

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE POLICIES

OVERVIEW

The Board of Directors (the “Board”) of FirstEnergy Corp. (the “Company”) believes the Company’s policies and practices should enhance the Board’s ability to adequately represent the interests of the Company’s shareholders and customers.

In support of this philosophy, the Board has adopted these *Corporate Governance Policies* (the “Policies”), which, along with the charters of the various Board committees, serve as a framework for meeting its duties and responsibilities with respect to the governance of the Company, and for addressing organizational changes to the Board should they occur in the future.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

I. Board Composition

1. Size of the Board

The number of Directors shall be no less than nine nor more than 16 pursuant to Section 11 of the Company’s Amended and Restated Code of Regulations, as amended. The Board recognizes that the specific number of Directors should not be predetermined and that the size of the Board may fluctuate from time to time in order to take into account the qualifications and expertise of current members and to allow the Board to add outstanding candidates and maintain continuity.

2. Mix of Independent Directors

A substantial majority of the Board’s Directors should be independent. A substantial majority of the Board is considered independent when at least two-thirds of the Directors are independent, as defined below. The Board is willing to have members of management, in addition to the chief executive officer (“CEO”),¹ as Directors.

3. Determination of Independence

The Corporate Governance, Corporate Responsibility and Political Oversight Committee (“Governance Committee”) of the Board has established Director qualification standards to assist it and the Board in determining director independence, which either meet or exceed the independence requirements of the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) corporate governance listing standards. The Board will consider all relevant facts and circumstances in making an independence determination, and not merely from the standpoint of the Director, but also from that of persons or organizations with which the Director is affiliated.

The Board must affirmatively determine that the Director has no material relationship with the Company, either directly or as a partner, shareholder or officer of an organization with such a relationship with the Company. When determining independence, the Board shall broadly consider all relevant facts and circumstances and shall apply the following standards:

¹ “President” shall be substituted for each reference in this Charter to “CEO” if the office of CEO is vacant for any reason.

A. In no event will a Director be considered independent if:

(i) the Director is, or has been within the last three years, an employee of the Company, or an immediate family member² is, or has been within the last three years, an executive officer, of the Company;

(ii) the Director has received, or has an immediate family member who has received, during any twelve-month period within the last three years, more than \$120,000 in direct compensation from the Company, other than Director and committee fees and pension or other forms of deferred compensation for prior service (provided such compensation is not contingent in any way on continued service);

(iii) (A) the Director is a current partner or employee of a firm that is the Company's internal or external auditor; (B) the Director has an immediate family member who is a current partner of such a firm; (C) the Director has an immediate family member who is a current employee of such a firm and personally works on the Company's audit; or (D) the Director or an immediate family member was within the last three years a partner or employee of such a firm and personally worked on the Company's audit within that time;

(iv) the Director or an immediate family member is, or has been within the last three years, employed as an executive officer of another company where any of the Company's present executive officers at the same time serves or served on that company's compensation committee; or

(v) the Director is a current employee, or an immediate family member is a current executive officer, of a company that has made payments to, or received payments from, the Company for property or services in an amount which, in any of the last three fiscal years, exceeds the greater of \$1 million, or 2% of such other company's consolidated gross revenues.

B. The following commercial and charitable relationships will not be considered to be a material relationship that would impair a Director's independence: (i) if the Director, an immediate family member or a person or organization with which the Director has an affiliation purchases electricity or related products or services from the Company or its subsidiaries in the ordinary course of business and the rates or charges involved in the transaction are fixed in conformity with law or governmental authority or otherwise meet the requirements of Item 404(a) Instruction 7 of Regulation S-K, (ii) the aggregate charitable contributions made by the Company to an organization with which a Director, an immediate family member or a person or organization with which the Director has an affiliation were less than \$100,000 in each of the last three fiscal years, or (iii) the aggregate of other payments made by the Company to another entity or organization with which a Director, an immediate family member or a person or organization with which the Director has an affiliation, or received by the Company from that other entity or organization, were less than the greater of \$1 million or 2% of the affiliated company's revenues in each of the last three fiscal years. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Board will not treat a Director's relationship with the Company as categorically immaterial if the relationship otherwise conflicts with the NYSE corporate governance listing standards or is required to be disclosed by the Company pursuant to Item 404 of Regulation S-K.

² For purposes of these Policies, an immediate family member includes any child, stepchild, parent, stepparent, spouse, sibling, mother-in-law, father-in-law, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, brother-in-law, or sister-in-law, or any other person (other than a tenant or employee) sharing the household of any such Director.

C. Annually, the Board will undertake a review of the independence of all Directors. In advance of the meeting at which the review occurs, each Director shall be asked to provide the Corporate Secretary with full information regarding the Director's (including immediate family members') business, charitable and other relationships with the Company and its subsidiaries to enable the Board to evaluate the Director's independence. Based on a review of the relevant information and the recommendation of the Governance Committee, the Board will affirmatively determine whether a Director may be considered "independent."

Information regarding relationships that are not considered material relationships under paragraph B above will be made available to the Board or such Committee upon request. There is no presumption that relationships that do not fall within the exceptions in paragraph B above are material, and the Board may determine that a Director who has a relationship that does not fall within either exception described in paragraph B (to the extent that any such relationship would not otherwise constitute a bar to independence under the NYSE listing standards) is nonetheless independent.

The Board generally has the discretion to determine, on a case by case basis and consistent with applicable Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") and NYSE rules and regulations, what constitutes a "material relationship" with the Company.

Compliance with the independence requirements is reviewed annually by the Governance Committee. Additionally, should any independent Director learn of changes to his or her information that was used to determine independence, such Director shall, as soon as practicable, notify the Corporate Secretary of the relevant information, preferably prior to the date such change becomes effective. If any such change is deemed material, the Governance Committee, through its Chair, shall notify the entire Board upon receipt of such notification from the Director or Corporate Secretary, and the Board shall review any such change and determine the appropriateness of the Director's continued membership on the Board and applicable Board Committees.

The ownership of stock in the Company by Directors is encouraged and the ownership of a substantial amount of stock is not in itself a basis for a Director to be considered as not independent.

4. Independence for Audit Committee Members

The Board will determine, for purposes of Audit Committee membership, whether the members of the Audit Committee are independent and whether the members meet the independence and other requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), and NYSE rules and regulations, including whether a particular Director is "financially literate" and/or an "Audit Committee Financial Expert" under SEC rules.

5. Independence for Compensation Committee Members

The Board will determine, for purposes of Compensation Committee membership, whether the members of the Compensation Committee are independent and whether the members meet the independence and other requirements of the Exchange Act, and NYSE rules and regulations.

In affirmatively determining the independence of any Director who will serve on the Compensation Committee of the Board, the Board must also consider all factors specifically relevant to determining whether a Director has a relationship to the Company which is material to that Director's ability to be

independent from management in connection with the duties of a Compensation Committee member, including, but not limited to:

- (A) the source of compensation of such Director, including any consulting, advisory or other compensatory fee paid by the Company to such Director; and
- (B) whether such Director is affiliated with the Company, a subsidiary of the Company or an affiliate of a subsidiary of the Company.

When considering the sources of a Director's compensation in determining his or her independence for purposes of Compensation Committee service, the Board should consider whether the Director receives compensation from any person or entity that would impair his or her ability to make independent judgments about the Company's executive compensation. Similarly, when considering any affiliate relationship a Director has with the Company, a subsidiary of the Company, or an affiliate of a subsidiary of the Company, in determining his or her independence for purposes of Compensation Committee service, the Board should consider whether the affiliate relationship places the Director under the direct or indirect control of the Company or its senior management, or creates a direct relationship between the Director and members of senior management, in each case of a nature that would impair his or her ability to make independent judgments about the Company's executive compensation.

6. Majority Voting Standard for Uncontested Director Elections

The Company has adopted majority voting in any uncontested election of Directors as provided in the Company's Amended Articles of Incorporation and Amended and Restated Code of Regulations. An "uncontested election" means an election in which the number of Director candidates does not exceed the number of Directors to be elected. In all other Director elections, referred to as "contested elections," a plurality voting standard would apply.

In an uncontested election of Directors, any nominee for Director who receives a greater number of votes cast "against" his or her election than votes "for" his or her election (a "Majority Against Vote") will promptly tender his or her resignation to the Governance Committee of the Board following certification of the shareholder vote. Abstentions and broker non votes would not be votes cast "for" or "against" a Director nominee's election.

The Governance Committee will promptly consider the tendered resignation and will recommend to the Board whether to accept or reject the tendered resignation no later than 60 days following the date of the shareholders' meeting at which the election occurred (the "Shareholders' Meeting Date"). In considering whether to accept or reject the tendered resignation, the Governance Committee will consider factors deemed relevant by the Committee members including, without limitation, the Director's length of service, the Director's particular qualifications and contributions to the Company, the overall composition of the Board, the reasons underlying the Majority Against Vote (if known) and whether these reasons can be cured, and compliance with stock exchange listing standards and these Policies.

The Board will act on the Governance Committee's recommendation no later than at its next regularly scheduled Board meeting. In considering the Governance Committee's recommendation, the Board will consider the factors considered by the Governance Committee and any such additional information and factors the Board believes to be relevant.

If one or more Directors' resignations are accepted by the Board, the Governance Committee will recommend to the Board whether to fill such vacancy or vacancies or to reduce the size of the Board. If one or more Directors' resignations are not accepted by the Board, such Director(s) will continue to serve until the next annual meeting of shareholders or until his or her successor has been elected and duly qualified.

Any Director who tenders his or her resignation pursuant to this provision will not participate in the Governance Committee recommendation or Board consideration regarding whether to accept or reject the tendered resignation. If a majority of the members of the Governance Committee received a Majority Against Vote at the same election, then the independent Directors who are on the Board who did not receive a Majority Against Vote will automatically be appointed to a special Board committee solely for the purpose of considering the tendered resignations and will recommend to the Board whether to accept or reject them. Further, if all the Directors received a Majority Against Vote in the same election, the Board will appoint a special committee of independent Directors to consider each tendered resignation (other than his or her own) and recommend to the Board whether to accept or reject it. If a Director fails to tender his or her resignation then such Director shall not be nominated for election at the next annual meeting of shareholders.

7. Board Membership Criteria

The Governance Committee is responsible for reviewing on an annual basis the appropriate skills and characteristics required of Directors in the context of the current makeup of the Board. This assessment should include a focus on business experience, skills and diversity, including diversity of background, skill sets, experience, thought, age, gender, race and ethnicity – in addition to such other attributes deemed appropriate by the Governance Committee, all in the context of an assessment of the perceived needs of the Board at that point in time. Certain minimum qualifications and specific qualities and skills desired from director candidates are further detailed in the Company's Governance Committee Charter.

In addition, without the Board's approval, no Director may serve on the board of directors of more than three other public companies. Further, without the Board's approval, no Director who serves as (i) an executive officer of any public company may serve on a total of more than two public company boards of directors and (ii) an Audit Committee member may serve on a total of no more than three public company audit committees.

8. Selection of New Director Candidates or Candidates for Re-nomination

The Governance Committee is responsible for developing and assessing the qualifications for Board membership and identifying qualified individuals with direct input from the Chair and the CEO, if the CEO is not the Chair, to become Directors in a manner that is consistent with the criteria approved by the Board. The Governance Committee is also to recommend to the Board, for its determination, the Director nominees for the next annual meeting of shareholders. The Governance Committee's process for identifying and evaluating nominees for Director, including nominees recommended by shareholders, is set forth in the Company's Governance Committee Charter.

Prior to accepting re-nomination, a Director should also evaluate for himself or herself whether he or she satisfies the criteria set forth herein and in the Governance Committee Charter.

9. *Extending the Invitation to a Potential Director Candidate*

The invitation to join the Board should be extended by the Board itself, by the Chair of the Board (“Chair”), the CEO, or the Chair of the Governance Committee after such invitation has been approved by the Governance Committee.

II. Role and Responsibilities of the Board

1. Role and Responsibilities of the Board

The role of the Board is to oversee the performance of the CEO and other senior management of the Company, and to assure that the best interests of shareholders are being served. To satisfy this responsibility, directors are expected to take a proactive approach to their duties and to function as active monitors of corporate management. Accordingly, the Board provides oversight to ensure that management achieves the long-term strategic, financial and organizational goals of the Company while acting in a competent and ethical manner.

The day-to-day business of the Company is carried out by its employees, managers, and officers under the direction of the CEO and the oversight of the Board to increase the long-term value of the Company for the benefit of its stockholders. The Board and management also recognize that long-term enterprise value is enhanced by considering the interests and concerns of other stakeholders, including the Company’s employees, customers, creditors and suppliers, as well as the greater community as a whole.

The Board understands that effective directors act on an informed basis after diligent inquiry and careful review appropriately adjusted according to the magnitude of the matter being considered, including asking probing questions of management and outside advisors. When the Board deems it appropriate or helpful in discharging its responsibilities, it may engage outside advisors at the Company’s expense.

In fulfilling its duties, the Board should:

- Adopt and disclose the Company’s corporate governance policy in the form of these Corporate Governance Policies;
- Adopt and publish written charters for the Audit, Compensation, Finance, Operations, and Safety Oversight, and Governance Committees as discussed below;
- Adopt and publish a Code of Conduct for the Directors and all employees, as discussed below;
- Receive reports from the Chief Ethics & Compliance Officer regarding the implementation, continuous improvement and overall effectiveness of the Company’s Ethics and Compliance Program;
- Approve and promptly disclose any waivers, for executive officers or Directors, of the Code of Conduct or substantive changes to the foregoing documents, on or before the date required by law;

- Cause an orientation session to be conducted for new Board members shortly after their election or appointment;
- Make available and encourage continuing education programs for Board members which may include internal strategy meetings, third-party presentations, and externally offered programs; and
- Make any required independence determination as to members of the Board and each committee.

2. Ethical Business Environment

The Board believes that the long-term success of the Company is dependent upon the maintenance of an ethical business environment that focuses on adherence to both the letter and the spirit of regulatory and legal mandates.

Board and committee agendas and materials are established with legal and regulatory requirements in mind. The Board expects that Directors will acknowledge adherence to the Code of Conduct and that management will acknowledge adherence to and conduct operations consistent with the Code of Conduct, which are posted on the Company's internal and external websites. Any waiver for executive officers or Directors of the Code of Conduct or substantive changes to the foregoing documents may be made only by the Board or a Board committee and shall promptly be disclosed to shareholders on or before the date required by law.

The Board should review material risks facing the Company and oversee the Company's risk management practices, including ensuring that appropriate processes are in place for maintaining the integrity and reputation of the Company and reinforcing a culture of ethics, compliance and risk management.

The Board shall review and approve the Company's policies and procedures regarding political engagement and advocacy as required by the Company's Amended and Restated Code of Regulations.

3. Board Interaction with Investors, the Media and Customers

The Board believes that management speaks for the Company. In consultation with the Lead Independent Director, individual Directors may, from time to time, meet or otherwise communicate with various constituencies that are involved with the Company. It is expected that Directors would do this with the knowledge of management, and, in most instances, at the request of management or the Lead Independent Director.

Shareholders may send written communications to the Board by mailing any such communications to the Board, at the Company's principal executive office, c/o Corporate Secretary, FirstEnergy Corp., 76 South Main Street, Akron, OH 44308-1890.

The Corporate Secretary or a member of his or her staff shall review all such communications promptly and relay them directly to a member of the Board; provided that such communications (i) bear relevance to the Company and the interests of the shareholder, (ii) are capable of being implemented by the Board, (iii) do not contain any obscene or offensive remarks, (iv) are of a reasonable length, and (v) are not from a shareholder who has already sent two such communications to the Board in the last year.

The Board may modify procedures for sorting shareholders communications or adopt any additional procedures provided that they are approved by a majority of independent Directors.

III. Board Meetings

1. Selection of Agenda Items for Board Meetings

The Chair and Lead Independent Director, in consultation with the CEO if separate from the Chair, will establish the agenda for each Board meeting. Each Director is free to suggest item(s) for the agenda.

2. Board Materials Distributed in Advance

Information and data that are important to the Board's understanding of the business will generally be distributed in writing to the Board before the Board meets. Directors shall review the materials in advance of the meetings. Management will make every attempt to see that this material is as concise as possible while still providing the desired information.

3. Presentations

Presentations on specific subjects should be sent to the Directors in advance when it is feasible to do so. On those occasions when it is not feasible or appropriate, discussion between the Board and management to provide background to the Board is encouraged.

4. Attendance at Meetings

Directors are expected to attend all scheduled Board and committee meetings and the Company's Annual Meeting of Shareholders. The Board believes that regular attendance at Board meetings by members of management who are designated by the CEO or requested by the Board is appropriate.

5. Executive Sessions of Non-Management Directors and Independent Directors

An executive session of the non-management Directors should be held in conjunction with each regularly scheduled meeting of the Board. If the Board includes non-management Directors who are not independent, at least one executive session per year should include only the independent Directors and shall be led by the Lead Independent Director. Additional executive sessions may be convened by the Chair or Lead Independent Director, if any, at his or her discretion and will be convened if requested by any other Director. Any non-management Director may raise issues for discussion at an executive session. The independent Chair or, if any, Lead Independent Director will preside at all executive sessions.

IV. Board Leadership

1. Chair and CEO

It is the Board's policy, and that of the Company, that the roles of Board Chair and the CEO or other executive may be filled by the same person or by different persons. In circumstances where the Chair is not independent, such as where the CEO or other executive also serves as Chair, the Board considers it appropriate to designate a Lead Independent Director.

The Board Chair shall be elected to serve for a one-year period or until his or her successor is elected or his or her death, resignation, or removal. Should the Board Chair be deemed non-independent, a Lead Independent Director shall also be elected to serve for a one-year period or until his or her successor is elected or his or her death, resignation, or removal. If at any time the Board Chair is deemed non-independent and the Lead Independent Director role is vacant, the Governance Committee Chair shall serve as Lead Independent Director until a Lead Independent Director can be appointed by the Board.

2. Lead Independent Director

The lead Independent Director, if any, shall be included in the annual proxy statement along with a description of his or her responsibilities. The responsibilities of the Lead Independent Director shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

- Serve as principal liaison between and among the Board Chair, President and CEO (whether combined or separate), the independent directors and management, when needed;
- Preside at executive sessions of the independent directors;
- Convene meetings of the Board, in consultation with the Board Chair, and of the independent directors;
- Authority to attend all committee meetings;
- Provide input regarding the Board and committee meeting schedules;
- Provide input to the Chair, committee Chairs and management regarding the scope, quality and timeliness of meeting agendas and materials;
- In coordination with the Governance Committee Chair, participate in the process for annual review and evaluation of Board and director performance;
- In coordination with the Compensation Committee Chair, participate in the annual evaluation of the performance and compensation of the CEO and, if any, other executive members of the Board;
- Participate in Board succession planning;
- If requested, be available for consultation and direct communication with the Company's major shareholders; and
- Assume the duties of the Board Chair when the Board Chair is not available to perform his or her duties and otherwise assist the Board Chair in his or her duties as requested.

3. CEO and Executive Director Compensation Review

The Compensation Committee shall annually evaluate the goals and objectives of the CEO and any other Director serving as a member of management (the "Executive Directors"), including the applicable goals and objectives of such roles, as well as the annual salary, short-term incentive, long-

term incentive and any other direct and indirect benefits, and shall recommend the CEO's and the Executive Directors' respective compensation levels. The foregoing compensation recommendations for the CEO and the Executive Directors shall be reviewed and approved by the independent Directors.

4. Former Chief Executive Officer's Board Membership

The Board believes that when a CEO retires or resigns, whether that person will remain a Director is a matter to be decided on a case by case basis. When the CEO retires or resigns from that position, he or she will promptly tender his or her resignation from the Board to the Governance Committee of the Board. The Governance Committee will promptly consider the tendered resignation and will recommend to the Board whether to accept or reject the tendered resignation. The Board will act on the Governance Committee's recommendation no later than at its next regularly scheduled Board meeting.

Any individual serving on the Board, including a former CEO or other Executive Director, that served as a member of Company's management within the last three years, will not be considered an independent Director for purposes of corporate governance.

V. Board Evaluation and Compensation

1. Assessing the Board's Performance

The Governance Committee, in consultation with the Lead Independent Director, if applicable, shall facilitate and oversee the evaluation of the Board, its committees, individual Directors, and management and report annually to the Board concerning these evaluations. The Chair, in consultation with the Lead Independent Director and the Chair of the Governance Committee, will annually review the individual performance and qualifications of each Director. This evaluation will assess the contributions of the Board and its committees and specifically review areas in which the Board and/or management believe improvement is possible. Input from the entire Board will be sought.

2. Board Compensation

The Compensation Committee shall have the responsibility for recommending to the Board the form and amount of compensation and benefits for non-employee Directors. A portion of compensation should be in the form of the Company's common stock. To allow the Company to continue to attract and retain qualified Directors, compensation should be competitive with peer companies and should compensate Directors fairly for their time, effort, expertise and accountability.

Director compensation, including any compensation for committee services, shall be the only compensation Audit Committee and Compensation Committee members receive, directly or indirectly, from the Company. No director that is also an officer or employee of the Company shall receive compensation as a director.

The Board shall evaluate any other factors that may impact the independence of a particular Director when determining such Director's compensation.

Changes in Board compensation, if any, should come following full discussion and approval by the Board.

VI. Board Access to Management and Advisors

1. Board Access to Senior Management

Directors have complete access to management and, as needed, the books and records of the Company. The Lead Independent Director, if applicable, shall be primarily responsible for supporting the independent directors' access to management.

Furthermore, the Board encourages management to, from time to time, bring managers into Board meetings who: (a) can provide additional insight as to the items being discussed because of personal involvement in these areas, and/or (b) are individuals with future potential that the senior management believes should be given exposure to the Board.

2. Board Access to Independent Advisors

Directors have access to independent advisors as provided in the charters of the various Board committees and in such other circumstances as the Board shall approve from time to time. The independent Directors, as led by the Lead Independent Director, if applicable, shall be entitled, acting as a group by vote of a majority of such independent Directors, to retain legal counsel, accountants, industry consultants, or other experts, at the Company's expense, to advise the independent Directors concerning issues arising in the exercise of their functions and powers consistent with the charters of the various Board committees and in such other circumstances as the Board shall approve from time to time.

VII. Director Qualification and Management Succession

1. Retirement Age

A director who reaches the age of 72 will promptly tender his or her resignation to the Board to be effective upon acceptance by the Board. Such letters of resignation will be considered by the Board upon receipt and, if applicable, annually thereafter.

2. Term Limits

The Board does not believe it should establish term limits. While term limits could help ensure that there are fresh ideas and viewpoints available to the Board, they hold the disadvantage of causing the automatic loss of Directors who, in certain cases, have been able to develop, over a period of time, increasing insight into the Company and its operations and, therefore, provide an increasing contribution to the Board as a whole.

3. Directors Who Change Their Principal Employment and Directorships

A Director shall promptly notify the Chair of the Governance Committee and shall offer to resign when there is expected to be or has been a major change in the responsibility that such Director held when he or she was elected to the Board, including changes to principal employment or other directorships (of public or private organizations) but excluding changes resulting from a normal retirement as well as commitments with non-profit organizations. This does not mean that such Director should leave the Board, but rather, such offer to resign shall initiate the analysis and consideration by the Governance Committee of such Director's overall commitments and such Director's potential re-nomination to the

Board. The Governance Committee will consider the offer to resign and will recommend to the Board whether to accept or reject the offer to resign. Directors shall also notify the Chair of the Governance Committee in the event he or she intends to step down, or has stepped down, from another directorship or executive position to allow the Governance Committee the opportunity to consider any potential impact to the Board related to the circumstances of leaving any such role.

4. Notice of Resignation, Retirement, or Refusal to Stand for Re-Election

Any Director who intends to resign, retire, or refuse to stand for re-election shall provide written notice to the Corporate Secretary as soon as practicable after he or she has made such decision, regardless of whether such decision is conditional or subject to the acceptance of the Board or Governance Committee. Such notice of resignation or retirement shall specify the intended effective date of the resignation or retirement. A notice of refusal to stand for re-election shall specify when the applicable election will occur.

5. Management Succession Planning and Development

Annually, the CEO should report to the independent Directors on management succession planning and on the Company's program for management development. Such succession planning should include policies and principles for CEO selection and performance review. There should also be available, on a continuing basis, the CEO's recommendation as to his or her successor should he or she be unexpectedly disabled or retire. Additionally, the Board shall receive periodic reports from appropriate executive officers on the development of other members of the Company's senior management.

BOARD COMMITTEES

I. Number of Committees

There will, from time to time, be occasion in which the Board may want to form a new committee or disband a current committee depending upon the circumstances and legal requirements. The current standing committees are Audit; Compensation; Governance; Finance; and Operations and Safety Oversight ("Operations").

The Audit, Compensation, and Governance Committees shall be composed entirely of independent Directors. The majority of the members of the Finance and Operations Committees will be independent Directors.

Each of the Audit, Compensation and Governance Committees of the Board has adopted a charter consistent with all applicable rules and regulations of the NYSE and the SEC.

II. Posting of Board Committee Charters and Corporate Governance Policies

Each standing committee has adopted a charter outlining its membership requirements and procedures and its duties and responsibilities. These charters and Corporate Governance Policies are open to inspection by shareholders at all reasonable times during office hours and also are posted on the Company's website at www.firstenergycorp.com.

III. Assignment and Rotation of Committee Members

The Board shall appoint the members of the committees taking into account independence, qualifications and other applicable requirements under NYSE and SEC rules and regulations, the experience and desires of the individual Directors, the needs of the committees, the recommendation of the Governance Committee and the suggestion of the Chair, Lead Independent Director and the CEO, if the CEO is not the Chair. Consideration should be given to rotating committee members from time to time, but the Board does not feel that a rotation period should be mandated as a policy in order to ensure that appropriate expertise is maintained within each Committee.

IV. Frequency and Length of Committee Meetings

Each committee chair, in consultation with committee members, will determine the frequency and length of the meetings of the committee with the understanding that all standing committees should meet at least annually, or more frequently as may be specified in the charter of a particular committee.

V. Committee Agenda

The Chair of each committee, in consultation with the appropriate members of the Board and management, will develop the committee's agenda.

Each committee will issue a schedule of agenda subjects to be discussed for the ensuing year to the degree these can be foreseen. This forward agenda will also be shared with the respective committee members.

VI. Committee Procedures

1. Removal

Consistent with the charters of the various Board committees, all of the members or any individual member of a committee may be removed from the committee with or without cause by the affirmative vote of a majority of the Board.

2. Chair

The Chair of a committee shall be designated by the Board. In the absence of such Chair, the members of the committee may designate the Chair by majority vote of the full committee membership. To facilitate transition, the Board shall not designate any Director to serve as a Chair of a committee as of the date of the annual meeting of shareholders that immediately precedes his or her 72nd birthday, unless the Board determines that it is in the best interests of the Company to extend a Director's service as a Chair of a committee for an additional period of time as deemed reasonable and appropriate by the Board.

3. Delegation

A committee may, by resolution passed by a majority of the committee, designate one or more subcommittees, each subcommittee to consist of one or more members of the committee. Any such subcommittee to the extent provided in the resolutions of the committee and to the extent not limited by applicable law or listing standard, shall have and may exercise all the powers and authority of the

committee. Each subcommittee shall have such name as may be determined from time to time by resolution adopted by the committee. Each subcommittee shall keep regular minutes of its meetings and report the same to the committee or when required.

Revised: March 19, 2025