to 200 MW of capacity and 1,752 GWh of associated energy annually for a 20-year term, as approved by the BCUC. The capacity and energy to be purchased under this agreement do not relate to a specific plant.

In addition, in November 2011 FortisBC Electric executed the Waneta Expansion Capacity Agreement, or WECA, allowing FortisBC Electric to purchase 234 MW of capacity for 40 years, effective April 2015, as approved by the BCUC. Amounts associated with the WECA have not been included in the Contractual Obligations table as they are to be paid by FortisBC Electric to a related party and such a related-party transaction would be eliminated upon consolidation with Fortis.

FortisOntario

Power purchase obligations for FortisOntario, totaling \$208 million as of December 31, 2015, primarily include two long-term take-or-pay contracts between Cornwall Street Railway, Light and Power Company, Limited, or Cornwall Electric, and Hydro-Quebec Energy Marketing for the supply of electricity and capacity, both expiring in December 2019. The first contract provides approximately 237 GWh of energy per year and up to 45 MW of capacity at any one time. The second contract provides 100 MW of capacity and provides a minimum of 300 GWh of electricity per contract year.

Maritime Electric

Power purchase obligations for Maritime Electric, totaling \$194 million as of December 31, 2015, primarily include two take-or-pay contracts for the purchase of either capacity or energy, expiring in February 2019 and November 2032, as well as an Energy Purchase Agreement with New Brunswick Power Corporation, or NB Power, expiring in February 2019.

Central Hudson

Central Hudson's power purchase obligations totaled US\$124 million as of December 31, 2015. In June 2014 Central Hudson entered into a contract to purchase available installed capacity from the Danskammer Generating Facility from October 2014 through August 2018 with approximately US\$76 million in purchase commitments remaining as of December 31, 2015. During 2015, Central Hudson entered into agreements to purchase electricity on a unit-contingent basis at defined prices during peak load periods from June 2015 through August 2016, replacing existing contracts which expired in March 2015.

- (5) UNS Energy has entered into various long-term contracts for the purchase and delivery of coal to fuel its generating facilities, the purchase of gas transportation services to meet its load requirements, and the purchase of transmission services for purchased power, with obligations totaling US\$440 million, US\$261 million and US\$63 million, respectively, as of December 31, 2015. Amounts paid under contracts for the purchase and delivery of coal depend on actual quantities purchased and delivered. Certain of these contracts also have price adjustment clauses that will affect future costs under the contracts. As a result of the restructuring of the ownership of the San Juan generating station in January 2016, a new coal supply agreement came into effect under which TEP's minimum purchase obligations are US\$137 million, which is not included in the previous table.
- (6) Maritime Electric has entitlement to approximately 4.55% of the output from NB Power's Point Lepreau nuclear generating station for the life of the unit. As part of its entitlement, Maritime Electric is required to pay its share of the capital and operating costs of the unit.
- (7) Operating lease obligations include certain office, warehouse, natural gas transmission and distribution asset, rail car, land easement and rights-of-way, and vehicle and equipment leases.

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- (8) UNS Energy is party to renewable energy credit purchase agreements, totaling approximately US\$117 million as of December 31, 2015, to purchase the environmental attributions from retail customers with solar installations. Payments for the renewable energy credit purchase agreements are paid in contractually agreed-upon intervals based on metered renewable energy production.
- (9) UNS Energy has entered into a commitment to exercise its fixed-price purchase provision to purchase an undivided 50% leased interest in the Springerville Common Facilities if the lease is not renewed, for a purchase price of US\$106 million, with one facility to be acquired in 2017 and the remaining two facilities to be acquired in 2021.
- (10) Other contractual obligations include various other commitments entered into by Fortis and its subsidiaries, including Performance Share Unit, Restricted Share Unit and Directors' Deferred Share Unit Plan obligations and asset retirement obligations.

Other Contractual Obligations

Capital Expenditures

Fortis' regulated utilities are obligated to provide service to customers within their respective service territories. The regulated utilities' capital expenditures are largely driven by the need to ensure continued and enhanced performance, reliability and safety of the electricity and gas systems and to meet customer growth. Fortis' consolidated capital expenditure program, including capital spending at its non-regulated operations, is forecast to be approximately \$1.9 billion for 2016. Over the five years 2016 through 2020, Fortis' consolidated capital expenditure program is expected to be approximately \$9 billion, which has not been included in the Contractual Obligations table.

Other

CH Energy Group is party to an investment to develop, own and operate electric transmission projects in the state of New York. In December 2014, an application was filed with FERC, for the recovery of the cost of and return on five high-voltage transmission projects totaling US\$1.7 billion, of which CH Energy Group's maximum commitment is US\$182 million. CH Energy Group issued a parental guarantee to assure the payment of the maximum commitment of US\$182 million. As of December 31, 2015, no payment obligation is expected under this guarantee.

FortisBC Energy issued commitment letters to customers, totaling \$33 million as of December 31, 2015, to provide Energy Efficiency and Conservation, or EEC, funding under the EEC program approved by the BCUC.

Caribbean Utilities is party to primary and secondary fuel supply contracts and is committed to purchasing approximately 60% and 40%, respectively, of Caribbean Utilities' diesel fuel requirements under the contracts for the operation of its diesel-powered generating plant. The approximate combined quantity under the contracts for 2016 is 20 million imperial gallons. Fortis Turks and Caicos has a renewable contract with a major supplier for all of its diesel fuel requirements associated with the generation of electricity. The approximate fuel requirements under this contract are 12 million imperial gallons per annum.

Fortis' long-term regulatory liabilities of \$1,340 million as of December 31, 2015 have been excluded from the Contractual Obligations table, as the final timing of settlement of many of the liabilities is subject to further regulatory determination or the settlement periods are not currently known. See Note 8 to Fortis' 2015 audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus.

Capital Expenditures

Consolidated capital expenditures, before customer contributions, were approximately \$2.2 billion, \$1.7 billion and \$426 million in 2015, 2014 and the three months ended March 31, 2016, respectively.

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Capital Expenditure Program

Capital investment in energy infrastructure is required to ensure continued and enhanced performance, reliability and safety of the electricity and gas systems, and to meet customer growth. All costs considered to be maintenance and repairs are expensed as incurred. Costs related to replacements, upgrades and betterments of capital assets are capitalized as incurred. Approximately \$276 million in maintenance and repairs was expensed in 2015 compared to approximately \$203 million in 2014. The increase was largely due to a full year of expense for UNS Energy in 2015.

A breakdown of gross consolidated capital expenditures by segment for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and by segment and asset category for the year ended December 31, 2015 is provided in the following table.

Gross Consolidated Capital Expenditures for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2016⁽¹⁾

	Regulated Utilities							Non-Regulated		Total	
	UNS Energy	Central Hudson	FortisBC Energy	Fortis Alberta	FortisBC Electric	Eastern Canadian	Caribbean Electric	Regulated Utilities	Energy Infrastructure ⁽²⁾		
Total	\$ 120	\$ 58	\$ 87	\$ 79	\$ 19	\$ 28	\$ 22	\$ 413	\$ 11	\$ 2	\$ 426

(in millions of Canadian dollars)

Gross Consolidated Capital Expenditures for the Year Ended December 31, 2015⁽¹⁾

	Regulated Utilities							Non-Regulated		Total	
	UNS Energy	Central Hudson	FortisBC Energy	Fortis Alberta	FortisBC Electric	Eastern Canadian	Caribbean Electric	Regulated Utilities	Energy Infrastructure ⁽²⁾		
Total	\$ 669	\$ 181	\$ 460	\$ 452	\$ 103	\$ 175	\$ 137	\$ 2,177	\$ 38	\$ 28	\$ 2,243

(in millions of Canadian dollars)

-
- (1) Represents cash payments to construct utility capital assets, non-utility capital assets and intangible assets, as reflected on the consolidated statement of cash flows. Excludes the non-cash equity component of AFUDC.
- (2) Includes capital expenditures of approximately \$14 million at FortisBC Alternative Energy Services Inc., or FAES, which is reported in the Corporate and Other segment.
- (3) Includes capital expenditures associated with the Tilbury Expansion at FortisBC Energy and Alberta Electric System Operator, or AESO, transmission related capital expenditures at FortisAlberta.

Planned capital expenditures are based on detailed forecasts of energy demand, weather, cost of labor and materials, as well as other factors, including economic conditions and foreign exchange rates, which could change and cause actual expenditures to differ from those forecast. Gross consolidated capital expenditures of \$2,243 million for 2015 were \$91 million higher than \$2,152 million forecast for 2015. The increase was primarily driven by higher capital spending at FortisBC Energy primarily due to the timing of payments associated with the Tilbury Expansion and at FortisAlberta primarily due to the purchase of two REAs for approximately \$21 million in 2015, and due to the impact of foreign exchange associated with the translation of US dollar-denominated capital expenditures. The increase was partially offset by

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lower-than-forecast capital spending at the Waneta Expansion, due to the timing of payments, and at FAES.

Gross consolidated capital expenditures for 2016 are expected to be approximately \$1.9 billion. A breakdown of forecast gross consolidated capital expenditures by segment and asset category for 2016 is provided in the following table.

Table of Contents**Forecast Gross Consolidated Capital Expenditures⁽¹⁾**

	Year Ending December 31, 2016										
	Regulated Utilities							Non-Regulated			Total
	UNS Energy	Central Hudson	FortisBC Energy	Fortis Alberta	FortisBC Electric	Eastern Canadian Electric	Caribbean Electric Utilities	Regulated Utilities	Energy Infrastructure	Non-utility ⁽²⁾	
	(in millions of Canadian dollars)										
Generation	162	2			2	24	73	263	15	278	
Transmission	66	30	84		21	19	6	226		226	
Distribution	168	142	129	311	29	110	23	912		912	
Facilities, equipment, vehicles and other ⁽³⁾	40	25	118	109	16	9	20	337	3	340	
Information technology	49	29	18	21	11	12	5	145		145	
Total	485	228	349	441	79	174	127	1,883	15	3 1,901	

- (1) Represents forecast cash payments to construct utility capital assets and intangible assets, as would be reflected on the consolidated statement of cash flows. Excludes the non-cash equity component of AFUDC. Forecast capital expenditures for 2016 are based on a forecast exchange rate of US\$1.00=C\$1.38.
- (2) Includes forecast capital expenditures of approximately \$3 million at FAES, which is reported in the Corporate and Other segment.
- (3) Includes forecast capital expenditures associated with the Tilbury Expansion at FortisBC Energy and AESO transmission-related capital expenditures at FortisAlberta.

There have been no material changes in the overall expected level, nature and timing of Fortis' significant capital projects from those included in the table above, with the exception of those noted below for FortisAlberta and UNS Energy. Capital expenditures at FortisAlberta are expected to be lower than the original forecast of \$441 million, primarily due to lower AESO contributions and as a result of the current economic downturn in Alberta. Capital expenditures for 2016 at UNS Energy are expected to be higher than the original forecast, primarily due to a settlement agreement with third-party owners of Springerville Unit 1 to purchase the third party owners' 50.5% undivided interest in Springerville Unit 1 for US\$85 million. The purchase is expected to close in the second quarter of 2016. For a discussion of the nature of the Springerville Unit 1 litigation, see "Additional Information about Fortis Business Legal Proceedings" beginning on page 256 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

The percentage breakdown of 2015 actual and 2016 forecast gross consolidated capital expenditures among growth, sustaining and other is as follows.

Gross Consolidated Capital Expenditures	Actual 2015	Forecast 2016
	(%)	
Growth ⁽¹⁾	40	36
Sustaining ⁽²⁾	44	48
Other ⁽³⁾	16	16
Total	100	100

- (1)

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Includes capital expenditures associated with the Tilbury Expansion at FortisBC Energy and AESO transmission-related capital expenditures at FortisAlberta.

- (2) Capital expenditures required to ensure continued and enhanced performance, reliability and safety of generation and transmission and distribution assets.
- (3) Relates to facilities, equipment, vehicles, information technology systems and other assets.

Over the five-year period 2016 through 2020, excluding the pending acquisition of ITC, gross consolidated capital expenditures are expected to be approximately \$9 billion. The approximate breakdown of the capital spending expected to be incurred is as follows: 39% at Regulated Electric & Gas Utilities in the United States; 37% at Canadian Regulated Electric Utilities, driven by FortisAlberta; 18% at Canadian Regulated Gas Utility; 5% at Caribbean Regulated Electric Utilities;

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and the remaining 1% at non-regulated operations. Capital expenditures at the regulated utilities are subject to regulatory approval. Over the five-year period, on average annually, the approximate breakdown of the total capital spending to be incurred is as follows: 35% to meet customer growth; 50% to ensure continued and enhanced performance, reliability and safety of generation and transmission and distribution assets, i.e., sustaining capital expenditures; and 15% for facilities, equipment, vehicles, information technology and other assets.

Actual 2015 and forecast 2016 midyear rate base for Fortis' regulated utilities and the Waneta Expansion is provided in the following table.

Midyear Rate Base	Actual 2015	Forecast 2016
	(in billions of Canadian dollars)	
UNS Energy ⁽¹⁾	4.1	4.8
Central Hudson ⁽¹⁾	1.4	1.6
FortisBC Energy	3.7	3.7
FortisAlberta	2.7	3.0
FortisBC Electric	1.3	1.3
Eastern Canadian Electric Utilities	1.6	1.7
Regulated Electric Utilities Caribbean ⁽¹⁾	0.8	0.9
Waneta Expansion	0.8	0.8
Total	16.4	17.8

(1) Actual midyear rate base for 2015 is based on the actual average exchange rate of US\$1.00=C\$1.28 and forecast midyear rate base for 2016 is based on a forecast exchange rate of US\$1.00=C\$1.38.

The most significant capital projects that are included in Fortis' base consolidated capital expenditures for 2015 and 2016 are summarized in the table below.

Significant Capital Projects⁽¹⁾

Company	Nature of Project	Pre-2015	Actual 2015	Forecast 2016	Forecast 2017 - 2020	Expected Year of Completion
		(in millions of Canadian dollars)				
UNS Energy ⁽²⁾	Interest in Springerville Unit 1	23	57			2015
	Springerville Coal Handling Facilities Lease Buyout		91			2015
	Pinal Transmission Project	9	84			2015
	Residential Solar Program		1	22	90	Ongoing
Central Hudson ⁽²⁾	Gas Main Replacement Program	7	19	29	135	Post-2020
FortisBC Energy	Tilbury LNG Facility Expansion ⁽³⁾	145	181	105	15	2016
	Lower Mainland System Upgrade	4	11	50	362	2018
FortisAlberta	Pole-Management Program	159	41	42	94	Post-2020
Caribbean Utilities ⁽²⁾	Generation Expansion					
Waneta Partnership	Waneta Expansion ⁽⁴⁾	679	36	13	97	2015

(1) Represents utility capital asset and intangible asset expenditures, including both the capitalized interest and equity components of AFUDC, where applicable.

(2) Forecast capital expenditures are based on a forecast exchange rate of US\$1.00=C\$1.38 for 2016 through 2020.

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- (3) Total project investment as of December 31, 2014 and 2015 includes approximately \$43 million and \$11 million, respectively, in non-cash capital accruals.
- (4) Includes the \$72 million payment expected to be made in 2020 and excludes forecast capitalized interest of the minority partners, Columbia Power Corporation and Columbia Basin Trust, or CPC/CBT, in the Waneta Partnership Limited Partnership, or the Waneta Partnership.

UNS Energy completed three significant capital investments in 2015. In January 2015, upon expiration of the Springerville Unit 1 lease, UNS Energy purchased an additional ownership interest in Springerville Unit 1 for US\$46 million. This purchase increased the ownership interest to 49.5%. Additionally, upon expiration of the Springerville Coal Handling Facilities lease in April 2015, UNS Energy purchased an ownership interest in the coal-handling assets for US\$72 million. The Pinal Transmission Project at UNS Energy was also completed in 2015 at a total project cost of US\$79 million. The project consisted of the construction of a 500-kilovolt, or kV, transmission line in Pinal County that will increase UNS Energy's import capacity from Gila River Unit 3 and the Palo Verde trading hub.

The Residential Solar Program at UNS Energy is a partnership with local solar companies for UNS Energy to own and install rooftop solar systems for residential customers. The total capital cost of the program through 2020 is expected to be approximately US\$82 million, with approximately US\$16 million expected to be spent in 2016.

The Gas Main Replacement Program at Central Hudson is a 15-year replacement program to eliminate and replace leakage-prone pipes throughout the gas distribution system. The proposed replacement program increases the rate of annual expenditures on pipe replacements to approximately US\$20 million to expedite the replacement plan. Approximately US\$15 million was spent on this program in 2015 and an additional US\$21 million is expected to be spent in 2016. The majority of spending is expected post 2020.

FortisBC Energy's ongoing Tilbury LNG Facility Expansion, at an estimated total project cost of \$440 million, will include a second LNG tank and a new liquefier, both to be in service around the end of 2016. FortisBC Energy received an Order in Council from the Government of British Columbia exempting the Tilbury LNG Facility project from further regulatory review. Key construction activities in 2015 were focused on construction of the storage tank and liquefaction process areas. Total project costs to the end of 2015 were approximately \$326 million, and to the end of the first quarter of 2016 were \$352 million.

The Lower Mainland System Upgrade project at FortisBC Energy is in place to address system capacity and pipeline condition issues for the gas supply system in the Lower Mainland area of British Columbia. The project will be completed in two phases: (i) the Lower Mainland Intermediate Pressure System Upgrade project phase, which is focused on addressing pipeline condition issues; and (ii) the Coastal Transmission System phase, which is intended to increase security of supply by reducing the number of single points of failure. The project has an estimated capital cost of \$427 million, with approximately \$50 million forecast to be spent in 2016, and is expected to be completed in 2018. The BCUC approved the application to replace certain sections of intermediate pressure pipeline segments within the Greater Vancouver area in October 2015. The Coastal Transmission System phase was approved by a Special Direction by the Government of British Columbia in 2014 and will not be subject to further regulatory review.

During 2015 FortisAlberta continued with the replacement of vintage poles under its Pole-Management Program to extend the service life of existing poles and to replace poles when deterioration is beyond repair. The total capital cost of the program through 2020 is expected to be approximately \$336 million. Approximately \$41 million was spent on this program in 2015, for a total of \$200 million spent to date.

Caribbean Utilities was the successful bidder for new generation capacity and entered into a design-build contract agreement to cover the purchase and turnkey installation of two 18.5-MW diesel-

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generating units, one 2.7-MW waste heat recovery steam turbine and associated auxiliary equipment. Approximately US\$48 million was spent on the project in 2015, with approximately US\$25 million forecast to be spent in 2016. Approximately US\$62 million was invested in the project to the end of the first quarter of 2016. The project cost is estimated to be US\$85 million and the plant is expected to be commissioned in mid-2016.

Construction of the \$900 million, 335-MW Waneta Expansion was completed on April 1, 2015, ahead of schedule and on budget. Construction of the Waneta Expansion, which is adjacent to the Waneta Dam and powerhouse facilities on the Pend d'Oreille River, south of Trail, British Columbia, commenced late in 2010. The expansion added a second powerhouse, immediately downstream of the Waneta Dam on the Pend d'Oreille River, which shares the existing hydraulic head and generates clean, renewable, cost-effective power from water that would otherwise be spilled. The project also included construction of a 10-kilometre, 230-kV transmission line. On April 2, 2015, the Waneta Expansion began generating power, all of which is being sold to BC Hydro and FortisBC Electric under 40-year contracts. Fortis owns a 51% interest in the Waneta Partnership and operates and maintains the non-regulated investment. The capital cost of the Waneta Expansion, as reported in the Significant Capital Projects table, includes capitalized interest by Fortis during construction, as well as other eligible capitalized expenses, and a \$72 million payment expected to be made in 2020 related to accrued development costs previously incurred by CPC/CBT. The table excludes approximately \$50 million of forecast capitalized interest of the minority partners in the Waneta Partnership.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

With the exception of letters of credit outstanding of \$104 million and \$105 million as of December 31, 2015 and March 31, 2016, respectively, Fortis had no off-balance sheet arrangements that are reasonably likely to materially affect liquidity or the availability of, or requirements for, capital resources.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

Interest Rate Risk

Generally, allowed ROEs for regulated utilities in North America are exposed to changes in long-term interest rates. Such rates affect allowed ROEs directly when they are applied in formulaic ROE automatic adjustment mechanisms or indirectly through a regulatory process of what constitutes an appropriate rate of return on investment, which may consider the general level of interest rates as a factor for setting allowed ROEs. Uncertainty exists regarding the duration of the current environment of low interest rates and the effect it may have on allowed ROEs of Fortis' regulated utilities. If interest rates continue to remain at historically low levels, allowed ROEs could decrease. The continuation of a low interest rate environment could adversely affect Fortis' ability to earn a reasonable ROE, which could have a negative effect on the financial condition and results of operations of Fortis' regulated utilities. Also, if interest rates begin to climb, regulatory lag may cause a delay in any resulting increase in cost of capital and the regulatory allowed ROEs.

Fortis and its subsidiaries may also be exposed to interest rate risk associated with borrowings under variable-rate credit facilities, variable-rate long-term debt and refinancing of long-term debt. Central Hudson, FortisBC Energy and FortisBC Electric, however, have regulatory approval to defer any increase or decrease in interest expense resulting from fluctuations in interest rates associated with variable-rate credit facilities for recovery from, or refund to, customers in future rates. There can be no assurance that such deferral mechanisms will exist in the future, as they are dependent on future regulatory decisions. UNS Energy and Central Hudson use interest rate swaps and interest rate caps on variable-rate long-term debt to reduce risk associated with interest rates, as permitted by the regulators. At Fortis' other regulated utilities, if the timing of issuance of, and the interest rates on, long-term debt are different from those forecast and approved in customer rates, the additional or lower interest costs incurred on the new long-term debt are not recovered from, or refunded to, customers in rates during the period that was covered by the approved customer rates. An inability to flow through interest costs to customers could have a material adverse effect on the results of operations and financial position of the utilities.

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The following table outlines the nature of Fortis' consolidated total debt as of December 31, 2015.

Total Debt	As of December 31, 2015 (in millions of Canadian dollars)
Short-term borrowings	\$ 511
Utilized variable-rate credit facilities classified as long term	551
Variable-rate long-term debt (including current portion)	333
Fixed-rate long-term debt (including current portion)	10,284
Total	\$ 11,679

In 2015, Fortis' regulated subsidiaries issued approximately \$1 billion in long-term debt, all of which was issued at fixed interest rates ranging from 2.98% to 4.75%, with terms ranging from 10 to 30 years.

Excluding borrowings under long-term committed credit facilities, almost 90% of Fortis' consolidated long-term debt as of December 31, 2015 and March 31, 2016 had maturities beyond five years. With a significant portion of Fortis' consolidated debt having long-term maturities, interest rate risk on debt refinancing has been reduced for the near and medium terms. A change in the level of interest rates could materially affect the measurement and disclosure of the fair value of long-term debt.

Commodity Price Risk

UNS Energy is exposed to commodity price risk associated with changes in the market price of gas, purchased power and coal. Central Hudson is exposed to commodity price risk associated with changes in the market prices of electricity and natural gas. FortisBC Energy is exposed to commodity price risk associated with changes in the market price of natural gas. The operation of regulator-approved deferral mechanisms to flow through in customer rates the cost of natural gas, purchased power and coal serves to mitigate the impact on earnings of commodity price volatility. The risks have also been reduced by entering into various price-risk management strategies to reduce exposure to commodity rates, including the use of derivative contracts that effectively fix the price of natural gas, power and electricity purchases. The absence of such hedging mechanism in the future could result in increased exposure to market price volatility.

Certain of Fortis' regulated electric utilities are exposed to commodity price risk associated with changes in world oil prices, which affect the cost of fuel and purchased power. The risk is substantially mitigated by the utilities' ability to flow through to customers the cost of fuel and purchased power through base rates and/or the use of rate-stabilization and other mechanisms, as approved by the various regulatory authorities. The ability to flow through to customers the cost of fuel and purchased power alleviates the effect on earnings of the variability in the cost of fuel and purchased power.

There can be no assurance that the current regulator-approved mechanisms allowing for the flow through of the cost of natural gas, fuel, coal and purchased power will continue to exist in the future. Also, a severe and prolonged increase in such costs could materially affect FortisBC Energy, UNS Energy and Central Hudson, despite regulatory measures available to compensate for changes in these costs. The inability of the regulated utilities to flow through the full cost of natural gas, fuel and/or purchased power could have a material adverse effect on the utilities' results of operations and financial position.

Foreign Exchange Risk

Fortis' earnings from, and net investments in, foreign subsidiaries are exposed to fluctuations in the US dollar-to-Canadian dollar exchange rate. Fortis has decreased the above-noted exposure through the use of US dollar-denominated borrowings at the corporate level. The foreign exchange gain or loss on

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the translation of US dollar-denominated interest expense partially offsets the foreign exchange gain or loss on the translation of Fortis' foreign subsidiaries' earnings, which are denominated in US dollars. The reporting currency of UNS Energy, Central Hudson, Caribbean Utilities, Fortis Turks and Caicos and BECOL is the US dollar.

As of December 31, 2015, Fortis' corporately issued US\$1,535 million long-term debt had been designated as an effective hedge of a portion of Fortis' foreign net investments. As of December 31, 2015, Fortis had approximately US\$3,137 million in foreign net investments remaining to be hedged. As of March 31, 2016, Fortis' corporately issued US\$1,540 million long-term debt had been designated as an effective hedge of a portion of Fortis' foreign net investments. As of March 31, 2016, Fortis had approximately US\$3,153 million in foreign net investments remaining to be hedged. Foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations associated with the translation of Fortis' corporately issued US dollar-denominated borrowings designated as effective hedges are recorded on the balance sheet in accumulated other comprehensive income and serve to help offset unrealized foreign currency exchange gains and losses on the net investments in foreign subsidiaries, which gains and losses are also recorded on the balance sheet in accumulated other comprehensive income.

On an annual basis, it is estimated that a C\$0.05, or 5%, increase or decrease in the US dollar relative to the Canadian dollar exchange rate would increase or decrease earnings per common share of Fortis by approximately C\$0.04, before considering the impact of the pending acquisition of ITC. Management will continue to hedge future exchange rate fluctuations related to Fortis' foreign net investments and US dollar-denominated earnings streams, where possible, through future US dollar-denominated borrowings, and will continue to monitor Fortis' exposure to foreign currency fluctuations on a regular basis.

Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

Fortis uses various physical and financial derivative instruments to meet forecast load and reserve requirements, to reduce exposure to fluctuations in commodity prices and foreign exchange rates, and to hedge interest rate risk exposure. Fortis does not hold or issue derivative instruments for trading purposes and generally limits the use of derivative instruments to those that qualify as accounting, economic or cash flow hedges. As of December 31, 2015 and March 31, 2016, Fortis' derivative instruments primarily consisted of electricity swap contracts, gas swap and option contracts, electricity power purchase contracts, gas purchase contract premiums, long-term wholesale trading contracts, and interest rate swaps.

Fortis records all derivative instruments at fair value, with certain exceptions including those derivatives that qualify for the normal purchase and normal sale exception. The recorded fair values of derivative instruments are estimates of the amounts that the utilities would receive or have to pay to terminate the outstanding contracts as of the balance sheet dates.

For derivatives designated as hedging contracts, Fortis' utilities formally assess, at inception and thereafter, whether the hedging contract is highly effective in offsetting changes in the hedged item. The hedging strategy by transaction type and risk management strategy is formally documented. As of December 31, 2015 and March 31, 2016, Fortis' hedging relationships primarily consisted of interest rate swaps and US dollar-denominated borrowings.

For derivatives not designated as hedging contracts, the settled amount is generally included in regulated rates, as permitted by the respective regulators. Accordingly, the net unrealized gains and losses associated with changes in fair value of the derivative contracts are recorded as regulatory assets or liabilities for recovery from, or refund to, customers in future rates.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The preparation of Fortis' consolidated financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets and

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liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting periods. Estimates and judgments are based on historical experience, current conditions and various other assumptions believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Due to changes in facts and circumstances, and the inherent uncertainty involved in making estimates, actual results may differ significantly from current estimates. Estimates and judgments are reviewed periodically and, as adjustments become necessary, are recognized in earnings in the period in which they become known. Fortis' critical accounting estimates are discussed as follows.

Regulation

Generally, the accounting policies of Fortis' regulated utilities are subject to examination and approval by the respective regulatory authority. Regulatory assets and regulatory liabilities arise as a result of the rate-setting process at the regulated utilities and have been recognized based on previous, existing or expected regulatory orders or decisions. Certain estimates are necessary since the regulatory environments in which Fortis' regulated utilities operate often require amounts to be recognized at estimated values until these amounts are finalized pursuant to regulatory decisions or other regulatory proceedings. The final amounts approved by the regulatory authorities for deferral as regulatory assets and regulatory liabilities and the approved recovery or settlement periods may differ from those originally expected. Any resulting adjustments to original estimates are recognized in earnings in the period in which they become known. In the event that a regulatory decision is received after the balance sheet date but before the consolidated financial statements are issued, the facts and circumstances are reviewed to determine whether or not it is a recognized subsequent event. As of December 31, 2015, Fortis recognized a total of \$2,532 million in regulatory assets and \$1,638 million in regulatory liabilities. As of March 31, 2016, Fortis recognized a total of \$2,486 million in regulatory assets and \$1,574 million in regulatory liabilities. For a further discussion of the nature of regulatory decisions, see "Additional Information about Fortis Business Regulatory Environment and Principal Markets Material Regulatory Decisions, Applications and Proceedings."

Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation and amortization are estimates based primarily on the useful life of assets. Estimated useful lives are based on current facts and historical information and take into consideration the anticipated physical life of the assets. As of December 31, 2015, Fortis' consolidated capital assets and intangible assets were approximately \$20.1 billion, or approximately 70%, of total consolidated assets. Depreciation and amortization was \$873 million for 2015. As of March 31, 2016, Fortis' consolidated capital assets and intangible assets were approximately \$19.7 billion, or approximately 70% of total consolidated assets. Depreciation and amortization was \$234 million for the first quarter of 2016.

As required by their respective regulator, UNS Energy, Central Hudson, FortisBC Energy, FortisAlberta, Newfoundland Power and Maritime Electric accrue estimated non-asset retirement obligation, or ARO, removal costs in depreciation, with the amount provided for in depreciation recorded as a long-term regulatory liability. Actual non-ARO removal costs are recorded against the regulatory liability when incurred. The estimate of non-ARO removal costs is based on historical experience and expected cost trends. The balance of this regulatory liability as of December 31, 2015 and March 31, 2016 was \$1,060 million and \$1,040 million, respectively.

Changes in depreciation rates, resulting from a change in the estimated service life or removal costs, could have a significant impact on Fortis' consolidated depreciation and amortization expense.

As part of the customer rate-setting process at Fortis' regulated utilities, appropriate depreciation, amortization and removal cost rates, as applicable, are approved by the respective regulatory authority. The depreciation periods used and the associated rates are reviewed on an ongoing basis to ensure they continue to be appropriate. From time to time, third-party depreciation studies are performed at the regulated utilities. Based on the results of these depreciation studies, the impact of any over- or under-

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depreciation, as a result of actual experience differing from that expected and provided for in previous depreciation rates, is generally reflected in future depreciation rates and depreciation expense, when the differences are refunded or collected in customer rates, as approved by the regulator.

Effective January 1, 2015, FortisAlberta's depreciation and amortization rates were changed as a result of a technical update to its last depreciation study, which was completed as of December 31, 2010. A technical update adjusts depreciation and amortization rates based on current capital asset balances, while retaining the depreciation parameters established in the last approved depreciation study. As a result, FortisAlberta's depreciation and amortization expense were reduced by approximately \$7 million in 2015.

Income Taxes

Income taxes are determined based on estimates of Fortis' current income taxes and estimates of deferred income taxes resulting from temporary differences between the carrying values of assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and their tax values. A deferred income tax asset or liability is determined for each temporary difference based on enacted income tax rates and laws in effect when the temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. Deferred income tax assets are assessed for the likelihood that they will be recovered from future taxable income. To the extent recovery is not considered more likely than not, a valuation allowance is recognized against earnings in the period when the allowance is created or revised. Estimates of the provision for current income taxes, deferred income tax assets and liabilities, and any related valuation allowance, might vary from actual amounts incurred.

Assessment for Impairment of Goodwill and Indefinite-Lived Intangible Assets

Fortis is required to perform, at least on an annual basis, an impairment test for goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets, and any impairment provision is charged to earnings. The annual impairment test is performed as of October 1. In addition, Fortis also performs an impairment test if any event occurs or if circumstances change that would indicate that the fair value of a reporting unit was below its carrying value. No such event or change in circumstances occurred during 2015.

As of December 31, 2015 and March 31, 2016, consolidated goodwill totaled approximately \$4.2 billion and \$4.0 billion, respectively. Indefinite-lived intangible assets, not subject to amortization, consist of certain land, transmission and water rights and totaled approximately \$106 million as of December 31, 2015.

Fortis performs an annual internal quantitative assessment for each reporting unit. For those reporting units where: (i) management's assessment of quantitative and qualitative factors indicates that fair value is not 50% or more likely to be greater than carrying value; or (ii) the excess of estimated fair value over carrying value, as determined by an external consultant as of the date of the immediately preceding impairment test, was not significant, then fair value of the reporting unit will be estimated by an external consultant in the current year. Irrespective of the above-noted approach, a reporting unit to which goodwill has been allocated may have its fair value estimated by an external consultant as of the annual impairment date, as Fortis will, at a minimum, have fair value for each material reporting unit estimated by an external consultant once every five years.

In calculating goodwill impairment, Fortis determines those reporting units that will have fair value estimated by an external consultant, as described above, and such estimated fair value is then compared to the book value of the applicable reporting units. If the fair value of the reporting unit is less than the book value, then a second measurement step is performed to determine the amount of the impairment. The amount of the impairment is determined by deducting the fair value of the reporting unit's assets and liabilities from the fair value of the reporting unit to determine the implied fair value of goodwill, and then comparing that amount to the book value of the reporting unit's goodwill. Any excess of the book value of the goodwill over the implied fair value is the impairment amount recognized.

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The primary method for estimating fair value of the reporting units is the income approach, whereby net cash flow projections for the reporting units are discounted using an enterprise value approach. Under the enterprise value approach, sustainable cash flow is determined on an after-tax basis, prior to the deduction of interest expense, and is then discounted at the weighted average cost of capital to yield the value of the enterprise. An enterprise value approach does not assess the appropriateness of the reporting unit's existing debt level. The estimated fair value of the reporting unit is then determined by subtracting the fair value of the reporting unit's interest-bearing debt from the enterprise value of the reporting unit. A secondary valuation method, the market approach, is also performed by an external consultant as a check on the conclusions reached under the income approach. The market approach includes comparing various valuation multiples underlying the discounted cash flow analysis of the applicable reporting units to trading multiples of guideline entities and recent transactions involving guideline entities, recognizing differences in growth expectations, product mix and risks of those guideline entities with the applicable reporting units.

No impairment provisions were required in 2015 or the first quarter of 2016 with respect to goodwill or indefinite-lived intangible assets.

Employee Future Benefits

Defined Benefit Pension Plans

Fortis and its subsidiaries' defined benefit pension plans are subject to judgments utilized in the actuarial determination of the net benefit cost and related obligation. The main assumptions utilized by management in determining the net benefit cost and obligation are the discount rate for the benefit obligation and the expected long-term rate of return on plan assets.

The expected weighted average long-term rate of return on the defined benefit pension plan assets, for the purpose of estimating net pension cost for 2016, is 6.17%, which is down from 6.25% used for 2015. The decrease in the average long-term rate of return reflects shifting of plan assets from equities to fixed income assets. The defined benefit pension plan assets experienced total positive returns of approximately \$30 million in 2015 compared to expected positive returns of \$140 million. The expected long-term rates of return on pension plan assets are developed by management with assistance from independent actuaries using best estimates of expected returns, volatilities and correlations for each class of asset. The best estimates are based on historical performance, future expectations and periodic portfolio rebalancing among the diversified asset classes.

The assumed weighted average discount rate used to measure the projected benefit obligations as of December 31, 2015, and to determine net pension cost for 2016, is 4.21%. Discount rates reflect market interest rates on high-quality bonds with cash flows that match the timing and amount of expected pension payments. The methodology in determining the discount rates was consistent with that used to determine the discount rates in the previous year, except as follows for UNS Energy. UNS Energy adopted the spot rate methodology for determining net pension cost for 2016.

There was a \$26 million increase in consolidated defined benefit net pension cost for 2015 compared to 2014, mainly due to the acquisition of UNS Energy in August 2014, and foreign currency translation impacts. Any increases in defined benefit net pension cost at the regulated utilities for 2016 are expected to be recovered from customers in rates, subject to regulatory lag and forecast risk at certain of the utilities.

The following table provides the sensitivities associated with a 100 basis point change in the expected long-term rate of return on pension plan assets and the discount rate on 2015 net benefit pension cost, and the related projected benefit obligation recognized in Fortis' 2015 audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus.

Table of Contents**Sensitivity Analysis of Changes in Rate of Return on Plan Assets and Discount Rate**

	Year Ended December 31, 2015	
	Net pension cost	Projected benefit obligation ⁽¹⁾
	(in millions of Canadian dollars)	
(Decrease) increase		
Impact of increasing the rate of return assumption by 100 basis points	\$ (24)	\$
Impact of decreasing the rate of return assumption by 100 basis points	20	(44)
Impact of increasing the discount rate assumption by 100 basis points	(44)	(370)
Impact of decreasing the discount rate assumption by 100 basis points	51	469

(1)

At FortisBC Energy and FortisBC Electric, certain defined benefit pension plans have pension indexing provisions which provide for a portion of investment returns to be allocated in order to provide for indexing of pension benefits. Therefore, a change in the expected long-term rate of return on pension plan assets has an impact on the projected benefit obligation. The direction of the impact of a change in the rate of return assumption at FortisBC Energy and FortisBC Electric is also the result of the methodology for determining the pension indexing assumption.

Other assumptions applied in measuring net benefit pension cost and/or the projected benefit obligation include the average rate of compensation increase, average remaining service life of the active employee group, and employee and retiree mortality rates.

As approved by the regulator, the cost of defined benefit pension plans at FortisAlberta is recovered in customer rates based on the cash payments made. Any difference between the cash payments made during the year and the cost incurred during the year is deferred as a regulatory asset or regulatory liability. Therefore, changes in assumptions result in changes in regulatory assets and regulatory liabilities for FortisAlberta. Central Hudson, FortisBC Energy, FortisBC Electric and Newfoundland Power have regulator-approved mechanisms to defer variations in net pension cost from forecast net pension cost, used to set customer rates, as a regulatory asset or regulatory liability. There can be no assurance, however, that the above-noted deferral mechanisms will continue in the future as they are dependent on future regulatory decisions and orders.

As of December 31, 2015, for all defined benefit pension plans, Fortis had consolidated projected benefit obligations of \$2,828 million and consolidated plan assets of \$2,466 million, for a consolidated funded status in a liability position of \$362 million. During 2015, Fortis recognized consolidated net pension benefit cost of \$97 million.

OPEB Plans

The OPEB plans of Fortis and its subsidiaries are also subject to judgments utilized in the actuarial determination of the cost and the accumulated benefit obligation. Similar assumptions as described above, except for the assumption of the expected long-term rate of return on pension plan assets, which is applicable only to the OPEB plans at UNS Energy and Central Hudson, along with the health care cost trend rate, were also utilized by management in determining net OPEB cost and accumulated benefit obligation.

The OPEB plan assets at UNS Energy and Central Hudson experienced no returns in 2015 compared to expected positive returns of approximately \$12 million.

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The following table provides the sensitivities associated with a 100 basis point change in the health care cost trend rate and the discount rate on 2015 net OPEB cost, and the related consolidated accumulated benefit obligation recognized in Fortis' 2015 audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus.

Sensitivity Analysis of Changes in Health Care Cost Trend Rate and Discount Rate

	Year Ended December 31, 2015	
	Net OPEB cost	Accumulated benefit obligation
	(in millions of Canadian dollars)	
Increase (decrease)		
Impact of increasing the health care cost trend rate assumption by 100 basis points	\$ 7	\$ 51
Impact of decreasing the health care cost trend rate assumption by 100 basis points	(5)	(43)
Impact of increasing the discount rate assumption by 100 basis points	(6)	(71)
Impact of decreasing the discount rate assumption by 100 basis points	9	85

Central Hudson, FortisBC Energy, FortisBC Electric and Newfoundland Power have regulator-approved mechanisms to defer variations in net OPEB cost from forecast net OPEB cost, used to set customer rates, as a regulatory asset or regulatory liability. There can be no assurance, however, that the above-noted deferral mechanisms will continue in the future as they are dependent on future regulatory decisions and orders.

As of December 31, 2015, for all OPEB plans, Fortis had consolidated accumulated benefit obligations of \$574 million and consolidated plan assets of \$181 million, for a consolidated funded status in a liability position of \$393 million. During 2015, Fortis recognized consolidated net OPEB benefit cost of \$27 million.

AROs

The measurement of the fair value of AROs requires making reasonable estimates concerning the method of settlement and settlement dates associated with the legally obligated asset retirement costs. There are also uncertainties in estimating future asset retirement costs due to potential external events, such as changing legislation or regulations and advances in remediation technologies. While Fortis has AROs associated with hydroelectric generating facilities, interconnection facilities, removal of certain distribution system assets from rights-of-way at the end of the life of the systems and the remediation of certain land, no amounts were recognized as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, with the exception of AROs recognized by UNS Energy, Central Hudson and FortisBC Electric.

The nature, amount and timing of costs associated with land and environmental remediation and/or removal of assets cannot be reasonably estimated at this time as the hydroelectric generation and transmission and distribution assets are reasonably expected to operate in perpetuity due to the nature of their operation; applicable licenses, permits and interconnection facilities agreements are reasonably expected to be renewed or extended indefinitely to maintain the integrity of the related assets and ensure the continued provision of service to customers; a land-lease agreement is expected to be renewed indefinitely; and the exact nature and amount of land remediation is indeterminable. In the event that environmental issues are known and identified, assets are decommissioned or the applicable licenses, permits, agreements or leases are terminated, AROs will be recognized at that time provided the costs can be reasonably estimated and are material.

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As of December 31, 2015, Fortis' total AROs were \$49 million. UNS Energy's AROs were primarily associated with TEP's generation and photovoltaic assets; Central Hudson's AROs were primarily associated with asbestos remediation; and FortisBC Electric's AROs were associated with the removal of polychlorinated biphenyl, or PCB, contaminated oil from electrical equipment. The total ARO liability as of December 31, 2015 has been classified on the consolidated balance sheet as a long-term other liability with the offset to utility capital assets. All factors used in estimating the companies' AROs represent management's best estimate of the fair value of the costs required to meet existing legislation or regulations. It is reasonably possible that volumes of contaminated assets, inflation assumptions, cost estimates to perform the work and the assumed pattern of annual cash flows may differ significantly from the companies' current assumptions. The AROs may change from period to period because of changes in the estimation of these uncertainties. Other subsidiaries also affected by AROs associated with the removal of PCB-contaminated oil from electrical equipment include Central Hudson, FortisAlberta, Newfoundland Power, FortisOntario and Maritime Electric. As of December 31, 2015, the AROs related to PCBs for the above-noted utilities were not material and, therefore, were not recognized.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue at Fortis' regulated utilities is generally recognized on an accrual basis. Electricity and gas consumption is metered upon delivery to customers and is recognized as revenue using approved rates when consumed. Meters are read periodically and bills are issued to customers based on these readings. At the end of each reporting period, a certain amount of consumed electricity and gas will not have been billed. Electricity and gas that is consumed but not yet billed to customers is estimated and accrued as revenue at each period end, as approved by the regulator. Effective July 1, 2015, Central Hudson is permitted by the regulator to accrue unbilled revenue for electricity consumed at each period end for all of its electricity customers.

The unbilled revenue accrual for the period is based on estimated electricity and gas sales to customers for the period since the last meter reading at the rates approved by the respective regulatory authority. The development of the electricity and gas sales estimates generally requires analysis of consumption on a historical basis in relation to key inputs, such as the current price of electricity and gas, population growth, economic activity, weather conditions and system losses. The estimation process for accrued unbilled electricity and gas consumption will result in adjustments of electricity and gas revenue in the periods they become known, when actual results differ from the estimates. As of December 31, 2015, the amount of accrued unbilled revenue recognized in accounts receivable was approximately \$404 million on consolidated revenue of \$6,727 million for 2015, compared to \$365 million in accrued unbilled revenue recognized in accounts receivable as of December 31, 2014, on consolidated revenue of \$5,401 million for 2014. The increase in accrued unbilled revenue from December 31, 2014 was primarily due to the impact of foreign exchange on the translation of US dollar-denominated unbilled revenue accruals.

Capitalized Overhead

As required by their respective regulator, UNS Energy, Central Hudson, FortisBC Energy, FortisAlberta, FortisBC Electric, Newfoundland Power, Maritime Electric, Caribbean Utilities and Fortis Turks and Caicos capitalize overhead costs that are not directly attributable to specific utility capital assets but relate to the overall capital expenditure program. The methodology for calculating and allocating capitalized general overhead costs to utility capital assets is established by the respective regulator. Any change in the methodology of calculating and allocating general overhead costs to utility capital assets could have a material impact on the amount recognized as operating expenses versus utility capital assets.

Table of Contents**Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements**

For details on new accounting policies adopted by Fortis in 2015, as well as future accounting pronouncements issued in 2015, see Notes 2 and 3 to Fortis' 2015 audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus. For details on new accounting policies adopted by Fortis in the first quarter of 2016, as well as future accounting pronouncements issued in the first quarter of 2016, see Notes 2 and 3 to Fortis' 2016 unaudited interim consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus. Details of recently issued accounting pronouncements are as follows.

Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

Accounting Standards Update, or ASU, No. 2016-01 was issued in January 2016 and the amendments in this update address certain aspects of recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of financial instruments. Most notably, the amendments require the following: (i) equity investments in unconsolidated entities (other than those accounted for using the equity method of accounting) to be measured at fair value through earnings; however, entities will be able to elect to record equity investments without readily determinable fair values at cost, less impairment, and plus or minus subsequent adjustments for observable price changes; and (ii) financial assets and financial liabilities to be presented separately in the notes to the financial statements, grouped by measurement category and form of financial asset. This update is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 31, 2017. Fortis is assessing the impact that the adoption of this update will have on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

Leases

ASU No. 2016-02 was issued in February 2016 and the amendments in this update create Accounting Standards Codification, or ASC, Topic 842, Leases, and supersede lease requirements in ASC Topic 840, Leases. The main difference between previous U.S. GAAP and Topic 842 is the recognition of lease assets and lease liabilities on the balance sheet by lessees for those leases classified as operating leases under previous U.S. GAAP. For operating leases, a lessee is required to do the following: (i) recognize a right-of-use asset and a lease liability, initially measured at the present value of the lease payments, on the balance sheet; (ii) recognize a single lease cost, calculated so that the cost of the lease is allocated over the lease term generally on a straight-line basis; and (iii) classify all cash payments within operating activities in the statement of cash flows. These amendments also require qualitative disclosures along with specific quantitative disclosures. This update is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 31, 2018 and is to be applied using a modified retrospective approach with practical expedient options. Early adoption is permitted. Fortis is assessing the impact that the adoption of this update will have on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting

ASU No. 2016-09 was issued in March 2016 as part of FASB's simplification initiative. The areas for simplification in this update involve several aspects of accounting for share-based payment transactions, including income tax consequences, classification of awards as either equity or liabilities, and classification on the statement of cash flows. This update is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2016. Early adoption is permitted, however, an entity that elects early adoption must adopt all the amendments in the same period. Fortis is assessing the impact that the adoption of this update will have on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT FORTIS

Business

Fortis is an electric and gas utility holding company, with total assets of approximately \$29 billion and \$28 billion as of December 31, 2015 and March 31, 2016, respectively, and revenue totalling approximately \$6.7 billion and \$1.8 billion for the year ended December 31, 2015 and the three months ended March 31, 2016, respectively. Fortis serves more than three million customers across Canada, the United States and the Caribbean. Its regulated holdings include electric distribution utilities in five Canadian provinces, two U.S. states and three Caribbean countries and natural gas utilities in the province of British Columbia and the states of Arizona and New York. In 2015, Fortis' electricity distribution systems met a combined peak demand of 9,705 MW and its gas distribution systems met a peak day demand of 1,323 TJ. Regulated utility assets comprise approximately 96% of Fortis' total assets, with the balance comprised of non-regulated energy infrastructure. For information regarding the potential effects of the pending merger with ITC on Fortis' business, see the section entitled "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of Fortis Overview Pending Merger with ITC" beginning on page 189 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

Organizational Structure and Subsidiaries

Fortis is principally an electric gas and utility holding company. Fortis segments its utility operations by franchise area and, depending on regulatory requirements, by the nature of the assets. Fortis also holds investments in non-regulated energy infrastructure assets, which is treated as a separate segment. Each entity within the reporting segments operates with substantial autonomy, assumes profit and loss responsibility and is accountable for its own resource allocation. Fortis' business segments are: (i) Regulated Electric & Gas Utilities United States, (ii) Regulated Gas Utility Canadian, (iii) Regulated Electric Utilities Canadian, (iv) Regulated Electric Utilities Caribbean, (v) Non-Regulated Energy Infrastructure and (vi) Corporate and Other.

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The following simplified organizational chart provides a condensed overview of certain of Fortis' business segments, prior to giving effect to the merger:

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Upon completion of the merger, Merger Sub will merge with and into ITC, with ITC continuing as the surviving corporation under the name ITC Holdings Corp. and as an indirect subsidiary of Fortis. The merger will result in the following structure:

Table of Contents**Breakdown of Revenues**

The table includes a breakdown of Fortis' revenue in Canadian dollars and as a percentage of consolidated revenue by segment and geographic market for the periods indicated:

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2015		2014		2013	
	(in millions of Canadian dollars, except percentages)					
Regulated Electric & Gas Utilities United States						
<i>UNS Energy</i>	\$ 2,034	30.2%	\$ 684	12.7%	\$	%
<i>Central Hudson</i>	880	13.1	821	15.2	335	8.3
Regulated Gas Utility Canada						
<i>FortisBC Energy</i>	1,295	19.2	1,435	26.6	1,378	34.0
Regulated Electric Utilities Canada						
<i>FortisAlberta</i>	563	8.4	518	9.6	475	11.7
<i>FortisBC Electric</i>	360	5.3	334	6.2	317	7.8
<i>Eastern Canadian</i>	1,033	15.4	1,008	18.7	975	24.1
Regulated Electric Utilities Caribbean	321	4.8	321	5.9	290	7.2
Non-Regulated Energy Infrastructure	107	1.6	38	0.7	35	0.9
Non-Regulated Non-utility	171	2.5	249	4.6	248	6.13
Regulated Gas & Electric Utilities United States						

UNS Energy

Fortis is the indirect owner of all of the common shares of UNS Energy, which was acquired by Fortis in August 2014. UNS Energy is a vertically integrated utility services holding company, headquartered in Tucson, Arizona, engaged through its primary subsidiaries in the regulated electric generation and energy delivery business primarily in the state of Arizona. UNS Energy's three wholly-owned regulated utilities are TEP, UNS Electric and UNS Gas.

TEP is a vertically integrated, regulated electric utility and UNS Energy's largest operating subsidiary. TEP generates, transmits and distributes electricity to retail electric customers in southern Arizona. TEP has sufficient generating capacity that, together with existing power purchase agreements and expected generation plant additions, should satisfy the requirements of its customer base and meet expected future peak demand requirements. TEP also sells wholesale electricity to other entities in the western United States. Several of the generating assets in which TEP has an interest are jointly owned. In December 2014, TEP completed the acquisition of a 75% undivided interest in Unit 3 of the Gila River Generating Station in Gila Bend, Arizona. Additionally, TEP is a member of a regional reserve-sharing organization and has reliability and power sharing relationships with other utilities.

UNS Electric is a regulated, vertically integrated electric utility company, serving retail customers in Arizona's Mohave and Santa Cruz counties. In December 2014, UNS Electric completed the acquisition of a 25% undivided interest in Unit 3 of the Gila River Generating Station in Gila Bend, Arizona. Additionally, UNS Electric owns and operates several other gas and diesel-fueled generating plants. UNS Electric relies on a portfolio of long, intermediate and short-term electricity power purchase agreements to meet the remainder of its customer load requirements.

UNS Gas is a regulated gas distribution company, serving retail customers in Arizona's Mohave, Yavapai, Coconino, Navajo and Santa Cruz counties. UNS Gas directly manages its gas supply and transportation contracts. UNS Gas purchases the majority of its gas supply from the San Juan Basin. This gas is delivered on the El Paso Natural Gas, LLC and Transwestern Pipeline Company interstate pipeline system under firm transportation agreements with combined capacity sufficient to meet the current demand of the customers of UNS Gas.

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Central Hudson

Fortis is the indirect owner of all of the common shares of Central Hudson. Central Hudson is the main business of CH Energy Group, which was acquired by Fortis in June 2013. Central Hudson is a regulated transmission and distribution utility serving electricity and natural gas customers in eight counties of New York's Mid-Hudson River Valley. Electric service is available throughout the territory, and natural gas service is provided in and around the cities of Poughkeepsie, Beacon, Newburgh, and Kingston, New York, and in certain outlying and intervening territories.

Central Hudson primarily relies on purchased capacity and energy from third-party providers to meet the demand of its full-service customers. Central Hudson also generates a small portion of its electricity requirements. Central Hudson relies on power purchase agreements, its own generation capacity and the New York Independent System Operator, or NYISO, market to meet its peak load requirements. Central Hudson purchases its gas supply requirements at various pipeline receipt points from a number of suppliers with whom it has contracted for firm transport capacity.

Regulated Gas Utility Canadian

FortisBC Energy

Fortis is the direct owner of all of the common shares of FortisBC Holdings Inc., or FortisBC Holdings, a company that, through its subsidiary FEI, is the largest distributor of natural gas in British Columbia, serving customers in more than 135 communities as of December 31, 2015. FEI's major service areas include Lower Mainland, Vancouver Island and Whistler regions of British Columbia. FEI provides transmission and distribution services to its customers, and obtains natural gas supplies on behalf of most of its residential, commercial and industrial customers.

Regulated Electric Utilities Canadian

FortisAlberta

Fortis is the indirect owner of all of the common shares of FortisAlberta, a regulated electricity distribution utility serving a substantial portion of southern and central Alberta. FortisAlberta's business is the ownership and operation of electricity distribution facilities that distribute electricity generated by other market participants from high-voltage transmission substations to end-use customers in central and southern Alberta.

FortisBC Electric

Fortis is the indirect owner of all of the common shares of FortisBC Inc., or FortisBC Electric, an integrated, regulated electric utility that owns a network of generation, transmission and distribution assets, all of which are located in the southern interior of British Columbia. FortisBC Electric serves a diverse mix of customers, with residential customers representing the largest customer segment. FortisBC Electric owns four regulated hydroelectric generating plants that provide approximately 45% of FortisBC Electric's energy and 30% of its peak capacity needs. FortisBC Electric acquires its remaining electricity supply through long-term and short-term power purchase agreements. FortisBC Electric also includes operating, maintenance and management services relating to the 493-MW Waneta hydroelectric generating facility owned by Teck Metals Ltd. and BC Hydro, the 335-MW Waneta Expansion owned by Fortis and CPC/CBT, the 149-MW Brilliant hydroelectric plant, the 120-MW Brilliant hydroelectric expansion plant and the 185-MW Arrow Lakes hydroelectric plant, each owned by CPC/CBT.

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Eastern Canadian Electric Utilities

Newfoundland Power

Fortis holds all of the common shares of Newfoundland Power, a regulated electric utility that operates an integrated generation, transmission and distribution system throughout the island portion of the province of Newfoundland and Labrador. Newfoundland Power serves 87% of electricity consumers in the province as of December 31, 2015. Approximately 93% of the electricity that Newfoundland Power sells to its customers is purchased from Newfoundland Hydro. Newfoundland Power operates 28 small generating facilities, which generate the remaining 7% of the electricity it sells.

Maritime Electric

Fortis is the indirect owner of all of the common shares of Maritime Electric, a regulated electric utility that operates an integrated generation, transmission and distribution system on Prince Edward Island. Maritime Electric directly supplies approximately 90% of electricity consumers on Prince Edward Island as of December 31, 2015. Maritime Electric purchases most of the energy it distributes to its customers from NB Power under various energy purchase agreements and maintains on-Island generating facilities with an aggregate capacity of 150 MW.

FortisOntario

FortisOntario, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Fortis, provides regulated, integrated electric utility service in Ontario to customers primarily in Fort Erie, Cornwall, Gananoque and Port Colborne and distributes electricity to customers in the district of Algoma in northern Ontario. FortisOntario owns three operating subsidiaries: Canadian Niagara Power Inc., Cornwall Electric and Algoma Power Inc. The power requirements of FortisOntario's service areas are purchased from various sources, including the Independent Electricity System Operator of Ontario, Hydro One Networks Inc., Hydro-Quebec Energy Marketing and through the Hydroelectric Contract Initiative. FortisOntario also owns a 10% interest in certain regional electric distribution companies that together serve approximately 40,000 customers as of December 31, 2015.

Regulated Electric Utilities Caribbean

Caribbean Utilities

Fortis holds an indirect approximate 60% controlling ownership interest in Caribbean Utilities, an integrated electric utility. Caribbean Utilities has the exclusive right to transmit and distribute electricity in its licence area of Grand Cayman, Cayman Islands pursuant to a 20-year exclusive licence granted by the Government of the Cayman Islands expiring in April 2028. In 2014, Caribbean Utilities was also granted a 25-year non-exclusive electricity generation license by the Government of the Cayman Islands expiring in November 2039. In October 2014, the Electricity Regulatory Authority of the Cayman Islands announced that Caribbean Utilities was the successful bidder for new generation capacity. Caribbean Utilities will develop and operate a new 39.7-MW diesel power plant that is expected to be commissioned in mid-2016.

Fortis Turks and Caicos

Fortis holds an indirect 100% ownership of FortisTCI Limited and Turks and Caicos Utilities Limited, collectively Fortis Turks and Caicos. Both of the Fortis Turks and Caicos utilities are integrated electric utilities. Fortis Turks and Caicos is the principal distributor of electricity on Turks and Caicos pursuant to 25-year and 50-year licences that expire in 2036 and 2037.

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Belize Electricity

Fortis holds an approximately 33% equity investment in Belize Electricity, an integrated electric utility and the principal distributor of electricity in Belize.

Non-Regulated Energy Infrastructure

Non-Regulated Energy Infrastructure, formerly referred to as Non-Regulated Fortis Generation is primarily comprised of long-term contracted hydroelectric generation assets in British Columbia and Belize and the Aitken Creek gas storage facility in British Columbia. The generating assets are owned by Fortis through its 51% controlling ownership interest in the Waneta Partnership and its indirect 100% ownership of BECOL.

British Columbia

Fortis owns a controlling 51% interest in the Waneta Partnership and, through FortisBC Electric, operates and maintains the Waneta Expansion, which has been generating power since its completion in April 2015. Fortis' partners in the Waneta Partnership, CPC/CBT, are both 100% owned entities of the Government of British Columbia. All of the power generated by the Waneta Expansion is sold to BC Hydro and FortisBC Electric under 40-year contracts.

On April 1, 2016, Fortis, through an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary, acquired the Aitken Creek gas storage facility for US\$266 million. Aitken Creek is the only underground gas storage facility in British Columbia and has a total working gas capacity of 77 Bcf. The facility is an integral part of western Canada's natural gas transmission network.

Belize

Long-term contracted generation operations in Belize consist of the 25-MW Mollejon, 7-MW Chalillo and 19-MW Vaca hydroelectric generating facilities. All of the output of these facilities is sold to Belize Electricity under 50-year power purchase agreements expiring in 2055 and 2060. The hydroelectric generation operations in Belize are conducted through Fortis' indirectly wholly-owned subsidiary BECOL under a franchise agreement with the Government of Belize.

In June 2015 and July 2015 Fortis sold its non-regulated generation assets in Upstate New York and Ontario, respectively.

In February 2016 Fortis sold its Walden hydroelectric generating facility in British Columbia.

Corporate and Other

Fortis' Corporate and Other segment captures expense and revenue items not specifically related to any reportable segment and those business operations that are below the required threshold for reporting as separate segments. The Corporate and Other segment includes net corporate expenses of Fortis and non-regulated holding company expenses of FortisBC Holdings Inc., or FHI, CH Energy Group and UNS Energy Corporation. Also included in the Corporate and Other segment are the financial results of FAES, a wholly-owned subsidiary of FHI that provides alternative energy solutions, including thermal-energy and geo-exchange systems.

History

Fortis was incorporated under the Canada Business Corporations Act on June 28, 1977 under the name "81800 Canada Ltd." In 1987, Fortis was continued under the Corporations Act as a holding company for Newfoundland Light & Power Company, Limited, and subsequently amended its articles to change its name to "Fortis Inc." In the 1990s and early 2000s, Fortis bolstered its utility holdings by acquiring regulated utilities on Prince Edward Island, in Ontario, and in the Caribbean, and grew its Canadian commercial real estate and hotel holdings. In 2004, Fortis acquired FortisAlberta and

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FortisBC Electric, which serve electricity customers in Alberta and British Columbia. In 2007, Fortis expanded into the natural gas distribution business with the acquisition of FortisBC Energy, which is the largest distributor of natural gas in British Columbia, serving customers in more than 135 communities as of December 31, 2015.

In June 2013, Fortis completed its first utility acquisition in the United States, CH Energy Group, for US\$65.00 per common share in cash, for an aggregate purchase price of approximately US\$1.5 billion, including the assumption of US\$518 million of debt on closing. In August 2014, Fortis expanded its U.S. utility holdings through its acquisition of UNS Energy Corporation for US\$60.25 per common share in cash, for an aggregate purchase price of approximately US\$4.5 billion, including the assumption of US\$2.0 billion of debt on closing. In 2015, Fortis divested certain non-core assets, including the commercial real estate assets of Fortis Properties in June for gross proceeds of \$430 million, the hotel assets of Fortis Properties in October for gross proceeds of \$365 million and non-regulated generation assets in Upstate New York in June and Ontario in July for gross proceeds of \$77 million and \$16 million, respectively. In December 2015, Fortis, through an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary, entered into a definitive share purchase and sale agreement with Chevron Canada Properties Ltd. to acquire its shares of the Aitken Creek gas storage facility for approximately US\$266 million, which is the largest gas storage facility in British Columbia in terms of total working gas capacity. The acquisition closed on April 1, 2016.

Competitive Strengths

Fortis has a number of competitive strengths, including:

Low-risk regulated utility business and standalone operating model for its regulated utilities. Fortis has significant regulated utility presence in North America. Upon completion of the merger, the combined company will have regulated utility companies in Michigan, Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Wisconsin, in addition to Arizona and New York, creating a significant utility company in the United States. The addition of ITC's regulated electric utilities assets in Michigan, Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma will enable the combined company to increase its regulated utility footprint in the United States, and will provide an additional platform for rate base growth and investment opportunity in a supportive FERC regulatory environment.

Operational excellence and experience in the regulated electric and gas utility industry. Fortis is an international, diversified electric and gas utility holding company with operations in Canada, the United States and the Caribbean. Fortis believes that the relationships it has already fostered with customers, regulators, suppliers and local communities, help to favorably position Fortis' businesses for future growth.

A strong balance sheet and solid investment-grade credit ratings. Fortis adheres to financial and risk management policies intended to maintain investment grade credit ratings at Fortis and its rated subsidiaries and the capacity to invest in future growth opportunities.

Ample liquidity. Fortis has \$2.4 billion and \$2.3 billion in unused consolidated credit facilities as of December 31, 2015 and March 31, 2016, respectively. Maintaining a strong liquidity position helps to ensure that Fortis can maintain strength and flexibility during periods when access to the capital markets may be restricted.

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A proven track record of successfully acquiring and integrating regulated utilities. Fortis expanded into Western Canada in 2004 with its purchase of Aquila, Inc.'s Canadian assets, formerly owned by TransAlta. As a result of this acquisition, Fortis became one of Alberta's major regulated electrical distribution companies and entered the electricity business in British Columbia. In 2007, Fortis expanded into the natural gas distribution business through its acquisition of FortisBC Energy. Fortis completed its first utility acquisition in the United States in 2013 through its acquisition of CH Energy Group and expanded its U.S. utility holdings in 2014 through its acquisition of UNS Energy Corporation. Fortis expects that the acquisition of ITC will be an extension of this track record. The ITC management team has a proven track record of strong EPS growth, total shareholder return, cash flow from operations and operational efficiencies that is in alignment with Fortis' business model and acquisition strategy.

Corporate Strategy

Fortis remains focused on being a leader in the North American utility industry and its strategic vision is guided by the goals of delivering long-term profitable growth and building shareholder value. The key elements of this strategy include:

Continued profitable expansion of existing operations. Management remains focused on executing the consolidated capital program and pursuing additional investment opportunities within existing service territories. Fortis has also demonstrated its ability to acquire additional regulated utilities in Canada and the United States. Fortis' standalone operating model and financial strength, driven by a strong balance sheet and investment-grade credit ratings, position it well for future investment opportunities in existing franchise areas.

Deliberate approach to acquisitions. Fortis has an acquisition rationale that is diligently followed, and includes future growth prospects, accretive to earnings per common share, a proven management team, supportive regulatory construct, and a favorable economy. Over the past decade, Fortis has demonstrated a proven track record of successfully acquiring and integrating regulated utilities in Canada and the U.S. that have added to Fortis' geographic, regulatory and economic diversity. Fortis expects that the acquisition of ITC will be an extension of this track record. ITC not only further strengthens and diversifies the Fortis business, but also accelerates Fortis' growth. Fortis expects that the acquisition of ITC will better position the combined company to pursue transmission opportunities to improve reliability, expand access to power markets and allow new generating resources to interconnect to transmission systems and lower the overall cost of delivered energy for customers.

Industry and Market Data

Electric Power Industry North America

The electric power industry is essential to North America's modern economy, security and standard of living. Electricity powers all sub-sectors of the North American economy, including its factories, hospitals, schools, public facilities and transportation infrastructure, among others. The United States is a leader in the generation and supply of electricity, and is one of the world's largest electricity consumers. The electric power industry accounts for more than 2% of the U.S. gross domestic product, or GDP, and employs more than 500,000 workers. According to the Edison Electric Institute in its 2014 Financial Review, U.S. electric output was 4,015,340 GWh in 2014, an increase of 0.5% from the prior year. Fortis' U.S. utilities operate in the Mid-Atlantic and Rocky Mountain regions. On a regional basis, the Mid-Atlantic region experienced a decline in output of (1.2)% and the Rocky Mountain region experienced a growth in output of 1.2%, which is above the national average. In Canada, installed electricity generation capacity reached 140 GW in 2014, with hydroelectricity remaining the primary source of electric power, representing 55% of total capacity. According to the Canadian National

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Energy Board in its report, Canada's Energy Future 2016, Canadian electricity demand in 2014 accounted for 17% of the total Canadian end-use energy demand.

The electric power industry is primarily composed of three types of operations:

generation;

transmission; and

distribution.

Transmission systems generally consist of transmission towers, power lines, substations and associated facilities, typically operated at 60 kV or above, that are used to reliably transmit electricity across longer distances. Distribution systems generally consist of facilities, including power lines, poles, meters and associated support systems, generally operated below 60 kV, that are used for the distribution of electricity to end customers.

In North America, the network of transmission and distribution lines is not unified into a single power grid. Instead, there are several main grids that are distinct and have only limited points of interconnection. FERC granted NERC the legal authority to enforce reliability standards with all users, owners and operators of the bulk power system in the United States and certain Canadian regulators have also adopted such standards. Compliance with these standards is mandatory and enforceable in the applicable jurisdictions. In many regions of North America, in coordination with FERC and NERC, regional transmission operators, or RTOs, or Independent System Operators, or ISOs, manage the flow of electric power and help administer the bulk power market in their respective geographic regions.

In North America, electric distribution companies generally have been awarded exclusive rights by the affected provinces and states to distribute electricity in a specified geographic area. Provincial and state public utility commissions are charged with the oversight and regulation of local electric distribution companies. State regulation of electric distribution companies has a variety of objectives, including ensuring adequate supply, dependable service and reasonable prices for consumers, while also providing utility companies the opportunity to earn a fair and reasonable return on their investments.

In North America, electric distribution companies provide a delivery service at rates set by government regulators which are generally based on the cost of operating the delivery system, including the cost of capital. Electric distribution companies generally do not earn a profit from the price of fuel that is used for the generation of electricity, which is supplied to their customers. Typically, the delivery service rate is combined with fuel cost recovery charges to determine a customer's bill, among other line items.

In its Annual Energy Outlook 2014, the U.S. Energy Information Administration, or EIA, projects that electricity demand in the U.S. will increase by 29% from 2012 to 2040, driven, in part, by the increased use of electricity in the commercial and residential sectors due to greater cooling requirements and continuous growth in demand for electrical devices and equipment, which are expected to offset efficiency gains. There are a number of factors that impact the long-term demand for electricity, including economic growth, relative energy prices and technology choices by end users, among other factors. Population shifts to warmer regions with greater cooling requirements affect both residential and commercial electricity sales. Changes in electricity demand result in corresponding changes in electricity generation and the mix of technologies used to meet demand. The Canadian National Energy Board projects that electricity generation capacity in Canada will increase at an average annual rate of 1% until 2040.

Natural Gas Industry North America

Natural gas supplies nearly one-fourth of all of the energy used in the United States and is one of the most important energy sources for the future in light of its relative abundance, environmental

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qualities and multiple applications across sectors. According to the American Gas Association, natural gas serves approximately 66.7 million homes, 5.4 million businesses, 192,000 factories and 1,900 electric generating units in the United States. According to the American Gas Association, natural gas utilities spend more than US\$22.0 billion annually to help enhance the safety of natural gas distribution and transmission systems to such end customers. In Canada, the natural gas industry directly employed 15,642 persons. According to the Canadian Gas Association, natural gas served 6.1 million homes, 573,656 businesses and 21,885 industries in Canada in 2014. Additionally, according to the Canadian Gas Association, the natural gas distribution sector generated just over \$5.2 billion dollars of Canada's GDP. Natural gas will continue to play an important role for meeting energy demand in the United States and Canada.

The natural gas industry is primarily composed of four types of operations:

exploration and production;

gathering and processing;

transmission and storage; and

local distribution.

Local distribution is the last step in delivering natural gas to end customers. While some large industrial, commercial and electric-generation customers receive natural gas directly from high-capacity transmission pipelines, most end-use customers receive natural gas from a local distribution company, or LDC. LDCs are regulated natural gas utilities that deliver natural gas to end consumers within a specific geographic area. LDCs typically transport natural gas from central delivery points located on interstate and intrastate transmission pipelines to households. The delivery point where the natural gas is transferred from a transmission pipeline to the local gas utility is often termed the "citygate." LDCs take ownership of the natural gas at the citygate and deliver it to each customer's meter through an extensive network of thousands of miles of small-diameter distribution pipe.

LDCs are generally awarded exclusive rights to distribute natural gas in a specified geographic area. Public utility commissions are charged with the oversight and regulation of LDCs. Provincial and state regulation of LDCs has a variety of objectives, including ensuring adequate supply, dependable service and reasonable prices for consumers, while also providing utility companies the opportunity to earn a fair and reasonable return on their investments.

LDCs do not typically earn a profit from the price of natural gas supplied to their customers; rather, LDCs provide a delivery service at rates set by government regulators based on the cost of operating the delivery system, including the cost of capital. The delivery service rate is combined with charges to recover the cost of the natural gas supplied to determine a customer's bill.

In its Annual Energy Outlook 2015, the EIA projects that natural gas consumption in the U.S. will increase from 26.2 trillion cubic feet, or Tcf, in 2013 to 29.7 Tcf in 2040, primarily driven by increased use of natural gas in the industrial and electric power generation sectors.

In the short term, demand for natural gas by LDC customers is impacted by the weather, fuel switching and the economy. Due to the extensive use of natural gas for heating and the increasing use of natural gas for power generation, the demand for natural gas is primarily seasonal, with demand peaking during the winter to meet heating load and in the summer to meet power-generation load.

There are also a number of factors that impact the long-term demand for natural gas, including residential and commercial demand, driven primarily by residential heating applications, the price of electricity, the price of natural gas, the price of competing energy sources such as fuel oil, energy efficiency, technological advances, state of the economy, use of natural gas for electric generation, use of natural gas in the transportation sector and environmental regulations. Higher rates of economic

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growth generally lead to increased consumption of natural gas, primarily in response to their effects on housing starts, commercial floor space and industrial output.

Regulatory Environment and Principal Markets

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Among other things, FERC regulates the transmission and wholesale sales of electricity in interstate commerce and the transmission and sale of natural gas for resale in interstate commerce. Through its Regulated Electric & Gas Utilities United States segment, certain aspects of Fortis' business are subject to regulation by FERC.

Pursuant to the FPA, public utilities must maintain tariffs and rate schedules on file with FERC which govern the rates, terms and conditions for the provision of FERC-jurisdictional wholesale power and transmission services. Unless otherwise exempt, any person that owns or operates facilities used for the wholesale sale or transmission of power in interstate commerce is a public utility subject to FERC's jurisdiction. FERC regulates, among other things, the disposition of certain utility property, the issuance of securities by public utilities, the rates, the terms and conditions for the transmission or wholesale sale of power in interstate commerce, interlocking officer and director positions, and the uniform system of accounts and reporting requirements for public utilities.

For certain of Fortis' utilities, FERC governs the ROE, rates, terms and conditions of transmission of electric energy in interstate commerce (including interconnection of independent power generators to the interstate transmission grid), and the rates, terms and conditions of wholesale sales of electric energy in interstate commerce, which includes cost-based rates and market-based rates. Certain of Fortis' utilities are also subject to the rules and requirements of regional capacity and electric energy markets in New York, administered by the NYISO. For certain of Fortis' utilities, FERC approves transmission revenue requirements. Wholesale transmission revenues are recovered through formula rates that are approved by FERC. In addition, certain of Fortis' utilities have been granted authority to engage in sales at market-based rates, and have also been granted certain waivers of FERC reporting and accounting regulations available to non-traditional public utilities. However, Fortis cannot provide assurance that such authorities or waivers will not be revoked for these affiliates or will be granted in the future to other affiliates. FERC has the right to review books and records of "holding companies," as defined in the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 2005, or PUHCA 2005, that are determined by FERC to be relevant to the companies' respective FERC-jurisdictional rates. Fortis is a holding company, as defined in the PUHCA 2005.

FERC has civil penalty authority over violations of any provision of Part II of the FPA, as well as any rule or order issued thereunder. FERC is authorized to assess a maximum civil penalty of US\$1.0 million per violation for each day that the violation continues. The FPA also provides for the assessment of criminal fines and imprisonment for violations under Part II of the FPA. Pursuant to EPAct 2005, NERC has been certified by FERC as the Electric Reliability Organization to develop and oversee the enforcement of electric system reliability standards applicable throughout the United States, which are subject to FERC review and approval. FERC-approved reliability standards may be enforced by FERC independently, or, alternatively, by NERC and the regional reliability organizations with frontline responsibility for auditing, investigating and otherwise ensuring compliance with reliability standards, subject to FERC oversight. Monetary penalties of up to US\$1.0 million per day per violation may be assessed for violations of the reliability standards.

FERC's policies and rules will continue to evolve, and FERC may amend or revise them, or may introduce new policies or rules in the future. The impact of such policies and rules on Fortis' business is uncertain and cannot be predicted at this time.

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Market Anti-Manipulation Regulation

FERC and the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission, or the CFTC, monitor certain segments of the physical and futures energy commodities market pursuant to the FPA and the Commodity Exchange Act, including markets in which Fortis' utilities in the United States operate. In July 2010, the U.S. Congress passed the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, which incorporated an expansion of the authority of the CFTC to prohibit market manipulation in the markets regulated by the CFTC. With regard to the physical purchases and sales of electricity and natural gas, the gathering, storage, transmission and delivery of these energy commodities and any related trading or hedging transactions that some of Fortis' utilities undertake, they are required to observe these anti-market manipulation laws and related regulations enforced by FERC and CFTC. FERC and CFTC hold substantial enforcement authority, including the ability to assess civil penalties of up to US\$1.0 million per day per violation, to order disgorgement of profits and to recommend criminal penalties.

State Regulation

Fortis' utilities in New York and Arizona are subject to regulation by the applicable state public utility commissions, including with regard to their rates, terms and conditions of service, issuance of securities, purchase or sale of utility assets and other accounting and operational matters. Specifically, Central Hudson and its operating subsidiaries are subject to regulation by the NYPSC and UNS Energy Corporation and its operating subsidiaries are subject to regulation by the Arizona Corporation Commission, or ACC. The NYPSC exercises jurisdiction over the siting of electric transmission lines and the approval of certain mergers or other business combinations involving Central Hudson and/or its operating subsidiaries, while the ACC exercises jurisdiction over the siting of electric transmission lines and the approval of certain mergers or other business combinations involving UNS Energy Corporation and/or its operating subsidiaries. In addition, the NYPSC and ACC have the authority to impose penalties on the respective utilities they regulate, which could be substantial, for violating state utility laws and regulations and their orders.

Fortis' utilities in New York and Arizona distribute electricity and/or natural gas to retail customers in their service territory at rates established under COS regulation. Under this regulatory structure, Fortis' utilities in New York and Arizona recover the cost of providing service to their customers based on the utilities' respective costs, and earn a return on their capital investment in utility assets.

Further, as a result of a restructuring of the utility industry in New York, most of Central Hudson's customers have the opportunity to purchase their electricity or natural gas supplies from third-party energy supply vendors. Most customers in New York, however, continue to purchase such supplies through the distribution utilities under regulated energy rates and tariffs. Central Hudson purchases electricity or natural gas from unaffiliated wholesale suppliers and recovers the actual approved costs of these supplies on a pass-through basis, as well as certain costs associated with industry restructuring, through reconciling rate mechanisms that are periodically adjusted.

RTOs and ISOs

Central Hudson has access to participate in the electric markets administered by the NYISO. The NYISO administers centralized bid-based energy, capacity, ancillary services, and Transmission Congestion Contract, or TCC, markets pursuant to tariffs on file with FERC. These tariffs and rules dictate how the energy, capacity, ancillary services and TCC markets operate, how market participants bid, clear, are dispatched, make bilateral sales with one another, and how entities with market-based rates are compensated. Certain of these markets set prices, referred to as locational marginal prices, that reflect the value of energy, capacity, certain ancillary services and TCC, based upon geographic locations, transmission constraints, and other factors. Each market is subject to market mitigation

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measures designed to limit the exercise of market power. Some markets limit the prices of the bidder based upon some level of cost justification. These market structures impact the bidding, operation, dispatch and sale of energy, capacity, ancillary services and TCC.

The RTOs and ISOs are also responsible for transmission planning, operations and the electric reliability within their respective regions. Central Hudson has transferred operational control over its electric transmission facilities to the NYISO.

Environmental Laws and Regulations

Fortis' electric and gas utilities are subject to numerous U.S. and Canadian federal, state and provincial environmental laws and regulations. The management of greenhouse gas emissions is a specific environmental concern of Fortis' regulated utilities in Canada and the United States, primarily due to new and emerging federal, provincial and state greenhouse gas laws, regulations and guidelines. In British Columbia, the Government of British Columbia's Energy Plan, Carbon Tax Act, Clean Energy Act, Greenhouse Gas Reduction (Cap and Trade) Act and Greenhouse Gas Reduction Targets Act affect, or may potentially affect, the operations of FortisBC Energy and FortisBC Electric. The utilities continue to assess and monitor the impact that the Energy Plan and the Clean Energy Act may have on future operations.

In August 2015, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, or the U.S. EPA, issued the Clean Power Plan, or CPP, which limits carbon emissions from existing fossil-fueled power plants. The CPP establishes state-level carbon emission rates and mass-based goals that apply to fossil fuel-fired generation. The plan targets carbon emissions reductions for existing facilities by 2030 and establishes interim goals that begin in 2022. The CPP will require a shift in generation from coal to natural gas and renewables and could lead to the early retirement of coal generation in Arizona within the 2022 to 2030 compliance time-frame. As of December 31, 2015, approximately 43% of UNS Energy's generating capacity was fueled by coal. UNS Energy is currently in the process of transitioning its generation resource mix, as appropriate, in order to reduce carbon emissions. UNS Energy intends to continue to work with the other Arizona and New Mexico utilities, as well as the appropriate regulatory agencies, to develop compliance strategies. UNS Energy is unable to predict how the final CPP rule will impact its facilities until state plans are developed and approved by the U.S. EPA.

The U.S. EPA incorporated the compliance obligations for existing power plants located on lands held in trust by the United States for the benefit of a Native American tribe, or tribal lands, including the Navajo Nation, in the existing sources rule and a newly proposed federal plan using a compliance method similar to that of the states. The proposed federal plan would be implemented for any tribal lands or state that does not submit a plan or that does not have a U.S. EPA or approved state plan. UNS Energy will work with the participants at Four Corners and Navajo to determine how this revision may impact compliance and operations at the facilities. The reduction of greenhouse gases achieved due to the shutdowns resulting from Regional Haze compliance will be equivalent to those required under the CPP rule. UNS Energy cannot predict the ultimate outcome of these matters.

UNS Energy's compliance requirements under the CPP are subject to the outcomes of proceedings and litigation challenging the rule. In February 2016, the U.S. Supreme Court granted a stay effectively ordering the U.S. EPA to stop CPP implementation efforts until legal challenges to the regulation have been resolved. The ruling introduces uncertainty as to whether and when the states and utilities will have to comply with the CPP. UNS Energy will continue to work with the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality to determine what actions, if any, need to be taken in light of the ruling. UNS Energy anticipates that the ruling will delay the requirement to submit a plan or request an extension under the CPP by September 2016.

If any of the coal-fired generation plants, or coal-handling facilities, from which UNS Energy obtains power are closed prior to the end of their useful life in response to recent or future changes in

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environmental regulation, UNS Energy could be required to recognize a material impairment of its assets and incur added expenses relating to accelerated depreciation and amortization, decommissioning and cancellation of long-term coal contracts of such generating plants and facilities. Closure of any such generating stations may force UNS Energy to incur higher costs for replacement capacity and energy. UNS Energy may not be permitted recovery of these costs in customer rates.

In addition, early closures of certain generating units could require UNS Energy to redeem some or all tax-exempt bonds associated with the respective generating units.

Environmental laws and regulations have given rise to environmental liabilities at certain of Fortis' utilities. TEP is contractually obligated to pay a portion of the environmental reclamation costs incurred at generating stations in which it has an ownership interest and is obligated to pay similar costs at the coal mines that supply these generating stations. As of December 31, 2015, TEP has recognized approximately US\$25 million in mine reclamation obligations, representing the present value of the estimated future liability. While TEP has recorded the portion of its obligations for such reclamation costs that can be determined at this time, the total costs and timing of final reclamation at these sites are unknown and could be substantial. TEP currently recovers final mine reclamation costs through regulator-approved mechanisms as costs are paid to the coal suppliers.

Central Hudson is exposed to environmental contingencies associated with manufactured gas plants, or MGPs, that it and its predecessors owned and operated to serve their customers' heating and lighting needs from the mid to late 1800s to the 1950s. The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, or the DEC, regulates the timing and extent of remediation of MGP sites in New York State. As of December 31, 2015, Central Hudson has recognized approximately US\$92 million in associated MGP environmental remediation liabilities. As approved by the NYPSC, Central Hudson is currently permitted to recover MGP site investigation and remediation costs in customer rates.

Canadian Regulatory Environment

Fortis' regulated gas and electric utilities in the provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Ontario, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland and Labrador are subject to regulation by the applicable provincial public utility regulator, including with regard to their tariffs, rates, terms and conditions of service, construction and other accounting and operational matters. Specifically, FEI and FortisBC Electric are subject to regulation by the BCUC pursuant to the Utilities Commission Act (British Columbia); FortisAlberta is subject to regulation by the AUC pursuant to the Alberta Utilities Commission Act (Alberta), the Electric Utilities Act (Alberta), the Public Utilities Act (Alberta), and the Hydro and Electric Energy Act (Alberta); FortisOntario is regulated by the Ontario Energy Board, or the OEB, under the Ontario Energy Board Act, 1998, the Electricity Act, 1998 (Ontario) and the Energy Consumer Protection Act, 2010 (Ontario); Maritime Electric is regulated by the Island Regulatory and Appeals Commission, or IRAC, under the Electric Power Act (Prince Edward Island) and the Renewable Energy Act (Prince Edward Island); and Newfoundland Power is regulated by the PUB under the Utilities Act (Newfoundland and Labrador). The BCUC, the AUC, the OEB, the IRAC and the PUB have the authority to impose penalties on the respective utilities they regulate, which could be substantial, for violating applicable laws and regulations and their orders.

Fortis' utilities in Canada distribute electricity and/or natural gas to retail customers in their service territory at rates established primarily under COS regulation. Under this regulatory structure, Fortis' regulated utilities in British Columbia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland and Labrador generally recover the cost of providing distribution service to their customers based on their respective costs, and earn a return on their capital investment in utility assets. In British Columbia, the BCUC regulatory framework includes some PBR attributes that are in effect through the end of 2019. Effective January 1, 2013, the AUC prescribed that distribution utilities in Alberta, including FortisAlberta, move to a form of performance-based regulation for a period of five years through the end of 2017. PBR is a method of calculating and setting utility rates using a formula that adjusts utility rate changes to inflation minus an enhanced efficiency or industry productivity factor. Except in limited circumstances, rates are expected to rise less than inflation.

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Nature of Regulation

The nature of regulation and material regulatory decisions and applications associated with each of Fortis' regulated electric and gas utilities are summarized as follows.

Regulated Utility	Regulatory Authority	Allowed Common Equity (%)	Allowed Returns (%)			Significant Features Future or Historical Test Year Used to Set Customer Rates
			2014	2015	2016	
TEP	ACC	43.5	10.00	10.00	10.00	COS/ROE ⁽¹⁾ ROEs established by the ACC
UNS Electric	ACC	52.6 ⁽²⁾	9.50	9.50	9.50 ⁽²⁾	
UNS Gas	ACC	50.8	9.75	9.75	9.75	
						Historical Test Year
Central Hudson	NYPSC	48	10.00	10.00/ 9.00 ⁽³⁾	9.00	COS/ROE Earnings sharing mechanism ROE established by the PSC
						Future Test Year
FEI	BCUC	38.5 ⁽²⁾	8.75	8.75	8.75 ⁽²⁾	COS/ROE PBR mechanism for 2014 through 2019 ROEs established by the BCUC
FEVI	BCUC	41.5 ⁽⁴⁾	9.25	n/a ⁽⁴⁾	n/a ⁽⁴⁾	
FEWI	BCUC	41.5 ⁽⁴⁾	9.50	n/a ⁽⁴⁾	n/a ⁽⁴⁾	
						2013 test year with 2014 through 2019 rates set using PBR mechanism
FortisBC Electric	BCUC	40 ⁽²⁾	9.15	9.15	9.15 ⁽²⁾	COS/ROE PBR mechanism for 2014 through 2019 ROE established by the BCUC
						2013 test year with 2014 through 2019 rates set using PBR mechanism
FortisAlberta	AUC	40 ⁽²⁾	8.30	8.30	8.30 ⁽²⁾	COS/ROE PBR mechanism for 2013 through 2017 with capital tracker account and other supportive features ROE established by the AUC
						2012 test year with 2013 through 2017 rates set using PBR mechanism
Newfoundland Power	PUB	45 ⁽²⁾	8.80 +/ 50 bps	8.80 +/ 50 bps	8.80 ⁽²⁾ +/ 50 bps	COS/ROE ROE established by the PUB
						Future Test Year

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Maritime Electric	IRAC	40	9.75	9.75	9.35	COS/ROE ROE established by the <i>PEI Energy Accord</i> in 2014 and 2015. ROE in 2016 established by IRAC
						Future Test Year
FortisOntario	OEB	40	8.93 9.85	8.93 9.30	8.93 9.30	COS/ROE ⁽⁵⁾ Future test year and incentive regulation rate-setting mechanism
Caribbean Utilities	Electricity Regulatory Authority	N/A	7.00 9.00	7.25 9.25	6.75 8.75	ROA COS/ROA Rate-cap adjustment mechanism based on published consumer price indices
						Historical Test Year
Fortis Turks and Caicos	Government of the Turks and Caicos Islands	N/A	15.00 17.50 ⁽⁶⁾	15.00 17.50 ⁽⁶⁾	15.00 17.50 ⁽⁶⁾	COS/ROA Historical Test Year

- (1) Additionally, allowed ROEs are adjusted for the fair value of rate base as required under the laws of the State of Arizona.
- (2) Interim and subject to change pending the outcome of regulatory proceedings effective January 1, 2016 for FortisAlberta, FEI and FortisBC Electric; May 1, 2016 for UNS Electric; and July 1, 2016 for Newfoundland Power.
- (3) Allowed ROE of 10.0% with a 48% common equity component of capital structure to June 30, 2015. Allowed ROE of 9.00% with a 48% common equity component of capital structure effective July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2018.
- (4) As approved by the BCUC, effective December 31, 2014, FEVI and FEWI were amalgamated with FEI and, as a result, the allowed ROE and common equity component of capital structure for 2015 reverted to those of FEI.
- (5) Cornwall Electric is subject to a rate-setting mechanism under a Franchise Agreement with the City of Cornwall, based on a price cap with commodity cost flow through.
- (6) Achieved ROAs at the utilities are significantly lower than those allowed under licences as a result of the inability, due to economic and political factors, to increase base customer electricity rates.

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Material Regulatory Decisions, Applications and Proceedings

The following summarizes the significant regulatory decisions, applications and proceedings for Fortis' regulated utilities for 2015 and in the first quarter of 2016.

UNS Energy

General Rate Applications. In November 2015, TEP filed a general rate application, or GRA, with the ACC requesting new retail rates to be effective January 1, 2017, using the year ended June 30, 2015 as an historical test year. The key provisions of the rate request include (i) a base retail rate increase of US\$110 million, or 12.0%, compared with adjusted test year revenue, (ii) a 7.34% return on original cost rate base of US\$2.1 billion, (iii) a common equity component of capital structure of approximately 50%, (iv) a cost of equity of 10.35% and an average cost of debt of 4.32%, and (v) rate design changes that would reduce the reliance on volumetric sales to recover fixed costs, and a new net metering tariff that would ensure that customers who install distributed generation pay an equitable price for their electric service. Since its last approved rate order in 2013, which used a 2011 historical test year, TEP's total rate base has increased by approximately US\$0.6 billion and the common equity component of capital structure has increased from 43.5% to approximately 50%. In May 2015, UNS Electric filed a GRA requesting new retail rates to be effective May 1, 2016, using 2014 as an historical test year. A hearing on UNS Electric's application concluded in March 2016 and a decision is expected in the third quarter of 2016. The nature of UNS Electric's GRA was similar to that of TEP. A decision on TEP's application is expected in the fourth quarter of 2016.

FERC Order. In 2015, TEP reported to FERC that it had not filed on a timely basis certain FERC jurisdictional agreements and, at that time, TEP made necessary compliance filings, including the filing of several TEP transmission service agreements entered into between 2003 and 2015 that contained certain deviations from TEP's standard form of service agreement. In April 2016, FERC issued an order relating to late-filed transmission service agreements, which directs TEP to issue time value refunds to the relevant counterparties to the agreements in an amount up to \$18 million (US\$13 million). The refund was recognized in the first quarter of 2016, resulting in a reduction of earnings of \$11 million (US\$8 million) after tax. TEP is reviewing the calculation of the ordered refunds to determine if issuing the refunds would cause TEP to have provided service at a loss under each transmission service agreement, in which case the refund amount may be reduced. Refunds are due to the relevant counterparties within 30 days from the issuance of the FERC order and a refund report must be filed with FERC within 30 days thereafter. TEP can appeal the order within 60 days from the date issued. The results of the compliance filings are still being reviewed by FERC and, as a result, FERC could also impose civil penalties on TEP.

Central Hudson

Three-Year Rate Order. In June 2015, the NYPSC issued a rate order for Central Hudson covering a three-year period, with new electricity and natural gas delivery rates effective July 1, 2015. A delivery rate freeze was implemented for electricity and natural gas delivery rates through June 30, 2015 as part of the regulatory approval of the acquisition of Central Hudson by Fortis. Central Hudson invested approximately US\$225 million in energy infrastructure during the two-year delivery rate freeze period ended June 30, 2015. The approved rate order reflects an allowed ROE of 9.0% and a 48% common equity component of capital structure. The rate order includes capital investments of approximately US\$490 million during the three-year period targeted at making the electric and gas systems stronger.

The approved rate order includes full cost recovery of electric and natural gas commodity costs and continuation of certain mechanisms, including revenue decoupling and earnings sharing mechanisms. In the approved earnings sharing mechanism, Central Hudson and customers share equally earnings in excess of 50 basis points above the allowed ROE up to an achieved ROE that is

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100 basis points above the allowed ROE. Earnings in excess of 100 basis points above the allowed ROE are shared primarily with the customer. In addition, the rate order includes a major storm reserve for electric operations and provides for continuation of recovery of various operating expenses, including environmental site investigation and remediation costs. To the extent that Central Hudson receives gas delivery revenue associated with a new contract implemented in late 2014, associated revenue is being used to mitigate future gas customer rate increases, effective July 1, 2015.

Reforming the Energy Vision. In 2014, the NYPSC issued an order instituting a proceeding to reform New York's electricity industry and regulatory practices, or Reforming the Energy Vision. The initiative seeks to further a number of policy objectives and seeks to determine the appropriate role of electric distribution utilities in furthering these objectives, as well as considering regulatory changes to better align utility interest with energy policy objectives. In 2015, Central Hudson continued to fully participate in this proceeding. The outcome of Reforming the Energy Vision cannot be determined at this time and it could impact the scope of regulated utilities in New York.

FortisBC Energy and FortisBC Electric

Multi-Year PBR Plans. In September 2014, the BCUC issued its decisions on FEI and FortisBC Electric's Multi-Year PBR Plans for 2014 through 2019. The approved PBR Plans incorporate incentive mechanisms for improving operating and capital expenditure efficiencies. Operation and maintenance expenses and base capital expenditures during the PBR period are subject to an incentive formula reflecting incremental costs for inflation and half of customer growth, less a fixed productivity adjustment factor of 1.1% for FEI and 1.03% for FortisBC Electric each year. The approved PBR Plans also include a 50%/50% sharing of variances from the formula-driven operation and maintenance expenses and capital expenditures over the PBR period, and a number of service quality measures designed to ensure FEI and FortisBC Electric maintain service levels. It also sets out the requirements for an annual review process which will provide a forum for discussion between the utilities and interested parties regarding current performance and future activities.

In May 2015 and June 2015, the BCUC issued its decisions on FEI and FortisBC Electric's 2015 rates in compliance with the PBR decisions issued in September 2014. The decisions approved 2015 midyear rate base of approximately \$3,661 million and \$1,249 million for FEI and FortisBC Electric, respectively, and approved customer rate increases for 2015 of 0.7% and 4.2% over 2014 rates, respectively.

In December 2015, the BCUC issued its decisions on FEI and FortisBC Electric's 2016 rates. The decisions approved 2016 midyear rate base of approximately \$3,693 million and \$1,286 million for FEI and FortisBC Electric, respectively, and approved customer rate increases for 2016 of 1.79% and 2.96% over 2015 rates, respectively.

Generic Cost of Capital Proceedings. A GCOC Proceeding to establish the allowed ROE and capital structures for regulated utilities in British Columbia occurred from 2012 through 2014. FEI was designated as the benchmark utility and a BCUC decision established that the ROE for the benchmark utility would be set at 8.75% with a 38.5% common equity component of capital structure, both effective January 1, 2013 through December 31, 2015. The GCOC Proceeding reaffirmed for FortisBC Electric a risk premium over the benchmark utility of 40 basis points, resulting in an allowed ROE of 9.15% effective January 1, 2013 through December 31, 2015, and a common equity component of capital structure at 40%.

The BCUC decision directed FEI to file an application to review the 2016 benchmark utility ROE and common equity component of capital structure. In October 2015, as required by the regulator, FEI filed its application to review the 2016 benchmark allowed ROE and common equity component of capital structure. As FEI is the benchmark utility, the review of the application could also have an impact on FortisBC Electric. A decision on the application is expected in the second quarter of 2016.

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FortisAlberta

Generic Cost of Capital Proceedings. In March 2015, the AUC issued its decision on the GCOC Proceeding in Alberta. The GCOC Proceeding set FortisAlberta's allowed ROE for 2013 through 2015 at 8.30%, down from the interim allowed ROE of 8.75%, and set the common equity component of capital structure at 40%, down from 41%. The AUC also determined that it would not re-establish a formula-based approach to setting the allowed ROE at this time. Instead, the allowed ROE of 8.30% and common equity component of capital structure of 40% will remain in effect on an interim basis for 2016 and beyond. For regulated utilities in Alberta under PBR mechanisms, including FortisAlberta, the impact of the changes to the allowed ROE and common equity component of capital structure resulting from the GCOC Proceeding applies to the portion of rate base that is funded by capital tracker revenue only. For assets not being funded by capital tracker revenue, no revenue adjustment is required for the change in the allowed ROE and common equity component of capital structure, from that set in an earlier GCOC decision.

In April 2015, the AUC initiated a GCOC Proceeding to set the allowed ROE and capital structure for 2016 and 2017. While the AUC approved a request by utilities in Alberta to negotiate matters at issue in the GCOC Proceeding for 2016, a negotiated settlement was not reached and a 2016 and 2017 GCOC Proceeding commenced. A hearing is scheduled for June 2016 and a decision is expected before the end of 2016.

Capital Tracker Applications. The funding of capital expenditures during the PBR term is a material aspect of the PBR plan for FortisAlberta. The PBR plan provides a capital tracker mechanism to fund the recovery of costs associated with certain qualifying capital expenditures.

In March 2015, the AUC issued its decision related to FortisAlberta's 2013, 2014 and 2015 Capital Tracker Applications. The decision: (i) indicated that the majority of FortisAlberta's applied for capital trackers met the established criteria and were, therefore, approved for collection from customers; (ii) approved FortisAlberta's accounting test to determine qualifying K factor amounts; and (iii) confirmed certain inputs to be used in the accounting test, including the conclusion that the weighted average cost of capital be based on actual debt rates and the allowed ROE and capital structure approved in the GCOC Proceeding.

In September 2015, the AUC approved FortisAlberta's compliance filing related to the 2015 Capital Tracker Decision, substantially as filed. Capital tracker revenue of \$17 million was approved for 2013 on an actual basis and capital tracker revenue of \$42 million and \$62 million was approved on a forecast basis for 2014 and 2015, respectively. FortisAlberta collected \$15 million, \$29 million and \$62 million in 2013, 2014 and 2015, respectively, related to capital tracker expenditures.

In May 2015, FortisAlberta filed an application with the AUC seeking: (i) capital tracker revenue of \$72 million for 2016 and \$90 million for 2017; (ii) a reduction of \$5 million to the 2014 capital tracker revenue to reflect actual capital expenditures; and (iii) approval of additional revenue related to capital tracker amounts that had not been fully approved in the 2015 Capital Tracker Decision. In February 2016, the AUC issued its decision related to FortisAlberta's 2014 True-Up and 2016-2017 Capital Tracker Applications, resulting in a capital tracker revenue adjustment of less than \$1 million in the first quarter of 2016. FortisAlberta expects to recognize capital tracker revenue of \$65 million for 2016, a decrease of \$7 million from the amount previously requested in the 2016-2017 Capital Tracker Application, due to revised forecast capital additions and directions from the AUC's decision in February 2016. In April 2016, FortisAlberta filed its compliance filing related to the February 2016 capital tracker decision and a decision is expected in the second half of 2016. FortisAlberta expects that the adjustments to capital tracker revenue discussed above will be considered in the 2017 Annual Rates Application, to be filed in September 2016, and reflected in customer rates effective January 1, 2017.

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FortisAlberta recognized capital tracker revenue of approximately \$59 million in 2015, of which \$9 million was related to updates to the 2013 and 2014 capital tracker approved amounts. The capital tracker revenue for 2015 of approximately \$50 million incorporates an update for related 2015 capital expenditures as compared to the approved forecast reflected in current rates. This resulted in a deferral of \$12 million of 2015 capital tracker revenue as a regulatory liability. Capital tracker revenue related to 2015 is still subject to change and FortisAlberta expects to file a 2015 True-Up Application in the second quarter of 2016.

2016 Annual Rates Application. In December 2015 the regulator approved FortisAlberta's 2016 Annual Rates Application substantially as filed. The rates and riders, effective January 1, 2016, include an increase of approximately 4.6% to the distribution component of customer rates. This increase reflects: (i) a combined inflation and productivity factor of 0.9%, (ii) a K factor placeholder of \$64 million, which is 90% of the depreciation and return associated with the 2016 forecast capital tracker expenditures as filed in the capital tracker applications, as discussed previously and (iii) \$17 million for adjustments to 2013, 2014 and 2015 capital tracker revenue as filed in the capital tracker compliance filing related to the 2015 capital tracker decision.

Utility Asset Disposition Matters. In previous decisions, the AUC made statements regarding cost responsibility for stranded assets and gains or losses related to extraordinary retirement of utility assets, which FortisAlberta and other Alberta utilities challenged as being incorrectly made. Stranded assets are generally understood to be utility assets no longer used to provide utility service as a result of extraordinary circumstances. The AUC's statements implied that the shareholder is responsible for the cost of stranded assets in a broader sense than that generally understood by regulated utilities and also conflicted with the Electric Utilities Act (Alberta). As a result, the utilities in Alberta had filed leave to appeal motions with the Court of Appeal of Alberta.

In September 2015, the Court of Appeal of Alberta issued a decision that dismissed the appeals of the utilities. The basis for the decision was that the AUC should be accorded deference for its conclusions in utility asset disposition matters. The decision by the Court of Appeal of Alberta has no immediate impact on FortisAlberta's financial position. However, FortisAlberta is exposed to the risk that unrecovered costs associated with utility assets subsequently deemed by the AUC to have been subject to an extraordinary retirement will not be recoverable from customers. In November 2015, the utilities in Alberta filed a leave to appeal motion with the Supreme Court of Canada. In April 2016, the Supreme Court of Canada dismissed the leave to appeal application.

Eastern Canadian Electric Utilities

In October 2015, Newfoundland Power filed a 2016/2017 GRA with the PUB to set customer rates effective July 1, 2016, proposing an overall average increase in electricity rates of 3.1%. In March 2016, Newfoundland Power filed a revised 2016/2017 GRA with the PUB, reducing the proposed overall average increase in electricity rates to 2.5% effective July 1, 2016. The reduction in the rate request primarily reflects actual financial results of operations for 2015, as well as updated 2016/2017 forecasts and operating costs. The GRA includes a full review of Newfoundland Power's costs, including cost of capital. A public hearing was completed in April 2016 and a decision on the application is expected by the end of the second quarter of 2016.

In October 2015, Maritime Electric filed a GRA with the IRAC to set customer rates effective March 1, 2016, on expiry of the Prince Edward Island Energy Accord. In January 2016 Maritime Electric and the Government of Prince Edward Island entered into a 2016 General Rate Agreement covering the three-year period from March 1, 2016 through February 28, 2019. The agreement, which was subsequently approved by the regulator as filed, is generally consistent with the GRA filed in October 2015, however, reflects an allowed ROE capped at 9.35% on an average common equity component of capital structure of approximately 40% for 2016 through 2018.

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The following table summarizes significant ongoing regulatory proceedings, including filing dates and expected timing of decisions for Fortis' regulated utilities.

Regulated Utility	Application/Proceeding	Filing Date	Expected Decision
TEP	GRA for 2017	November 2015	Fourth quarter of 2016
UNS Electric	GRA for 2016	May 2015	Third quarter of 2016
Central Hudson	Reforming the Energy Vision	Not applicable	To be determined
FEI	2016 Cost of Capital Application	October 2015	Mid-2016
FortisAlberta	2016/2017 GCOC Proceeding	Not applicable	Second half of 2016
Newfoundland Power	GRA for 2016/2017	October 2015	Second quarter of 2016

Customers

Fortis delivers electricity and natural gas to residential, commercial, industrial and wholesale customers in Arizona and New York through the regulated utilities in its Regulated Gas & Electric United States segment. Upon completion of the merger, the combined company will deliver natural gas and electricity to additional, primarily wholesale, customers through its regulated utilities in Michigan, Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma. Fortis' customer payment terms are governed by the respective regulatory authority in the states of Arizona, with respect to TEP, UNS Electric and UNS Gas, and New York, with respect to Central Hudson, and each of the regulated utilities must provide extended payment arrangements to customers for past due balances. Additionally, TEP, UNS Electric and Central Hudson generate a portion of the electricity they transmit and distribute in their respective retail markets. TEP also generates and provides electricity to wholesale customers in the western United States.

Fortis is engaged in the electric and natural gas industries in Canada through its regulated utility holdings in its Regulated Gas Utility Canadian and Regulated Electric Utilities Canadian segments. FortisBC Energy delivers natural gas to residential, commercial and industrial customers in British Columbia. FortisAlberta owns and operates the electricity distribution system in a substantial portion of southern and central Alberta. Fortis delivers electricity to residential, commercial and industrial customers in British Columbia, Newfoundland and Labrador, Ontario and Prince Edward Island through FortisBC Electric, Newfoundland Power, FortisOntario and Maritime Electric, respectively, each of which generates a portion of the electricity they distribute. Each of the regulated utilities' customer payment terms are governed by the respective regulatory authority in the applicable jurisdictions.

Fortis delivers electricity to residential, commercial and industrial customers in the Cayman Islands and Turks and Caicos through the regulated utilities in its Regulated Electric Utilities Caribbean segment. Payment terms for the regulated utilities are governed by the licenses under which each of the utilities operates.

Fortis sells all of its output from its non-regulated Waneta Expansion in British Columbia to BC Hydro and FortisBC Electric under 40-year contracts. Fortis sells all of its output from its non-regulated generation assets in Belize to Belize Electricity under 50-year power purchase agreements expiring in 2055 and 2060.

Competition

The majority of Fortis' regulated utilities operate as the sole supplier of electricity and/or gas within their respective service territories. Fortis' regulated utilities own and operate facilities that generate, transmit and distribute electricity and/or gas to their customers. Services are priced based on tariff rates as determined by state and provincial regulators and are designed to recover the costs of

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providing these services and provide a reasonable return on invested capital. This regulatory policy is intended to provide safe and reliable electricity at fair prices. Competition in the regulated electric business is primarily from on-site generation of industrial customers and distributed generation, such as rooftop solar, at residential, general service and/or industrial customer sites.

At Fortis' regulated gas utilities, natural gas primarily competes with electricity for space and hot water heating load. The growth in the North American natural gas supply, primarily from shale gas production, has resulted in a lower natural gas price environment, which has helped improve natural gas competitiveness on an operating basis. Nevertheless, upfront capital cost differences between electricity and natural gas equipment continue to present a challenge for the competitiveness of natural gas on a fully-costed basis.

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The following table sets forth certain information relating to Fortis' electricity generation facilities and their respective locations, type and installed capacity as of December 31, 2015. Unless noted otherwise, Fortis owns each of these facilities through its operating subsidiaries.

Generation Facility	Total Generating Capacity (MW)⁽¹⁾	Number of Units or Plants	Primary Fuel Type	Location
Regulated				
UNS Energy				
Springerville Station	793 ⁽²⁾	2	Coal	Springerville, Arizona
San Juan Station	680 ⁽³⁾	2	Coal	Farmington, New Mexico
Navajo Station	1,500 ⁽⁴⁾	3	Coal	Page, Arizona
Four Corners Station	1,570 ⁽⁵⁾	2	Coal	Farmington, New Mexico
Gila River Power Station	550 ⁽⁶⁾	1	Gas	Gila Bend, Arizona
Luna Generating Station	555 ⁽⁷⁾	1	Gas	Deming, New Mexico
Sundt Station	422	4	Gas/Oil	Tucson, Arizona
Sundt Internal Combustion Turbines	50	2	Gas/Oil	Tucson, Arizona
DeMoss Petrie	75	1	Gas	Tucson, Arizona
North Loop	94	4	Gas	Tucson, Arizona
Springerville Solar Station	16		Solar	Springerville, Arizona
Tucson Solar Projects	13		Solar	Tucson, Arizona
Ft. Huachuca Project	17		Solar	Ft. Huachuca, Arizona
Black Mountain	90	2	Gas	Kingman, Arizona
Valencia	63	4	Gas/Oil	Nogales, Arizona
La Senita	1		Solar	Kingman, Arizona
Rio Rico	7		Solar	Rio Rico, Arizona
FortisBC Electric				
Kootenay River System ⁽⁸⁾	225	4	Hydroelectric	Kootenay River, British Columbia
Eastern Canadian Electric Utilities				
Newfoundland Power	139 ⁽⁹⁾	28	Hydroelectric/Thermal	Newfoundland and Labrador
Maritime Electric	150	2	Thermal	Prince Edward Island
Regulated Electric Utilities Caribbean				
Caribbean Utilities	132	1	Diesel	Grand Cayman, Cayman Islands
Fortis Turks and Caicos	82	1	Diesel	Turks and Caicos
Non-Regulated Energy Infrastructure				
Waneta Expansion	335 ⁽¹⁰⁾	1	Hydroelectric	Trail, British Columbia
Walden ⁽¹¹⁾	16	1	Hydroelectric	Lillooet, British Columbia
Belize ⁽¹²⁾	51	3	Hydroelectric	Macal River, Belize
Cornwall	5	1	Gas	Cornwall, Ontario

(1) Unit capabilities are based on winter capacity.

(2) Represents 100% ownership, of which TEP has a 49.5% ownership interest in Unit 1 (192 MW) and 100% ownership interest in Unit 2 (406 MW). TEP has entered into a settlement agreement pursuant to which it has agreed to purchase the balance of the 50.5% ownership interest in Unit 1 which is expected to close in 2016.

(3) Represents 100% ownership, of which TEP has a 50% ownership interest in each of Units 1 and 2 (each unit, 170 MW).

(4) Represents 100% ownership, of which TEP has a 7.5% ownership interest in each of Units 1, 2 and 3 (each unit, 56 MW).

(5) Represents 100% ownership, of which TEP has a 7% ownership interest in each of Units 4 and 5 (each unit, 55 MW).

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- (6) Represents 100% ownership, of which TEP has a 75% ownership interest in Unit 1 (413 MW) and UNS Electric has a 25% ownership interest in Unit 1 (137 MW).
- (7) Represents 100% ownership, of which TEP has a 33.3% ownership interest in Unit 1 (185 MW).

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- (8) FortisBC Electric's four hydroelectric generating facilities are governed by the multi-party Canal Plant Agreement, pursuant to which six separate owners of nine major hydroelectric facilities with a combined capacity of approximately 1,900 MW, coordinate the operation and dispatch of their generating plants.
- (9) Comprised of 97 MW hydroelectric generating capacity and 42 MW thermal capacity.
- (10) Represents 100% ownership interest in the Waneta Expansion, of which Fortis owns 51% and CPC/CBT owns 49%. The Waneta Expansion is operated and maintained by FortisBC Electric.
- (11) As of December 31, 2015, the Walden facility has been classified as held for sale and was subsequently sold in February 2016.
- (12) The hydroelectric generation operations in Belize are conducted through Fortis' indirectly wholly-owned subsidiary BECOL under a franchise agreement with the Government of Belize.

The following table sets forth certain operating data relating to the transmission and distribution activities of each of Fortis' regulated utilities in the electricity and natural gas industries as of December 31, 2015.

Utility	Jurisdiction	Electricity Transmission and Distribution			Natural Gas Transmission and Distribution		
		Peak Demand ⁽¹⁾ (MW)	Lines (km)	Customers	Peak Demand ⁽¹⁾ (TJ)	Pipeline (km)	Customers
Regulated Electric and Gas Utilities United States:							
UNS Energy	Arizona	3,267	22,113	511,000	109	4,944	152,000
Central Hudson	New York	1,059	12,600 ⁽²⁾	300,000	140	2,300	79,000
Regulated Gas Utility Canadian:							
FortisBC Energy	British Columbia				1,074	48,000	982,000
Regulated Electric Utilities Canadian:							
FortisAlberta	Alberta	2,733	121,000 ⁽³⁾	539,000			
FortisBC Electric	British Columbia	624	7,200	168,000			
Newfoundland Power	Newfoundland and Labrador	1,359	12,000	262,000			
Maritime Electric	Prince Edward Island	264	5,800	78,000			
FortisOntario	Ontario	260	3,600	65,000			
Regulated Electric Utilities Caribbean:							
Caribbean Utilities	Cayman Islands	101	700 ⁽⁴⁾	28,000			
Fortis Turks and Caicos	Turks and Caicos	38	600	14,000			

- (1) For the year ended December 31, 2015.
- (2) Excludes 2,400 trench km of underground lines.
- (3) Consists of electricity distribution lines only.
- (4) Excludes approximately 24 km of submarine cables.

In addition, Fortis owns and operates three natural gas storage facilities. The following table provides an overview of these storage facilities as of December 31, 2015.

Facility	Capacity (MMcfd)	Max Injection (MMcfd)	Max Withdrawal (MMcfd)	Location
Tilbury LNG	600	4.5	150	Delta, British Columbia
Mount Hayes LNG	1,500	7.5	150	

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Vancouver Island, British
Columbia

Aitken Creek Gas Storage Facility	77,100	419	565	Fort St. John, British Columbia
		255		

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As of December 31, 2015, Fortis had 7,736 employees, with 4,365 located in Canada, 2,981 in the United States and 390 in other countries. The following table provides breakdown of full-time equivalent employees of Fortis by business segment as of the dates indicated:

	As of December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Regulated Electric and Gas Utilities United States			
UNS Energy	2,015	2,031	(1)
Central Hudson	966	923	884
Regulated Gas Utility Canadian			
FortisBC Energy	1,620	1,660	1,720
Regulated Electric Utilities Canadian			
FortisAlberta	1,162	1,144	1,106
FortisBC Electric	507	500	310
Eastern Canadian	1,033	1,038	1,031
Regulated Electric Utilities Caribbean	356	364	340
Non-Regulated Energy Infrastructure	34	40	40
Non-Regulated Non-Utility		2,300	2,400
Corporate and Other	43	26	22
Total	7,736	10,026	7,853

(1)
UNS Energy was acquired by Fortis in August 2014.

Approximately 60% of Fortis' employees work under collective bargaining agreements. Fortis and its subsidiaries have not experienced any work stoppages since 2013 and Fortis considers the relationship of its subsidiaries with their labor unions and associations to be satisfactory.

Legal Proceedings

Fortis and its subsidiaries are subject to various legal proceedings and claims arising in the ordinary course of business operations. The outcomes of these matters will generally not be known for an extended period of time. In certain of the legal proceedings, the claimants seek damages, as well as other compensatory relief, which could result in the payment of significant claims and settlements. While the ultimate outcome and impact of any proceeding cannot be predicted with certainty, Fortis' management believes that the resolution of its pending proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on Fortis' consolidated financial condition or results of operations.

*TEP*Springerville Unit 1

In November 2014, the third-party owners of the Springerville Unit 1 filed a complaint against TEP with FERC, or the FERC Action, alleging that TEP had not agreed to wheel power and energy for the third-party owners in the manner specified in the existing Springerville Unit 1 facility support agreement between TEP and the third-party owners and for the cost specified by the third-party owners. The third-party owners requested an order from FERC requiring such wheeling of the third-party owners' energy from their Springerville Unit 1 interests beginning in January 2015 for the price specified by the third-party owners. In February 2015, FERC issued an order denying the third-party owners' complaint. In March 2015, the third-party owners filed a request for rehearing in the FERC Action, which FERC denied in October 2015. In December 2015, the third-party owners appealed.

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FERC's order denying the third-party owners' complaint to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. In December 2015, TEP filed an unopposed motion to intervene in the Ninth Circuit appeal.

In December 2014, the third-party owners filed a complaint against TEP in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, New York County, or the New York Action. In response to motions filed by TEP to dismiss various counts and compel arbitration of certain of the matters alleged and the court's subsequent ruling on the motions, the third-party owners have amended the complaint three times, dropping certain of the allegations and raising others in the New York Action and in the arbitration proceeding described below. As amended, the New York Action alleges, among other things, that TEP (i) failed to properly operate, maintain and make capital investments in Springerville Unit 1 during the term of the leases and (ii) breached the lease transaction documents by refusing to pay certain of the third-party owners' claimed expenses. The third amended complaint seeks US\$71 million in liquidated damages as well as direct and consequential damages in an amount to be determined at trial. The third-party owners have also agreed to stay their claim that TEP has not agreed to wheel power and energy as required pending the outcome of the FERC Action. In November 2015, the third-party owners filed a motion for summary judgment on their claim that TEP failed to pay certain of the third-party owners' claimed expenses.

In December 2014 and January 2015, Wilmington Trust Company, as owner trustees and lessors under the leases of the third-party owners, sent notices to TEP alleging that TEP had defaulted under the third-party owners' leases. The notices demanded that TEP pay liquidated damages totaling approximately US\$71 million. In letters to the owner trustees, TEP denied the allegations in the notices.

In April 2015, TEP filed a demand for arbitration with the American Arbitration Association, or the AAA, seeking an award of the owner trustees and co-trustees' share of unreimbursed expenses and capital expenditures for Springerville Unit 1. In June 2015, the third-party owners filed a separate demand for arbitration with the AAA alleging, among other things, that TEP has failed to properly operate, maintain and make capital investments in Springerville Unit 1 since the leases have expired. The arbitration demand seeks declaratory judgments, damages in an amount to be determined by the arbitration panel and the third-party owners' fees and expenses. TEP and the third-party owners have since agreed to consolidate their arbitration demands into one proceeding. In August 2015, the third-party owners filed an amended arbitration demand adding claims that TEP converted the third-party owners' water rights and certain emission reduction payments and that TEP is improperly dispatching the third-party owners' unscheduled Springerville Unit 1 power and capacity.

In October 2015, the arbitration panel granted TEP's motion for interim relief, ordering the owner trustees and co-trustees to pay TEP their pro rata share of unreimbursed expenses and capital expenditures for Springerville Unit 1 during the pendency of the arbitration. Any amounts collected could be subject to refund if the arbitration panel subsequently upholds all or portions of the third-party owners' claims. The arbitration panel also denied the third-party owners' motion for interim relief, which had requested that TEP be enjoined from dispatching the third-party owners' unscheduled Springerville Unit 1 power and capacity. TEP has been scheduling the third-party owners' entitlement share of power from Springerville Unit 1, as permitted under the Springerville Unit 1 facility support agreement, since June 2015. The arbitration hearing is scheduled for July 2016.

In November 2015, TEP filed a petition to confirm the interim arbitration order in the Supreme Court of the State of New York naming owner trustee and co-trustee as respondents. The petition seeks an order from the court confirming the interim arbitration order under the Federal Arbitration Act. In December 2015, the owner trustees filed an answer to the petition and a cross motion to vacate the interim arbitration order. TEP filed a motion in further support of the petition in January 2016.

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As of December 31, 2015, TEP billed the third-party owners approximately US\$23 million for their pro rata share of Springerville Unit 1 expenses and US\$4 million for their pro-rata share of capital expenditures, none of which had been paid as of February 29, 2016.

In February 2016, TEP and the third-party owners entered into a settlement agreement in which they agreed to stay the Springerville Unit 1 litigation matters. The settlement agreement also provides that TEP will purchase the third-party owners' 50.5% undivided interest in Springerville Unit 1 for US\$85 million and the third-party owners will pay TEP US\$13 million for operating costs related to Springerville Unit 1 incurred on behalf of the third-party owners. Upon completion of the purchase, all outstanding disputes, pending litigation and arbitration proceedings between TEP and the third-party owners, will be dismissed with prejudice.

The purchase of the third-party owners' undivided interest in Springerville Unit 1 is subject to, among other things, FERC approval and satisfaction of other customary closing conditions. TEP expects the purchase to close in the second quarter of 2016. However, there is no assurance that the settlement will be finalized or that the litigation will not continue. Therefore, at this time, TEP cannot predict the outcome of the claims relating to Springerville Unit 1 and, due to the general and non-specific scope and nature of the claims, Fortis cannot determine estimates of the range of loss, if any, at this time and, accordingly, no amount has been accrued in the consolidated financial statements. Should the litigation matters continue, TEP intends to continue vigorously defending itself against the claims asserted by the third-party owners and to vigorously pursue the claims it has asserted against the owner trustees and co-trustees.

Mine Reclamation Costs

TEP pays ongoing reclamation costs related to coal mines that supply generating stations in which TEP has an ownership interest but does not operate. TEP is liable for a portion of final reclamation costs upon closure of the mines servicing the San Juan, Four Corners and Navajo generating stations. TEP's share of reclamation costs at all three mines is expected to be US\$43 million upon expiration of the coal supply agreements, which expire between 2017 and 2031. The mine reclamation liability recorded as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 was US\$25 million and US\$22 million, respectively, and represents the present value of the estimated future liability.

Amounts recorded for final reclamation are subject to various assumptions, such as estimations of reclamation costs, the dates when final reclamation will occur, and the expected inflation rate. As these assumptions change, TEP will prospectively adjust the expense amounts for final reclamation over the remaining coal supply agreements' terms.

TEP is permitted to fully recover these costs from retail customers and, accordingly, these costs are deferred as a regulatory asset.

Central Hudson

Site Investigation and Remediation Program

Central Hudson and its predecessors owned and operated manufactured gas plants, or MGPs, to serve their customers' heating and lighting needs. These plants manufactured gas from coal and oil beginning in the mid to late 1800s, with all sites ceasing operations by the 1950s. This process produced certain by-products that may pose risks to human health and the environment.

The DEC, which regulates the timing and extent of remediation of MGP sites in New York, has notified Central Hudson that it believes Central Hudson or its predecessors at one time owned and/or operated MGPs at seven sites in Central Hudson's franchise territory. The DEC has further requested that Central Hudson investigate and, if necessary, remediate these sites under a consent order, voluntary clean-up agreement or Brownfield clean-up agreement. Central Hudson accrues for

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remediation costs based on the amounts that can be reasonably estimated. As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, obligations of US\$92 million and US\$105 million, respectively, were recognized in respect of site investigation and remediation. Based upon cost model analysis completed in 2014, it is estimated, with a 90% confidence level, that total costs to remediate these sites over the next 30 years will not exceed US\$169 million.

Central Hudson has notified its insurers and intends to seek reimbursement from insurers for remediation, where coverage exists. Further, as authorized by the NYPSC, Central Hudson is currently permitted to defer, for future recovery from customers, differences between actual costs for MGP site investigation and remediation and the associated rate allowances, with carrying charges to be accrued on the deferred balances at the authorized pre-tax rate of return. In the three year rate order issued by the NYPSC in June 2015, Central Hudson's authorization to defer all site investigation and remediation costs was reaffirmed and extended through June 2018.

Asbestos Litigation

Prior to and after its acquisition by Fortis, various asbestos lawsuits have been brought against Central Hudson. While a total of 3,350 asbestos cases have been raised, 1,167 remained pending as of December 31, 2015. Of the cases no longer pending against Central Hudson, 2,027 were dismissed or discontinued without payment by Central Hudson, and Central Hudson settled the remaining 156 cases. Fortis is presently unable to assess the validity of the outstanding asbestos lawsuits. However, based on information known to Fortis at this time, including Central Hudson's experience in the settlement and/or dismissal of asbestos cases, Fortis believes that the costs which may be incurred in connection with the remaining lawsuits will not have a material effect on Central Hudson's financial position, results of operations or cash flows and, accordingly, no amount has been accrued in the consolidated financial statements.

FortisBC Electric

The Government of British Columbia filed a claim in the British Columbia Supreme Court in June 2012 claiming on its behalf, and on behalf of approximately 17 homeowners, damages suffered as a result of a landslide caused by a dam failure in Oliver, British Columbia in 2010. The Government of British Columbia alleges in its claim that the dam failure was caused by the defendants', which include FortisBC Electric, use of a road on top of the dam. The Government of British Columbia estimates its damages and the damages of the homeowners, on whose behalf it is claiming, to be approximately \$15 million. While FortisBC Electric has notified its insurers, it has been advised by the Government of British Columbia that a response to the claim is not required at this time. The outcome cannot be reasonably determined and estimated at this time and, accordingly, no amount has been accrued in the consolidated financial statements.

FHI

In April 2013, FHI and Fortis were named as defendants in an action in the British Columbia Supreme Court by the Coldwater Indian Band, or the Band. The claim is in regard to interests in a pipeline right of way on reserve lands. The pipeline on the right of way was transferred by FHI (formerly Terasen Inc.) to Kinder Morgan Inc. in April 2007. The Band seeks orders cancelling the right of way and claims damages for wrongful interference with the Band's use and enjoyment of reserve lands. The outcome cannot be reasonably determined and estimated at this time and, accordingly, no amount has been accrued in the consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**Office Facilities**

Fortis believes that its 21,899 square feet leased corporate office facilities in St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador are adequate for its current needs and that additional office space can be obtained if necessary.

Management of Fortis**Fortis Directors and Executive Officers**

The following table sets forth the name, age and position of each of Fortis' current executive officers and directors as of May 9, 2016. For a discussion of the expected composition of Fortis' executive officers and directors as of the closing of the merger, see the section entitled "Proposal 1: The Merger Board of Directors and Management of Fortis and ITC after the Merger."

Name	Age	Position
Executive officers		
Barry V. Perry	51	President and Chief Executive Officer and Director
Karl W. Smith	58	Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer
Nora M. Duke	54	Executive Vice President, Corporate Services and Chief Human Resource Officer
James P. Laurito	59	Executive Vice President, Business Development
Earl A. Ludlow	59	Executive Vice President, Eastern Canadian and Caribbean Operations
David C. Bennett	45	Executive Vice President, Chief Legal Officer and Corporate Secretary
Janet A. Craig	50	Vice President, Investor Relations
Karen J. Gosse	45	Vice President, Planning and Forecasting
James D. Roberts	51	Vice President, Controller
James D. Spinney	57	Vice President, Treasurer
Directors		
David G. Norris ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	68	Director and Chair
Tracey C. Ball ⁽¹⁾⁽⁴⁾	58	Director
Pierre J. Blouin ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	58	Director
Peter E. Case ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	61	Director
Maura J. Clark ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	57	Director
Margarita K. Dilley ⁽¹⁾⁽⁴⁾	58	Director
Ida J. Goodreau ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	64	Director
Douglas J. Haughey ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾	59	Director
R. Harry McWatters ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	70	Director
Ronald D. Munkley ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	70	Director
Jo Mark Zurel ⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾	52	Director

-
- (1) Member of Fortis' audit committee.
- (2) Member of Fortis' human resources committee.
- (3) Member of Fortis' governance and nominating committee.
- (4) Independent director under NYSE requirements.

Executive Officers

Barry V. Perry has served as Fortis' President and Chief Executive Officer and as a member of its board of directors since January 2015. He has held various positions with Fortis for over 16 years. He served as Fortis' President from June 2014 to December 2014 and, prior to that,

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served as Fortis' Vice President, Finance and Chief Financial Officer since January 2004. Mr. Perry serves on the boards of UNS Energy Corporation, the FortisBC Group of Companies, CH Energy Group and FortisAlberta. Mr. Perry is a Chartered Accountant and holds a bachelor of commerce degree from Memorial University of Newfoundland.

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Karl W. Smith has served as Fortis' Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer since June 2014. Prior to that, Mr. Smith served as President and Chief Executive Officer of FortisAlberta since April 2007 and President and Chief Executive Officer of Newfoundland Power Inc. since 2004. Mr. Smith currently serves on the boards of directors of CH Energy Group and the FortisBC Group of Companies. Mr. Smith is a Chartered Accountant and holds a bachelor of commerce degree from Memorial University of Newfoundland.

Nora M. Duke has served as Fortis' Executive Vice President, Corporate Services and Chief Human Resource Officer since August 2015. She has held various positions with Fortis for over 30 years and has served as the President and Chief Executive Office of Fortis Properties from May 2007 to August 2015. Ms. Duke currently serves on the board of directors of Central Hudson and of Slate Office REIT (TSX: SOT.UN). Ms. Duke holds a bachelor of commerce degree and master's degree in business administration from Memorial University of Newfoundland.

James P. Laurito has served as Fortis' Executive Vice President, Business Development since April 2016. Previously, Mr. Laurito served as the President and Chief Executive Officer of Central Hudson from January 2010 to November 2014. Prior to joining Central Hudson, Mr. Laurito served as the President and Chief Executive Officer of both New York State Electric and Gas Corporation and Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation, subsidiaries of Avangrid, Inc. Mr. Laurito has been Chairman of the Hudson Valley Economic Development Corporation since January 1, 2015 and currently serves on the board of UNS Energy Corporation. He holds a bachelor of science degree in civil engineering from West Virginia University and completed an executive program in finance and manufacturing management at Columbia University.

Earl A. Ludlow has served as Fortis' Executive Vice President, Eastern Canadian and Caribbean Operations since August 2014. Mr. Ludlow's career with Fortis spans more than 36 years. He served as President and Chief Executive Officer of Newfoundland Power from April 2007 to July 2014. Mr. Ludlow currently serves as a member of the boards of directors of Newfoundland Power, Maritime Electric, FortisOntario and Caribbean Utilities. He holds a bachelor's degree in electrical engineering and a master's degree in business administration from Memorial University of Newfoundland.

David C. Bennett has served as Fortis' Executive Vice President, Chief Legal Officer and Corporate Secretary since May 2016 and served as Vice President, Chief Legal Officer and Corporate Secretary since September 2014. Prior to that time, Mr. Bennett served as Vice President, Operations Support, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary of FortisBC Inc., FEI and FHI since February 2013 and Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary of FortisBC Inc., FEI and FHI since June 2010. Mr. Bennett holds a bachelor of arts degree and bachelor of laws degree from the University of Victoria and is admitted to the bar in British Columbia and Newfoundland and Labrador.

Janet A. Craig has served as Fortis' Vice President, Investor Relations since October 2015. Prior to that time, Ms. Craig served as Senior Vice President, Investor Relations of Loblaw's Companies Limited from March 2013 to May 2015. Ms. Craig holds a bachelor of arts degree from the University of Toronto.

Karen J. Gosse has served as Fortis' Vice President, Planning and Financing since November 2015. Ms. Gosse joined the Fortis organization in 2004 and has served as Vice President Finance and Chief Financial Officer of Fortis Properties since May 2013. Ms. Gosse is a Chartered Accountant and holds a bachelor of commerce degree from Memorial University of Newfoundland.

James D. Roberts has served as Fortis' Vice President, Controller since May 2015 and Controller since May 2013. Mr. Roberts career with Fortis spans more than 12 years. He served as Vice President Finance and Chief Financial Officer of Fortis Properties from June 2008 to May 2013. Mr. Roberts is a Chartered Accountant and holds a bachelor of commerce degree from Memorial University of Newfoundland.

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James D. Spinney has served as Fortis' Vice President, Treasurer since May 2015 and Treasurer since March 2013. Prior to that time, Mr. Spinney served as Manager, Treasury of Fortis since October 2002. Mr. Spinney has held various positions with Fortis for over 26 years. Mr. Spinney is a Chartered Accountant and holds a bachelor of science degree from Memorial University of Newfoundland.

Directors

David G. Norris has served as a member of Fortis' board of directors since May 2005 and as Chair since December 2010. Previously, he served as a member of the boards of directors of Newfoundland Power from 2003 until 2010 and Fortis Properties from 2006 to 2010. Mr. Norris was a financial and management consultant from 2001 until December 2013. He holds a bachelor's degree in commerce from Memorial University of Newfoundland and a master's degree in business administration from McMaster University.

Tracey C. Ball has served as a member of Fortis' board of directors since May 2014. Ms. Ball also Chairs the board of directors of FortisAlberta. Until her retirement in September 2014, Ms. Ball served as the Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Canadian Western Bank Group. Prior to joining a predecessor bank to Canadian Western Bank in 1987, she worked in public accounting and consulting. She also has served on the City of Edmonton LRT Governance Board since October 2012. Prior to joining Fortis, Ms. Ball has served on several private and public sector boards of directors. Ms. Ball is a Chartered Accountant and holds a bachelor's degree in commerce from Simon Fraser University.

Pierre J. Blouin has served as a member of Fortis' board of directors since May 2015. He served as the Chief Executive Officer of Manitoba Telecom Services, Inc. (TSX:MBT) from December 2005 until December 2014. Mr. Blouin holds a bachelor's degree of commerce in business administration from Hautes Etudes Commerciales.

Peter E. Case has served as a member of Fortis' board of directors since May 2005. He previously served as a member of the board of directors of FortisOntario from 2003 until 2010. Prior to that, Mr. Case served as Executive Director, Institutional Equity Research of CIBC World Markets Corporation until his retirement in February 2003. Mr. Case holds a bachelor's of arts and a master's degree in business administration from Queens College, as well as a master's degree in divinity from Wycliffe College, University of Toronto.

Maura J. Clark has served as a member of Fortis' board of directors since May 2015. She previously served as President, Direct Energy Business from 2007 until March 2014. Ms. Clark has also served as a director of Elizabeth Arden, Inc. (NASDAQ: RDEN) since 2005 and Agrium Inc. (TSX: AGU; NYSE: AGU) since February 2016. Ms. Clark is a Chartered Accountant and holds a bachelor's degree in economics from Queen's University.

Margarita K. Dilley has served as a member of Fortis' board of directors since May 2016. She has served as a member of the board of directors of CH Energy Group, Inc. since 2004 and as its Chair since January 2015. Previously, Ms. Dilley served as Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of ASTROLINK International LLC from 1998 to 2004. She holds bachelor's degrees in chemistry and history from Cornell University, a master's degree in chemistry from Columbia University and a master's degree in business administration from Wharton Graduate School, University of Pennsylvania.

Ida J. Goodreau has served as a member of Fortis' board of directors since May 2009. She currently serves as an Adjunct Professor at Sauder School of Business, University of British Columbia and has served as a member of the board of director of FHI and FortisBC Inc. since 2007 and 2010, respectively. Mr. Goodreau has served on the boards of directors of numerous private and public companies. She holds a bachelor's degree in commerce and a master's degree in business administration from the University of Windsor, as well as a bachelor's degree in English and economics from the University of Western Ontario.

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Douglas J. Haughey has served as a member of Fortis' board of directors since May 2009. He has served on the boards of directors of FortisAlberta since April 2010 and Keyera Corporation (TSX:KEY) since May 2013. Previously, Mr. Haughey served as Chief Executive Officer of Churchill Corporation from August 2012 to May 2013. He holds a bachelor's degree in administration from the University of Regina and a master's degree in business administration from the University of Calgary.

R. Harry McWatters has served as a member of Fortis' board of directors since May 2007. He currently serves as President of Vintage Consulting Group Inc., Harry McWatters Inc. and TIME Estate Winery. Mr. McWatters previously served as a member of the boards of directors of FortisBC Inc. from September 2005 to March 2013 and on the FHI and FEI boards from November 2007 to March 2013.

Ronald D. Munkley has served as a member of Fortis' board of directors since May 2009. He has also serves as a member of the board of directors of Bird Construction Inc. (TSX:BDT) since October 2011. Prior to his retirement in April 2009, Mr. Munkley served as Vice Chairman and Head of the Power and Utility Business of CIBC World Markets. He holds a bachelor's degree in engineering from Queens University.

Jo Mark Zurel has served as a member of Fortis' board of directors since May 2016. He has served as President and Owner of Stonebridge Capital Inc. since 2006. Previously, Mr. Zurel served as Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of CHC Helicopter Corporation (NYSE:HELI) from 1998 to 2006. He has served as a member of the board of directors of Newfoundland Power since 2008 and as its Chair since 2012. Mr. Zurel is a Chartered Accountant and holds a bachelor's degree in commerce from Dalhousie University.

Corporate Governance

As a Canadian reporting issuer with securities listed on the TSX, Fortis has in place a system of corporate governance practices which is responsive to applicable Canadian requirements, including those of the Canadian Securities Administrators, which has issued corporate governance guidelines pursuant to National Policy 58-201 Corporate Governance Guidelines, or the Corporate Governance Guidelines, together with certain related disclosure requirements pursuant to National Instrument 58-101 Disclosure of Corporate Governance Practices, or NI 58-101. Fortis' corporate governance practices meet or exceed all applicable Canadian requirements.

Compliance with NYSE Standards

In the context of its listing on the NYSE, Fortis is classified as a foreign private issuer. Fortis does not intend to rely on the foreign private issuer exemptions with respect to the NYSE listing requirements, which permit Fortis to follow home country governance practices, other than as noted in the following paragraph. Fortis benchmarks its policies and procedures against governance standards in Canada, with a view to adopting best practices when appropriate to its circumstances. Fortis' governance system incorporates some best practices derived from the NYSE, and is in compliance with applicable rules adopted by the SEC. Fortis may in the future elect to follow Canadian home country practices with respect to other NYSE listing requirements.

Fortis expects to follow Canadian home country practices with regard to the following NYSE listing requirement. Section 303A.08 of the NYSE Listed Company Manual requires a listed company to obtain shareholder approval for certain dilutive events, such as the establishment or amendment of certain equity-based compensation plans. In comparison, the TSX rules require shareholder approval of equity-based compensation plans only in respect of plans which involve the delivery of newly issued securities or specified amendments to such plans. Fortis does not seek shareholder approval for equity-based compensation plans and amendments thereto unless they involve newly issued securities or constitute specified amendments under TSX rules.

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Board Composition

Under Fortis' articles of continuance, Fortis' board of directors must consist of a minimum of 3 and a maximum of 15 directors as determined from time to time by the directors. As of the closing of this offering, Fortis' board of directors will be comprised of 12 directors. Under the Corporations Act, a director may be removed with or without cause by a resolution passed by a majority of the votes cast by shareholders present in person or by proxy at a special meeting and who are entitled to vote. The directors are appointed at the annual general meeting of shareholders for a term of one year. Under the Corporations Act, at least one quarter of Fortis' directors must be resident Canadians as defined in the Corporations Act.

There are no family relationships among any of Fortis' directors or executive officers.

Majority Voting Policy

In accordance with the requirements of the TSX, Fortis has adopted a "Majority Voting Policy," which provides that if any nominee for election as a director of Fortis receives, from the common shares voted at an annual meeting, a greater number of votes "withheld" than "for" his or her election, such director must immediately tender his or her resignation to the Chair of Fortis' board. Any such resignation will take effect on acceptance by Fortis' board. The governance and nominating committee will expeditiously consider such offer and make a recommendation to Fortis' board of directors whether such resignation should be accepted. Fortis' board will accept such resignation absent exceptional circumstances that would warrant the director continue to serve on Fortis' board, as determined by Fortis' board in accordance with its fiduciary duties to Fortis and its shareholders. Fortis' board of directors will make its decision and announce it in a press release within 90 days following the annual meeting. If Fortis' board declines to accept the resignation, the press release shall fully state the reason for that decision. Any director who tenders his or her resignation will not participate in any meeting of Fortis' board or the governance and nominating committee relating to his or her resignation. The Majority Voting Policy does not apply to a contested election of directors, that is, where the number of nominees exceeds the number of directors to be elected.

Director Term Limits and Other Mechanisms of Board Renewal

Fortis' board of directors believes that it is in Fortis' best interest to limit the term of directors, helping to ensure independence, a diversity of views and fresh insight. Consistent with the median upper age limit among TSX 60 companies that have a similar age limit policy, the upper age limit for Fortis' directors is 72 years old. Except in exceptional circumstances as determined by Fortis' board, Fortis directors will be eligible for re-election until the annual meeting next following the earlier of the date on which they achieve age 72 or the 12th anniversary of their initial election to Fortis' board. The policy does not apply to Mr. Perry whose service on Fortis' board is related to his tenure as President and Chief Executive Officer.

In addition to its policy in respect of tenure of directors which facilitates timely board renewal, the Fortis board of directors also carries out a robust annual assessment process of Fortis' board and for each director. Led by the governance and nominating committee, together with the Chair of Fortis' board, an annual assessment is carried out on Fortis' board, the committees, the Chair and each director. The annual assessment process includes a survey to be completed by each director on the effectiveness of Fortis' board, its members, the committees, and Fortis' board's relationship with management. The annual assessment also includes one on one meetings with the Chair, during which the Chair conducts peer evaluation interviews and solicits general feedback. A meeting of the directors without the Chair present is held to discuss the Chair's performance. This assessment process augments the structured renewal process afforded by Fortis' policy in respect of tenure of directors.

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Director Independence

Under NI 58-101, a director is considered to be independent if he or she is independent within the meaning of Section 1.4 of National Instrument 52-110 Audit Committees, or NI 52-110. Under the NYSE rules, a director is independent if the board of directors of the listed company affirmatively determines that the director has no material relationship with the listed company. Fortis' board of directors has undertaken a review of the independence of each director. Based on information provided by each director concerning his or her background, employment and affiliations, Fortis' board of directors has determined that 11 of the 12 members of its board of directors are "independent" as that term is defined under NI 52-110 and the rules of the NYSE. Mr. Perry is not independent by reason of the fact that he is Fortis' President and Chief Executive Officer.

Members of Fortis' board of directors are also members of the boards of other public companies. Currently, there are no instances where directors of Fortis jointly serve as directors on the same board of another public company, other than a subsidiary of Fortis. See " Fortis Directors and Executive Officers." Fortis' board of directors has not adopted a director interlock policy, but is keeping informed of other public directorships held by its members.

Meetings of Independent Directors

Fortis' board and each of its committees meets in camera, without the attendance of members of management at each meeting. Mr. Norris serves as the non-executive Chair of Fortis' board. Mr. Perry attends Fortis committee meetings in his capacity as President and Chief Executive Officer of Fortis at the invitation of the committees and is not a member of any of the committees.

Governance Guidelines and Code of Business Conduct and Ethics

Fortis has adopted a Board of Directors Governance Guidelines, or the Governance Guidelines, which complies with the rules of the NYSE. Fortis has also adopted a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, or Code of Conduct, applicable to all of its directors, officers and employees, and to the extent feasible also to consultants, contractors and representatives of Fortis and each Fortis subsidiary, which complies with the rules of the NYSE and is a "code of ethics" as defined in Item 16B of Form 20-F promulgated by the SEC and which is a "code" under NI 58-101.

The full text of the Governance Guidelines and the Code of Conduct will be posted on Fortis' website at www.fortisinc.com. Information contained on, or that can be accessed through, Fortis' website does not constitute a part of this prospectus and is not incorporated by reference herein. If Fortis makes any amendment to the Code of Conduct or grants any waivers, including any implicit waiver, from a provision of the Code of Conduct, Fortis will disclose the nature of such amendment or waiver on its website to the extent required by the rules and regulations of the SEC and the Canadian Securities Administrators. Under Item 16B of the SEC's Form 20-F, if a waiver or amendment of the Code of Conduct applies to Fortis' principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer or controller and relates to standards promoting any of the values described in Item 16B(b) of Form 20-F, Fortis will disclose such waiver or amendment on its website in accordance with the requirements of Instruction 4 to such Item 16B.

Diversity

In 2015, Fortis adopted a Diversity Policy that describes the principles underlying Fortis' approach to diversity and its objectives with respect to diversity among its leadership team at the board and executive level. Fortis believes that having a diverse board of directors enhances board operations, and diversity is among the factors that Fortis considers when evaluating the composition of Fortis' board. The governance and nominating committee considers diversity criteria including gender, ethnicity, geographic representation, education, cultural background, experience and age. Fortis currently has four female directors.

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Fortis similarly believes that having a diverse and inclusive organization overall is beneficial to its success, and is committed to diversity and inclusion at all levels of its organization to ensure that it attracts, retains and promotes the brightest and most talented individuals. Fortis has recruited and selected senior management candidates that represent a diversity of business understanding, personal attributes, abilities and experience. Fortis currently has four female executive officers.

Fortis has not adopted fixed targets for gender representation on Fortis' board or in executive officer positions. Fortis' board of directors believes that establishing quotas or a formulaic approach does not necessarily result in the identification or selection of the best candidates. Rather, the recruitment and selection process is conducted pursuant to the criteria summarized above, with a commitment to increase female representation on Fortis' board and at the executive level.

Committees of the Board of Directors

Fortis currently has an audit committee, a human resources committee and a governance and nominating committee, and each committee has a written mandate which sets out the activities or areas of Fortis business to which the committee is required to devote its attention. All committees are currently composed of "independent" directors as the term is defined under NI 52-110 and the rules of the NYSE.

Audit Committee

Fortis' audit committee is comprised of Messrs. Case, Norris and Haughey and Mmes. Ball, Clark and Dilley. Mr. Case serves as Chair. Fortis' board has determined that each of the members of the audit committee is "financially literate" within the meaning of NI 52-110 and the rules of the NYSE. In addition, Fortis' board has determined that Mmes. Ball and Clark are audit committee financial experts within the meaning of Item 407(d) of Regulation S-K under the U.S. Securities Act and have the requisite accounting or related financial management expertise under the rules of the NYSE.

Fortis' board of directors has established a written mandate setting forth the purpose, composition, authority and responsibility of the audit committee, consistent with the rules of NI 52-110 and the NYSE. The principal purpose of Fortis' audit committee is to assist Fortis' board in discharging its oversight of:

the external audit;

the internal audit functions;

the accounting and financial reporting and disclosure processes of Fortis;

appropriateness of material financing and tax structures;

the audit committee mandate and policies; and

the development of the enterprise risk management processes.

Fortis' audit committee has access to all of Fortis' books, records, facilities and personnel and may request any information about Fortis as it may deem appropriate. It also has the sole authority to engage independent counsel and any other advisors as the audit committee may deem appropriate in its sole discretion and to set the compensation for any advisors employed by the audit committee. The audit committee is not required to obtain the approval of Fortis' board of directors in order to retain or compensate such consultants or advisors.

Fortis' audit committee also reviews Fortis' policies and procedures for reporting allegations of suspected improper conduct and wrongdoing.

Table of ContentsPre-Approval Procedures for Non-Audit Services

The audit committee is also responsible for the pre-approval of all audit and non-audit services to be provided to Fortis and its subsidiaries by Fortis' external auditor. At least annually, the audit committee reviews and confirms the independence of the auditor by obtaining statements from the independent auditor describing all relationships or services that may affect their independence and objectivity, and the committee will take appropriate actions to oversee Fortis' auditor.

Principal Accountant's Fees

Aggregate fees billed by Fortis' current independent auditor, Ernst & Young LLP, in the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 were approximately \$6,568,000 and \$5,516,000, respectively, as detailed below. Audit fees were higher in 2015 than in 2014, mainly due to general increases in fees and the impact of foreign exchange on US dollar-denominated audit fees. The increase in tax fees was largely due to additional work completed on the sale of non-core assets.

Service Retained	Year Ended	Year Ended
	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
	(in thousands of Canadian dollars)	
Audit fees ⁽¹⁾	\$ 5,223	\$ 4,601
Audit-related fees ⁽²⁾	870	748
Tax fees ⁽³⁾	475	119
All other fees		48
Total	\$ 6,568	\$ 5,516

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- (1) "Audit fees" include fees necessary to perform the annual audit or quarterly reviews of the consolidated financial statements, including the subsidiaries' financial statements.
- (2) "Audit-related fees" include fees for assurance and related services by the independent auditor that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of the consolidated financial statements, including the subsidiaries' financial statements other than those included in "Audit Fees."
- (3) "Tax Fees" include fees for all tax services other than those included in "Audit Fees" and "Audit-Related Fees." This category includes fees for tax compliance, tax advice and tax planning.

Human Resources Committee

Fortis' human resources committee is comprised of Ms. Goodreau and Messrs. Blouin, Haughey, Munkley, Norris and Zurel. Mr. Haughey serves as Chair. For a description of the background and experience of each member of the human resources committee, see " Executive Officers and Directors."

Fortis' board of directors has established a written mandate setting forth the purpose, composition, authority and responsibility of the human resources committee, consistent with the rules of the NYSE. The human resources committee's purpose is to assist Fortis' board in developing, implementing and monitoring sound human resources policies of Fortis. The principal responsibilities and duties of the human resources committee include, among other things, assisting and advising Fortis' board of directors in relation to:

the appointment of officers of Fortis;

the ongoing evaluation of Fortis' Chief Executive Officer;

human resources planning, including the development and succession of senior management; and

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the compensation and benefits program provided by Fortis to its senior management.

Further particulars of the process by which compensation for Fortis' executive officers is determined is provided under the heading " Fortis Executive Compensation."

Governance and Nominating Committee

Fortis' governance and nominating committee is comprised of Mmes. Clark and Goodreau and Messrs. Blouin, Case, McWatters, Munkley and Norris. Mr. Munkley serves as Chair.

Fortis' board of directors has established a written mandate setting forth the purpose, composition, authority and responsibility of the governance and nominating committee, consistent with the rules of the NYSE. The governance and nominating committee's purpose is to assist Fortis' board by overseeing governance structure and practices of Fortis. The mandate of the governance and nominating committee requires the committee, among other things, to:

develop and recommend an approach to corporate governance issues to Fortis' board;

propose new nominees for election to Fortis' board;

advise Fortis' board on committee membership, the appointment of committee chairs and board chair succession planning;

carry out procedures specified by Fortis' board for assessing the effectiveness of Fortis' board, the directors and each of the committees of Fortis' board;

approve any engagement of an outside expert, or experts, by the governance and nominating committee or any director at the expense of Fortis; and

review and make recommendations to Fortis' board with respect to director compensation.

In identifying new candidates for nomination to Fortis' board of directors, the governance and nominating committee reviews the skills, experience and diversity characteristics of the directors, having regard to Fortis' policies and projected retirements, and oversees a director recruitment search and nomination process.

The governance and nominating committee, together with the Chair of Fortis' board also carries out an annual assessment of the board, the Chair, the committees and their respective chairs and each director. The evaluation process assists the committee and Fortis' board in assessing overall board performance and measuring the contributions made by Fortis' board, each committee and each individual director. Following the assessment, a summary of the results is prepared and presented to the governance and nominating committee for review, discussion and subsequent presentation to the full board of directors.

Compensation of Directors and Officers of Fortis

Fortis Director Compensation

Principles of Director Compensation

The compensation of non-executive directors is intended to attract and retain highly qualified individuals with the capability to meet the responsibilities of Fortis' board and to align closely directors' interests with those of shareholders. Non-executive directors receive a significant portion of their compensation in the form of deferred share units, or DSUs, and are subject to minimum share ownership requirements to promote long-term alignment with shareholder interests. Non-executive directors have not received stock options since 2006.

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Benchmarking

Non-executive director compensation is reviewed annually by Fortis' governance and nominating committee to ensure that it is reasonable in light of the time required from directors and aligns directors' interests with those of shareholders. Fortis' governance and nominating committee engaged Willis Towers Watson during 2014 to assess Fortis' compensation of non-executive directors against a comparator group of 36 publicly traded North American utility companies having regard to the workload, responsibilities and expectations on directors, and trends in director compensation.

Components of Director Compensation

During 2015, annual compensation for directors, other than Mr. Perry, consisted of:

an annual cash retainer;

meeting attendance fees (other than Mr. Norris as independent Chair of Fortis' board); and

a grant of DSUs.

Each of these components of director compensation is described in more detail below. Fortis does not provide option-based compensation, non-equity based incentive compensation or a pension program to its directors. The following table summarizes the director fee schedule for 2015:

Compensation Type	Fees
Annual Non-Executive Board Chair Retainer (cash or optional DSUs)	\$ 190,000
Annual Director Retainer (cash or optional DSUs)	\$ 55,000
Annual Audit Committee Chair Retainer (cash or optional DSUs)	\$ 20,000
Annual Human Resources and Governance and Nominating Committee Chair Retainers (cash or optional DSUs)	\$ 15,000
Annual Non-Executive Board Chair Share-Based Compensation (mandatory DSUs)	\$ 140,000
Annual Share-Based Compensation (mandatory DSUs)	\$ 100,000
Board and Committee Meeting Attendance Fee (cash) ⁽¹⁾	\$ 1,500

(1) The Chair of Fortis' board does not receive meeting fees.

Table of Contents**Individual Director Compensation for 2015**

	Fees Earned ⁽¹⁾	Share-Based Awards (DSUs) ⁽²⁾	All Other Compensation ⁽³⁾	Total
Tracey C. Ball	\$ 24,000	\$ 155,000	\$ 57,764	\$ 236,764
Pierre J. Blouin	29,310	77,500	1,173	107,983
Paul J. Bonavia ⁽⁴⁾	27,523	77,500	7,401	112,424
Peter E. Case	105,000	100,000	27,272	232,272
Maura J. Clark	71,803	50,000	757	122,560
Frank J. Crothers ⁽⁵⁾	25,341	50,000	29,542	104,883
Ida J. Goodreau	88,000	100,000	97,014	285,014
Douglas J. Haughey	105,000	100,000	95,032	300,032
R. Harry McWatters	77,500	100,000	37,315	214,815
Ronald D. Munkley	104,500	100,000	20,032	224,532
David G. Norris	190,000	140,000	59,576	389,576
Michael A. Pavey ⁽⁶⁾	17,750	25,000	37,210	79,960
Barry V. Perry ⁽⁷⁾				
Total	\$ 865,727	\$ 1,075,000	\$ 470,088	\$ 2,410,815

- (1) These amounts include all cash fees earned for services as a director of Fortis, including annual director and committee chair retainers and meeting fees, where applicable. For U.S. resident directors, all cash fees are paid in US dollars and reported in Canadian dollar equivalent.
- (2) These amounts represent the annual share-based compensation in the form of DSUs granted to a director of Fortis. These include both the mandatory equity component of the annual retainer of \$100,000 for a director and \$140,000 for the Chair of Fortis' board and an optional component of the annual director retainer or committee chair retainer paid in DSUs rather than in cash at the election of the director. The amounts represent the cash equivalent at the time of issue. The cumulative DSU holdings of participants also increased through the notional reinvestment of dividends on their outstanding DSUs.
- (3) These amounts include the value of notional reinvestment of dividends earned on outstanding DSUs on dividend payment dates, as well as all fees paid or payable by a subsidiary of Fortis to a director in his or her capacity as a director of the payor subsidiary and other amounts paid to or for the benefit of directors. In the case of Mr. Crothers, director fees of US\$7,000 were paid by Caribbean Utilities in US dollars and converted into Canadian dollars at an average annual exchange rate of US\$1.00 = C\$1.2788.
- (4) Mr. Bonavia was paid US\$5,000 prior to joining Fortis' board pursuant to an engagement with Fortis. Mr. Bonavia resigned from the board of directors on February 8, 2016 in order to remain in compliance with the rules of another entity of which he is a director, whose rules would not permit Mr. Bonavia to serve as a director of Fortis following Fortis' announcement that it has entered into the merger agreement.
- (5) Mr. Crothers retired from Fortis' board on May 7, 2015.
- (6) Mr. Pavey passed away in February 2015.
- (7) In his role as Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Perry did not receive compensation as a director of Fortis. Director fees paid to Mr. Perry from subsidiaries of Fortis are reported in footnote (5) of the Summary Compensation Table on page 278 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

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Outstanding Share-Based Awards Table⁽¹⁾
(as of December 31, 2015)

Name	Number of shares or units that have not vested ⁽²⁾ (#)	Market or payout value of share-based awards that have not vested ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾ (\$)	Market or payout value of vested share- based awards not paid out or distributed (\$)
Tracey C. Ball	6,517	243,816	
Pierre J. Blouin	2,169	81,136	
Paul J. Bonavia	2,169	81,136	
Peter E. Case	21,015	786,153	
Maura J. Clark	1,399	52,346	
Frank J. Crothers ⁽⁴⁾			
Ida J. Goodreau	24,127	902,607	
Douglas J. Haughey	15,702	587,414	
R. Harry McWatters	28,385	1,061,869	
Ronald D. Munkley	15,702	587,414	
David G. Norris	45,121	1,687,960	
Michael A. Pavey ⁽⁵⁾			204,127
Barry V. Perry ⁽⁶⁾			
Total	162,306	6,071,851	204,127

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- (1) Stock options and related option-based share-based awards have not been granted to directors since 2006. As of December 31, 2015, no director other than Mr. Perry holds Fortis stock options.
- (2) The DSUs are vested upon being granted but are not redeemable until the director has ceased to be a director.
- (3) Calculated by multiplying the number of share-based awards that have not vested by the closing price of the common shares on the TSX as of December 31, 2015 of \$37.41.
- (4) Mr. Crothers retired from Fortis' board on May 7, 2015. As of December 31, 2015, he no longer held DSUs.
- (5) Mr. Pavey passed away in February 2015.
- (6) In his role as Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Perry did not receive compensation as a director of Fortis. Director fees paid to Mr. Perry from subsidiaries of Fortis are reported in footnote (5) of the Summary Compensation Table on page 278 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

Table of Contents*Directors Deferred Share Unit Plan*

Fortis' board introduced a Directors Deferred Share Unit Plan, or DSU Plan, in 2004 as a vehicle for directors to elect to receive their annual retainer in deferred share units, or DSUs, rather than cash. Each DSU represents a notional interest in a common shares and no payment or other redemption of a DSU may be made prior to the retirement of the holder from Fortis' board, or any other role with Fortis. This plan also allowed Fortis' board to determine, from time to time, that special circumstances exist to justify the grant of DSUs to a director as compensation in addition to any regular retainer or fee to which the director is entitled.

Effective January 1, 2013, Fortis' board adopted an amended and restated DSU Plan, or the DSU Plan, which provides for equal quarterly grants of the equity component of director compensation, or the Mandatory DSUs and any optional DSUs received in lieu of their cash board retainer at the election of the individual director, or the Optional DSUs. The DSU Plan also extended the final date for payout upon retirement from 15 March to 15 December of the year following retirement or termination of any other relationship with Fortis and increased the maximum number of payouts to a retiring director from two to four.

Mandatory DSUs and Optional DSUs are credited, as applicable, on the first day of each calendar quarter during the year by dividing one fourth of the applicable retainer by the market price of common shares on the date of the grant. The "market price" of a common share is the volume weighted average trading price of common shares determined by dividing the total value of the common shares traded on the TSX during the five trading days immediately preceding the determination date by the total volume of the common shares traded on the TSX on the relevant trading days. Directors also receive DSUs on each dividend payment date, as each DSU entitles the holder to a notional dividend which is notionally reinvested in additional DSUs pursuant to the terms of the plan.

On January 1, 2016, the Chair of Fortis' board and each of the independent directors were granted 1,027 and 696 Mandatory DSUs, respectively, at a market price of \$37.7229. In 2015, three directors elected to receive Optional DSUs and received DSUs equivalent to their respective annual board retainer as described in the following table.

Director	Optional DSUs Equivalent Received in 2015
T.C. Ball	1,464
P.J. Blouin	758
P.J. Bonavia	758

Upon retirement from Fortis' board or other relationship with Fortis, a director will receive cash payment(s) in respect of the redemption of DSUs in their DSU account in up to four installments. All such redemptions must be made prior to December 15 of the first calendar year following the year of retirement. Directors are entitled to elect a percentage of their DSUs to be redeemed on each elected redemption date. The amount of any payment is determined by multiplying the number of DSUs redeemed on such date by the market price as of such date. DSUs continue to attract notional dividends until redeemed.

Fortis Executive Compensation*Compensation Discussion and Analysis*

The following discussion pertains to the following five named executive officers, or NEOs, of Fortis for fiscal year 2015:

Barry V. Perry President and Chief Executive Officer;

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Karl W. Smith Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer;

John C. Walker Executive Vice President, Western Canadian Operations;

Earl A. Ludlow Executive Vice President, Eastern Canadian and Caribbean Operations; and

Nora M. Duke Executive Vice President, Corporate Services and Chief Human Resource Officer.

Executive Compensation Policy

Executive compensation practices at Fortis are made pursuant to its 2015 Executive Compensation Policy, which is specifically designed to:

motivate executives to deliver strong business performance;

attract and retain highly qualified executives;

align the interests of executives and shareholders;

position executive compensation competitively at the approximate median target as against compensation for comparable companies;

ensure that a significant portion of executive compensation is dependent upon individual and corporate performance while contributing to increasing Fortis' shareholder value;

balance executive compensation paid for short-term, medium-term and long-term results;

mitigate any potential risks inherent in Fortis' compensation structure; and

keep the executive compensation program simple to communicate and administer.

Compensation Review Framework

Fortis' human resources committee evaluates the executive compensation program of Fortis annually to ensure that it is competitive and effective. There are three primary components.

With respect to the annual compensation review process, Fortis' human resources committee engages Hay Group, its primary compensation consultant, to provide comparative analysis of market compensation data reflecting the pay levels and practices of Fortis' peer group. Hay Group then provides compensation recommendations on the basis of pay competitiveness, emerging trends and best practices. Based on that information, Fortis' human resources committee makes compensation adjustment recommendations to Fortis' board.

With respect to prior year incentive compensation payments, Fortis' human resources committee assesses actual corporate performance against annual objectives. It reviews appropriate quantitative and qualitative adjustments to normalize for uncontrollable events or special circumstances. Based on this information and input from Hay Group, Fortis' human resources committee makes incentive compensation

payment recommendations to Fortis' board.

With respect to following year incentive compensation targets for the following year, Fortis' human resources committee reviews targets in the context of alignment with stakeholder interests, taking into account the challenges and risks related to target achievement, and effectiveness as an incentive tool. Based on this information and input from Hay Group, Fortis' human resources committee makes incentive target recommendations to Fortis' board.

It is important to note that, acting in the best interests of Fortis, Fortis' human resources committee and Fortis' board may exercise discretion when making compensation decisions such that, in appropriate circumstances, judgmental deviations above or below prescribed incentive award formulas may be made.

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As a general policy, Fortis compensates executives at the approximate median total compensation level of the designated comparator group. Following the biennial review conducted in 2014, Fortis' board approved the comparator group of the NEOs for base salary as being comprised of two groups of similarly-sized Canadian industrial companies and U.S. utility companies, weighted two-thirds and one-third, respectively, or the comparator group. This comparator group was established by Fortis' human resources committee after extensive research and consultation with its independent human resources advisor, Hay Group.

Compensation Recoupment Policy

Fortis has a compensation recoupment policy as an element of its 2015 Executive Compensation Policy. In the event of a material restatement of the financial results of Fortis caused by the fraud or intentional misconduct of one or more employees of Fortis or a subsidiary of Fortis, Fortis' human resources committee may determine to recoup or require repayment of any compensation linked to the financial or common share performance of Fortis that was paid, awarded or granted to any employee of Fortis or any of its subsidiaries over such time period as Fortis' human resources committee determines to be appropriate in the specific circumstances.

Elements of 2015 Total Compensation

Annual Base Salary

Annual base salaries for the NEOs are reviewed by Fortis' human resources committee and established annually in the context of total compensation and by reference to the range of salaries paid by the comparator group as described above. It is the policy of Fortis to pay executives at approximately the median of the salaries paid to executives in the comparator group.

Annual Incentive

Fortis uses an annual incentive plan that provides for cash payouts to reward NEOs for performance during each calendar year. The amount of each NEO's annual incentive is determined by Fortis' board upon recommendation of Fortis' human resources committee following an annual assessment of corporate and individual performance against pre-determined targets. The incentive plan is reviewed annually by Fortis' board, upon recommendation from Fortis' human resources committee, with payouts premised upon meeting and exceeding the current year's corporate performance targets and individual performance objectives.

Considerations relevant to the determination of corporate performance targets include general economic factors and business conditions, anticipated regulatory proceedings, and the derivation of and relative contribution to earnings of particular business segments. It is recognized that year-over-year earnings growth can be affected by acquisitions, utility regulatory decisions, foreign exchange, general economic factors and the relative earnings mix between regulated and non-regulated activities.

Acting in the best interests of Fortis, Fortis' board has full discretion in respect of the operation of the annual incentive plan and is required to take into account all relevant circumstances in the exercise of judgment regarding the amounts and terms of annual incentive plan payments.

During 2015, annual incentive payouts were determined based on a combination of performance of corporate, subsidiary and individual objectives. In respect of the corporate performance, Fortis used adjusted earnings per share and pre-established targets for safety and reliability, electrical system performance and gas system performance having regard for industry recognized safety and reliability measures.

Table of Contents*Medium-and Long-Term Incentives*

Medium- and long-term incentives are granted to align executives' interests with those of Fortis' shareholders. Fortis grants longer term incentive compensation to NEOs under two plans: performance share units, or PSUs, are granted under the Performance Share Unit Plan, or PSUP; and stock options are granted under the 2012 Stock Option Plan. Descriptions of these two plans, together with the Restricted Share Unit Plan, are set out below. Per the Executive Compensation Policy, all executives are eligible to receive restricted share unit, or RSU, grants, however, NEOs typically do not receive RSUs.

2012 Performance Share Unit Plan. Effective January 1, 2015, Fortis approved the PSUP, for a broad group of Fortis and subsidiary management. The PSUP is administered by Fortis' human resources committee which awards PSUs having a value equal to a specified percentage of the participant's annual base salary. The number of PSUs granted to a participant is obtained by dividing the aggregate value of the grant as a percentage of base salary, as prescribed in Fortis' Executive Compensation Policy and the PSUP, by the volume weighted average trading price of the common shares for five trading days preceding January 1st, in the year of the grant.

Payments under the PSUP will be made three years after the grant in an amount of 0-150% of the value of PSUs accumulated (inclusive of PSUs accruing on reinvestment of notional dividends to accumulated PSUs), as determined appropriate by Fortis' human resources committee. In determining the payout percentage under the PSUP, Fortis' human resources committee evaluates the performance of Fortis over such three-year period against predetermined measures. These measures include Fortis' total shareholder return, or TSR, as compared against the peer group TSR for the period, and Fortis' cumulative earnings per share, or cumulative EPS, performance compared against a target EPS for the period established by Fortis' human resources committee based on Fortis' business plan.

In respect of TSR, the performance of Fortis is compared to the results of a pre-determined comparator group of 25 publicly traded North American gas and electric utilities, or the PSU peer group, and the payout percentage is determined in accordance with the following table:

Fortis Inc. Percentile Performance as Compared to Peer Group TSR	TSR Payout
Less than P30	0%
P30	50%
P50	100%
P75 or higher	150%

If Fortis' performance is between the 30th and 75th percentile of the PSU peer group TSR (inclusive of the 30th and 75th percentiles), payout percentage is determined using linear interpolation.

In respect of cumulative EPS, Fortis' cumulative EPS is calculated and compared to target EPS for the period established having regard to Fortis' business plan for that period. If the performance falls within the minimum and maximum payout thresholds as established by Fortis' human resources committee in respect of target EPS, in each case expressed as a percentage of the target EPS, payout percentage is determined using linear interpolation, such percentage being between 50% and 150%.

The minimum payout of 50% occurs if Fortis' EPS is at the minimum threshold for target EPS and no payout occurs if Fortis' EPS is below the minimum threshold for target EPS. The maximum payout of 150% occurs if Fortis' EPS is at or above the maximum threshold for target EPS. Payouts under the PSUP are also contingent on Fortis maintaining a corporate credit rating consistent with the median credit rating of the PSU Peer Group.

2012 Stock Option Plan. Options may be granted under the 2012 Stock Option Plan to all NEOs and senior management of Fortis and its subsidiaries, or the eligible persons. No options shall be granted under the 2012 Stock Option Plan if, together with any other security-based compensation

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arrangement established or maintained by Fortis, such granting of options could result in: (i) the number of common shares issuable to insiders of Fortis, at any time, exceeding 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares; or (ii) the number of common shares issued to insiders of Fortis, within any one-year period, exceeding 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares.

The 2012 Stock Option Plan is administered by Fortis' human resources committee. Pursuant to the 2012 Stock Option Plan, the determination of the exercise price of options is made by Fortis' human resources committee at a price not less than the volume weighted average trading price of the common shares of Fortis determined by dividing the total value of the common shares traded on the TSX during the last five trading days immediately preceding the date of grant by the total volume of the common shares traded on the TSX during such five trading days. Fortis' human resources committee determines: (i) which eligible persons are granted options; (ii) the number of common shares covered by each option grant; (iii) the price per share at which common shares may be purchased using options granted under the 2012 Stock Option Plan; (iv) the time when the options will be granted; (v) the time when the options will vest; and (vi) the time at which the options will expire.

Options granted under the 2012 Stock Option Plan are personal to the grantee and not assignable, except on death of the grantee. The grant of options does not confer any right upon a grantee to continue employment or to continue to provide services to Fortis.

If the term of an option granted pursuant to the 2012 Stock Option Plan expires during a blackout period (being a period during which the eligible person is prohibited from trading in the securities of Fortis pursuant to securities regulatory requirements or then applicable written policies of Fortis), the term of such option, or unexercised portion thereof, shall be extended and shall expire 10 business days after the end of the blackout period.

Options granted pursuant to the 2012 Stock Option Plan have a maximum term of 10 years from the date of grant. Options granted pursuant to the 2012 Stock Option Plan vest at a rate of 25% of the grant per annum over a four year period from the date of grant. Options granted pursuant to the 2012 Stock Option Plan will expire no later than three years after the termination (other than for cause), death or retirement of an eligible person. Loans to eligible persons for the exercise of options are prohibited by the 2012 Stock Option Plan.

The 2012 Stock Option Plan provides that, notwithstanding any provision in the plan to the contrary, no option may be amended to reduce the exercise price below the exercise price set on the date of grant. Under the 2012 Stock Option Plan, Shareholder approval is required for amongst other matters, increasing the plan limit, extending the period during which an option may be exercised or amending limits on insider participation.

Restricted Share Unit Plan. Effective January 1, 2015, Fortis adopted a restricted share unit plan, or the RSUP, for a broad group of Fortis and subsidiary executives. Per Fortis' Executive Compensation Policy, NEOs do not typically receive RSUs.

The RSUP is administered by Fortis' human resources committee which awards RSUs having a value equal to a specified percentage of the participant's annual base salary. The number of RSUs granted to a participant is obtained by dividing the aggregate value of the grant as a percentage of base salary, as prescribed in Fortis' Executive Compensation Policy and RSUP, by the volume weighted average trading price of the common shares for five trading days preceding January 1, in the year of the grant.

Payments under the RSUP will be made three years after the grant in an amount equal to the value of RSUs accumulated (inclusive of RSUs accruing on reinvestment of notional dividends to accumulated RSUs), as determined appropriate by Fortis' human resources committee.

Other Security Based Arrangements. In addition to the incentive plans discussed above, Fortis maintains the 2006 Stock Option Plan.

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No further awards were made under the 2006 Stock Option Plan upon adoption of the 2012 Stock Option Plan. The 2006 Stock Option Plan will terminate when all of the outstanding options granted under the plan are exercised or expire on or before March 2, 2018.

Pension Plan Benefits

Self-Directed Registered Retirement Savings Plan. In 2015, Fortis contributed to self-directed retirement savings plans, or RRSPs, for Messrs. Perry, Smith and Ludlow, which contribution was matched by them up to the maximum RRSP contribution limit as allowed by the Canadian Tax Act.

Defined Contribution Supplemental Employee Retirement Plan. All NEOs participate in the Defined Contribution Supplemental Employee Retirement Plan, or DC SERP. The DC SERP provides for the accrual by Fortis of an amount equal to 13% of the annual base salary and annual cash incentive of the participant in excess of the allowed maximum annual contribution to an RRSP, to an account which accrues interest equal to the rate of a 10-year government of Canada bond yield plus a premium of 1% to 3% dependent upon years of service. At the time of retirement, a participant may elect to receive the notional amounts accumulated under the DC SERP from Fortis in one lump sum or in equal payments over a period not exceeding 15 years. Fortis ceased its notional contributions under the DC SERP in respect of Mr. Walker upon his retirement.

Defined Benefit Plans. In 2015, Ms. Duke participated in a defined benefit registered pension plan, or DB RPP, with provisions for a maximum benefit of \$2,819 per year of service to a maximum of 35 years of service. For 2015, this would equate to an annual benefit of \$82,253.

Up until his retirement, Mr. Walker participated in a DB RPP and Fortis' Pension Uniformity Plan, or the DB PUP, with provisions for an annual accrual of 1.33% up to the final average YMPE as defined under the Canada Pension Plan and 2% in excess of the final average YMPE (limited to \$182,000 per year) up to Mr. Walker's best average earnings. The DB PUP provides the portion of the calculated pension that cannot be provided under the DB RPP due to limits prescribed by the Canadian Tax Act. These plans provide a combined payout upon retirement based on the number of years of credited service to a maximum of 35 years and actual pensionable earnings. For the purposes of the DB PUP, the recognized earnings are limited to the base earnings rate that was in effect at December 31, 1999.

Messrs. Perry, Smith, and Ludlow do not participate in a defined benefit pension plan with Fortis.

Employee Share Purchase Plan. Employees of Fortis and its subsidiaries who are Canadian residents are encouraged to become shareholders through the 2012 Employee Share Purchase Plan, or the 2012 ESPP, and its predecessor plans. The 2012 ESPP is available on an optional basis to permanent employees, including retirees who were participants in the plan at the time of their retirement. NEOs can participate in the Employee Share Purchase Plan under the same terms and conditions as other employees.

Summary Compensation Table

The following table sets forth information concerning the annual and long-term compensation earned for services rendered during the last financial year by the President and Chief Executive Officer of Fortis and each of the other NEOs as defined in National Instrument 51-102F6 *Statement of Executive Compensation*, with comparative information for the previous financial year. Throughout the period the roles of the various NEOs changed and the comparative year over year numbers should be read in the context of the changed roles. For more information on Fortis' NEOs, see the section

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entitled "Additional Information about Fortis Management of Fortis Fortis Directors and Executive Officers."

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary(\$)	Summary Compensation Table					Total Compensation
			Share-Based Awards ⁽¹⁾	Option-Based Awards ⁽²⁾	Annual Incentive Plan ⁽³⁾	Pension Value ⁽⁴⁾	All Other Compensation ⁽⁵⁾	
			(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
BARRY V. PERRY ⁽⁶⁾ President and Chief Executive Officer	2015	1,025,000	2,267,813	755,938	1,387,440	245,990	340,138	6,022,319
	2014	737,500	1,115,625	318,465	1,059,000	136,605	232,355	3,599,550
KARL W. SMITH ⁽⁷⁾ Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer	2015	570,000	641,250	213,750	536,096	114,170	184,053	2,259,319
	2014	522,500	330,000	236,634	500,000	89,292	146,906	1,825,332
JOHN C. WALKER ⁽⁸⁾ Executive Vice President, Western Canadian Operations	2015	325,000	931,250 ⁽⁹⁾	243,750	425,630	374,183	2,080,473 ⁽¹⁰⁾	4,380,286
	2014	581,250	435,938	261,958	500,000	142,426	107,919	2,029,491
EARL A. LUDLOW Executive Vice President, Eastern Canadian and Caribbean Operations	2015	515,000	482,813	160,938	460,935	94,020	142,898	1,856,604
	2014	465,000	207,583	172,570	400,000	74,400	97,835	1,417,388
NORA M. DUKE ⁽¹¹⁾ Executive Vice President, Corporate Services and Chief Human Resource Officer	2015	455,000	330,168	129,007	368,222	114,693	1,056,455	2,453,545
	2014	415,000	83,000	143,021	225,000	106,086	20,808	992,915

- (1) Represents the PSUs awarded in 2014 and 2015. The value of the PSUs awarded was determined using the underlying value of common shares as of the grant date. The values used were \$30.42, \$32.23, \$33.44, \$38.90, and \$36.61 per PSU for January 1, 2014, June 30, 2014, August 1, 2014, January 1, 2015 and August 1, 2015, respectively. For accounting purposes, the awards for 2014 and 2015 were measured at fair value, which was determined as the volume weighted average price of common shares traded on the TSX for the five trading days immediately preceding the date of the grant. This value was determined to be \$30.42 and \$38.90 per PSU for 2014 and 2015 respectively.
- (2) Represents the fair value of stock options to acquire common shares. In 2014, the fair values at \$3.53, \$2.69 and \$2.47 per option were determined at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model on February 24, 2014, June 30, 2014 and August 1, 2014 respectively. In 2015, the fair value of \$3.925 per option was determined at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model on March 2, 2015. The key assumptions used to determine the stock option value included: a weighted average expected 5.5-year maturity period, which is based on the vesting policy under the stock option plan; dividend yield, which is based on the average dividends paid/average share prices over the historical maturity period; interest rate, which is the Government of Canada bond yield to match the maturity period of the options; and volatility, which is the variation of the common shares price over the historical maturity period. Compensation fair value of the stock option is different than the accounting value disclosed in Fortis' financial statements because different assumptions are used. The key difference in the assumptions is in respect of the expected life of the options. For compensation purposes, the fair value calculation uses the full 10-year term of the options for the expected life assumption which is more representative of the compensation opportunity. For accounting fair value, a 5.5 year life expectancy is used based on historical experience.
- (3) Represents amounts earned under Fortis' annual short-term incentive program in the form of cash bonus related to the 2014 and 2015 financial years.
- (4) The amount reported for Pension Value is comprised of the compensatory charge in the DC SERP and the DP RPP.
- (5) Includes the dollar value of insurance premiums paid by Fortis with respect to term life and disability insurance; imputed interest benefits of loans provided to NEOs in respect of the acquisition of common shares under the 2012 ESPP; vehicle benefits; transportation costs; share discount benefits; employer contributions to the self-directed RRSP of the NEO; and amounts paid by subsidiaries of Fortis as directors' fees to Messrs. Perry, Smith, Walker and Ludlow and Ms. Duke in 2015 were \$295,820, \$142,372, \$55,750, \$87,859, and \$98,883, respectively, and in 2014 was \$127,522, \$68,624, \$36,250, \$35,587 and \$28,350, respectively.
- (6) Appointed President effective June 30, 2014 and President and CEO effective January 1, 2015. Prior to June 30, 2014, Mr. Perry served as Vice President, Finance and Chief Financial Officer of Fortis since 2004. Historical compensation for 2014 reflects the prior roles as President and Vice President, Finance and Chief Financial Officer at Fortis.
- (7) Appointed to current role and became an NEO of Fortis on June 30, 2014. Historical compensation for 2014 reflects the Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer's prior role as President and Chief Executive Officer of Fortis Alberta. The compensation in respect of 2014 reflects the full year compensation actually earned by the Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer, both in his role as President and Chief Executive Officer of Fortis Alberta and as the Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer.

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- (8) Appointed to current role and became NEO of Fortis on August 1, 2014. Historical compensation for 2014 reflects the Executive Vice President, Western Canadian Operations and the Executive Vice President, Eastern Canadian and Caribbean Operations, prior roles as President and Chief Executive Officer of FortisBC and President and Chief Executive Officer of Newfoundland Power, respectively. The compensation in respect of 2014 reflects the full year compensation actually earned by the Executive Vice President, Western Canadian Operations both in his role as President and Chief Executive Officer of FortisBC and Executive Vice President, Western Canadian Operations, and by the Executive Vice President, Eastern Canadian and Caribbean Operations, both in his role as President and Chief Executive Officer of Newfoundland Power and Executive Vice President, Eastern Canadian and Caribbean Operations. The Executive Vice President, Western Canadian Operations retired effective June 30, 2015.
- (9) Included in this amount is the value of 5,142 RSUs, granted to Mr. Walker in recognition of his efforts in respect of the Waneta Expansion Project and which are redeemable in 2018 subject to the satisfaction of established Waneta performance criteria. These remain outstanding following his retirement.
- (10) In June 2015, Fortis entered into an agreement with Mr. Walker which led to his retirement from Fortis effective June 30, 2015. The terms of the agreement included a payment to Mr. Walker totaling \$2,016,141, which amount is included in this table.
- (11) Ms. Duke was appointed Executive Vice President, Corporate Services and Chief Human Resource Officer on August 1, 2015. Prior to this appointment she served as President and Chief Executive Officer of Fortis Properties Corporation. She received a bonus of \$931,000 related to the strategic review and sale of the commercial real estate and hotel properties per an agreement with Fortis Properties Corporation.

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The following tables set forth details of all long-term incentive awards as of December 31, 2015.

**Outstanding Option-Based and Share-Based Awards Table
(as of December 31, 2015)**

Name	Year Option Granted	Option Based Awards				Share Based Awards		
		Number of securities underlying unexercised options (#)	Option exercise Price (\$)	Option Expiration Date	Value of unexercised in-the-money options ⁽¹⁾ (\$)	Number of shares or units that have not vested ⁽²⁾ (#)	Market or payout value of share-based awards that have not vested ⁽²⁾ (\$)	Market or payout value of vested share-based awards not paid out or distributed (\$)
BARRY V. PERRY President and Chief Executive Officer	2015	192,596	39.25	2-Mar-25		60,501	2,263,360	
	2014	20,168	32.23	30-Jun-24	104,470	22,883	856,040	
	2014	74,848	30.73	24-Feb-24	499,985	15,279	571,585	
	2013	61,944	33.58	19-Mar-23	237,246	12,863	481,206	
	2012	56,612	34.27	4-May-22	177,762			
	2011	57,056	32.95	2-Mar-18	254,470			
	2010	12,336	27.36	1-Mar-17	123,977			
Total		475,560			1,397,910	111,526	4,172,191	
KARL W. SMITH Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer	2015	54,460	39.25	2-Mar-25		17,107	639,991	
	2014	3,416	32.23	30-Jun-24	17,695	2,758	103,191	
	2014	64,432	30.73	24-Feb-24	430,406	8,769	328,051	
	2013	56,584	33.58	19-Mar-23	216,717	7,834	293,072	
	2012	53,692	34.27	4-May-22	168,593			
	2011	54,024	32.95	2-Mar-18	240,947			
	2010	36,800	27.36	1-Mar-17	369,840			
Total		323,408			1,444,198	36,468	1,364,305	
JOHN C. WALKER Executive Vice President, Western Canadian Operations	2015	62,104	39.25	30-Jun-18		24,650	922,157	
	2014	2,805	33.44	30-Jun-18	11,136	755	28,263	
	2014	53,694	30.73	30-Jun-18	358,676	14,615	546,739	
	2013	31,900	33.58	30-Jun-18	122,177	13,249	495,649	
	2012	15,174	34.27	30-Jun-18	47,646			
Total		165,677			539,635	53,269	1,992,808	

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EARL A. LUDLOW	2015	41,004	39.25	2-Mar-25		12,881	481,863
Executive Vice							
President,	2014	8,476	33.44	1-Aug-24	33,650	3,854	144,187
Eastern Canadian							
and	2014	42,956	30.73	24-Feb-24	286,946	3,117	116,624
Caribbean							
Operations	2013	37,524	33.58	19-Mar-23	143,717	2,770	103,618
	2012	35,016	34.27	4-May-22	109,950		
	2011	35,056	32.95	2-Mar-18	156,350		
	2010	40,572	27.36	1-Mar-17	407,749		
Total		240,604			1,138,362	22,622	846,292

NORA M. DUKE	2015	32,868	39.25	2-Mar-25		2,294	85,831
Executive Vice							
President,	2015					6,923	258,976
Corporate Services							
and	2014	40,516	30.73	24-Feb-24	270,647		
Chief Human							
Resource	2013	35,292	33.58	19-Mar-23	135,168		
Officer	2012	33,484	34.27	4-May-22	105,140		
	2011	33,688	32.95	2-Mar-18	150,248		
	2010	38,380	27.36	1-Mar-17	385,719		
	2009	38,096	22.29	11-Mar-16	576,012		
	2006	13,470	22.94	28-Feb-16	194,911		
		265,794			1,817,845	9,217	344,807

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- (1) The value of unexercised in-the-money options as of December 31, 2015 is the difference between the option exercise price and the closing price of common shares as of December 31, 2015 on the TSX of \$37.41 applied to outstanding options. Where the exercise price is greater than the closing price, no value is assigned.
- (2) Market or payout value of share based awards that have not vested is the payout value of outstanding PSUs based on the closing price of common shares on the TSX as of December 31, 2015 of \$37.41.

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Name	Option-based awards Value vested during the year ⁽¹⁾ (\$)	Share-based awards Value vested during the year ⁽²⁾ (\$)	Non-equity incentive plan compensation Value earned during the year ⁽³⁾ (\$)
BARRY V. PERRY President and Chief Executive Officer	418,827		1,387,440
KARL W. SMITH Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer	368,664		536,096
JOHN C. WALKER Executive Vice President, Western Canadian Operations	414,251		425,630
EARL A. LUDLOW Executive Vice President, Eastern Canadian and Caribbean Operations	249,958		460,935
NORA M. DUKE ⁽⁴⁾ Executive Vice President, Corporate Services and Chief Human Resource Officer	229,121	211,225	368,222

- (1) Represents the aggregate value that would have been realized if options that vested during the year had been exercised on the vesting date. The value is calculated as the difference between the closing price of the common shares on the TSX on the vesting date and the grant price of the respective grant.
- (2) Represents the value of PSUs that were realized and paid in 2015.
- (3) Represents the annual incentive earned for 2015. See the Summary Compensation Table above.
- (4) Appointed to current position and became an NEO of Fortis on August 1, 2015 and includes options received in previous positions.

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NEO Stock Options Exercised 2015

Name	Grant Year	Number of Options Exercised	Monetary Gain of Exercised Options ⁽¹⁾ (\$)
BARRY V. PERRY President and Chief Executive Officer			
KARL W. SMITH Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer			
	2006	34,329	560,490
	2009	32,280	548,437
		66,609	1,108,927
JOHN C. WALKER Executive Vice President, Western Canadian Operations			
	2011	60,700	324,745
	2012	45,522	143,850
	2013	31,900	122,815
	2014	17,898	128,687
	2014	935	4,189
		156,955	724,286
EARL A. LUDLOW Executive Vice President, Eastern Canadian and Caribbean Operations			
	2009	49,800	868,661
NORA M. DUKE Executive Vice President, Corporate Services and Chief Human Resource Officer			

(1) Monetary gain of exercised options is the difference between the option price and the share price at time of exercise.

Retirement Plan Tables

The following tables set out the estimated annual pension for the NEOs from the defined benefit and the defined contribution pension arrangements.

Table of Contents**Defined Benefit Plans Table**

Name	Number of years of credited service	Annual Benefits Payable (\$)		Accrued obligation at start of year (\$)	Compensatory (\$)	Non-Compensatory ⁽²⁾	Accrued obligation at year end (\$)
		At year-end 2015	At age 65 ⁽¹⁾				
JOHN C. WALKER Executive Vice President, Western Canadian Operations	32.16	94,347	94,347	1,483,644	23,431	1,541	1,508,616
NORA M. DUKE Executive Vice President, Corporate Services and Chief Human Resource Officer	29.18	82,253	98,661	1,339,316	46,829	(69,150)	1,316,995

- (1) This is a pension payable at age 65 based on service and earnings to December 31, 2015. An immediate unreduced pension is not available as of December 31, 2015 for Ms. Duke. Mr. Walker retired effective June 30, 2015. His projected benefit at age 65 will therefore be equal to his December 31, 2015 benefit.
- (2) Reflects the impact on the obligation of the change in the discount rate as of the measurement date of December 31, 2015. The discount rate used as of December 31, 2015 was 4.40% compared to 4.0% as of December 31, 2014.

Defined Contribution Plans Table⁽¹⁾

Name	Accumulated value at start of year (\$)	Compensatory (\$)	Non-Compensatory (\$)	Benefits Paid (\$)	Accumulated value at year end (\$)
BARRY V. PERRY President and Chief Executive Officer	1,085,250	245,990	41,505		1,372,745
KARL W. SMITH Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer	1,108,759	114,170	62,913		1,285,842
JOHN C. WALKER Executive Vice President, Western Canadian Operations	1,470,564	350,752 ⁽²⁾	61,101	(103,748)	1,778,669
EARL A. LUDLOW Executive Vice President, Eastern Canadian and Caribbean Operations	887,829	94,020	50,444		1,032,293
NORA M. DUKE Executive Vice President, Corporate Services and Chief Human Resource Officer	716,753	67,864	40,066		824,683

- (1) All payments to be made under the DC SERP will be paid from the operating funds of Fortis.
- (2) An amount of \$200,000 was credited to Mr. Walker's SERP upon his retirement.

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Termination and Change of Control Benefits

Fortis has employment agreements with each NEO which provide, in effect, that in the event the employment of any such individual is terminated by Fortis, for other than just cause, Fortis shall pay to such individual an amount equal to an established multiple of base salary and target annual incentive. If such agreements had become operative as of December 31, 2015, the amounts payable by Fortis thereunder to each of Messrs. Perry, Smith, and Ludlow and Ms. Duke would have been \$4,100,000, \$1,453,500, \$1,313,250 and \$1,176,000, respectively.

In addition, in respect of change of control of Fortis, the agreements entered into with Messrs. Perry, Smith, and Ludlow and Ms. Duke include provisions for termination amounts in the event that employment is terminated with good reason or without cause within twelve months following a defined change of control of Fortis.

The 2012 and 2006 Stock Option Plans provide for an immediate vesting of options granted thereunder upon the happening of a defined change of control event. If such an event had occurred as of December 31, 2015, the gross amounts potentially realizable by each of Messrs. Perry, Smith, and Ludlow and Ms. Duke upon the exercise of outstanding options that have not vested would have been \$1,397,910, \$1,444,198, \$1,138,362 and \$1,817,845 respectively.

The PSUP provides that in the event of a change of control all performance share units are deemed at 100% and redeemable on the date immediately before the change of control. If such an event had occurred as of December 31, 2015, the gross amounts realizable by each of Messrs. Perry, Smith, and Ludlow and Ms. Duke would have been \$4,172,191, \$1,364,305, \$846,292, and \$344,807, respectively. In the event of termination, any amounts payable under the PSUP would be dependent on applicable notice period and as such the termination date and the notice period would be relevant considerations of Fortis' human resources committee.

In 2014, in conjunction with their new roles Messrs. Smith and Ludlow entered into new employment agreements that included a retention arrangement. The purpose of the retention arrangement was to ensure the core leadership remained in place and Fortis was positioned for ongoing success and growth. Per their employment agreements, each of Messrs. Smith and Ludlow is eligible for a retention incentive in the form of a one-time payment of \$1,870,000 and \$850,000, respectively, to be paid out on the last day of the relevant prescribed employment terms which are December 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively. In respect of Mr. Smith, the value of the one-time retention incentive is equal to two times the sum of the respective base salary and annual incentive and in respect of Mr. Ludlow the retention incentive is one time the sum of the base salary and annual incentive. The retention incentives are payable on the respective vesting dates, with payment subject to continued employment. By the terms of the retention incentive Messrs. Smith and Ludlow are entitled to pro-rata payment, in the event the employment of any such individual is terminated by Fortis, for other than just cause, based on the proportion of time lapsed from the effective date of the employment agreement to the termination date.

Mr. Walker retired from Fortis effective June 30, 2015. As such, provisions previously applying to Mr. Walker in termination and change of control situations have been excluded from discussion.

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The following table outlines key severance and change-of-control provisions for Messrs. Perry, Smith, and Ludlow and Ms. Duke.

Termination and Change of Control Benefits

	Voluntary Resignation	Retirement (Early or Normal)	Termination With Cause	Termination Without Cause	Change of Control (Double Trigger)
Annual Salary	Ceases on termination date	Ceases on retirement date	Ceases on termination date	Ceases on termination date	Ceases on termination date
Annual Incentive for the applicable year	Forfeited	Target annual incentive for the fiscal year pro-rated to the date of retirement	Forfeited	Target annual incentive for the fiscal year pro-rated to the date of termination	Target annual incentive for the fiscal year in which termination occurs (or if greater, the fiscal year immediately preceding the fiscal year in which Change of Control occurs)
Cash Severance	None	None	None	<i>Mr. Perry:</i> Two times the sum of annual base salary and target annual incentive for the fiscal year in which termination occurs	<i>Mr. Perry:</i> Two times the sum of annual base salary and target annual incentive for the fiscal year in which termination occurs (or if greater, the fiscal year immediately preceding the fiscal year in which the Change of Control occurs)

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	Voluntary Resignation	Retirement (Early or Normal)	Termination With Cause	Termination Without Cause	Change of Control (Double Trigger)
				<i>Ms. Duke and Messrs. Smith and Ludlow:</i> One and a half times the sum of annual base salary and target annual incentive for the fiscal year in which termination occurs	<i>Ms. Duke and Messrs. Smith and Ludlow:</i> One and a half times the sum of annual base salary and target annual incentive for the fiscal year in which termination occurs (or if greater, the fiscal year immediately preceding the fiscal year in which the Change of Control occurs)
Stock Options	All unexercised options expire after 90 days from resignation date	All unvested options continue to vest per normal schedule for two years after retirement, all remaining unvested options after the second year vest immediately. Options expire on the earlier of the original expiry date or three years from the date of retirement	All vested and unvested options immediately expire and are forfeited on the termination date	All unexercised options expire after 90 days from termination date. All unvested options immediately expire and are forfeited	All unvested options vest immediately and become exercisable

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	Voluntary Resignation	Retirement (Early or Normal)	Termination With Cause	Termination Without Cause	Change of Control (Double Trigger)
Performance Share Units	All PSUs shall be cancelled	Continue per normal schedule	All PSUs shall be cancelled	PSUs whose payment date is prior to the expiration of the notice period will be paid. Others will be cancelled	All PSUs are deemed at 100% and redeemable on the date immediately before Change of Control
Restricted Share Units	All RSUs shall be cancelled	All RSUs become vested and redeemed on date of retirement	All RSUs shall be cancelled	RSUs whose payment date is prior to notice period will be paid. Others will be cancelled	All RSUs are deemed 100% redeemable on the date immediately before the Change of Control
Retention Incentive	Forfeited	Forfeited	Forfeited	<i>Messrs. Smith and Ludlow:</i> Awarded on a pro-rated basis based on the proportion of time lapsed from effective date of employment to termination date relative to time from effective date of employment agreement to vesting date	<i>Messrs. Smith and Ludlow:</i> Awarded on a pro-rated basis based on the proportion of time lapsed from effective date of employment to termination date relative to time from effective date of employment agreement to vesting date
Retirement Benefits	Entitled to accrued pension	Entitled to accrued pension and retiree health benefits	Entitled to accrued pension	Entitled to accrued pension and retiree health benefits	Entitled to accrued pension and retiree health benefits
Perquisites	Ceases immediately	Ceases immediately	Ceases immediately	Ceases immediately	Ceases immediately

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Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions

FortisBC Electric Agreements with the Waneta Partnership

With the approval of the BCUC, FortisBC Electric executed the Waneta Expansion Capacity Agreement, or WECA, in November 2011, allowing FortisBC Electric to purchase 234 MW of capacity from the Waneta Expansion for 40 years, effective April 2015. Fortis owns a 51% interest in the Waneta Partnership, which owns the Waneta Expansion, with the remaining 49% owned by its partners CPC/CBT, both of which are 100% owned entities of the Government of British Columbia. See "Additional Information about Fortis Business Non-Regulated Energy Infrastructure" beginning on page 238 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

Upon completion of the Waneta Expansion in early April 2015, FortisBC Electric commenced purchasing capacity from the Waneta Expansion under terms of the 40-year WECA. Power purchased by FortisBC Electric from the Waneta Expansion in 2015 and the first quarter of 2016 totalled approximately \$30 million and \$15 million, respectively. In addition, the Waneta Expansion pays FortisBC Electric for management services associated with the Waneta Expansion generating station, which totalled approximately \$7 million and \$3 million in 2015 and the first quarter of 2016, respectively.

Description of Fortis' Share Capital

Set forth below is a summary of the material terms of Fortis' share capital and certain provisions of the Corporations Act and Fortis' articles of continuance as they relate to Fortis' share capital. The following summary is not complete and is qualified in its entirety by the Corporations Act, Fortis' articles of continuance and the actual terms and conditions of such shares.

General

Fortis' authorized share capital consists of an unlimited number of common shares without nominal or par value and an unlimited number of first preference shares and second preference shares each without nominal or par value, issuable in series. As of February 8, 2016, Fortis had issued and outstanding: 281,812,344 common shares; 7,993,500 Cumulative Redeemable First Preference Shares, Series E, or First Preference Shares, Series E; 5,000,000 Cumulative Redeemable First Preference Shares, Series F, or First Preference Shares, Series F; 9,200,000 Cumulative Redeemable Five-Year Fixed Rate Reset First Preference Shares, Series G, or First Preference Shares, Series G; 7,024,846 Cumulative Redeemable Five-Year Fixed Rate Reset First Preference Shares, or First Preference Shares, Series H; 2,975,154 Cumulative Redeemable Floating Rate First Preference Shares, Series I, or First Preference Shares, Series I; 8,000,000 Cumulative Redeemable First Preference Shares, Series J, or First Preference Shares, Series J; 10,000,000 Cumulative Redeemable Fixed Rate Reset First Preference Shares, Series K, or First Preference Shares, Series K; 24,000,000 Cumulative Redeemable Fixed Rate Reset First Preference Shares, Series M, or First Preference Shares, Series M; and no second preference shares.

Common Shares

Dividends

Dividends on common shares are declared at the discretion of Fortis' board. Holders of common shares are entitled to dividends on a pro rata basis if, as and when declared by Fortis' board. Subject to the rights of the holders of the first preference shares and second preference shares and any other class of shares of Fortis entitled to receive dividends in priority to or ratably with the holders of the common shares, Fortis' board may declare dividends on the common shares to the exclusion of any other class of shares of Fortis.

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Liquidation, Dissolution or Winding-Up

On the liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of Fortis, holders of common shares are entitled to participate ratably in any distribution of the assets of Fortis, subject to the rights of holders of first preference shares and second preference shares and any other class of shares of Fortis entitled to receive the assets of Fortis on such a distribution in priority to or ratably with the holders of the common shares.

Voting Rights

Holders of the common shares are entitled to receive notice of and to attend all annual and special meetings of the shareholders of Fortis, other than separate meetings of holders of any other class or series of shares, and to one vote in respect of each common share held at such meetings.

Other Rights

Holders of Fortis common shares have no conversion, preemptive or other subscription rights and there are no sinking fund or redemption provisions applicable to Fortis common shares.

Preference Shares

The following is a summary of the material rights, privileges, conditions and restrictions attached to the first preference shares as a class. The specific terms of the first preference shares, including the currency in which first preference shares may be purchased and redeemed and the currency in which any dividend is payable, if other than Canadian dollars, and the extent to which the general terms described herein apply to those first preference shares, is or will be as set forth in the applicable articles of amendment of Fortis relating to such series.

Issuance in Series

Fortis' board may from time to time issue first preference shares in one or more series. Prior to issuing shares in a series, Fortis' board is required to fix the number of shares in the series and determine the designation, rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions attaching to that series of first preference shares.

Priority

The shares of each series of first preference shares rank on a parity with the first preference shares of every other series and in priority to all other shares of Fortis, including the second preference shares, as to the payment of dividends, return of capital and the distribution of assets in the event of the liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of Fortis, whether voluntary or involuntary, or any other distribution of the assets of Fortis among its shareholders for the purpose of winding up its affairs. Each series of first preference shares participates ratably with every other series of first preference shares in respect of accumulated cumulative dividends and returns of capital if any amount of cumulative dividends, whether or not declared, or amount payable on the return of capital in respect of a series of first preference shares, is not paid in full.

Voting

The holders of the first preference shares are not entitled to any voting rights as a class except to the extent that voting rights may from time to time be attached to any series of first preference shares, and except as provided by law or as described below under the section entitled " Modification." At any meeting of the holders of first preference shares, each holder shall have one vote in respect of each first preference share held.

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Redemption

Subject to the provisions of the Corporations Act and any provisions relating to any particular series, Fortis, upon giving proper notice, may redeem out of capital or otherwise at any time, or from time to time, the whole or any part of the then outstanding first preference shares of any one or more series on payment for each such first preference share of such price or prices as may be applicable to such series. Subject to the foregoing, if only a part of the then outstanding first preference shares of any particular series is at any time redeemed, the shares to be redeemed will be selected by lot in such manner as the directors or the transfer agent for the first preference shares, if any, decide, or if the directors so determine, may be redeemed pro rata disregarding fractions.

Modification

The class provisions attached to the first preference shares may only be amended with the prior approval of the holders of the first preference shares in addition to any other approvals required by the Corporations Act or any other statutory provisions of like or similar effect in force from time to time. The approval of the holders of the first preference shares with respect to any and all matters may be given by at least two-thirds of the votes cast at a meeting of the holders of the first preference shares duly called for that purpose.

Second Preference Shares

The rights, privileges, conditions and restrictions attaching to the second preference shares are substantially identical to those attaching to the first preference shares, except that the second preference shares are junior to the first preference shares with respect to the payment of dividends, repayment of capital and the distribution of assets of Fortis in the event of a liquidation, dissolution or winding up of Fortis.

The specific terms of the second preference shares, including the currency in which second preference shares may be purchased and redeemed and the currency in which any dividend is payable, if other than Canadian dollars, and the extent to which the general terms described in herein apply to those second preference shares, will be as set forth in the applicable articles of amendment of Fortis relating to such series.

First Preference Shares, Series E

Holders of the 7,993,500 First Preference Shares, Series E are entitled to receive fixed cumulative preferential cash dividends at a rate of \$1.2250 per share per annum. Fortis may, at its option, redeem all, or from time to time any part of, the outstanding First Preference Shares, Series E by the payment in cash of a sum per redeemed share equal to \$25.25 if redeemed during the 12 months commencing June 1, 2015; and \$25.00 if redeemed on or after June 1, 2016 plus, in each case, all accrued and unpaid dividends up to but excluding the date fixed for redemption. Fortis may, at its option, convert all, or from time to time any part of the outstanding First Preference Shares, Series E into fully paid and freely tradable common shares of Fortis. The number of common shares into which each First Preference Share, Series E may be so converted will be determined by dividing the then-applicable redemption price per First Preference Share, Series E, together with all accrued and unpaid dividends up to but excluding the date fixed for conversion, by the greater of \$1.00 and 95% of the then-current market price of the common shares at such time. On or after September 1, 2016, each First Preference Share, Series E will be convertible at the option of the holder on the first business day of September, December, March and June of each year, into fully paid and freely tradable common shares determined by dividing \$25.00, together with all accrued and unpaid dividends up to but excluding the date fixed for conversion, by the greater of \$1.00 and 95% of the then-current market price of the common shares. If a holder of First Preference Shares, Series E elects to convert any of such shares into

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common shares, Fortis can redeem such First Preference Shares, Series E for cash or arrange for the sale of those shares to other purchasers.

First Preference Shares, Series F

Holders of the 5,000,000 First Preference Shares, Series F are entitled to receive fixed cumulative preferential cash dividends at a rate of \$1.2250 per share per annum. Fortis may, at its option, redeem for cash the First Preference Shares, Series F, in whole at any time or in part from time to time at \$25.00 per share if redeemed on or after December 1, 2015 plus all accrued and unpaid dividends up to but excluding the date fixed for redemption.

First Preference Shares, Series G

Holders of the 9,200,000 First Preference Shares, Series G were entitled to receive fixed cumulative preferential cash dividends at a rate of \$1.3125 per share per annum for each year up to and including August 31, 2013. The annual fixed dividend rate per share for the First Preference Shares, Series G was reset to \$0.9708 per share per annum for the five-year period from and including September 1, 2013 to but excluding September 1, 2018. For each five-year period after that date, the holders of First Preference Shares, Series G are entitled to receive reset fixed cumulative preferential cash dividends. The reset annual dividends per share will be determined by multiplying \$25.00 per share by the annual fixed dividend rate, which is the sum of the five-year Government of Canada bond yield on the applicable reset date plus 2.13%. On September 1, 2018, and on September 1 every five years thereafter, Fortis has the option to redeem for cash the outstanding First Preference Shares, Series G, in whole at any time, or in part from time to time, at a price of \$25.00 per share plus all accrued and unpaid dividends up to but excluding the date fixed for redemption.

First Preference Shares, Series H

Holders of the 7,024,846 First Preference Shares, Series H are entitled to receive fixed cumulative preferential cash dividends at a rate of \$0.6250 per share per annum for each year up to but excluding June 1, 2020. For each five-year period after that date, the holders of First Preference Shares, Series H are entitled to receive reset fixed cumulative preferential cash dividends. The reset annual dividends per share will be determined by multiplying \$25.00 per share by the annual fixed dividend rate, which is the sum of the five-year Government of Canada bond yield on the applicable reset date plus 1.45%.

On each Series H Conversion Date, being June 1, 2015, and June 1 every five years thereafter, Fortis has the option to redeem for cash all or any part of the outstanding First Preference Shares, Series H, at a price of \$25.00 per share plus all accrued and unpaid dividends up to but excluding the date fixed for redemption. On each Series H Conversion Date, the holders of First Preference Shares, Series H, have the option to convert any or all of their First Preference Shares, Series H into an equal number of cumulative redeemable floating rate First Preference Shares, Series I.

On any First Preference Shares, Series H Conversion Date, if Fortis determines that there would be less than 1,000,000 First Preference Shares, Series H outstanding, such remaining First Preference Shares, Series H will automatically be converted into an equal number of First Preference Shares, Series I.

First Preference Shares, Series I

Holders of the 2,975,154 First Preference Shares, Series I are entitled to receive floating rate cumulative preferential cash dividends, as and when declared by Fortis' board, in the amount per share determined by multiplying the applicable floating quarterly dividend rate by \$25.00, for the five-year period beginning after June 1, 2015. The floating quarterly dividend rate will be reset every quarter based on the then current three-month Government of Canada Treasury Bill rate plus 1.45%.

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On each First Preference Shares, Series I Conversion Date, being June 1, 2020, and June 1 every five years thereafter, Fortis has the option to redeem for cash all or any part of the outstanding First Preference Shares, Series I at a price of \$25.00 per share plus all accrued and unpaid dividends up to but excluding the date fixed for redemption. On any date after June 1, 2015, that is not a First Preference Shares, Series I Conversion Date, Fortis has the option to redeem for cash all or any part of the outstanding First Preference Shares, Series I at a price of \$25.50 per share plus all accrued and unpaid dividends up to but excluding the date fixed for redemption. On each First Preference Shares, Series I Conversion Date, the holders of First Preference Shares, Series I have the option to convert any or all of their First Preference Shares, Series I into an equal number of First Preference Shares, Series H.

On any First Preference Shares, Series I Conversion Date, if Fortis determines that there would be less than 1,000,000 First Preference Shares, Series I outstanding, such remaining First Preference Shares, Series I will automatically be converted into an equal number of First Preference Shares, Series H. However, if such automatic conversions would result in less than 1,000,000 First Preference Shares, Series I or less than 1,000,000 First Preference Shares, Series H outstanding then no automatic conversion would take place.

First Preference Shares, Series J

Holders of the 8,000,000 First Preference Shares, Series J are entitled to receive fixed cumulative preferential cash dividends at a rate of \$1.1875 per share per annum. On or after December 1, 2017, Fortis may, at its option, redeem for cash the First Preference Shares, Series J, in whole at any time or in part from time to time, at \$26.00 per share if redeemed before December 1, 2018; at \$25.75 per share if redeemed on or after December 1, 2018 but before December 1, 2019; at \$25.50 per share if redeemed on or after December 1, 2019 but before December 1, 2020; at \$25.25 per share if redeemed on or after December 1, 2020 but before December 1, 2021; and at \$25.00 per share if redeemed on or after December 1, 2021 plus, in each case, all accrued and unpaid dividends up to but excluding the date fixed for redemption.

First Preference Shares, Series K

Holders of the 10,000,000 First Preference Shares, Series K are entitled to receive fixed cumulative preferential cash dividends at a rate of \$1.0000 per share per annum for each year up to but excluding March 1, 2019. For each five-year period after that date, the holders of First Preference Shares, Series K are entitled to receive reset fixed cumulative preferential cash dividends. The reset annual dividends per share will be determined by multiplying \$25.00 per share by the annual fixed dividend rate, which is the sum of the five-year Government of Canada bond yield on the applicable reset date plus 2.05%.

On each Series K Conversion Date, being March 1, 2019, and March 1 every five years thereafter, Fortis has the option to redeem for cash all or any part of the outstanding First Preference Shares, Series K, at a price of \$25.00 per share plus all accrued and unpaid dividends up to but excluding the date fixed for redemption. On each Series K Conversion Date, the holders of First Preference Shares, Series K have the option to convert any or all of their First Preference Shares, Series K into an equal number of cumulative redeemable floating rate First Preference Shares, Series L.

Holders of the First Preference Shares, Series L will be entitled to receive floating rate cumulative preferential cash dividends in the amount per share determined by multiplying the applicable floating quarterly dividend rate by \$25.00. The floating quarterly dividend rate will be equal to the sum of the average yield expressed as a percentage per annum on three-month Government of Canada treasury bills plus 2.05%.

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On each First Preference Shares, Series L Conversion Date, being March 1, 2024, and March 1 every five years thereafter, Fortis has the option to redeem for cash all or any part of the outstanding First Preference Shares, Series L at a price of \$25.00 per share plus all accrued and unpaid dividends up to but excluding the date fixed for redemption. On any date after March 1, 2019, that is not a First Preference Shares, Series L Conversion Date, Fortis has the option to redeem for cash all or any part of the outstanding First Preference Shares, Series L at a price of \$25.50 per share plus all accrued and unpaid dividends up to but excluding the date fixed for redemption. On each First Preference Shares, Series L Conversion Date, the holders of First Preference Shares, Series L have the option to convert any or all of their First Preference Shares, Series L into an equal number of First Preference Shares, Series K.

On any First Preference Shares, Series K Conversion Date, if Fortis determines that there would be less than 1,000,000 First Preference Shares, Series K outstanding, such remaining First Preference Shares, Series K will automatically be converted into an equal number of First Preference Shares, Series L. On any First Preference Shares, Series L Conversion Date, if Fortis determines that there would be less than 1,000,000 First Preference Shares, Series L outstanding, such remaining First Preference Shares, Series L will automatically be converted into an equal number of First Preference Shares, Series K. However, if such automatic conversions would result in less than 1,000,000 First Preference Shares, Series L or less than 1,000,000 First Preference Shares, Series K outstanding then no automatic conversion would take place.

First Preference Shares, Series M

Holders of the 24,000,000 First Preference Shares, Series M are entitled to receive fixed cumulative preferential cash dividends at a rate of \$1.0250 per share per annum for each year up to but excluding December 1, 2019. For each five-year period after that date, the holders of First Preference Shares, Series M are entitled to receive reset fixed cumulative preferential cash dividends. The reset annual dividends per share will be determined by multiplying \$25.00 per share by the annual fixed dividend rate, which is the sum of the five-year Government of Canada bond yield on the applicable reset date plus 2.48%.

On each Series M Conversion Date, being December 1, 2019, and December 1 every five years thereafter, Fortis has the option to redeem for cash all or any part of the outstanding First Preference Shares, Series M, at a price of \$25.00 per share plus all accrued and unpaid dividends up to but excluding the date fixed for redemption. On each Series M Conversion Date, the holders of First Preference Shares, Series M have the option to convert any or all of their First Preference Shares, Series M into an equal number of cumulative redeemable floating rate First Preference Shares, Series N.

Holders of the First Preference Shares, Series N will be entitled to receive floating rate cumulative preferential cash dividends in the amount per share determined by multiplying the applicable floating quarterly dividend rate by \$25.00. The floating quarterly dividend rate will be equal to the sum of the average yield expressed as a percentage per annum on three-month Government of Canada treasury bills plus 2.48%.

On each First Preference Shares, Series N Conversion Date, being December 1, 2024, and December 1 every five years thereafter, Fortis has the option to redeem for cash all or any part of the outstanding First Preference Shares, Series N at a price of \$25.00 per share plus all accrued and unpaid dividends up to but excluding the date fixed for redemption. On any date after December 1, 2019, that is not a First Preference Shares, Series N Conversion Date, Fortis has the option to redeem for cash all or any part of the outstanding First Preference Shares, Series N at a price of \$25.50 per share plus all accrued and unpaid dividends up to but excluding the date fixed for redemption. On each First Preference Shares, Series N Conversion Date, the holders of First Preference Shares, Series N have the

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option to convert any or all of their First Preference Shares, Series N into an equal number of First Preference Shares, Series M.

On any First Preference Shares, Series M Conversion Date, if Fortis determines that there would be less than 1,000,000 First Preference Shares, Series M outstanding, such remaining First Preference Shares, Series M will automatically be converted into an equal number of First Preference Shares, Series N. On any First Preference Shares, Series N Conversion Date, if Fortis determines that there would be less than 1,000,000 First Preference Shares, Series N outstanding, such remaining First Preference Shares, Series N will automatically be converted into an equal number of First Preference Shares, Series M. However, if such automatic conversions would result in less than 1,000,000 First Preference Shares, Series N or less than 1,000,000 First Preference Shares, Series M outstanding then no automatic conversion would take place.

Ownership and Exchange Controls

Limitations on the ability to acquire and hold Fortis common shares may be imposed by the Competition Act (Canada). This legislation permits the Commissioner of Competition, or the Commissioner, to review any acquisition of control over or of a significant interest in Fortis. This legislation grants the Commissioner jurisdiction, for up to one year after the acquisition has been substantially completed, to challenge this type of acquisition before the Canadian Competition Tribunal on the basis that it would, or would be likely to, substantially prevent or lessen competition.

This legislation also requires any person who intends to acquire Fortis common shares to file a notification with the Commissioner if certain financial thresholds are exceeded, if that person (and their affiliates) would hold more than 20% in the aggregate of the votes attached to all of the outstanding voting shares and if no exemption applies. If a person already holds more than 20% in the aggregate of the votes attached to all of the outstanding voting shares, a notification must be filed when the acquisition of additional shares would bring that person's (and their affiliates) holdings to over 50%, if certain financial thresholds are exceeded and if no exemption applies.

Where a notification is required, the legislation prohibits completion of the acquisition until the expiration of a statutory waiting period, unless compliance with the waiting period has been waived or the Commissioner provides written notice that he or she is satisfied that he or she does not have sufficient grounds on which to apply to the Competition Tribunal to challenge the acquisition.

The legislation grants the Commissioner jurisdiction to challenge the acquisition before the Canadian Competition Tribunal for up to one year after the acquisition has been substantially completed unless the Commissioner provides written notice that he or she is satisfied that he or she does not have sufficient grounds on which to apply to the Competition Tribunal to challenge the acquisition.

Every person who is required to file a notification with the Commissioner of an acquisition that involves a "transportation undertaking" is also required to give notice to the Minister of Transport and is prohibited from completing the acquisition unless the transaction is approved by the Governor in Council.

There is no limitation imposed by Canadian law or Fortis' articles of continuance on the right of non-residents to hold or vote Fortis common shares, other than those that may be imposed by the Investment Canada Act.

The Investment Canada Act requires any person that is not a "Canadian" (as defined in the Investment Canada Act) who acquires "control" (as defined in the Investment Canada Act) of an existing Canadian business to file either a pre-closing application for review or a post-closing notification with the Director of Investments appointed by the Minister responsible for the administration of the Investment Canada Act.

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On March 25, 2015, the Canadian government announced new Investment Canada Act regulations that changed the thresholds for determining when an acquisition of control of a Canadian business is a reviewable transaction (from an asset value-based test to an enterprise value-based test, in most cases). As of April 24, 2015, when amendments to the Investment Canada Act and the regulations came into force, the threshold for review of a direct acquisition of control of a non-cultural Canadian business by a World Trade Organization member country investor is an enterprise value of assets that exceeds \$600 million. The enterprise value review threshold will remain at \$600 million for two years, before increasing to \$800 million for the following two years, and then move to \$1 billion. For purposes of a publicly traded company, the "enterprise value" of the assets of the Canadian business is equal to the market capitalization of the entity, plus its liabilities (excluding its operating liabilities), minus its cash and cash equivalents.

As such, under the Investment Canada Act, the acquisition of control of Fortis (either through the acquisition of its common shares or all or substantially all its assets) by a non-Canadian who is a World Trade Organization member country investor, including a U.S. investor, would be reviewable only if the enterprise value of Fortis' assets exceeds the specified threshold for review.

Where the acquisition of control is a reviewable transaction, the Investment Canada Act generally prohibits the implementation of the reviewable transaction unless, after review, the Minister responsible for the administration of the Investment Canada Act is satisfied that the acquisition is likely to be of net benefit to Canada.

The acquisition of a majority of the votes attached to all of the voting shares of a corporation is deemed to be acquisition of "control" of that entity. The acquisition of less than a majority but one-third or more of the total number of votes attached to all of the voting shares of a corporation or of an equivalent undivided ownership interest in the total number of votes attached to all of the voting shares of Fortis is presumed to be an acquisition of control of that corporation unless it can be established that, on the acquisition, Fortis is not controlled in fact by the acquirer through the ownership of voting shares. The acquisition of less than one-third of the total number of votes attached to all of the voting shares of a corporation or of an equivalent undivided ownership interest in the total number of votes attached to all of the voting shares of Fortis is deemed not to be acquisition of control of that corporation subject to certain discretionary rights vested in the Minister responsible for the administration of the Investment Canada Act relative to investments involving state owned enterprises.

Other than in connection with a "national security" review, discussed below, certain transactions in relation to Fortis common shares would be exempt from the Investment Canada Act including:

the acquisition of common shares by a person in the ordinary course of that person's business as a trader or dealer in securities;

the acquisition or control of Fortis in connection with the realization of security granted for a loan or other financial assistance and not for any purpose related to the provisions of the Investment Canada Act; and

the acquisition or control of Fortis by reason of an amalgamation, merger, consolidation or corporate reorganization following which the ultimate direct or indirect control in fact of Fortis, through the ownership of Fortis voting interests, remains unchanged.

Under the national security regime in the Investment Canada Act, review on a discretionary basis may also be undertaken by the federal government in respect of a much broader range of investments by a non-Canadian to "acquire, in whole or in part, or to establish an entity carrying on all or any part of its operations in Canada." The relevant test is whether such an investment by a non-Canadian could be "injurious to national security." The Minister of Industry has broad discretion to determine whether an entity is a non-Canadian and therefore may be subject to national security review. Review on national security grounds is at the discretion of the federal government and may be initiated up to

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75 days post-closing. Where a review on national security grounds occurs pre-closing, the legislation prohibits completion of the acquisition until the expiration of a statutory waiting period.

There is no law, governmental decree or regulation in Canada that restricts the export or import of capital, or which would affect the remittance of dividends or other payments by Fortis to non-resident holders of Fortis common shares, other than withholding tax requirements.

Advance Notice Requirements for Shareholder Proposals and Director Nominations

Under the Corporations Act, a shareholder of Fortis who is entitled to vote at an annual meeting of shareholders may submit to Fortis notice of a matter that the shareholder proposes to raise at the upcoming annual shareholder meeting, and any such shareholder proposal submitted in compliance with the requirements of the Corporations Act will be set out or attached to the management proxy circular for the relevant shareholder meeting. A shareholder proposal may include nominations for the election of directors where the proposal is signed by one or more holders of shares representing in the aggregate not less than 5% of the common shares of Fortis or 5% of the shares of a class or series of shares of Fortis entitled to vote at the meeting to which the proposal is to be presented. See the section entitled "Comparison of Rights of Fortis and ITC Shareholders" beginning on page 299 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

Fortis is required to include or attach a shareholder proposal to its management proxy circular unless: (i) the proposal is not submitted to Fortis at least 90 days before the anniversary date of the previous annual meeting of shareholders; (ii) it clearly appears that the proposal is submitted by the shareholder primarily for the purpose of enforcing a personal claim or redressing a personal grievance against Fortis or its directors, officers or security holders, or primarily for the purpose of promoting general economic, political, racial, religious, social or similar causes; (iii) Fortis, at the shareholder's request, included a proposal in a management proxy circular relating to a meeting of shareholders held within two years preceding the receipt of the request, and the shareholder failed to present the proposal, in person or by proxy, at the meeting; (iv) substantially the same proposal was submitted to shareholders in a management proxy circular or a dissident's proxy circular relating to a meeting of shareholders held within two years preceding the receipt of the shareholder's request and the proposal was defeated; or (v) the rights conferred by the Corporations Act with respect to shareholder proposals are being abused to secure publicity.

Fortis has not adopted an advance notice by-law, but may do so in the future.

Fortis' Transfer Agent

Upon the closing of the merger, the transfer agent and registrar for Fortis' common shares in Canada will be Computershare Trust Company of Canada at its principal office in Toronto, Ontario and the co-transfer agent and co-registrar in the United States will be Computershare Trust Company, N.A. at its principal office in Canton, Massachusetts.

Listing of Fortis Common Shares

Fortis' common shares have been authorized for listing on the NYSE under the symbol "FTS," including the common shares of Fortis to be received by ITC shareholders in the merger. Fortis' common shares will trade in US dollars on the NYSE and in Canadian dollars on the TSX.

Table of Contents**BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP OF SECURITIES****Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management of Fortis**

As of May 5, 2016, there were 79 holders of Fortis common shares in the United States. The following table sets forth information regarding the beneficial ownership of Fortis common shares as of May 5, 2016 by: (i) each person known by Fortis to beneficially own more than 5% of Fortis common shares, (ii) each director (who was serving as a director as of that date) and nominee for director, (iii) each executive officer, and (iv) all current directors and executive officers as a group. In general, a person "beneficially owns" shares if he or she has or shares with others the right to vote those shares or to dispose of them, or if the person has the right to acquire such voting or disposition rights within 60 days of May 5, 2016 (such as by exercising options). The percentage of shares beneficially owned is based on 283,099,180 common shares outstanding as of May 5, 2016. Furthermore, unless otherwise noted, the mailing address of each person or entity named in the table is Fortis Place, Suite 1100, 5 Springdale Street, P.O. Box 8837, St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador, Canada A1B 3T2.

Name of Beneficial Owner	Beneficial Ownership	
	Number of Common Shares Beneficially Owned	Approximate Percentage of Common Shares Beneficially Owned %
Executive Officers and Directors:		
Barry V. Perry ⁽¹⁾	446,905	*
Karl W. Smith ⁽¹⁾	345,770	*
Nora M. Duke ⁽¹⁾	255,567	*
Earl A. Ludlow ⁽¹⁾	279,007	*
James P. Laurito		*
David C. Bennett ⁽¹⁾	28,820	*
Janet A. Craig		*
Karen J. Gosse ⁽¹⁾	31,974	*
James D. Roberts ⁽¹⁾	46,554	*
James D. Spinney ⁽¹⁾	39,816	*
David G. Norris	13,477	*
Tracey C. Ball	4,950	*
Pierre Blouin	2,380	*
Peter E. Case	16,500	*
Maura J. Clark		*
Margarita K. Dilley		*
Ida J. Goodreau		*
Douglas J. Haughey	10,000	*
R. Harry McWatters	1,100	*
Ronald D. Munkley	12,000	*
Jo Mark Zurel	9,949	*
All executive officers and directors as a group (21 persons)	1,544,769	*
5% Shareholders⁽²⁾		*

*

Less than 1%.

(1)

Includes option grants and shares that may be acquired upon exercise of options that are currently exercisable or become exercisable prior to July 4, 2016.

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Name	Option Shares
Barry V. Perry	255,783
Karl W. Smith	234,493
Nora M. Duke	160,496
Earl A. Ludlow	172,635
David C. Bennett	11,815
Karen J. Gosse	14,186
James D. Roberts	17,983
James D. Spinney	10,289

(2)

Under Canadian securities laws, beneficial ownership reporting only applies to significant shareholders who beneficially own or control and direct, whether directly or indirectly, 10% or more of the common shares of an issuer. As a result, there is no method by which Fortis can reliably identify beneficial owners of 5% or more of its common shares. No shareholder of Fortis has reported that it beneficially owns or controls and directs 10% or more of Fortis' common shares.

Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management of ITC

The table below shows how much ITC common stock was beneficially owned as of May 5, 2016 by (i) each person known by ITC to beneficially own more than 5% of the ITC common stock issued and outstanding, (ii) each director (who was serving as a director as of that date) and nominee for director, (iii) each named executive officer, and (iv) all current directors and executive officers as a group. In general, a person "beneficially owns" shares if he or she has or shares with others the right to vote those shares or to dispose of them, or if the person has the right to acquire such voting or disposition rights on May 5, 2016 or 60 days thereafter (such as by exercising options or stock appreciation rights).

Name of Beneficial Owner	Number of Shares Beneficially Owned ⁽¹⁾	Percent of Class
Joseph L. Welch ⁽²⁾	2,622,598	1.7%
Linda H. Blair	753,121	*
Rejji P. Hayes	92,048	*
Jon E. Jipping	628,109	*
Daniel J. Oginsky	405,674	*
Albert Ernst	12,350	*
Christopher H. Franklin	11,445	*
Edward G. Jepsen	186,243	*
David R. Lopez	3,618	*
Hazel R. O'Leary	22,137	*
Thomas G. Stephens	7,686	*
G. Bennett Stewart, III	32,982	*
Lee C. Stewart	35,727	*
All current directors and executive officers as a group (14 persons)	4,860,243	3.2%
The Vanguard Group ⁽³⁾	10,709,047	7.0%

*

Less than 1%

(1)

Includes unvested restricted stock and performance share grants and shares that may be acquired upon exercise of options that are currently exercisable or become exercisable prior to July 4, 2016

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and shares pledged by the holder as security for loans. The number of performance shares issued to the NEOs was based on target performance.

Name	Restricted Stock	Performance Shares	Option Shares	Shares Pledged as Security
Joseph L. Welch	68,993	40,279	714,222	800,000
Linda H. Blair	25,347	16,266	645,541	
Rejji P. Hayes	23,590	10,596	56,619	
Jon E. Jipping	20,720	13,299	503,129	
Daniel J. Oginsky	16,079	11,206	285,860	
Albert Ernst	3,618			
Christopher H. Franklin	4,896			
Edward G. Jepsen	4,896			
David R. Lopez	3,618			
Hazel R. O'Leary	4,896			
Thomas G. Stephens	4,896			
G. Bennett Stewart, III	4,896			
Lee C. Stewart	4,896			
All current directors and executive officers as a group (14 persons)	207,839	100,918	2,226,106	800,000

(2)

The amount shown in the table does not include 377,700 shares beneficially owned by the spouse of Mr. Welch, 49,200 of which are subject to a standard pledge account. Mr. Welch has no voting or dispositive power with respect to, and disclaims beneficial ownership of such shares.

(3)

Based on information contained in a Schedule 13G/A filed on February 10, 2016, with information as of December 31, 2015, The Vanguard Group has sole voting power with respect to 122,616 shares, shared voting power with respect to 7,700 shares, shared dispositive power with respect to 109,616 shares and sole dispositive power with respect to 10,599,431 shares. The business address of The Vanguard Group is 100 Vanguard Blvd., Malvern, PA 19355.

Table of Contents**COMPARISON OF RIGHTS OF FORTIS AND ITC SHAREHOLDERS****General**

Fortis is organized under the laws of the province of Newfoundland and Labrador, Canada and, accordingly, the rights of the shareholders of Fortis will be governed principally by the Corporations Act, Fortis' articles of continuance, or articles, and Fortis' by-laws. ITC is incorporated in the state of Michigan and the rights of ITC shareholders are governed by Michigan law and by ITC's amended and restated articles of incorporation, dated as of June 13, 2005, which we refer to as ITC's articles of incorporation, and fifth amended and restated bylaws, dated as of February 24, 2015, which we refer to as ITC's bylaws. Upon completion of the merger, each share of ITC common stock issued and outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the merger will be converted into the right to receive the merger consideration, which will consist of common shares of Fortis and cash. As a result, ITC shareholders who receive Fortis common shares will become common shareholders of Fortis and, as such, their rights will be governed principally by the Corporations Act and Fortis' articles and bylaws.

Certain Differences Between the Rights of Shareholders of Fortis and Shareholders of ITC

The following is a summary of material differences between the rights of holders of Fortis' common shares under the Corporations Act and Fortis' articles and by-laws and the existing rights of holders of ITC common stock under the MBCA, the ITC articles of incorporation and the ITC bylaws. While Fortis and ITC believe that the following summary covers all of those material differences, it may not contain all of the information that is important to you. The following summary does not include a complete description of all differences between the rights of Fortis shareholders and ITC shareholders, nor does it include a complete discussion of the respective rights of Fortis shareholders and ITC shareholders.

The following summary is qualified in its entirety by reference to the Corporations Act, Fortis' articles and by-laws, the MBCA, the ITC articles of incorporation and the ITC bylaws and the various other documents referred to in this summary. Fortis and ITC urge you to carefully read this entire proxy statement/prospectus, the relevant provisions of the Corporations Act and the MBCA, Fortis' articles and bylaws, the ITC articles of incorporation and the ITC bylaws and each other document referred to in this proxy statement/prospectus for a more complete understanding of the differences between the rights of a holder of Fortis common shares and the rights of an ITC shareholder. ITC has filed with the SEC its constituent documents referenced in this summary of shareholder rights and will send copies of these documents to you, without charge, upon your request. Fortis' articles and by-laws are filed as exhibits to this proxy statement/prospectus and are incorporated by reference herein. See the section entitled "Where You Can Find Additional Information" beginning on page 318 of this proxy statement/prospectus. References to "holder" in this summary are to the registered holder of the applicable shares.

Provision	Fortis	ITC
Name of Company	Fortis Inc.	ITC Holdings Corp.
Authorized and Outstanding Share Capital	<p>The authorized share capital of Fortis consists of (i) an unlimited number of common shares, (ii) an unlimited number of First Preference Shares, and (iii) an unlimited number of Second Preference Shares, each without nominal or par value. The First Preference Shares and Second Preference Shares may each be issued in one or more series.</p> <p>As of the record date, there were 283,099,180 common shares of Fortis outstanding, 74,193,500 First Preference Shares of Fortis outstanding and no Second Preference Shares of Fortis outstanding.</p>	<p>The authorized capital stock of ITC currently is (i) 300,000,000 shares of common stock, without par value, and (ii) 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock, without par value.</p> <p>ITC's articles of incorporation provide that the relative rights, preferences and limitations of preferred stock may be determined by the ITC board of directors.</p> <p>As of the record date, there were approximately 152,901,223 shares of ITC common stock outstanding and no shares of preferred ITC stock outstanding, and approximately 804 holders of record of ITC common stock.</p>

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**Provision
Dividends**

Fortis

Subject to the rights of the holders of the First Preference Shares and Second Preference Shares and any other class of shares of Fortis entitled to receive dividends in priority to or ratably with the holders of the common shares, Fortis' board may declare dividends on the common shares to the exclusion of any other class of shares of Fortis. However, the Corporations Act and Fortis by-laws prohibit Fortis from declaring or paying dividends when there are reasonable grounds for believing that (1) Fortis is, or would after such payment be, unable to pay its liabilities as they become due or (2) the realizable value of Fortis' assets would be less than the aggregate of its liabilities and stated capital of all classes of its shares.

Under the Corporations Act, a corporation may pay a dividend in money or property or by issuing fully paid shares of the corporation.

ITC

Michigan law permits a corporation to pay dividends subject to certain limitations. A corporation may not make a distribution to its shareholders if, after giving effect to the distribution, the corporation would not be able to pay its debts as they become due in the usual course of business, or if the corporation's total assets would be less than the sum of its total liabilities plus the amount that would be needed, if the corporation were to be dissolved at the time of the distribution, to satisfy the preferential rights upon dissolution of shareholders whose preferential rights are superior to those receiving the distribution.

The declaration and payment of dividends is subject to the discretion of the ITC board of directors and depends on various factors, including ITC's net income, financial condition, cash requirements, future prospects and other factors deemed relevant by the ITC board of directors. As a holding company with no business operations, ITC's material assets consist primarily of the common stock or ownership interests in its subsidiaries and cash. ITC's material cash inflows are only from dividends and other payments received from time to time from its subsidiaries and the proceeds raised from the sale of debt and equity securities. The ability of ITC's subsidiaries to make dividend and other payments to ITC is subject to the availability of funds after taking into account the ITC subsidiaries' funding requirements, the terms of the ITC subsidiaries' indebtedness, the regulations of FERC under the FPA, and applicable state laws. The debt agreements to which ITC or its regulated operating subsidiaries is a party contain numerous financial covenants that could limit ITC's ability to pay dividends, as well as covenants that prohibit ITC from paying dividends if ITC is in default under its term loan credit agreement. Further, each of ITC's subsidiaries is legally distinct from ITC and has no obligation, contingent or otherwise, to make funds available to ITC. For more information on ITC's dividend policy, see the section entitled "Proposal 1: The Merger ITC's Dividend Policy" beginning on page 127 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

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**Provision
Voting Rights**

Fortis

Holders of Fortis common shares are entitled to receive notice of and to attend all meetings of shareholders of Fortis and to vote thereat, except at meetings at which only holders of a specified class of shares (other than Fortis common shares) or specified series of shares are entitled to vote. At all meetings at which such holder is entitled to vote, such holder (if present in person or by proxy) shall be entitled to one vote for each Fortis common share held by such holder. Unless the Corporations Act or the articles of the corporation require a greater number of votes, an action to be taken by the vote of shareholders is authorized by a resolution passed by a majority of the votes cast by shareholders who vote in respect of the resolution.

Fortis' articles provide that, except as otherwise provided by law or in accordance with any voting rights which may from time to time be attached to any series of such shares, the holders of First Preference Shares or Second Preference Shares as a class are not entitled to receive notice of, to attend or to vote at any meeting of, the shareholders of Fortis. Each series of Fortis' outstanding First Preference Shares provide that the holder does not have any such voting or other associated rights (except as otherwise provided by law and except with respect to meetings of the holders of First Preference Shares either as a class or for such series) unless and until Fortis has failed to pay eight quarterly dividends on the series, whether or not consecutive, and whether or not such dividends have been declared and whether or not there are any monies of Fortis properly applicable to the payment of dividends on the series. In the event of such non-payment on a series, and for only so long as any such dividends remain in arrears, the holders of the First Preference Shares of such series shall have the right to receive notice of and to attend all meetings of shareholders of Fortis (other than a separate meeting of the holders of another series or class of shares) which takes place more than 60 days after the date on which the failure first occurs and such holders will have the right, at any such meeting, to one vote in respect of each First Preference Share of such series held.

ITC

Under Michigan law, an action to be taken by the vote of shareholders, other than an election of directors, is authorized by the affirmative vote of the majority of votes cast by the holders of shares entitled to vote on the action, unless the MBCA or the articles of incorporation of the corporation specify a greater voting requirement. Under the MBCA, abstaining or submitting a ballot marked abstain is not considered a vote cast on the action.

Each holder of ITC common stock is entitled to cast one vote for each share of ITC common stock held of record on all matters submitted to a vote of ITC shareholders, including the election of directors, subject to the restrictions on market participants described below. Holders of ITC common stock have no cumulative voting rights in the election of directors.

If a market participant, together with its group members, beneficially owns 5% or more of any class or series of ITC capital stock, that market participant, together with its group members, will not be permitted to exercise voting rights on shares constituting 5% or more of that class or series.

A "market participant" has the meaning given to that term by FERC and includes an entity that sells or brokers electric energy, or provides ancillary services to ITC's regulated operating subsidiaries or MISO or SPP (unless FERC finds that the entity does not have economic or commercial interests that would be significantly affected by the actions or decisions of the regulated operating subsidiary or MISO or SPP), or any other entity that FERC finds to be a market participant because it has economic or commercial interests that would be significantly affected by the actions or decisions of ITC's regulated operating subsidiaries or MISO or SPP.

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Provision

**Number of Directors;
Election; Classified Board;
Removal; Vacancies**

Fortis

Number of Directors. The Corporations Act provides that a corporation, any of the issued securities of which are or were part of a distribution to the public, must have no fewer than three directors, at least two of whom are not officers or employees of the corporation or its affiliates. The Corporations Act further provides that at least 25% of the directors of a corporation must be resident Canadians.

Fortis' articles provide that the number of directors constituting its board must be not less than 3 and not more than 15. Fortis' by-laws provide that a majority of the directors constitutes a quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting of directors.

Election. The Corporations Act provides that shareholders of a corporation will, by ordinary resolution at each annual meeting at which an election of directors is required, elect directors to hold office for a term expiring not later than the close of the third annual meeting of shareholders following the election. A director not elected for an expressly stated term ceases to hold office at the close of the first annual meeting of shareholders following the director's election. If directors are not elected at a meeting of shareholders, the incumbent directors continue in office until their successors are elected. Fortis' articles do not provide for cumulative voting for its directors.

Fortis has adopted a Majority Voting Policy which stipulates that if any nominee for director receives, from the common shares voted at an annual meeting, a greater number of votes "withheld" than "for" his or her election, such director must immediately tender his or her resignation. Fortis' board will accept such resignation absent exceptional circumstances that would warrant the director to continue to serve on the board. This Majority Voting Policy does not apply to a contested election of directors, that is, where the number of nominees exceeds the number of directors to be elected.

ITC

Number of Directors. Under Michigan law, the minimum number of directors a corporation may have is one.

ITC's bylaws provide that the total number of ITC directors will be not less than two and not more than twelve, as determined by the ITC board of directors from time to time. ITC currently has nine directors.

The merger agreement provides that the ITC board of directors will initially be comprised of not more than nine directors, including the chief executive officer of ITC at the effective time of the merger. Within six months of the effective time of the merger, the ITC board of directors will consist of (i) the chief executive officer of ITC, (ii) a minority of representatives of Fortis, and (iii) a majority of directors independent of Fortis. The chief executive officer of ITC, the ITC board of directors and the Fortis board of directors will make recommendations to Investment Holdings and ITC regarding the identification and appointment of the independent directors giving consideration to their respective qualifications and ability to provide effective leadership as a member of the ITC board of directors. See the section entitled "Proposal 1: The Merger Board of Directors and Management of Fortis and ITC after the Merger" beginning on page 66 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

Election. ITC's board members are elected by plurality voting, meaning that the number of director nominees equal to the number of board seats subject to the election who receive the greatest number of votes are elected.

Under ITC's corporate governance guidelines, in any uncontested election, any nominee for director who receives a greater number of votes "withheld" from his or her election than votes "for" his or her election is expected to tender his or her resignation to the chairman of the board of directors promptly following certification of the shareholder vote, which resignation shall be effective only upon acceptance by the board of directors. Within 90 days following certification of the voting results on the election, a committee of the board of directors will determine whether to recommend acceptance of the director's resignation and will submit such recommendation for prompt consideration by the board of directors, and the board of directors will act on the committee's recommendation not later than its next regularly scheduled meeting following receipt of such recommendation. The committee and the board of directors may consider any factors they deem relevant in deciding whether to accept a director's resignation.

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Provision

Fortis

Classified Board. Fortis does not have a classified board of directors.

Removal. Fortis shareholders may by ordinary resolution passed at a special meeting remove directors from office and the vacancy created by such removal may be filled at the same meeting, failing which it may be filled by a quorum of directors.

Vacancies. A quorum of Fortis' directors may fill a vacancy on the board, except a vacancy resulting from an increase in the fixed number or minimum number of directors or from a failure to elect the fixed number or minimum number of directors required by Fortis' articles.

The Corporations Act provides that a written resolution signed by the shareholders entitled to vote on that resolution at a shareholders meeting is as valid as if it had been passed at a shareholders meeting.

ITC

Classified Board. ITC does not have a classified board of directors.

Removal. The MBCA provides that, unless otherwise provided in the articles of incorporation, directors may be removed with or without cause by affirmative vote of a majority of the shares entitled to vote at an election.

ITC's articles of incorporation do not provide for a different voting requirement.

Vacancies. Under Michigan law, unless otherwise limited by the articles of incorporation, vacancies and newly created directorships may be filled by the shareholders, the board of directors, or a majority of directors remaining in office, although less than a quorum. ITC's articles of incorporation do not provide for any limitations.

Under Michigan law, any action required or permitted to be taken at an annual or special meeting of shareholders may be taken without a meeting, without prior notice, and without a vote, if before or after the action all the shareholders entitled to vote consent in writing. The articles of incorporation may provide that any action required or permitted to be taken at an annual or special meeting of shareholders may be taken without a meeting, without prior notice, and without a vote, if consents in writing, setting forth the action so taken, are signed by the holders of outstanding shares having not less than the minimum number of votes that would be necessary to authorize or take the action at a meeting at which all shares entitled to vote on the action were present and voted. Prompt notice of the taking of the corporate action without a meeting by less than unanimous written consent shall be given to shareholders who would have been entitled to notice of the shareholder meeting if the action had been taken at a meeting and who have not consented to the action in writing.

ITC's articles of incorporation do not currently modify the unanimity standard under Michigan law.

Shareholder Action by Written Consent

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**Provision
Special Meetings of
Shareholders**

Fortis

Under the Corporations Act, a special meeting of shareholders may be called by a corporation's board of directors at any time. The holders of not less than 5% of the issued shares of a corporation that carry the right to vote at a meeting sought to be held may requisition the directors to call a meeting of shareholders for the purposes stated in the requisition. Subject to specific exemptions set out in the Corporations Act, if the directors do not call the meeting within 21 days after receiving the requisition, a shareholder who signed the request may call the meeting.

ITC

Under the MBCA, special meetings of shareholders may be called by the board of directors or by the officers, directors or shareholders as may be authorized in the bylaws. In addition, upon application of the holders of not less than 10% of all shares entitled to vote at a meeting, the circuit court may upon a special showing of good cause, order a special meeting.

ITC's bylaws provide that special meetings may be called by the ITC board of directors, the chairperson of the ITC board of directors (if the office is filled) or the president and shall be called by the president or corporate secretary at the written request of ITC shareholders of record that are not market participants who own at least 25% of the outstanding shares of common stock of ITC entitled to vote at such meeting, and have a combined net long beneficial ownership (as defined below) of at least 25% of the outstanding shares of common stock of ITC continuously held for at least one year, and are delivered in proper form as required by ITC's bylaws.

"Net long beneficial ownership" means those shares of common stock of ITC as to which one or more record shareholders of ITC requesting a special meeting, which we refer to as a requesting person, or a beneficial owner whose shares of ITC common stock are held on their behalf by a requesting person, which we refer to as a related beneficial owner, as applicable, possesses (i) the sole power to vote or direct the voting, (ii) the sole economic incidents of ownership (including the sole right to profits and the sole risk of loss), and (iii) the sole power to dispose of or direct the disposition; provided that the number of shares calculated in accordance with clauses (i), (ii) and (iii) shall not include any "call equivalent position" (as such term is defined in Rule 16a-1(b) under the U.S. Exchange Act) that is, directly or indirectly, held or maintained by such requesting person or related beneficial owner with respect to any shares of any class or series of shares of ITC. ITC's bylaws and the MBCA provide that the shareholders present at a meeting in person or by proxy who, as of the record date for the meeting, were holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of ITC entitled to vote at the meeting, constitute a quorum.

Quorum of Shareholders

Fortis' by-laws provide that two persons present at a shareholders meeting and collectively holding or representing by proxy at least 25% of Fortis' issued and outstanding shares entitled to vote at that meeting will be a quorum; provided that, where Fortis has only one holder of any class or series of shares, the presence of that shareholder (in person or by proxy) will constitute a quorum.

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Provision	Fortis	ITC
Amendments to Articles or Certificate of Incorporation	<p>Under the Corporations Act, an amendment to Fortis' articles generally requires approval by special resolution. A special resolution is a resolution (i) passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the votes cast by shareholders who voted in respect of that resolution, or (ii) signed by all shareholders entitled to vote on that resolution. The Corporations Act may also require separate approval by the holders of a class or series of shares for certain amendments; however, holders of a series of shares of a class are entitled to vote separately as a series only where the series is affected by an amendment in a manner different from other shares of the same class.</p> <p>Fortis' articles provide that no alteration, amendment or repeal of the rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions attached to Fortis' common shares (as set out in the articles) will be effective or acted upon unless and until approved at a meeting of the holders of Fortis' common shares by a resolution carried by the affirmative vote of the holders of not less than three-fourths of the votes cast by the common shareholders who voted in respect of that resolution.</p>	<p>Under the MBCA, an amendment to ITC's articles of incorporation, other than certain types of immaterial amendments specified in the MBCA, must be proposed by the board of directors and approved by (unless the articles provide for a higher voting requirement) the holders of a majority of the outstanding stock entitled to vote upon the proposed amendment and, if any class or series of shares is entitled to vote on the amendment as a class, the approval of a majority of the outstanding shares of that class or series.</p> <p>ITC's articles of incorporation do not require a higher vote.</p>
Amendments to By-laws	<p>The Corporations Act provides that, unless the articles, by-laws or a unanimous shareholder agreement otherwise provides, the directors may by resolution make, amend or repeal any by-laws that regulate the business or affairs of the corporation. The directors must submit the by-law, or an amendment or a repeal of a by-law, to the shareholders at the next shareholder meeting and the shareholders may, by ordinary resolution, confirm, reject or amend the by-law, amendment or repeal. Fortis' articles and by-laws do not contain any restrictions on making, amending or repealing any by-laws.</p>	<p>Under Michigan law, the shareholders or the board of directors may amend or repeal the bylaws or adopt new bylaws unless the articles of incorporation or bylaws provide that the power to adopt new bylaws is reserved exclusively to the shareholders or that the bylaws or any particular bylaw shall not be altered or repealed by the board.</p> <p>ITC's bylaws may be amended, altered, or repealed, in whole or in part, by ITC shareholders or by the ITC board of directors, provided that notice of any meeting at which an amendment, alteration or repeal would be acted upon shall include notice of the proposed amendment, alteration or repeal. ITC's articles of incorporation and bylaws do not contain any restrictions on adopting, altering or repealing any bylaws.</p>
Rights of Inspection	<p>Under the Corporations Act, shareholders of a corporation, and their agents and legal representatives, may examine certain records of the corporation during its usual business hours and take extracts from those records, free of charge.</p>	<p>Under the MBCA, shareholders of record, and their agents and legal representatives, may inspect a corporation's books and records during its usual business hours if the shareholder gives the corporation written demand describing the purpose for the inspection and the records to be inspected, and if the records are directly connected with the purpose. The purpose must be reasonably related to the shareholder's interest as a shareholder.</p>

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Provision

Notice of Shareholder Nominations and Proposals

Fortis

Under the Corporations Act, a shareholder who is entitled to vote at an annual meeting of shareholders may, subject to certain conditions, submit to the corporation notice of a matter that the shareholder proposes to raise at the meeting (a "proposal") and discuss at the meeting a matter in respect of which the shareholder would have been entitled to submit a proposal. A proposal may include nominations for the election of directors where the proposal is signed by one or more shareholders representing in the aggregate not less than 5% of the shares or 5% of the shares of a class or series of shares of the corporation entitled to vote at the meeting to which the proposal is to be presented.

A corporation must set out a proposal in its management proxy circular or attach the proposal to it. However, the corporation is not required to include (or attach) the proposal where: (i) the proposal is not submitted to the corporation at least 90 days before the anniversary date of the previous annual meeting of shareholders; (ii) it clearly appears that the proposal is submitted by the shareholder primarily for the purpose of enforcing a personal claim or redressing a personal grievance against the corporation or its directors, officers or security holders, or primarily for the purpose of promoting general economic, political, racial, religious, social or similar causes; (iii) the corporation, at the shareholder's request, included a proposal in a management proxy circular relating to a meeting of shareholders held within 2 years preceding the receipt of the request, and the shareholder failed to present the proposal, in person or by proxy, at the meeting; (iv) substantially the same proposal was submitted to shareholders in a management proxy circular or a dissident's proxy circular relating to a meeting of shareholders held within 2 years preceding the receipt of the shareholder's request and the proposal was defeated; or (v) the proposal was submitted to secure publicity.

ITC

The MBCA provides that a corporation's bylaws may establish reasonable procedures for the submission of proposals to the corporation in advance of a shareholders meeting. ITC's bylaws provide that any ITC shareholder who was a shareholder of record both at the time of giving of notice and at the time of the ITC shareholders meeting, who is entitled to vote at the meeting and who timely complies with the specified notice provisions, may nominate persons for election to the ITC board of directors or bring other matters before the meeting if the shareholder attends the meeting (personally or by qualified representative) and makes the nomination(s) or brings such other matter(s) before the meeting.

For annual meetings, to be timely, the notice must be given to ITC's corporate secretary not earlier than 120 days and not later than 90 days prior to the one-year anniversary of the preceding year's annual meeting; provided, however, that in the event that the date of the annual meeting is advanced by more than 30 days or delayed by more than 70 days from such anniversary date or if ITC did not hold an annual meeting in the preceding fiscal year, notice to be timely must be so delivered not earlier than 120 days and not later than 90 days prior to such annual meeting, or, if later, the tenth day following the day on which a public announcement of the date of such meeting is first made.

For special meetings, to be timely, the notice must be delivered in proper form to ITC's corporate secretary (i) not earlier than 120 days and not later than 90 days prior to such special meeting, or, if later, the tenth day following the day on which a public announcement of the date of the special meeting is first made, or (ii) if the special meeting is called at the request of ITC shareholders, at the time a request for a special meeting is submitted in proper form to ITC's corporate secretary by ITC shareholders with the requisite ownership in accordance with ITC's bylaws.

If the number of directors to be elected to the ITC board of directors is increased and there is no public announcement naming all of the nominees for director or specifying the size of the increased ITC board of directors at least 100 days prior to the first anniversary of the preceding year's annual meeting, notice shall also be considered timely, but only with respect to nominees for any new positions created by such increase, if given to ITC's corporate secretary not later than ten days following the day on which such public announcement is first made.

The notice must contain specific information concerning the person to be nominated or the business proposed, as well as specific information concerning the ITC shareholder making the nomination or proposal.

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**Provision
Limitation of Personal
Liability of Directors and
Officers**

Not applicable.

Fortis

ITC

Under Michigan law, a corporation may adopt a provision in its articles of incorporation eliminating or limiting the personal liability of a director to the corporation or its shareholders for monetary damages for any action taken, or any failure to take any action as a director, except liability for the following: (i) the amount of a financial benefit received by a director to which he or she is not entitled; (ii) intentional infliction of harm on the corporation or its shareholders; (iii) a declaration of a share dividend or distribution to shareholders contrary to the restrictions of the MBCA and any restrictions contained in the corporation's articles of incorporation which the director voted for or concurred in; (iv) distribution to shareholders during or after dissolution of the corporation without paying or providing for debts, obligations, and liabilities of the corporation as required by the MBCA which the director voted for or concurred in; (v) making a loan to a director, officer, or employee of the corporation or of a subsidiary of the corporation contrary to the MBCA; or (vi) an intentional criminal act.

ITC's articles of incorporation include such a provision and further provide that ITC directors' liability shall be limited to the fullest extent permitted by the MBCA if the relevant MBCA provision is amended to authorize further limitation of liability. Any repeal or modification of this provision will be prospective only and will not adversely affect any limitation on personal liability existing at the time of such repeal or modification.

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**Provision
Indemnification of
Directors and Officers**

Fortis

Under the Corporations Act, except in respect of an action by or on behalf of the corporation or body corporate to obtain a judgment in its favor, a corporation may indemnify a director or officer of the corporation, a former director or officer of the corporation, or a person who acts or has acted at the corporation's request as a director or officer of a corporation of which the corporation is or was a shareholder or creditor, and his or her heirs and legal representatives (each, an "indemnified person"), against all costs, charges and expenses, including an amount paid to settle an action or satisfy a judgment, reasonably incurred by the indemnified person in respect of any civil, criminal or administrative action or proceeding to which the indemnified person is made a party by reason of being or having been a director or officer of that corporation, if the director or officer to be indemnified (i) acted honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of the corporation, and (ii) in the case of a criminal or administrative action or proceeding that is enforced by a monetary penalty, had reasonable grounds for believing that his or her conduct was lawful.

A corporation may with the approval of a court indemnify an indemnified person in respect of an action by or on behalf of the corporation or body corporate to obtain a judgment in its favor, to which the person is made a party because of being or having been a director or an officer of the corporation or body corporate, against all costs, charges and expenses reasonably incurred by the person in connection with the action where the person fulfils the conditions set out in (i) and (ii) above.

Fortis' by-laws provide that Fortis will so indemnify each indemnified person.

ITC

Under the MBCA, a corporation has the power to indemnify a person who was or is a party or is threatened to be made a party to a threatened, pending, or completed action, suit, or proceeding, whether civil, criminal, administrative, or investigative and whether formal or informal, other than an action by or in the right of the corporation, by reason of the fact that he or she is or was a director, officer, employee, or agent of the corporation, or is or was serving at the request of the corporation as a director, officer, partner, trustee, employee, or agent of another entity, against expenses, including attorneys' fees, judgments, penalties, fines, and amounts paid in settlement actually and reasonably incurred by him or her in connection with the action, suit, or proceeding, if the person acted in good faith and in a manner the person reasonably believed to be in or not opposed to the best interests of the corporation or its shareholders and, with respect to any criminal action or proceeding, had no reasonable cause to believe his or her conduct was unlawful. In an action by or in the right of the corporation, the corporation has the power to indemnify to the same extent except that indemnification may not be made if the person has been found liable to the corporation unless a court determines that the person is fairly and reasonably entitled to indemnification in view of all the relevant circumstances, in which case indemnification may be made but only to the extent of reasonable expenses incurred. A corporation may pay or reimburse reasonable expenses in advance of final disposition if the person furnishes the corporation a written undertaking to repay the advance if it is determined that he or she did not meet the applicable standard of conduct, if any, required for indemnification. A provision in the articles of incorporation, bylaws, board or shareholder resolution or agreement making indemnification mandatory shall also make the advancement of expenses mandatory unless the provision, resolution or agreement specifically provides otherwise. The MBCA also provides that to the extent the corporation has a provision in its articles of incorporation eliminating or limiting liability of directors to the corporation and its shareholders, as ITC does, the corporation may indemnify a director without a determination that the director met the required standard of conduct unless one of the statutory exceptions to the limitation on liability applies.

ITC's articles of incorporation and bylaws provide that ITC shall indemnify directors and officers to the maximum extent permitted by the MBCA. ITC's bylaws also require that ITC shall advance expenses to directors and officers as provided in the MBCA. Indemnification rights continue for a person who has ceased to be a director or officer and shall inure to the benefit of their heirs, executors, and administrators.

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Provision	Fortis	ITC
Transfer Restrictions	Not applicable.	<p>ITC is restricted from issuing shares and recording any transfer of shares if the issuance or transfer would cause any "market participant," either individually or together with members of its "group" (as defined in the SEC's beneficial ownership rules), to beneficially own 5% or more of any class or series of ITC capital stock. This restriction does not preclude the settlement of transfers that occur on the NYSE (or another national securities exchange or automated inter-dealer quotation system on which the shares may trade), but such transferred shares remain subject to all of the provisions and limitations relating to market participants contained in the corporation's articles of incorporation. Nor does the restriction apply to the issuance of shares or recording any transfer of shares to an investment banking institution, in its capacity as an underwriter or initial purchaser of a public offering or private placement, respectively, of shares of capital stock of the corporation if such offering or placement has been approved by the board of directors. A "market participant" has the meaning given to that term by FERC as previously described in this proxy statement/prospectus.</p>
Shareholder Rights Plans	Fortis does not currently have a shareholder rights plan.	ITC does not currently have a shareholder rights plan.

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**Provision
Shareholder Approval of
Business Combinations;
Fundamental Changes;
Transactions with
Interested Shareholders**

Fortis

Under the Corporations Act, certain fundamental changes such as articles amendments, certain amalgamations (other than with certain affiliated corporations), continuances to another jurisdiction, sales, leases or exchanges of all or substantially all of the property of a corporation (other than in the ordinary course of business) and other extraordinary corporate actions (such as liquidations, dissolutions and arrangements, if so ordered by a court) are required to be approved by special resolution. In certain cases, a special resolution to approve an extraordinary corporate action is also required to be approved separately by the holders of a class or series of shares. A special resolution is a resolution (i) passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the votes cast by shareholders who voted in respect of that resolution, or (ii) signed by all shareholders entitled to vote on that resolution.

In addition, the Corporations Act provides that, where it is not practicable for a corporation that is not insolvent to effect such a fundamental change under any other provision contemplated under the Corporations Act, the corporation may apply to a court for an order approving an arrangement. In general, a plan of arrangement is approved by a corporation's board of directors and then is submitted to a court for approval. It is not unusual for a corporation in such circumstances to apply to court initially for an interim order governing various procedural matters prior to calling any security holder meeting to consider the proposed arrangement. The court determines to whom notice shall be given and whether, and in what manner, approval of any person is to be obtained, and also determines whether any shareholders may dissent from fair value of their shares. Following compliance with the procedural steps contemplated in any such interim order (including as to obtaining security holder approval), the court would conduct a final hearing and approve or reject the proposed arrangement. Subject to approval by the persons entitled to notice and to issuance of the final order, articles of arrangement are executed and filed by the corporation, following which the arrangement becomes effective.

ITC

Voting on Mergers and Similar Transaction. The MBCA generally requires (i) the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of a constituent corporation's outstanding shares entitled to vote, unless the articles of incorporation or the board of directors' authorizing resolutions require a greater vote, and (ii) if a class or series is entitled to vote on the plan as a class, the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of the class or series, to authorize a:

plan of merger;

plan of share exchange;

dissolution; or

disposition of all or substantially all of its assets.

However, unless the articles of incorporation require otherwise or the merger is an "upside down merger," no shareholder vote is required of a corporation surviving a merger if the corporation's articles of incorporation are not amended by the merger and each share of stock of the corporation will be an identical share of the surviving corporation after the merger. An "upside down merger" is a merger in which the securities to be issued or delivered in the merger are or may be converted into shares of the acquiring corporation's common stock and the number of the acquiring corporation's common shares to be issued or delivered, plus those initially issuable upon conversion or exchange of any other securities to be issued or delivered, will exceed 100% of the number of its common shares outstanding immediately prior to the acquisition plus the number of its common shares, if any, initially issuable upon conversion or exchange of any other securities then outstanding. In addition, no shareholder vote is required for the acquiring corporation in a share exchange.

ITC's articles of incorporation do not require a greater proportion than a majority affirmative vote to approve a plan of merger.

Table of Contents**Provision****Fortis**

Transactions with Interested Shareholders. The Corporations Act does not contain a provision comparable to Chapter 7A of the MBCA with respect to business combinations. However, Multilateral Instrument 61-101 *Protection of Minority Security Holders in Special Transactions* ("MI 61-101") contains detailed requirements where a reporting issuer is party to a "business combination" or carries out a "related party transaction" as defined in MI 61-101." Generally speaking, MI 61-101 business combinations are transactions in which a related party of the issuer (i) would, as a consequence, acquire the issuer or the business of the issuer, whether alone or with joint actors, (ii) is party to a connected transaction, or (iii) is entitled to disproportionate consideration or another benefit that is not available to all of the issuer's security holders of the same class. A MI 61-101 related party transaction means, generally, any transaction by which an issuer, directly or indirectly, consummates one or more specified transactions with a related party, including purchasing or disposing of an asset, issuing securities or assuming liabilities. "Related party" as defined in MI 61-101 includes (i) directors and senior officers of the issuer, (ii) holders of voting securities of the issuer carrying more than 10% of the voting rights attached to all the issuer's outstanding voting securities and (iii) holders of a sufficient number of any securities of the issuer to affect materially control of the issuer.

MI 61-101 requires, subject to certain exceptions, that an issuer not engage in a related party transaction unless the disinterested shareholders of the issuer have approved the related party transaction by a simple majority of the votes cast. Related party transactions excepted from this minority approval requirement include transactions whose fair market value does not exceed 25% of the issuer's market capitalization, certain transactions in the ordinary course of business and certain transactions designed to improve the financial position of an issuer that is in serious financial difficulty. A business combination or related party transaction may also be excepted where interested parties own 90% or more of an affected class of securities and an appraisal remedy (or substantially equivalent right) is available to holders of that class. MI 61-101 requires specific detailed disclosure in the proxy (information) circular sent to security holders in connection with a business combination or related party transaction where such minority approval is required and, subject to certain exceptions, the preparation of a formal valuation of the affected securities in a business combination or the non-cash assets that are the subject of the related party transaction, as applicable, and any non-cash consideration offered in connection therewith.

ITC

Transactions with Interested Shareholders. Chapter 7A of the MBCA provides that a business combination subject to Chapter 7A between a covered Michigan corporation or any of its subsidiaries and a beneficial owner of shares entitled to 10% or more of the voting power of such corporation generally requires the affirmative vote of 90% of the votes of each class of stock entitled to vote, and not less than two thirds of the votes of each class of stock entitled to vote (excluding voting shares owned by such 10% or more owner), voting as a separate class. These requirements do not apply if (i) the corporation's board of directors approves the transaction (and exempts the 10% or more owner) before the 10% or more owner becomes such or (ii) the transaction satisfies certain fairness standards, certain other conditions are met and the 10% or more owner has been such for at least five years. Chapter 7A business combinations include, among other transactions, mergers, significant asset transfers, certain disproportionate issuances of shares to an interested shareholder, certain reclassifications and recapitalizations disproportionately favorable to such shareholder, and the adoption of a plan of liquidation or dissolution in which such a shareholder would receive anything other than cash. Chapter 7A does not restrict the purchase of shares from other shareholders in the open market, through private transactions or through a tender offer.

As permitted by Chapter 7A, ITC's articles of incorporation provide that ITC is not governed by the provisions of that Chapter. In order for ITC to become subject to the provisions of Chapter 7A, ITC shareholders would have to vote affirmatively to amend ITC's articles of incorporation.

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Provision	Fortis	ITC
Compulsory Acquisitions	<p>The Corporations Act provides that if, within 120 days after the date of a take-over bid made to shareholders of a corporation, the bid is accepted by the holders of not less than 90% of the shares of a class of shares to which the bid relates (other than the shares held at the date of the take-over bid by or on behalf of the offeror or an affiliate or associate of the offeror), the offeror is entitled to acquire the shares held by those holders of shares of that class who did not accept the take-over bid (each, a dissenting offeree). An offeror may acquire shares held by a dissenting offeree by sending within 60 days after the date of termination of the take-over bid and in any event within 180 days after the date of the take-over bid an offeror's notice to each dissenting offeree. A dissenting offeree is required to elect (i) to transfer his or her shares to the offeror on the terms on which the offeror acquired the shares of the offerees who accepted the take-over bid, or (ii) to demand payment of the fair value of his or her shares by notifying the offeror within 20 days after the dissenting offeree receives the offeror's notice.</p>	<p>The MBCA provides that a company owning at least 90% of the outstanding shares of another company generally may merge with the other company without shareholder approval, but must provide notice to the minority shareholders and comply with the dissenters' rights statute, if applicable.</p>
Appraisal Rights	<p>The Corporations Act provides that a holder of shares of a class of a corporation is entitled to exercise dissent rights in respect of certain matters, and to be paid the fair value of their shares in connection therewith. Such matters include (i) certain amendments to the corporation's articles to add, change or remove any provisions restricting or constraining the issue, transfer or ownership of shares of that class, or change or remove a restriction upon the business that the corporation may carry on, (ii) an amalgamation with another corporation (other than with certain affiliated corporations), (iii) a continuance under the laws of another jurisdiction, (iv) a sale, lease or exchange of all or substantially all of the corporation's property (other than in the ordinary course of business of the corporation) and (v) a court order permitting a shareholder to dissent in connection with an application for an order approving an arrangement proposed by the corporation. However, a corporation is not required to make payment to a dissenting shareholder where there are reasonable grounds for believing that the corporation is or would after the payment be unable to pay its liabilities as they become due; or the realizable value of the corporation's assets would as a result be less than the aggregate of its liabilities.</p>	<p>The MBCA generally provides that a shareholder is entitled to dissent from, and obtain payment of the fair value of his or her shares in the event of, certain corporate actions on which shareholders are entitled to vote, including mergers, share exchanges, sales of all or substantially all of a corporation's assets, conversions to a different entity type and certain articles amendments. However, a shareholder will generally not have dissenters' rights if the corporation's shares are traded on a national securities exchange, such as the NYSE, on the record date, or if shareholders receive in the transaction cash or shares that are listed on a national securities exchange on the effective date of the transaction. As a result, ITC shareholders will not have dissenters' rights under the MBCA in connection with the merger.</p>

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**Provision
Derivative Actions**

Fortis

The Corporations Act provides that a complainant may apply to a court for leave to bring an action in the name and on behalf of a corporation or a subsidiary, or intervene in an action to which a body corporate is a party, for the purpose of prosecuting, defending or discontinuing the action on behalf of the body corporate. However, an action may not be brought and intervention in an action may not be made unless the court is satisfied that (i) the complainant has given the requisite notice to the directors of the corporation or its subsidiary of his or her intention to apply to the court for leave to bring the derivative action where the directors do not bring, diligently prosecute or defend or discontinue the action, (ii) the complainant is acting in good faith, and (iii) it appears to be in the interests of the corporation or its subsidiary that the action be brought, prosecuted, defended or discontinued.

Additionally, the Corporations Act provides that in connection with such an action or intervention, the court may make any order it thinks appropriate, including (i) an order authorizing the complainant or any other person to control the conduct of the action, (ii) an order giving directions for the conduct of the action, (iii) an order directing that any amount adjudged payable by a defendant in the action be paid, in whole or in part, directly to former and present security holders of the corporation or its subsidiary instead of to the corporation or its subsidiary, and (iv) an order requiring the corporation or its subsidiary to pay reasonable legal fees incurred by the complainant in connection with the action. Furthermore, the court may order a corporation or its subsidiary to pay the interim expenses of a complainant in a derivative action, but the complainant may be held accountable for those interim costs on final disposition of the action.

For purposes of a derivative action described above and for purposes of the oppression remedy described below, a complainant means:

a registered holder or beneficial owner, and a former registered holder or beneficial owner, of a security of a corporation or an affiliate,

a director or an officer or a former director or officer of a corporation or an affiliate,

the registrar under the Corporations Act, or

another person who, in the discretion of the court, is an appropriate person to make an application.

ITC

The MBCA provides that a shareholder may not commence or maintain a derivative proceeding unless the shareholder meets all of the following criteria: (i) the shareholder was a shareholder of the corporation at the time of the act or omission complained of or became a shareholder through transfer by operation of law from one who was a shareholder at that time; (ii) the shareholder fairly and adequately represents the interests of the corporation in enforcing the right of the corporation; and (iii) the shareholder continues to be a shareholder until the time of judgment, unless the failure to continue to be a shareholder is the result of corporate action in which the former shareholder did not acquiesce and the derivative proceeding was commenced prior to the termination of the former shareholder's status as a shareholder. In addition, a shareholder may not commence a derivative proceeding until such shareholder has made a written demand upon the corporation to take suitable action and 90 days have expired from the date the demand was made unless the shareholder has earlier been notified that the demand has been rejected by the corporation or unless irreparable injury to the corporation would result by waiting for the expiration of the 90-day period.

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**Provision
Oppression Remedy**

Fortis

The Corporations Act provides an oppression remedy that enables a complainant to apply to a court for an order, whether interim or final, to rectify matters that are oppressive or unfairly prejudicial to, or that unfairly disregard the interests of, any security holder, creditor, director or officer of the corporation.

This oppression remedy provides the court with very broad and flexible powers to intervene in corporate affairs to protect security holders and other complainants. While conduct that is in breach of fiduciary duties of directors or that is contrary to the legal right of a complainant will normally trigger the court's jurisdiction under the oppression remedy, the exercise of that jurisdiction does not depend on a finding of a breach of those legal and equitable rights. Furthermore, the court may order a corporation or its subsidiary to pay the interim expenses of a complainant seeking an oppression remedy, but the complainant may be held accountable for those interim costs on final disposition of the application.

**Preemptive Rights of
Stockholders/ Shareholders**

Under the Corporations Act, a corporation's articles can provide shareholders with a pre-emptive right with respect to future issuances of shares unless issued for a consideration other than money, as a share dividend or upon the exercise of certain options or rights previously granted by the corporation. Fortis' articles do not afford a pre-emptive right to holders of its common shares.

ITC

The MBCA provides an oppression remedy for shareholders of companies other than those whose stock is listed on a national securities exchange. Shareholders of companies whose stock is listed on a national securities exchange may seek common law judicial remedies for oppression.

Under the MBCA, shareholders have no preemptive right with respect to future issuances of stock unless provided in the corporation's articles of incorporation or in an agreement between the corporation and one or more shareholders. ITC is not party to such an agreement and has no provision in its articles of incorporation affording preemptive rights to ITC shareholders.

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LEGAL MATTERS

McInnes Cooper will opine upon the validity of the shares of Fortis offered by this proxy statement/prospectus.

EXPERTS

The consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule of Fortis Inc. at December 31, 2015 and 2014, and for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2015, included in this proxy statement/prospectus have been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, independent registered public accounting firm, as set forth in their report appearing elsewhere herein and are included in reliance upon such report given on the authority of such firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

The consolidated financial statements, and the related financial statement schedule, of ITC Holdings Corp. and subsidiaries, incorporated in this proxy statement/prospectus by reference from the ITC Holdings Corp. Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015, and the effectiveness of ITC Holdings Corp. and subsidiaries' internal control over financial reporting have been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their reports, which are incorporated herein by reference. Such consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule have been so incorporated in reliance upon the reports of such firm given upon their authority as experts in accounting and auditing.

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FUTURE SHAREHOLDER PROPOSALS

Shareholder Proposals

If the merger agreement is approved and the merger is completed, ITC will become a subsidiary of Fortis and, consequently, will not hold an annual meeting of its stockholders in 2017. If the merger agreement is not approved or the merger is not completed for any reason, ITC will hold an annual meeting of its stockholders in 2017.

Any proposal by an ITC shareholder to be considered for inclusion in the proxy statement for the 2017 ITC annual meeting must be received by Wendy McIntyre, ITC's Corporate Secretary, by the close of business on December 9, 2016. Such proposals should be addressed to her at ITC's principal executive offices and should satisfy the informational requirements applicable to shareholder proposals contained in the relevant SEC rules. If the date for the 2017 ITC annual meeting is significantly different than the first anniversary of the 2016 annual meeting, SEC Rule 14a-8 provides for an adjustment to the notice period described above.

For shareholder proposals not sought to be included in ITC's annual meeting proxy statement, Section 4.11 of ITC's bylaws provides that, in order to be properly brought before the 2017 ITC annual meeting, written notice of such proposal, along with the information required by Section 4.11, must be received by ITC's Corporate Secretary at ITC's principal executive offices no earlier than the close of business on January 19, 2017 and no later than the close of business on February 18, 2017. If the 2017 ITC annual meeting date has been significantly advanced or delayed from the first anniversary of the date of the 2016 ITC annual meeting, then notice of such proposal must be given not earlier than the close of business on the 120th day before the meeting and not later than the close of business on the 90th day before the meeting or, if later, the 10th day after the first public disclosure of the date of the annual meeting. A proponent must also update the information provided in or with the notice at the times specified in ITC's bylaws.

Only persons who are shareholders both as of the giving of notice and the date of the shareholders meeting and who are eligible to vote at the meeting are eligible to propose business to be brought before a shareholders meeting. The proposing shareholder (or his qualified representative) must attend the shareholders meeting in person and present the proposed business in order for the proposed business to be considered.

Director Nominees

ITC shareholders proposing director nominees at the 2017 ITC annual meeting must provide written notice of such intention, along with the other information required by Section 4.11 of ITC's bylaws, to ITC's Corporate Secretary at ITC's principal executive offices no earlier than the close of business on January 19, 2017 and no later than the close of business on February 18, 2017. If the 2017 ITC annual meeting date has been significantly advanced or delayed from the first anniversary of the date of the 2016 ITC annual meeting, then the notice and information must be given not earlier than the close of business on the 120th day before the meeting and not later than the close of business on the 90th day before the meeting or, if later, the 10th day after the first public disclosure of the date of the annual meeting. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if the number of directors to be elected is increased and there is no public disclosure regarding such increase or naming all of the nominees for director at least 100 days prior to the first anniversary of the prior year's annual meeting, then shareholder notice with regard to nomination of directors shall also be considered timely with respect to any new board positions if received by ITC's Corporate Secretary no later than the tenth day following public disclosure of the increase in the number of directors to be elected. A proponent must also update the information provided in or with the notice at the times specified by ITC's bylaws. Nomination notices which do not contain the information required by the bylaws or which are not

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delivered in compliance with the procedure set forth in the bylaws will not be considered at the shareholders meeting.

Only persons who are shareholders both as of the giving of notice and the date of the shareholders meeting and who are eligible to vote at the meeting are eligible to nominate directors. The nominating shareholder (or his qualified representative) must attend the shareholders meeting in person and present the proposed nominee in order for the proposed nominee to be considered.

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WHERE YOU CAN FIND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

ITC files annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC. You may read and copy these reports, statements or other information filed by ITC at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. Call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the public reference room. The SEC filings of ITC are also available to the public from commercial document retrieval services and at the website maintained by the SEC at www.sec.gov. The information contained on the SEC's website is not incorporated by reference into this proxy statement/prospectus.

You may consult Fortis' website for more information about Fortis at www.fortisinc.com. Information included on Fortis' website is not incorporated by reference into this proxy statement/prospectus. You should not rely on such information in deciding whether to approve the merger proposal unless such information is in this proxy statement/prospectus or has been incorporated by reference into this proxy statement/prospectus.

Fortis has filed with the SEC a registration statement on Form F-4, of which this proxy statement/prospectus is a part, under the U.S. Securities Act, to register the issuance of Fortis common shares in the merger. The registration statement, including the attached annexes, exhibits and schedules, contains additional relevant information about Fortis, Fortis' common shares and ITC. As allowed by SEC rules, this proxy statement/prospectus does not contain all the information you can find in the registration statement or the exhibits to the registration statement.

Fortis also files reports, statements and other information with the applicable Canadian securities regulatory authorities. Fortis' filings are electronically available to the public from the Canadian System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval, or SEDAR, the Canadian equivalent of the SEC's EDGAR system, at www.sedar.com. The information contained on SEDAR is not incorporated by reference into this proxy statement/prospectus.

The SEC allows Fortis and ITC to "incorporate by reference" information into this proxy statement/prospectus. This means that Fortis and ITC can disclose important information to you by referring you to another document filed separately with the SEC. The information incorporated by reference is considered to be a part of this proxy statement/prospectus, except for any information that is superseded by information that is included directly in this proxy statement/prospectus or incorporated by reference subsequent to the date of this proxy statement/prospectus.

This proxy statement/prospectus incorporates by reference the documents listed below that ITC has previously filed with the SEC. They contain important information about ITC and its financial condition. The following documents, which were filed by ITC with the SEC, are incorporated by reference into this proxy statement/prospectus (other than, in each case, documents or information deemed to have been furnished and not filed in accordance with SEC rules):

Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015, filed with the SEC on February 25, 2016;

Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the three months ended March 31, 2016, filed with the SEC on April 28, 2016;

Current Reports on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on January 26, 2016, February 8, 2016, February 9, 2016, February 11, 2016, February 25, 2016, April 11, 2016, April 26, 2016, April 28, 2016 and May 3, 2016 (other than the portions of such documents not deemed to be filed); and

Definitive Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A, filed with the SEC on April 8, 2016.

In addition, ITC incorporates by reference additional documents that it may file with the SEC pursuant to Sections 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the U.S. Exchange Act between the date of this proxy

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statement/prospectus and the date of the ITC special meeting. These documents include periodic reports, such as annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q and current reports on Form 8-K, excluding any information furnished pursuant to Item 2.02 or Item 7.01 of any current report on Form 8-K under the U.S. Exchange Act, as well as proxy statements.

ITC also incorporates by reference the merger agreement attached to this proxy statement/prospectus as Annex A.

Fortis has supplied all information contained in this proxy statement/prospectus relating to Fortis, and ITC has supplied all information contained in or incorporated by reference into this proxy statement/prospectus relating to ITC.

Any statement contained in a document incorporated or deemed to be incorporated by reference herein shall be deemed to be modified or superseded for purposes of this proxy statement/prospectus to the extent that a statement contained herein or in any other subsequently filed document which also is or is deemed to be incorporated by reference herein modifies or supersedes such statement. Any such statement so modified or superseded shall not be deemed, except as so modified or superseded, to constitute a part of this proxy statement/prospectus.

You can obtain any of the documents incorporated by reference into this proxy statement/prospectus from ITC or from the SEC through the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. Documents incorporated by reference are available from ITC without charge, excluding any exhibits to those documents, unless the exhibit is specifically incorporated by reference as an exhibit into this proxy statement/prospectus. Fortis shareholders and ITC shareholders may request a copy of such documents by contacting:

Investor Relations
ITC Holdings Corp.
27175 Energy Way
Novi, Michigan 48377
(248) 946-3000

In addition, you may obtain copies of the information relating to ITC, without charge, by visiting www.itc-holdings.com.

Fortis and ITC have not authorized anyone to give any information or make any representation about the merger, the ITC special meeting or Fortis and ITC that is different from, or in addition to, that contained in this proxy statement/prospectus or in any of the materials that Fortis and ITC have incorporated into this proxy statement/prospectus by reference. Therefore, if anyone does give you information of this sort, you should not rely on it. The information contained in this proxy statement/prospectus is accurate only as of the date of this document unless the information specifically indicates that another date applies, and neither the mailing of this proxy statement/prospectus to shareholders nor the issuance of Fortis common shares in the merger should create any implication to the contrary.

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Unless the context indicates otherwise, throughout this proxy statement/prospectus, the terms "Fortis" and "the Company" refer to Fortis Inc. As used in this proxy statement/prospectus, the terms contained herein have the meanings set forth below.

"**acquisition proposal**" has the meaning ascribed to it in the merger agreement and set forth in the section entitled "The Merger Agreement No Solicitation" beginning on page 154 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

"**assignment**" refers to the assignment on April 20, 2016 by FortisUS of its rights, interests, duties and obligations under the merger agreement to Investment Holdings, pursuant to which FortisUS remains liable for its obligations under the merger agreement.

"**Barclays**" refers to Barclays Capital Inc.

"**BC Hydro**" refers to British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority.

"**Belize Electricity**" refers to Belize Electricity Limited.

"**BEPS Action Plan**" refers to the OECD's action plan to address Base Erosion and Profit Sharing.

"**Bloomberg News**" refers to BloombergNews.com.

"**bonus depreciation**" refers to federal bonus tax depreciation.

"**Canadian Tax Act**" refers to the Income Tax Act (Canada).

"**Caribbean Utilities**" refers to Caribbean Utilities Company, Ltd.

"**cash consideration**" refers to the conversion of each issued and outstanding share of ITC common stock (other than any shares owned by Fortis, Investment Holdings, Merger Sub, ITC or their subsidiaries that are not owned on behalf of third parties) into the right to receive US\$22.57 in cash as a result of the merger.

"**Central Hudson**" refers to Central Hudson Gas & Electric Corporation.

"**CH Energy Group**" refers to CH Energy Group, Inc.

"**change**" refers to any change, effect, event, circumstance or development.

"**Code**" refers to the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

"**combined company**" refers to the consolidated operations of Fortis Inc. following the merger.

"**Consortium**" refers to, collectively, Party C, Party E and Party F.

"**Cornwall Electric**" refers to Cornwall Street Railway, Light and Power Company, Limited

"**Corporations Act**" refers to the Corporations Act (Newfoundland and Labrador).

"**Debt Bridge Facility**" has the meaning set forth in the section entitled "Proposal 1: The Merger Financing for the Merger Merger Credit Facilities" beginning on page 120 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

"**Debt Prepayment Obligation**" has the meaning set forth in the section entitled "Proposal 1: The Merger Financing for the Merger Merger Credit Facilities" beginning on page 120 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

"**DSU Plan**" refers to the Fortis Directors Deferred Share Unit Plan.

"**Dykema**" refers to Dykema Gossett PLLC.

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"**effective time**" refers to the consummation of the merger and the filing with the Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs of the State of Michigan and acceptance of the certificate of merger.

"**end date**" refers to February 9, 2017 (as extended pursuant to the terms of the merger agreement).

"**EPAct 2005**" refers to the Energy Policy Act of 2005.

"**equity award consideration**" refers to sum of the cash consideration and the product of (x) the stock consideration, multiplied by (y) the average of the volume weighted average price of Fortis common shares on the TSX on the five consecutive days ending with the second complete trading day immediately prior to the effective time of the merger, multiplied by (z) the conversion rate of Canadian dollars to US dollars obtained using the spot exchange rate for each such day reported by Bloomberg L.P. (or such other authoritative source mutually selected by ITC and Investment Holdings).

"**Equity Bridge Facilities**" has the meaning set forth in the section entitled "Proposal 1: The Merger Financing for the Merger Merger Credit Facilities" beginning on page 120 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

"**Equity Prepayment Obligation**" has the meaning set forth in the section entitled "Proposal 1: The Merger Financing for the Merger Merger Credit Facilities" beginning on page 120 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

"**excluded holders**" refers to, collectively, ITC (as the holder of treasury shares), any of the wholly-owned subsidiaries of ITC or Fortis, Merger Sub or any of their respective wholly-owned subsidiaries.

"**Fitch**" refers to Fitch Ratings Inc.

"**FortisAlberta**" refers to FortisAlberta Inc.

"**FortisBC Electric**" refers to, collectively, the operations of FortisBC Inc. and its parent company, FortisBC Pacific Holdings Inc., but excludes its wholly-owned partnership, Walden Power Partnership.

"**FortisBC Energy**" refers to, collectively, FEI, and, prior to December 31, 2014, FEVI and FEWI.

"**FortisBC Holdings**" refers to FortisBC Holdings Inc.

"**Fortis Board**" or "**Board**" refers to the board of directors of Fortis Inc.

"**FortisOntario**" refers to FortisOntario Inc.

"**Fortis Properties**" refers to Fortis Properties Corporation.

"**FortisTCI**" refers to FortisTCI Limited.

"**Fortis Turks and Caicos**" refers to, collectively, FortisTCI and Turks and Caicos Utilities Limited.

"**FortisUS**" refers to FortisUS Inc.

"**generation capacity**" refers to the capacity of a generation facility to produce a specific amount of electricity at a certain time and over a certain period, measured in kilowatts or megawatts.

"**GIC**" refers to GIC Pte Ltd.

"**Goldman Sachs**" refers to Goldman, Sachs & Co.

"**Goldman Sachs Bank**" refers to Goldman Sachs Bank USA.

"**Griffith**" refers to Griffith Energy Services, Inc.

"**HSR Act**" refers to the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976, as amended.

"**Interstate Power**" refers to Interstate Power and Light Company.

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"**Investment Holdings**" refers to ITC Investment Holdings Inc.

"**ITC Great Plains**" refers to ITC Great Plains, LLC.

"**ITC Midwest**" refers to ITC Midwest LLC.

"**ITC Board**" refers to the members of the board of directors of ITC Holdings Corp. immediately prior to the closing of the merger.

"**Lazard**" refers to Lazard Frères & Co.

"**Maritime Electric**" refers to Maritime Electric Company, Limited.

"**market participant**" has the meaning as that term has under FERC regulations at 18 C.F.R. §35.34(b)(2), including any entity that, either directly or through an affiliate, sells or brokers electric energy, or provides ancillary services to a Regional Transmission Organization.

"**merger agreement**" refers to the Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of February 9, 2016, by and among FortisUS, Merger Sub, Fortis and ITC.

"**merger consideration**" refers to the conversion of each issued and outstanding share of ITC common stock (other than any shares owned by Fortis, Fortis US, Merger Sub, ITC or their subsidiaries that are not owned on behalf of third parties) into the right to receive (i) 0.7520 of a Fortis common share and (ii) US\$22.57 in cash as a result of the merger.

"**Merger Credit Facilities**" refers to the Equity Bridge Facilities and the Debt Bridge Facility.

"**Merger Sub**" refers to Element Acquisition Sub Inc.

"**METC**" refers to Michigan Electric Transmission Company, LLC.

"**minority investment**" refers to the sale of shares of Investment Holdings to the minority investor pursuant to the subscription agreement.

"**minority investor**" refers to Finn Investment Pte Ltd.

"**Moody's**" refers to Moody's Investors Service, Inc.

"**Morgan Stanley**" refers to Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC.

"**Newfoundland Hydro**" refers to Newfoundland and Labrador Hydro Corporation.

"**Newfoundland Power**" refers to Newfoundland Power Inc.

"**NB Power**" refers to New Brunswick Power Corporation.

"**Non-U.S. Holder**" has the meaning set forth in the section "Proposal 1: The Merger Certain United States Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Merger" beginning on page 127 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

"**permanent debt**" has the meaning set forth in the section entitled "Proposal 1: The Merger Financing for the Merger Merger Credit Facilities" beginning on page 120 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

"**person**" refers to any individual, firm, corporation, partnership, limited liability company, joint venture, association, trust, unincorporated organization, government or agency or subdivision thereof or any other entity.

"**prospective offering**" has the meaning set forth in the section entitled "Proposal 1: The Merger Financing for the Merger" beginning on page 118 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

"**PUHCA 2005**" refers to the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 2005.

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"**rate base**" refers to a fair rate of return on a regulatory deemed or targeted capital structure applied to an approved regulatory asset value.

"**renewable energy**" refers to energy derived from renewable energy sources.

"**Resident Holder**" has the meaning set forth in the section "Proposal 1: The Merger Certain Canadian Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Merger" beginning on page 133 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

"**Revolving Facility**" refers to Fortis' existing corporate credit facility.

"**Sarbanes-Oxley**" refers to the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

"**shareholders' agreement**" refers to the Shareholders' Agreement, to be entered into immediately following the closing of the merger, by and among Investment Holdings, ITC, FortisUS and the minority investor.

"**Simpson Thacher**" refers to Simpson Thacher & Bartlett LLP.

"**stock consideration**" refers to the conversion of each issued and outstanding share of ITC common stock (other than any shares owned by Fortis, Investment Holdings, Merger Sub, ITC or their subsidiaries that are not owned on behalf of third parties) into the right to receive 0.720 of a common share of Fortis Inc. as a result of the merger.

"**subscription agreement**" refers to the Subscription Agreement, dated as of April 20, 2016, by and among the minority investor, Fortis, FortisUS, Investment Holdings and Merger Sub.

"**superior proposal**" has the meaning ascribed to it in the merger agreement and set forth in the section entitled "The Merger Agreement No Solicitation" beginning on page 154 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

"**surviving corporation**" refers to the surviving corporation of the merger of Merger Sub with and into ITC, which will operate as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Fortis Inc.

"**TSX Manual**" refers to the Toronto Stock Exchange Company Manual.

"**UNS Electric**" refers to UNS Electric, Inc.

"**UNS Energy**" refers to, collectively, TEP, UNS Gas and UNS Electric.

"**UNS Gas**" refers to UNS Gas, Inc.

"**U.S. Exchange Act**" refers to the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

"**U.S. Holder**" has the meaning set forth in the section entitled "Proposal 1: The Merger Certain United States Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Merger" beginning on page 127 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

"**U.S. Securities Act**" refers to the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

"**Walden**" refers to the Walden Power Partnership.

"**Waneta Expansion**" refers to the Waneta Expansion hydroelectric generating facility.

"**Waneta Partnership**" refers to the Waneta Expansion Limited Partnership.

"**White & Case**" refers to White & Case LLP.

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Further, as used in this proxy statement/prospectus, the abbreviations contained herein have the meanings set forth below.

2012 ESPP	2012 Employee Share Purchase Plan of Fortis
ACC	Arizona Corporation Commission
AFUDC	allowance for funds used during construction
ARO	asset retirement obligation
AUC	Alberta Utilities Commission
Bcf	one billion cubic feet
Bcm	one billion cubic meters
BCUC	British Columbia Utilities Commission
BECOL	Belize Electric Company Limited
BNS	The Bank of Nova Scotia
CFIUS	Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States
CFTC	U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission
COS	cost of service
CPC/CBT	Columbia Power Corporation and Columbia Basin Trust
CPP	Clean Power Plan
CWIP	construction work in progress balances
DB PUP	Pension Uniformity Plan of Fortis
DB RPP	defined registered pension plan
DC SERP	Defined Contribution Supplemental Employee Retirement Plan of Fortis
DEC	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
DSU	deferred share unit(s)
EEC	Energy Efficiency and Conservation
EBITDA	earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization
EIA	U.S. Energy Information Administration
EPS	earnings per share
FAES	FortisBC Alternative Energy Services Inc.
FCC	U.S. Federal Communications Commission
FEI	FortisBC Energy Inc.
FERC	U.S. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
FEVI	FortisBC Energy (Vancouver Island) Inc.
FEWI	FortisBC Energy (Whistler) Inc.
FHI	FortisBC Holdings Inc.
FPA	U.S. Federal Power Act, as amended
FTC	U.S. Federal Trade Commission
GCOC	generic cost of capital
GDP	gross domestic product
GRA	general rate application
GWh	gigawatt hour(s)
IRAC	Island Regulatory and Appeals Commission
IRS	U.S. Internal Revenue Service
ISO	Independent System Operator
ITC	ITC Holdings Corp.
km	kilometer(s)
kV	kilovolt(s)
KWh	kilowatt-hour(s)
LDC	local distribution companies
LNG	liquefied natural gas
MBCA	Michigan Business Corporation Act, as amended

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MGP	manufacturing gas plants
MISO	Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc.
MJDS	Multi-Jurisdictional Disclosure System
MW	megawatt(s)
MWh	megawatt-hour(s)
NEO	named executive officer
NERC	North American Electric Reliability Corporation
NYISO	New York Independent System Operator, Inc.
NYPSC	New York Public Service Commission
NYSE	New York Stock Exchange
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OEB	Ontario Energy Board
OPEB	other post-employment benefit
PBR	performance-based rate-setting
PJ	petajoule(s)
PFIC	passive foreign investment company
PPA(s)	power purchase agreement(s)
PSU	performance share unit(s)
PSUP	Performance Share Unit Plan of Fortis
PUB	Newfoundland and Labrador Board of Commissioners Public Utilities
REA	rural electrification association
ROA	return on rate base assets
ROE	return on common shareholders' equity
RRIF	registered retirement income fund
RRSP	registered retirement savings plan
RSU	restricted share unit
RSUP	Restricted Share Unit Plan of Fortis
RTO	regional transmission operator
SEC	U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission
SEDAR	Canadian System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval
SPP	Southwest Power Pool, Inc.
TCC	Transmission Congestion Contract
Tcf	trillion cubic feet
TEP	Tucson Electric Power Company
TFSA	tax-free savings account
TIEA	Tax Information Exchange Agreement
TJ	terajoule(s)
TSR	total shareholder return
TSX	Toronto Stock Exchange
U.S. EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
U.S. GAAP	U.S. generally accepted accounting principles
USRPHC	U.S. real property holding corporation
USRPI	U.S. real property interest
WECA	Waneta Expansion Capacity Agreement
WECC	Western Electric Coordinating Council

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Independent Auditors' Report of Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Shareholders of Fortis Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Fortis Inc., which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as at December 31, 2015 and 2014, and the consolidated statements of earnings, comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity for the years then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information. Our audits also included the financial statements schedule listed in the Index at F-95.

Management's responsibility for the consolidated financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards and with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement. We were not engaged to perform an audit of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Our audits included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing 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 over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements, evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained in our audits is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, these consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Fortis Inc. as at December 31, 2015 and 2014, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. Also, in our opinion, the related financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly in all material respects the information set forth therein.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

St. John's, Canada
March 15, 2016

Table of Contents**Fortis Inc.****Consolidated Balance Sheets****As at December 31****(in millions of Canadian dollars)**

	2015	2014
		(Note 36)
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 242	\$ 230
Accounts receivable and other current assets (Note 6)	964	900
Prepaid expenses	68	59
Inventories (Note 7)	337	321
Regulatory assets (Note 8)	246	277
	1,857	1,787
Other assets (Note 9)	352	272
Regulatory assets (Note 8)	2,286	2,138
Utility capital assets (Note 10)	19,595	17,179
Non-utility capital assets (Note 11)		664
Intangible assets (Note 12)	541	461
Goodwill (Note 13)	4,173	3,732
	\$ 28,804	\$ 26,233
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Short-term borrowings (Note 32)	\$ 511	\$ 330
Accounts payable and other current liabilities (Note 14)	1,419	1,440
Regulatory liabilities (Note 8)	298	173
Current installments of long-term debt (Note 15)	384	525
Current installments of capital lease and finance obligations (Note 16)	26	208
	2,638	2,676
Other liabilities (Note 17)	1,152	1,141
Regulatory liabilities (Note 8)	1,340	1,272
Deferred income taxes (Note 26)	2,050	1,626
Long-term debt (Note 15)	10,784	9,911
Capital lease and finance obligations (Note 16)	487	495
	18,451	17,121
Shareholders' equity		
Common shares ⁽¹⁾ (Note 18)	5,867	5,667
Preference shares (Note 20)	1,820	1,820
Additional paid-in capital	14	15
Accumulated other comprehensive income (Note 21)	791	129
Retained earnings	1,388	1,060

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	9,880	8,691
Non-controlling interests (Note 22)	473	421
	10,353	9,112
	\$ 28,804	\$ 26,233

(1) No par value. Unlimited authorized shares; 281.6 million and 276.0 million issued and outstanding as at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively

Commitments (Note 33)
Contingencies (Note 34)

Approved on Behalf of the Board

/s/ David G. Norris

/s/ Peter E. Case

David G. Norris,
Director

Peter E. Case,
Director

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Table of Contents**Fortis Inc.****Consolidated Statements of Earnings****For the years ended December 31****(in millions of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)**

	2015	2014
Revenue	\$ 6,727	\$ 5,401
Expenses		
Energy supply costs	2,561	2,197
Operating (Notes 29 and 35)	1,874	1,551
Depreciation and amortization	873	688
	5,308	4,436
Operating income	1,419	965
Other income (expenses), net (Note 24)	197	33
Finance charges (Note 25)	553	547
Earnings before income taxes and discontinued operations	1,063	451
Income tax expense (Note 26)	223	66
Earnings from continuing operations	840	385
Earnings from discontinued operations, net of tax (Note 28)	5	5
Net earnings	\$ 840	\$ 390
Net earnings attributable to:		
Non-controlling interests	\$ 35	\$ 11
Preference equity shareholders	77	62
Common equity shareholders	728	317
	\$ 840	\$ 390
Earnings per common share from continuing operations (Note 19)		
Basic	\$ 2.61	\$ 1.39
Diluted	\$ 2.59	\$ 1.38
Earnings per common share (Note 19)		
Basic	\$ 2.61	\$ 1.41
Diluted	\$ 2.59	\$ 1.40

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Table of Contents**Fortis Inc.****Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income****For the years ended December 31****(in millions of Canadian dollars)**

	2015	2014
Net earnings	\$ 840	\$ 390
Other comprehensive income (loss)		
Unrealized foreign currency translation gains, net of hedging activities and tax (Note 21)	660	204
Reclassification to earnings of foreign currency translation loss on disposal of investment in foreign operations, net of tax (Note 21)	2	
Net change in fair value of cash flow hedges, net of tax (Notes 21 and 31)	1	1
Reclassification to earnings of net losses on derivative instruments discontinued as cash flow hedges, net of tax (Note 21)		1
Unrealized loss on available-for-sale investment, net of tax (Notes 9, 21 and 31)	(2)	
Unrealized employee future benefits gains (losses), net of tax (Notes 21 and 27)	1	(5)
	662	201
Comprehensive income	\$ 1,502	\$ 591
Comprehensive income attributable to:		
Non-controlling interests	\$ 35	\$ 11
Preference equity shareholders	77	62
Common equity shareholders	1,390	518
	\$ 1,502	\$ 591

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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Fortis Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31

(in millions of Canadian dollars)

	2015	2014
Operating activities		
Net earnings	\$ 840	\$ 390
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation capital assets	785	597
Amortization intangible assets	64	60
Amortization other	24	31
Deferred income tax expense (Note 26)	164	23