



March 2, 2012

Ms. Kate Whitney
Administrator
Montana Public Service Commission
1701 Prospect Avenue
PO Box 202601
Helena, MT 59620-2601

RE: 2011 Annual Electric Reliability Report

Dear Ms. Whitney:

With this letter, NorthWestern Energy (NWE) submits the 2011 Reliability Report in compliance with Administrative Rules of Montana 38.5.8619 Annual Electric Reliability Report, effective on July 29, 2005. The data provided in this report includes the information requested in ARM 38.5.8619 and utilizes the *IEEE Guide for Electric Power Distribution Reliability Indices (IEEE Std. 1366-2003)* for definition of major events and the appropriate reliability indices. Similar to last year, additional transmission line reliability information is attached to the report.

Please contact me to answer any questions concerning this report. My contact information is as follows:

Randy Sullivan
Manager Electric System Integrity
NorthWestern Energy
121 East Griffin Drive
Bozeman, Montana 59715
(406) 582-4686
randy.sullivan@northwestern.com

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Randy Sullivan".

Randy Sullivan, P.E.
Manager Electric System Integrity

Enclosure: 2011 Annual Electric Reliability Report

NorthWesternTM Energy

***2011
-Montana-
Electric Distribution/Transmission
Annual Reliability Report***



March 2012

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report provides information and insights into NorthWestern Energy's (NWE) 2011 Electric Distribution and Transmission System reliability indices for the Montana region, per the guidelines outlined by the Administrative Rules of Montana (Rule 38.5.8619). The indices included are **SAIDI** (**S**ystem **A**verage **I**nterruption **D**uration **I**ndex – in minutes), **CAIDI** (**C**ustomer **A**verage **I**nterruption **D**uration **I**ndex – in minutes), **SAIFI** (**S**ystem **A**verage **I**nterruption **F**requency **I**ndex – in frequency) and **Outage Counts**. By the IEEE standard definition, these indices are for “sustained interruptions” meaning they lasted more than five minutes.

System indices are given for the NWE Montana operating region and are also broken down into the eight operating areas of the state: Billings, Bozeman, Butte, Great Falls, Havre, Helena, Lewistown, and Missoula. As with the previous years' annual reports, the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) Standard 1366-2003 will again be followed. This standard is directly related to the use of a statistically based definition for classification of Major Event Days (MED) – also commonly referred to as the 2.5 Beta Method. Major Event Days are days in which the regional SAIDI exceeds a statistically derived threshold value and represent days in which the electric system experienced stresses beyond normal operating conditions (such as a severe weather storm) and often requiring that additional crews be brought into the area for repairs.

NorthWestern Energy has an active relationship with the IEEE Power and Energy Society Reliability Working Group to ensure a consistent and accurate portrayal of our utility's ability to report and benchmark reliability indices. MEDs are identified through a monthly process for each region and can be included or excluded per the data requested. This report will provide all information, including and excluding MEDs, for all three indices to better demonstrate and analyze normal versus emergency conditions. In 2011, there were no Major Event Days, but the “Including MEDs” graphs are shown for previous years' comparisons and consistency. By comparison, there were five MED events in 2008, none in 2009, and one in 2010. For the Montana region, it took 6.73 SAIDI minutes in 2011 to declare an MED. The day closest to an MED was July 13th, with 4.92 SAIDI minutes.

Transmission related reliability data and graphs have been added as an annex to the report again this year.

1.0 GENERAL

Although there were no Major Event Days in 2011, there were five days with a “Customer-Minutes Interrupted” (CMI) number greater than one million (an MED would have required over 2.3 million CMI). In order of magnitude, these primary events were the loss of several Havre area substations on July 13th, a windstorm on December 29th, loss of the Big Sky area from trees in both transmission lines due to wind in June, a Great Falls/Monarch area snowstorm in April, and a failure in the Stevensville substation on March second. The events, while not being MEDs, added considerably to the SAIDI minutes for 2011.

2.0 MONTANA SYSTEM RELIABILITY

Montana System Indices (Excluding MEDs)

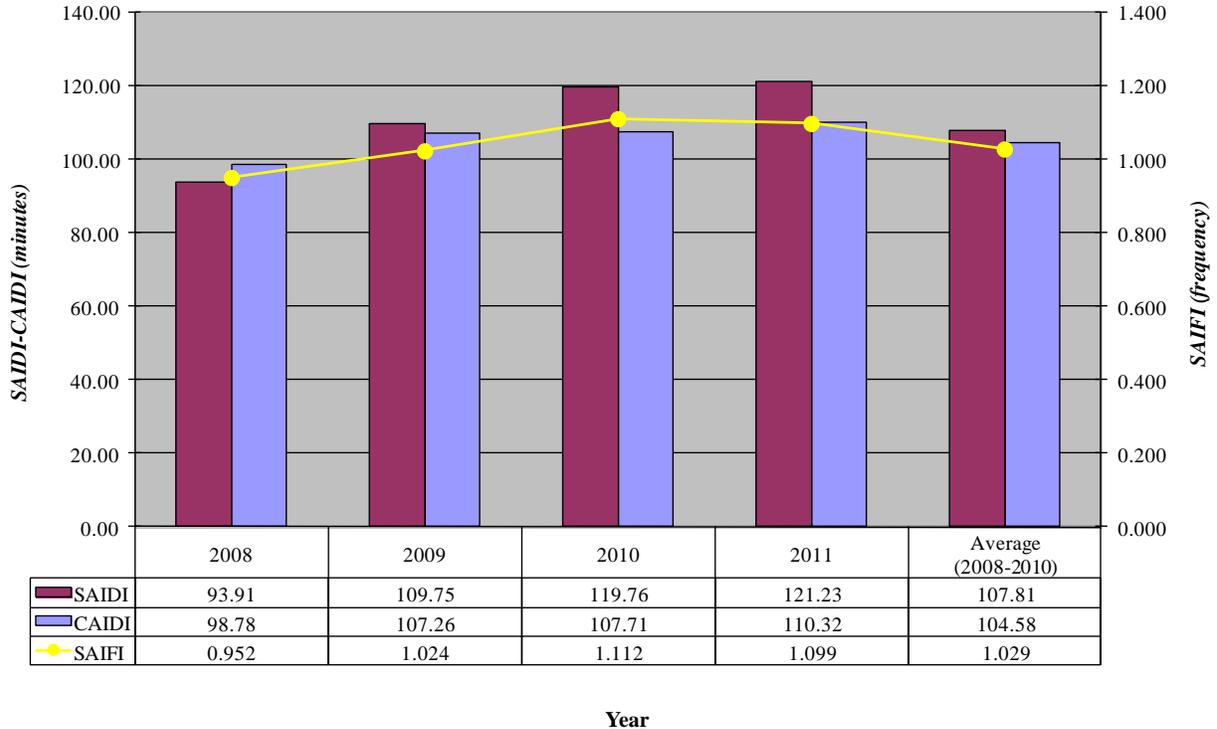


Figure 2.1 Montana system indices excluding major event days (MEDs) as defined in IEEE Standard 1366-2003.

The figure above displays NorthWestern Energy’s Montana region indices for the years 2008-2011. Region indices shown for 2008 to 2010 data (excluding MEDs) are from year-end audited data (excluding MEDs). Please note that SAIDI and CAIDI are given in minutes and SAIFI is given in the frequency of occurrence.

As can be seen by **Figure 2.1**, 2011 SAIDI and CAIDI indices increased from the 2010 year-end while SAIFI decreased slightly, and all three indices were higher than the previous three-year averages. Overall, 2011 was a year with wind and snow storms and some substation failures in the Montana region, causing somewhat worse reliability indices. Contributing factors to these indices will be discussed as each of the operating divisions of the Montana region are examined and in the report conclusion. Data and figures, which include earlier year MED information, are given in this section to demonstrate the significant increase in indices if MEDs are not removed.

Montana System Indices (Including MEDs)

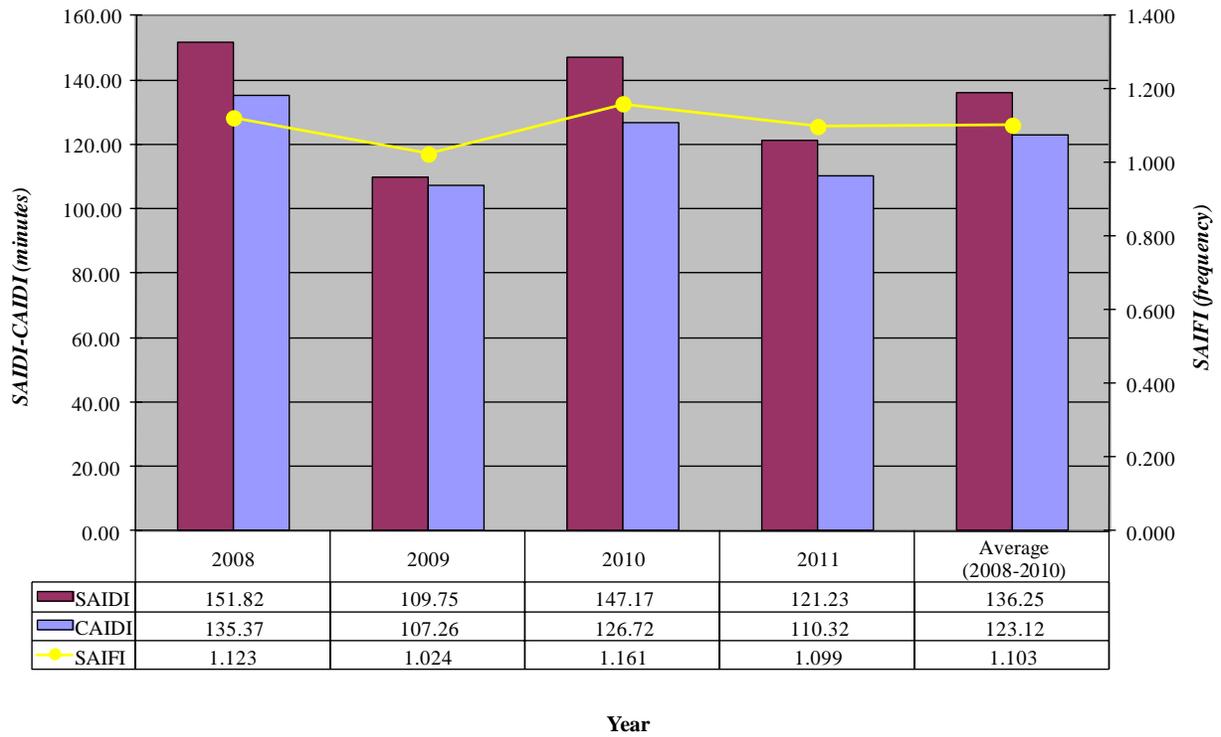


Figure 2.2 Montana system indices including major event days (MEDs) as defined in IEEE Standard 1366-2003.

Outages by cause (excluding MEDs) are shown in **Figure 2.3**.

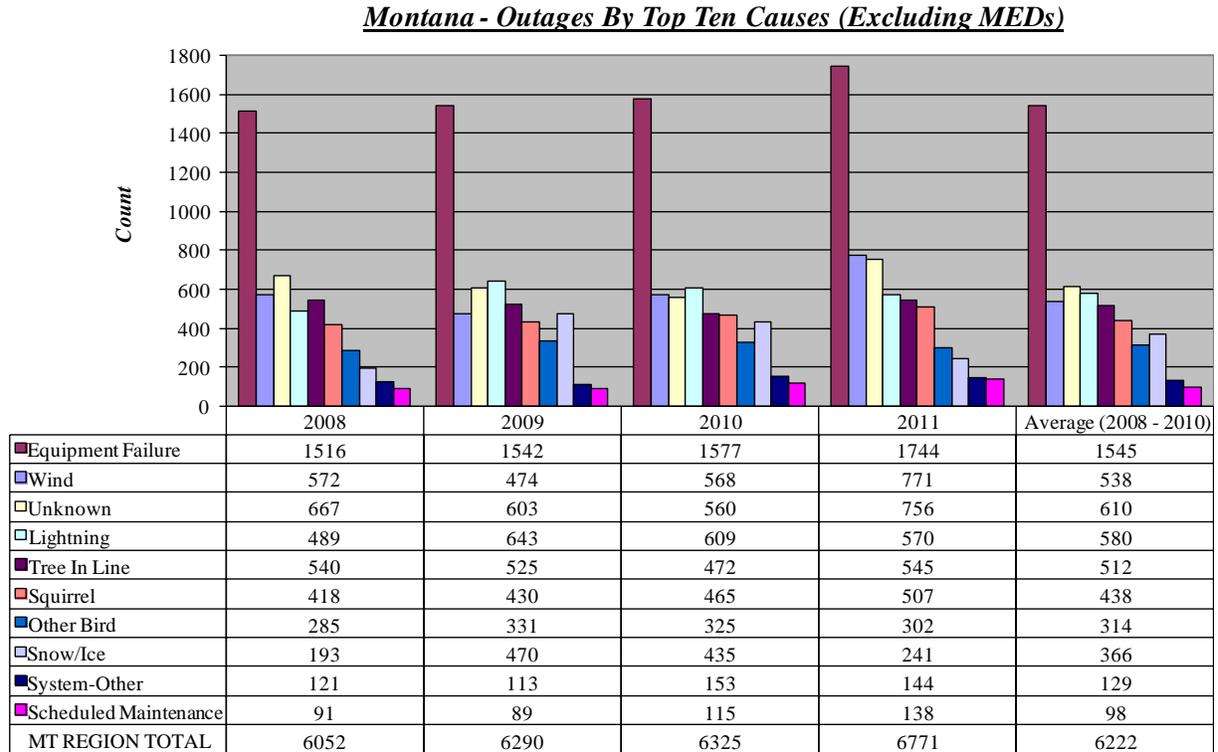


Figure 2.3 Montana system outages by top ten causes excluding major event days (MEDs) as defined in IEEE Standard 1366-2003.

The outage causes represented in this table are the top ten major contributors for outages on the NorthWestern Energy Electric Distribution and Transmission system. Most outage cause categories in 2011 are similar to 2010 numbers with the top ten total increasing by 439 for 2011. Equipment failure and wind related outages were both up from 2010, partially from the multiple windstorms. Equipment Failure is the most common of the outage causes due to its broad and all-inclusive category nature. Outages can be related back to Equipment Failure in many different ways and it is the responsibility of the operations personnel to correctly identify the cause.

The graph and table below show outage causes with MEDs. Most 2010 numbers are near the three-year previous average, though wind and equipment failure related outages are up. Keep in mind, there were no MEDs in 2009.

Montana - Outages By Top Ten Causes (Including MEDs)

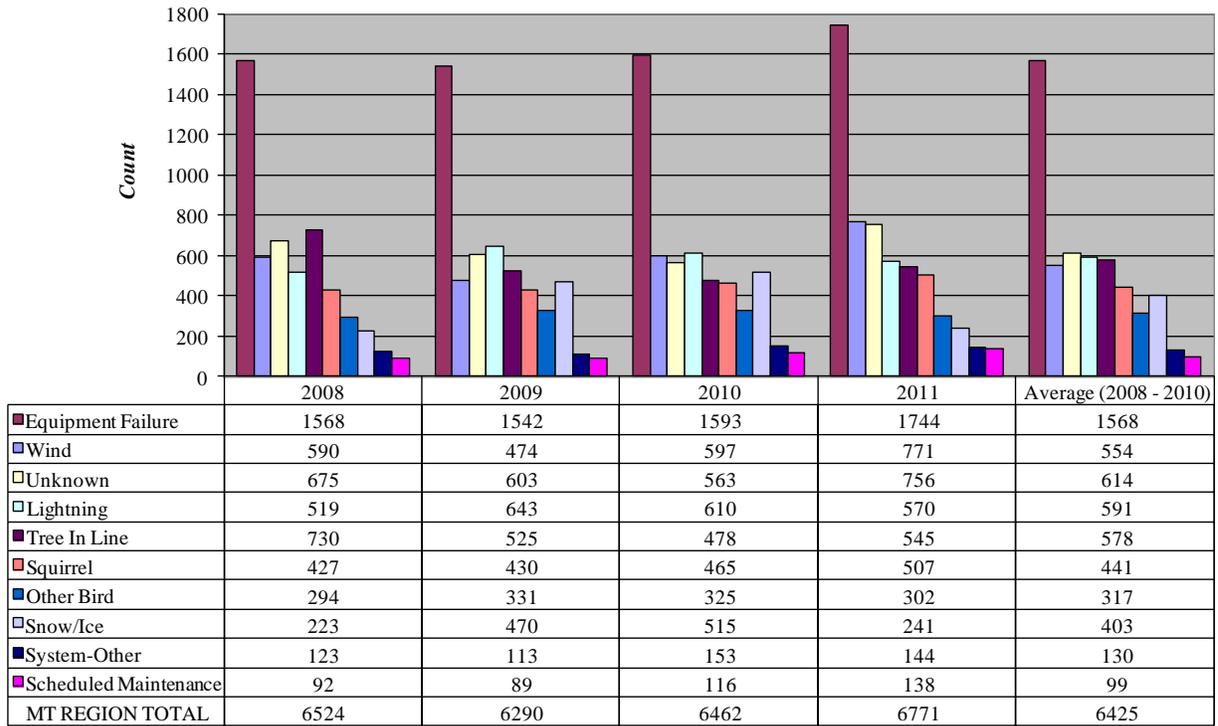


Figure 2.4 Montana system outages by top ten causes including major event days (MEDs) as defined in IEEE Standard 1366-2003.

3.0 BILLINGS SYSTEM RELIABILITY

Billings Division saw their indices drop in 2011 from 2010 values that were inflated largely from the Father's Day tornado. Larger events for the year included an accident at the Bridger Substation that caused a long outage and a windstorm on 12/29 that resulted in the loss of a transmission pole and the Rockvale Substation. Several feeders were lost during summer storms but most of these were restored in short time periods and didn't result in significant SAIDI events. Wind related outages increased in 2011.

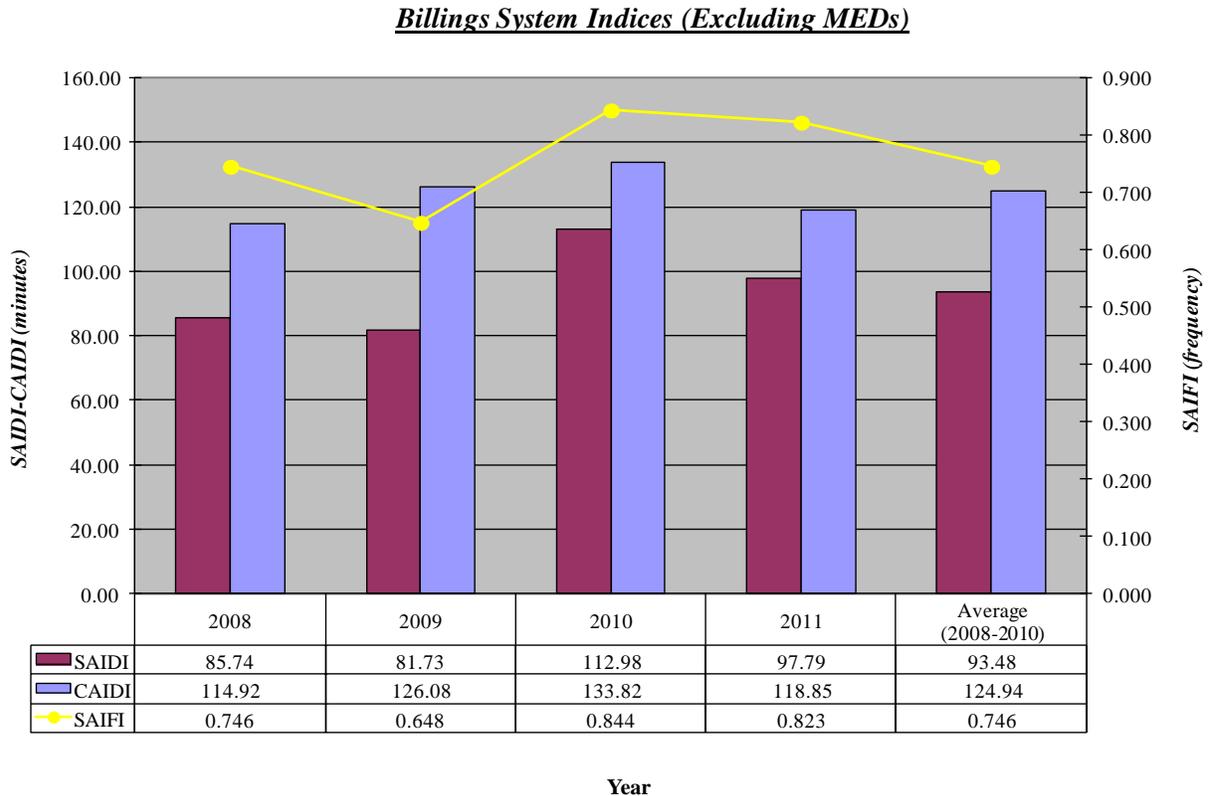


Figure 3.1 Billings system indices excluding major event days (MEDs) as defined in IEEE Standard 1366-2003.

Billings System Indices (Including MEDs)

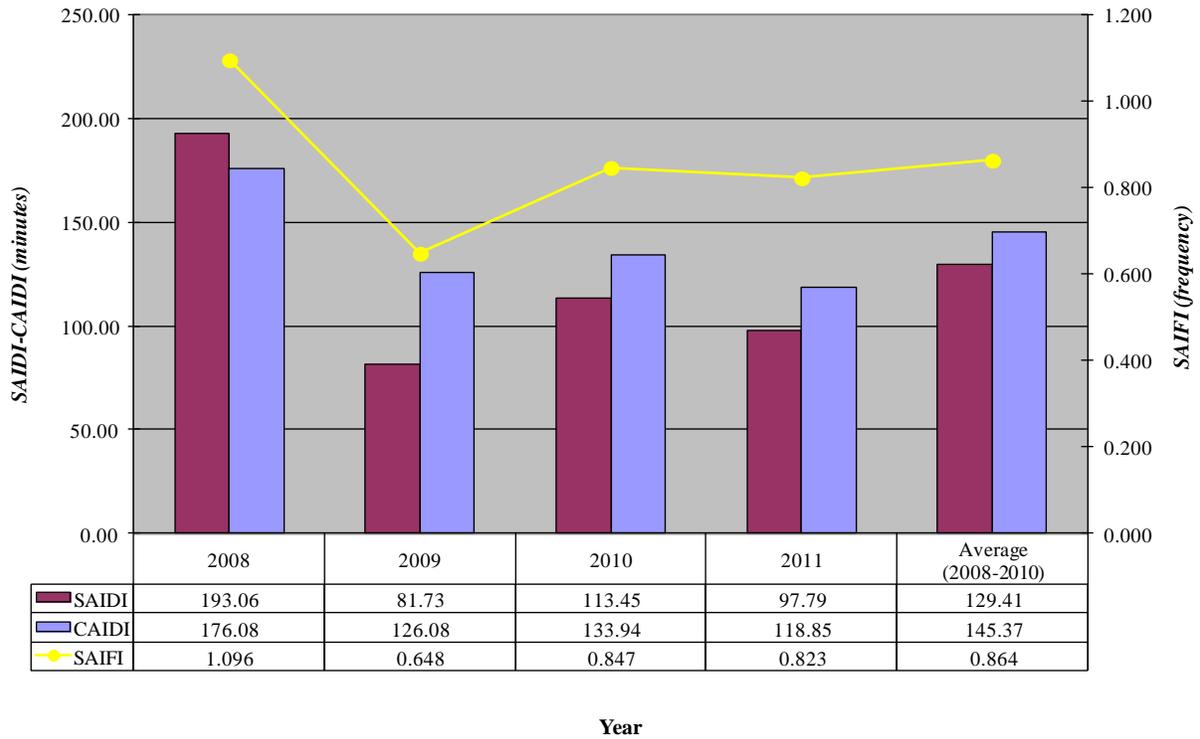


Figure 3.2 Billings system indices including major event days (MEDs) as defined in IEEE Standard 1366-2003.

Billings - Outages By Top Ten Causes (Excluding MEDs)

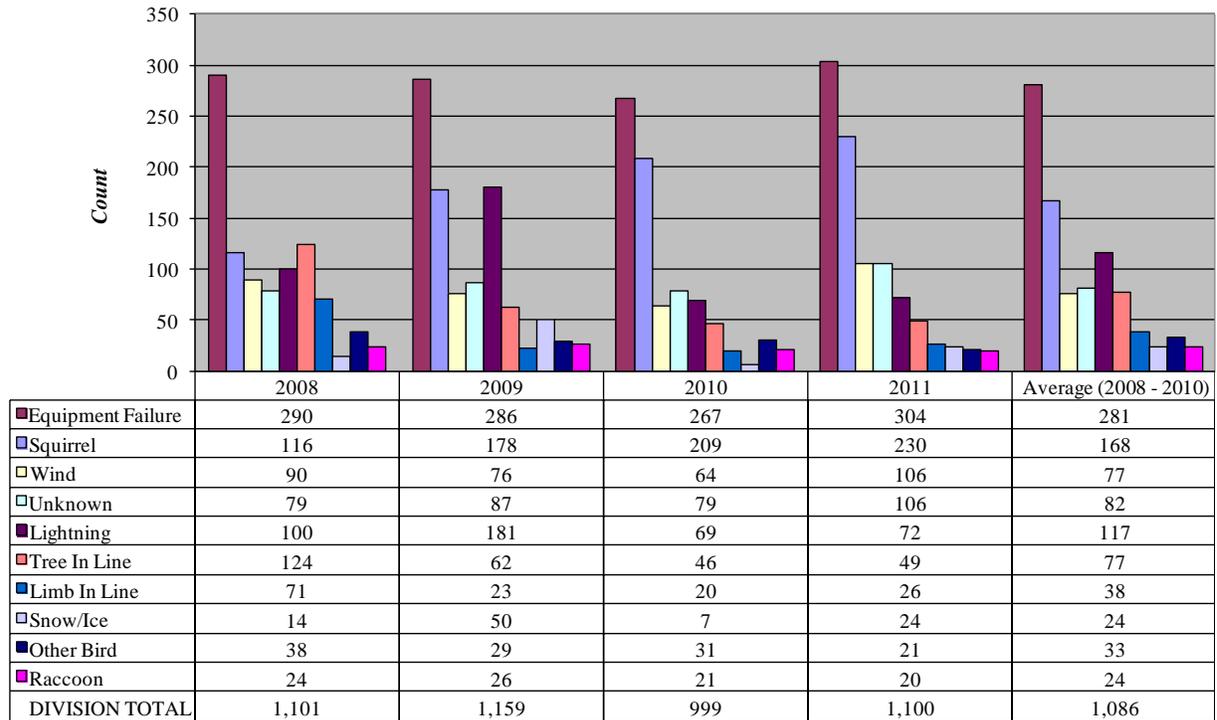


Figure 3.3 Billings system outages by top ten causes excluding major event days (MEDs) as defined in IEEE Standard 1366-2003.

Billings - Outages By Top Ten Causes (Including MEDs)

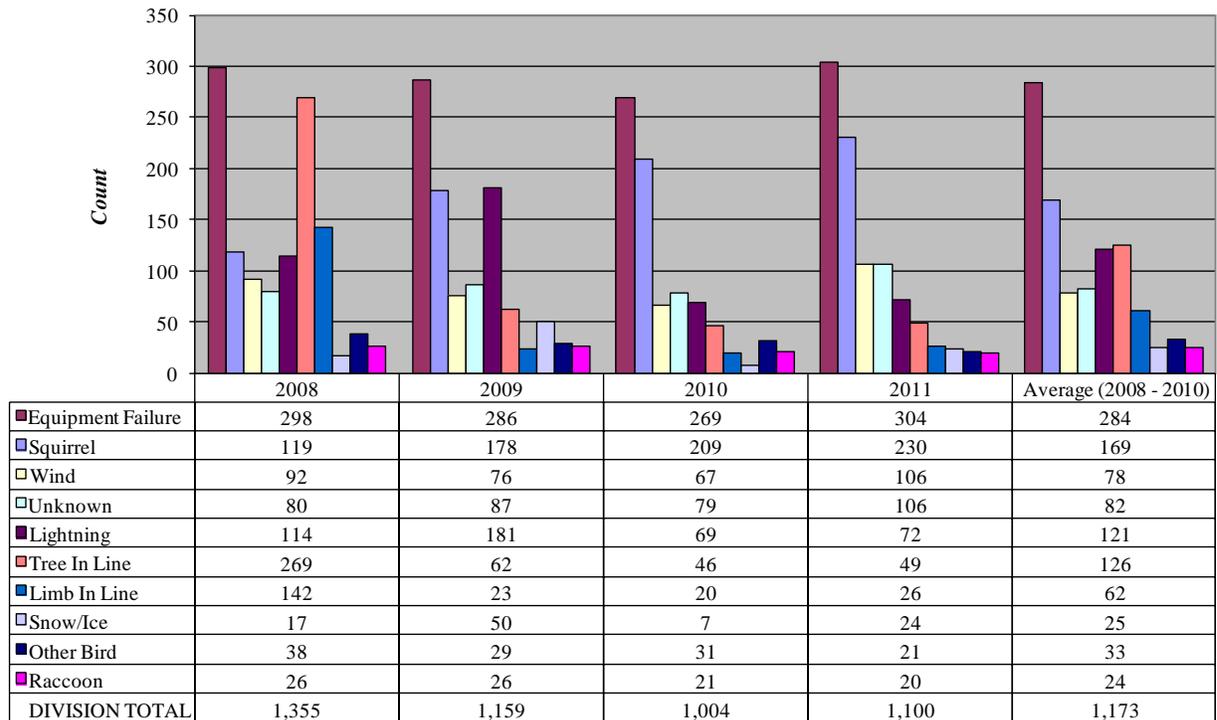


Figure 3.4 Billings system outages by top ten causes including major event days (MEDs) as defined in IEEE Standard 1366-2003.

4.0 BOZEMAN SYTEM RELIABILITY

Bozeman Division indices for 2011 saw a seven minute drop in SAIDI from 2010 with the other two indices near 2010 values. The largest SAIDI contributor was the loss of the Big Sky area on June second. A very gusty wind dropped several trees into the Gallatin Canyon 69kV line and a little later, one into the line from Ennis resulting in the whole area being out for about five hours. Also, a June windstorm caused the loss of several conductor spans on a Belgrade feeder. The Madison Valley was out for several hours due to an equipment failure in late July. A few customers around Big Timber were out for days, first from the snow and a little later from flooding when the snows melted. As in Billings, wind related outages saw a significant increase from 2010.

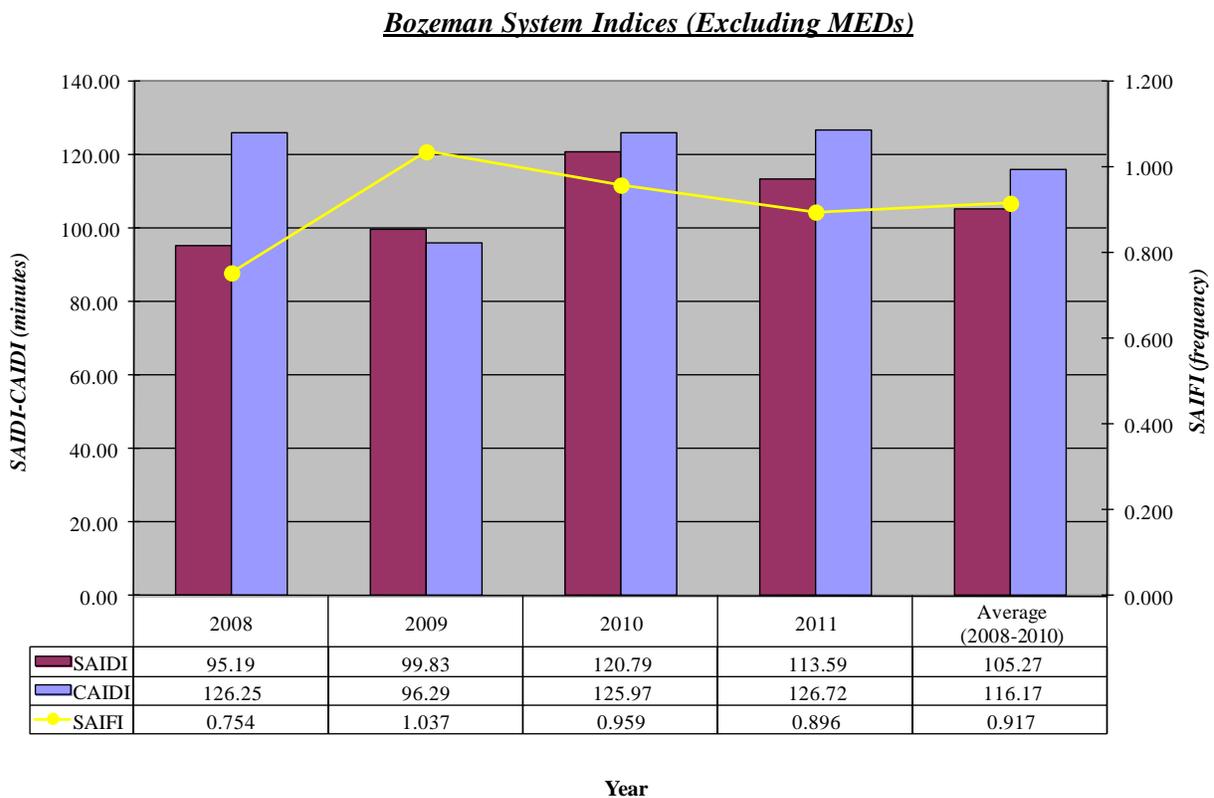


Figure 4.1 Bozeman system indices excluding major event days (MEDs) as defined in IEEE Standard 1366-2003.

Bozeman System Indices (Including MEDs)

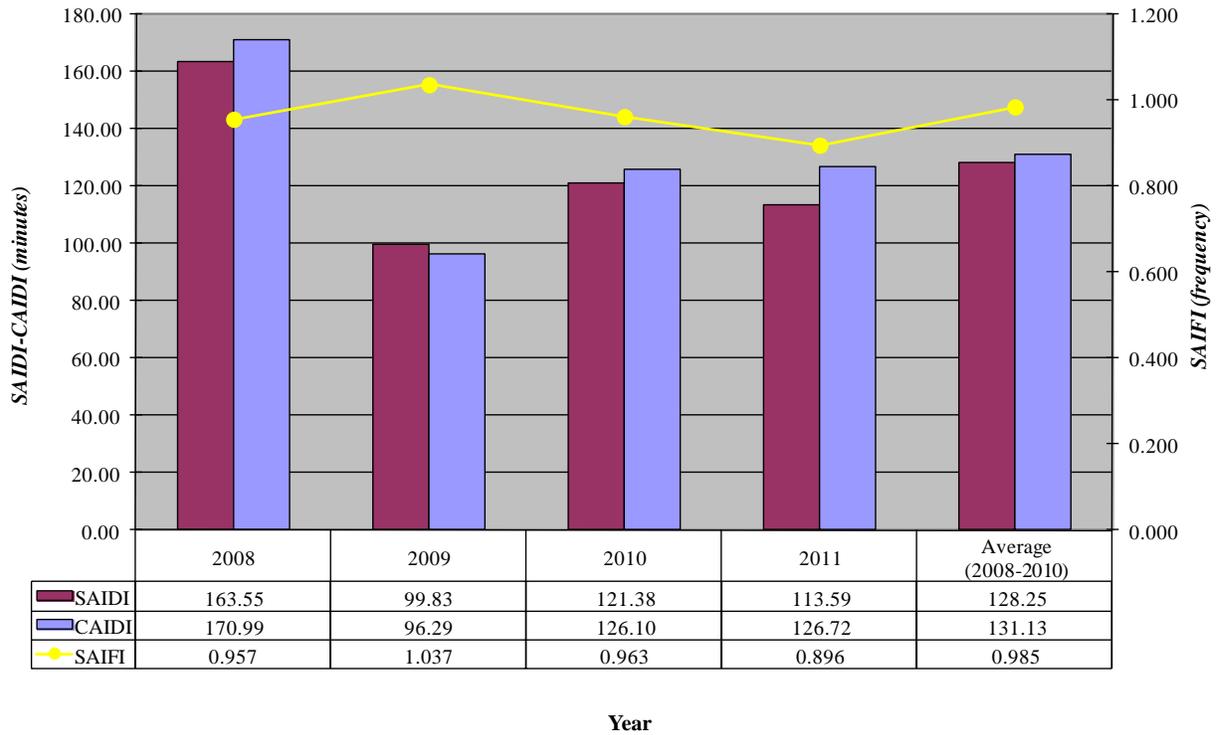


Figure 4.2 Bozeman system indices including major event days (MEDs) as defined in IEEE Standard 1366-2003.

Bozeman - Outages By Top Ten Causes (Excluding MEDs)

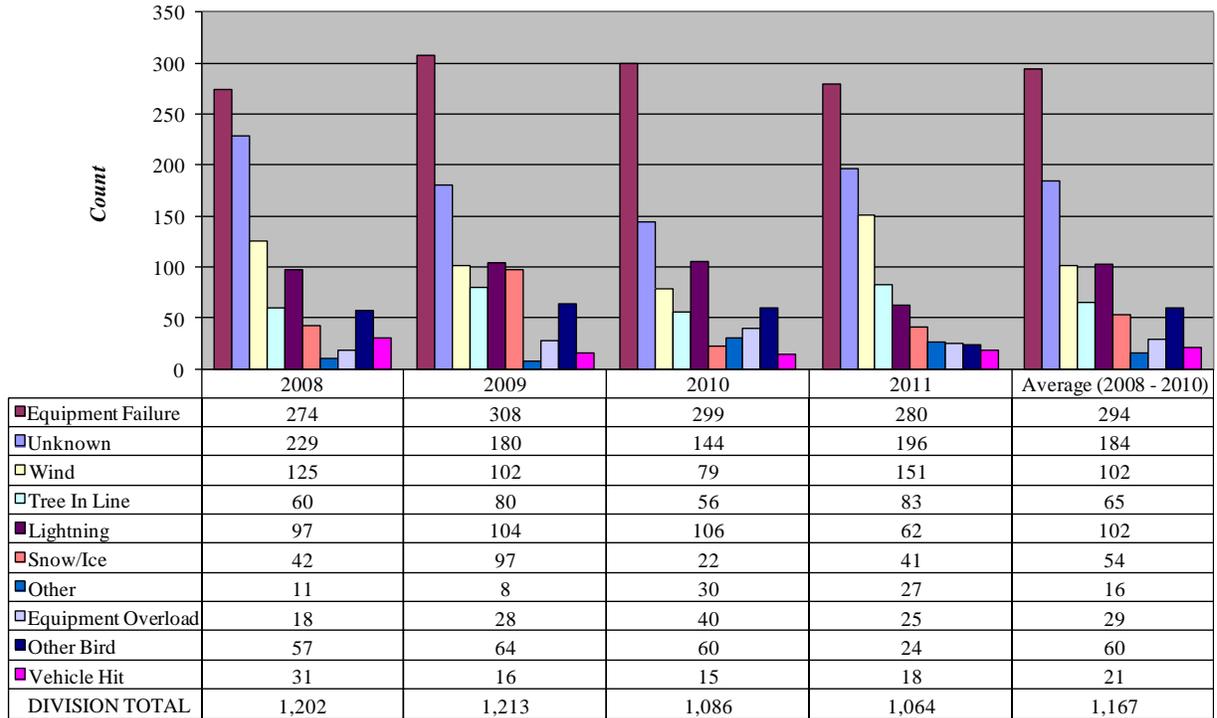


Figure 4.3 Bozeman system outages by top ten causes excluding major event days (MEDs) as defined in IEEE Standard 1366-2003.

Bozeman - Outages By Top Ten Causes (Including MEDs)

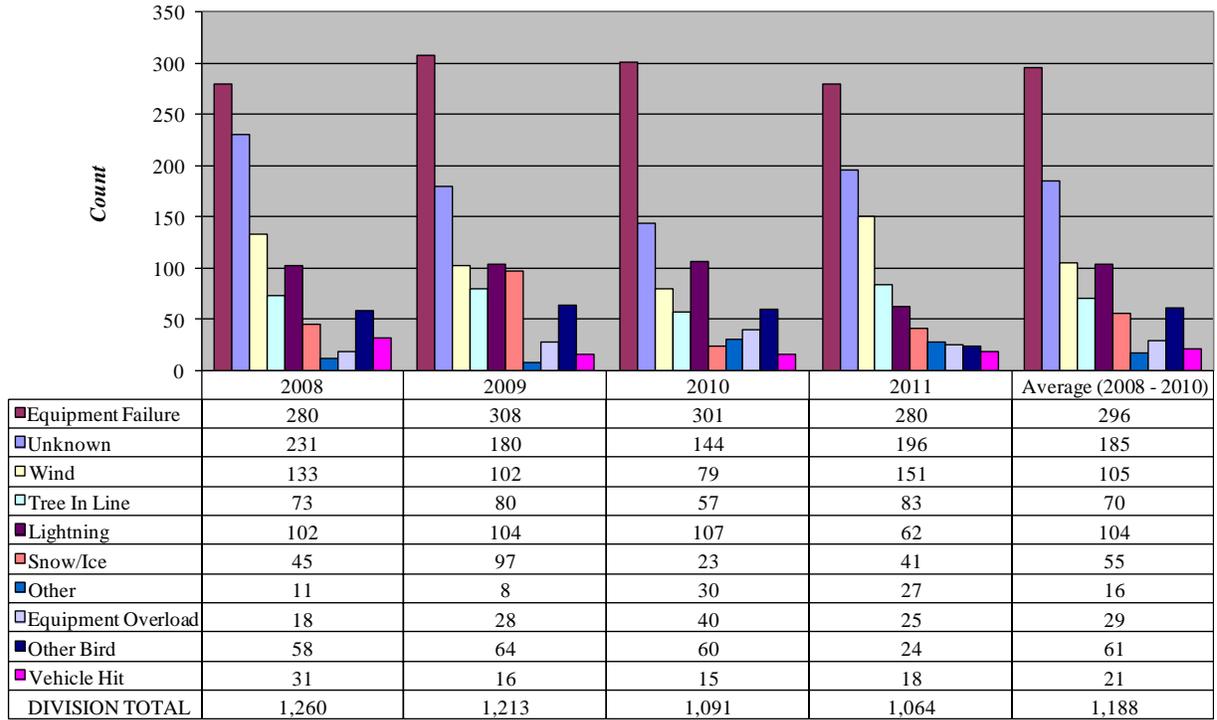


Figure 4.4 Bozeman system outages by top ten causes including major event days (MEDs) as defined in IEEE Standard 1366-2003.

5.0 BUTTE SYSTEM RELIABILITY

Butte Division returned to near average indices in 2011 after an exceptional year in 2010. A large part of the division's SAIDI was due to a windstorm on December 29th that affected Anaconda, Dillon, and Philipsburg as well as Butte. This storm took out one of the large feeders in Butte. Scheduled maintenance projects throughout the year also added several minutes to the SAIDI total. Overall, Butte Division's SAIDI of 92 minutes was the lowest SAIDI for the MT Region.

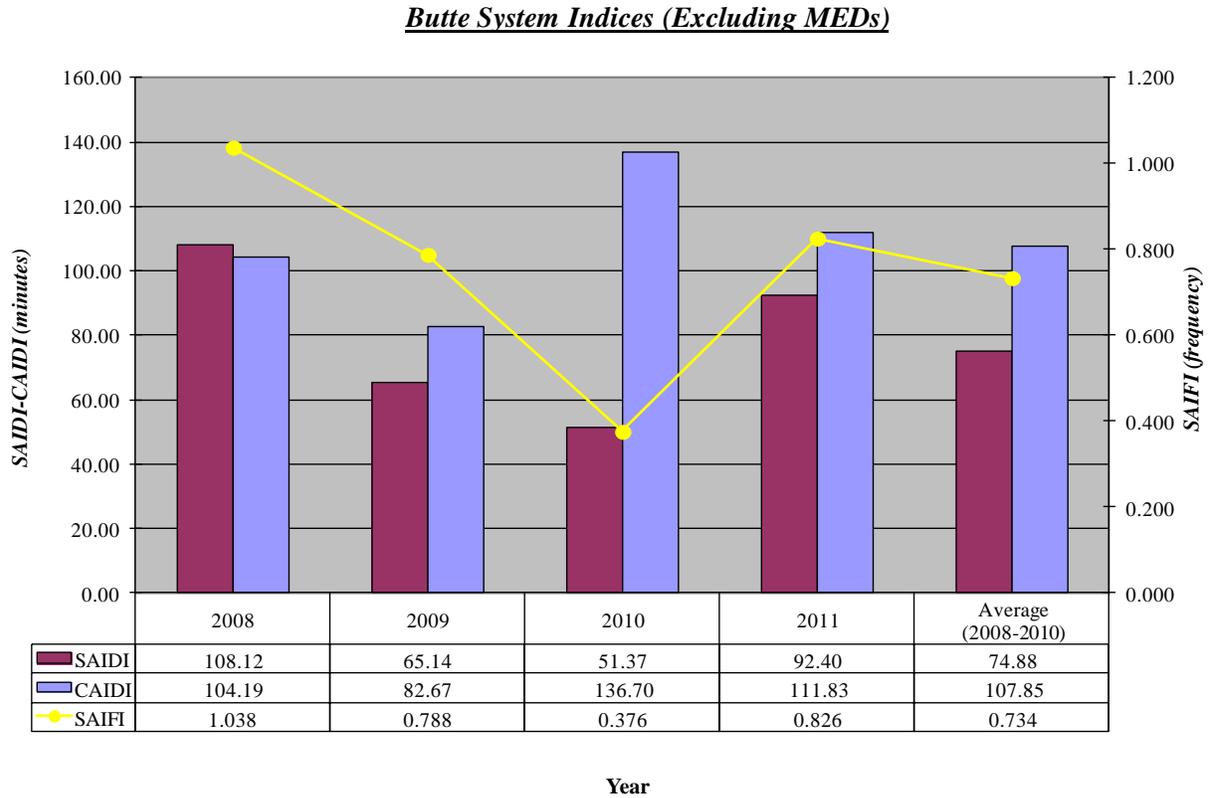


Figure 5.1 Butte system indices excluding major event days (MEDs) as defined in IEEE Standard 1366-2003.

Butte System Indices (Including MEDs)

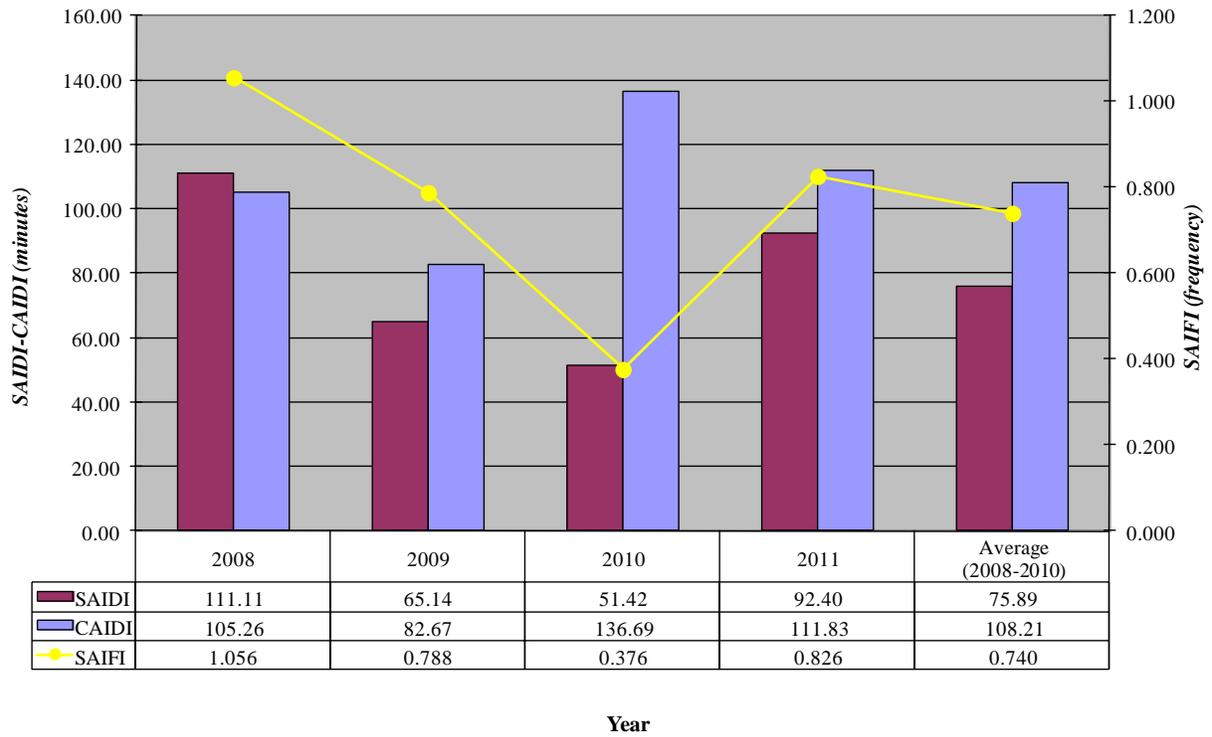


Figure 5.2 Butte system indices including major event days (MEDs) as defined in IEEE Standard 1366-2003.

Butte - Outages By Top Ten Causes (Excluding MEDs)

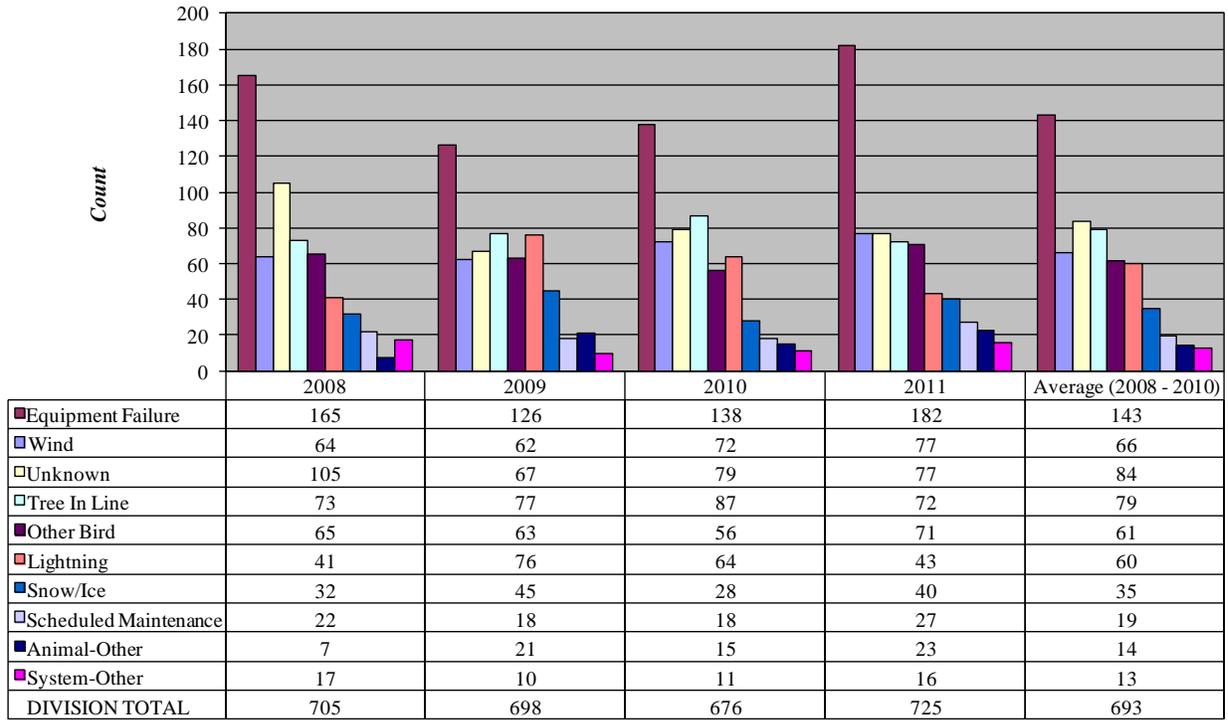


Figure 5.3 Butte system outages by top ten causes excluding major event days (MEDs) as defined in IEEE Standard 1366-2003.

Butte - Outages By Top Ten Causes (Including MEDs)

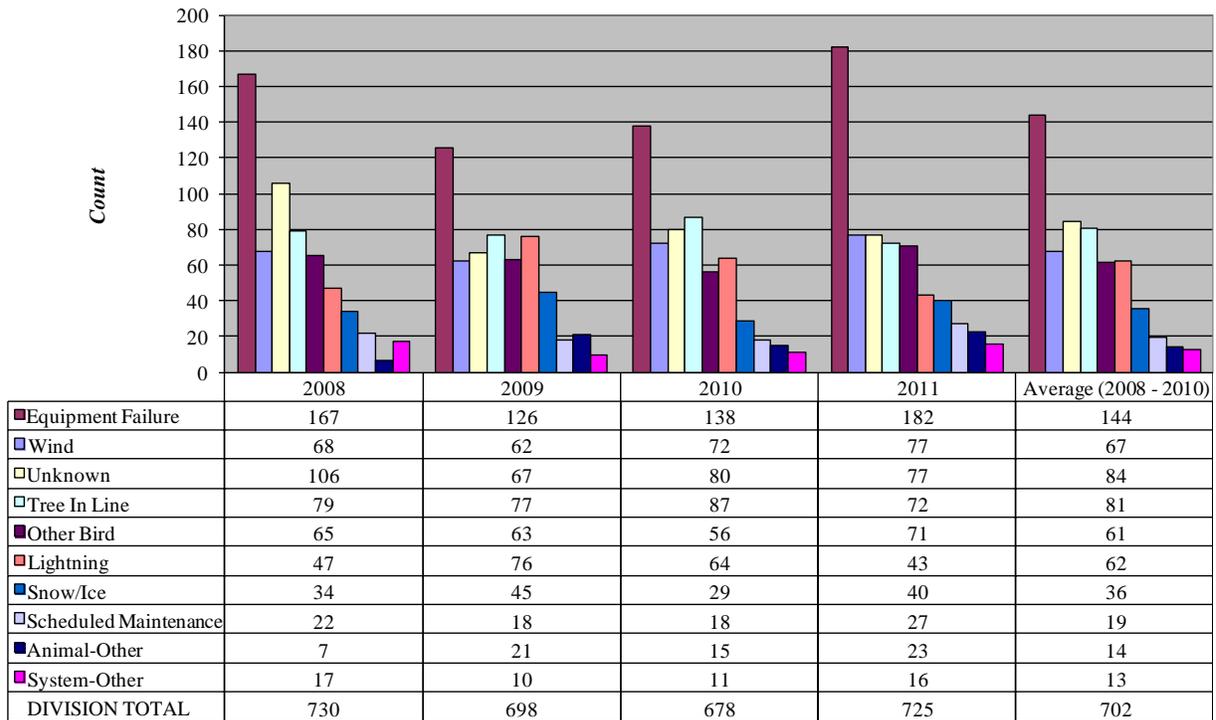


Figure 5.4 Butte system outages by top ten causes including major event days (MEDs) as defined in IEEE Standard 1366-2003.

6.0 GREAT FALLS SYSTEM RELIABILITY

Great Falls Division was hit with several major storms this year. SAIDI without MEDs was up some from the previous year, but overall SAIDI was down almost by one-half since there was a large snowstorm that resulted in an MED in 2010 in the Great Falls area. The largest events were the April snowstorm that tore trees and conductor down resulting in some outages lasting three days, a squirrel in the GF Eastside Sub that took the station down for two and a half hours, and a junction pole fire during a summer thunderstorm that took the feeder out for over four hours while temporary repairs were made. Wind related outage counts were up considerably for 2011.

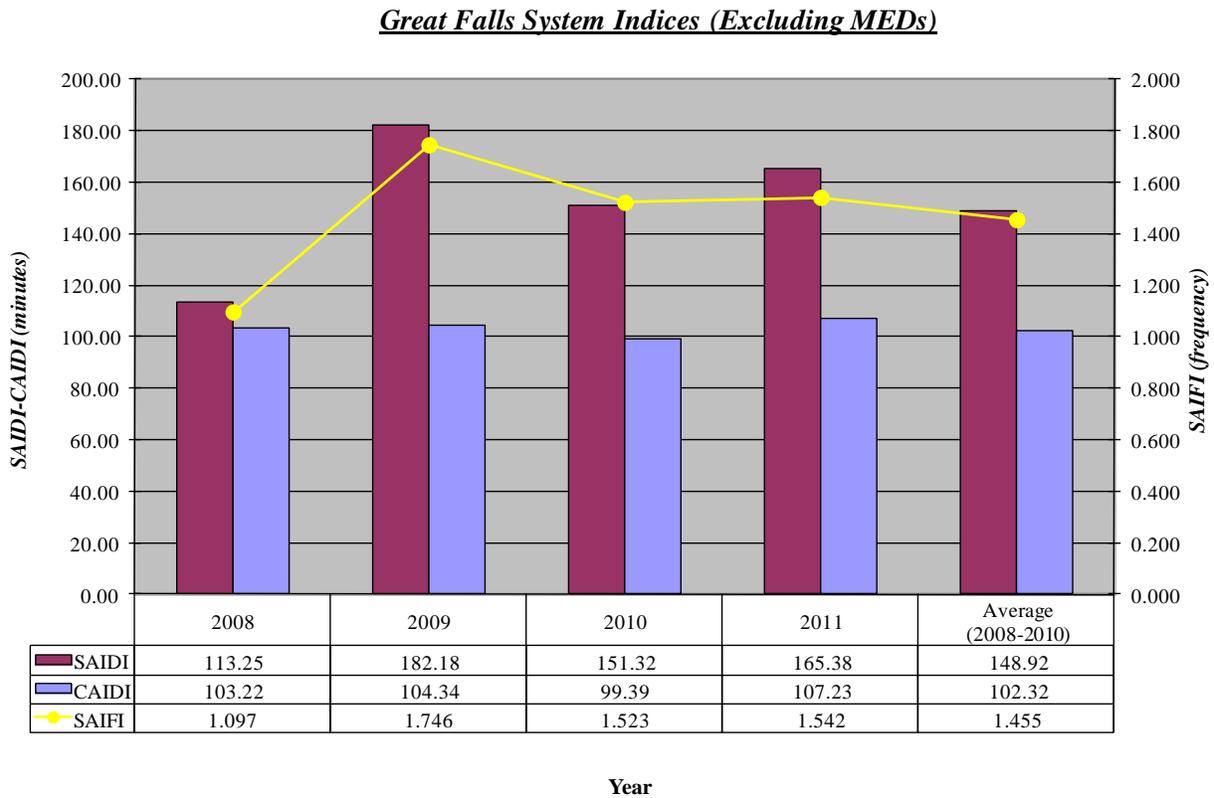


Figure 6.1 Great Falls system indices excluding major event days (MEDs) as defined in IEEE Standard 1366-2003.

Great Falls System Indices (Including MEDs)

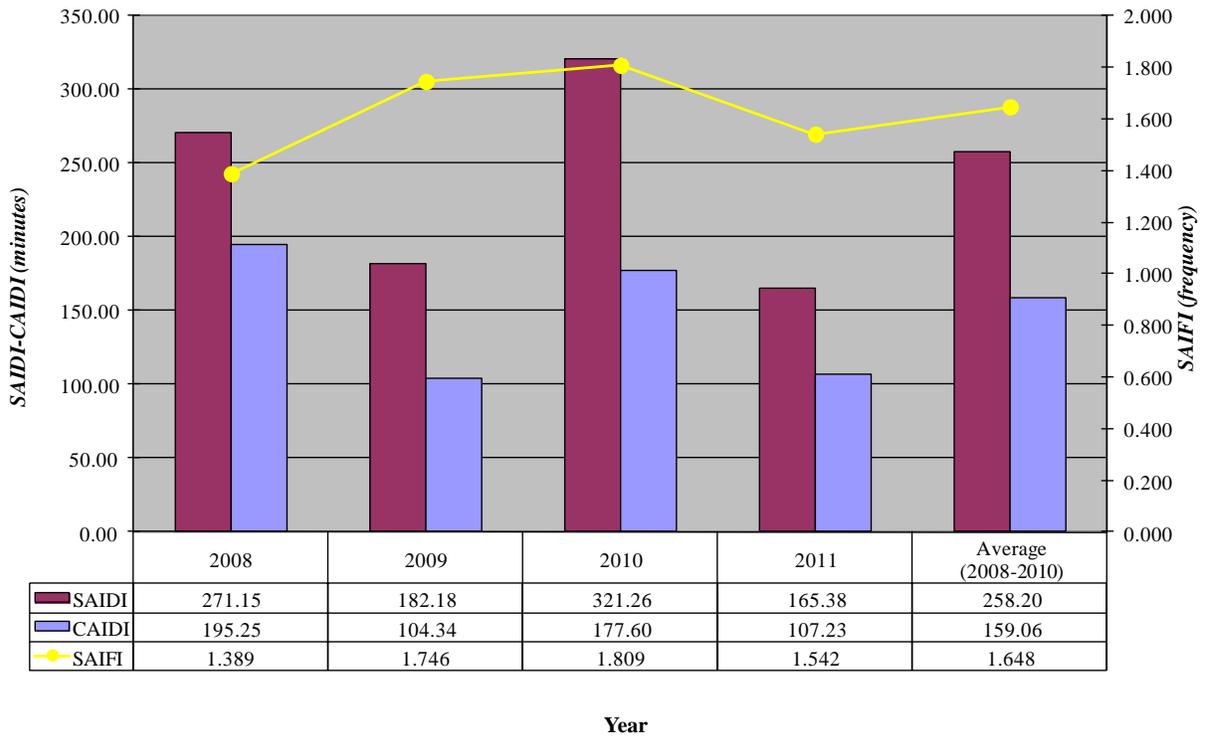


Figure 6.2 Great Falls system indices including major event days (MEDs) as defined in IEEE Standard 1366-2003.

Great Falls - Outages By Top Ten Causes (Excluding MEDs)

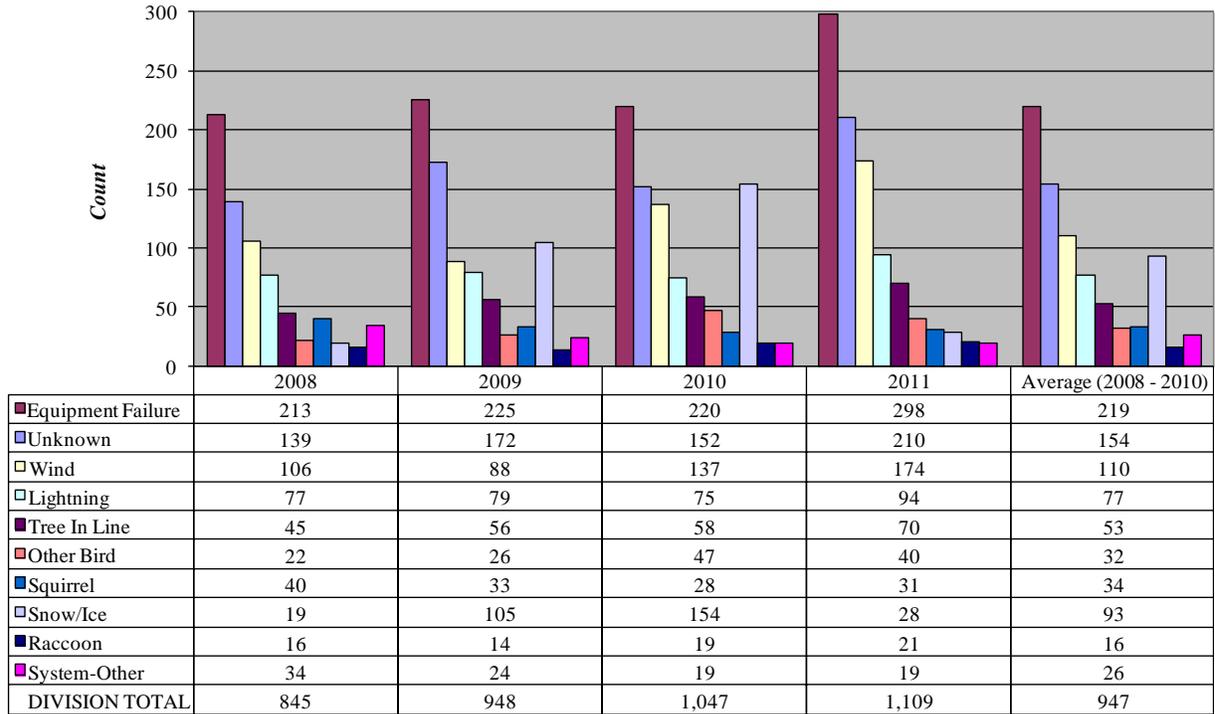


Figure 6.3 Great Falls system outages by top ten causes excluding major event days (MEDs) as defined in IEEE Standard 1366-2003.

Great Falls - Outages By Top Ten Causes (Including MEDs)

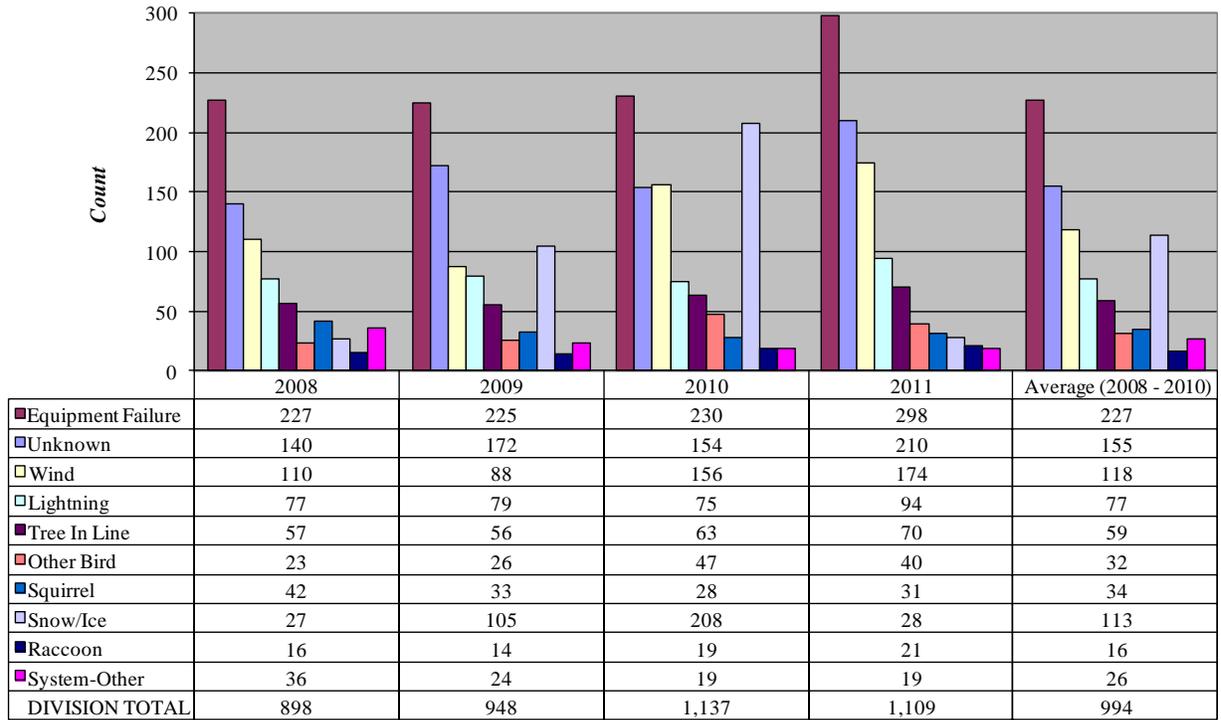


Figure 6.4 Great Falls system outages by top ten causes including major event days (MEDs) as defined in IEEE Standard 1366-2003.

7.0 HAVRE SYSTEM RELIABILITY

The worst SAIDI event for Havre District and also the Montana region was the failure of a bushing on an autotransformer at the Assiniboine-Havre substation on July 13th during a thunderstorm. This took out much of Havre City, some of which was out for over five hours, as well as several outlying substations due to the loss of 69kV transmission lines fed from this source. This one event added 95 minutes of SAIDI to the district's 272 minute total for the year. On September 20th, a phase went down on the 69kV line causing an outage to five substations and about 7500 customers for up to two hours. Most other outages in the district were fairly normal occurrences.

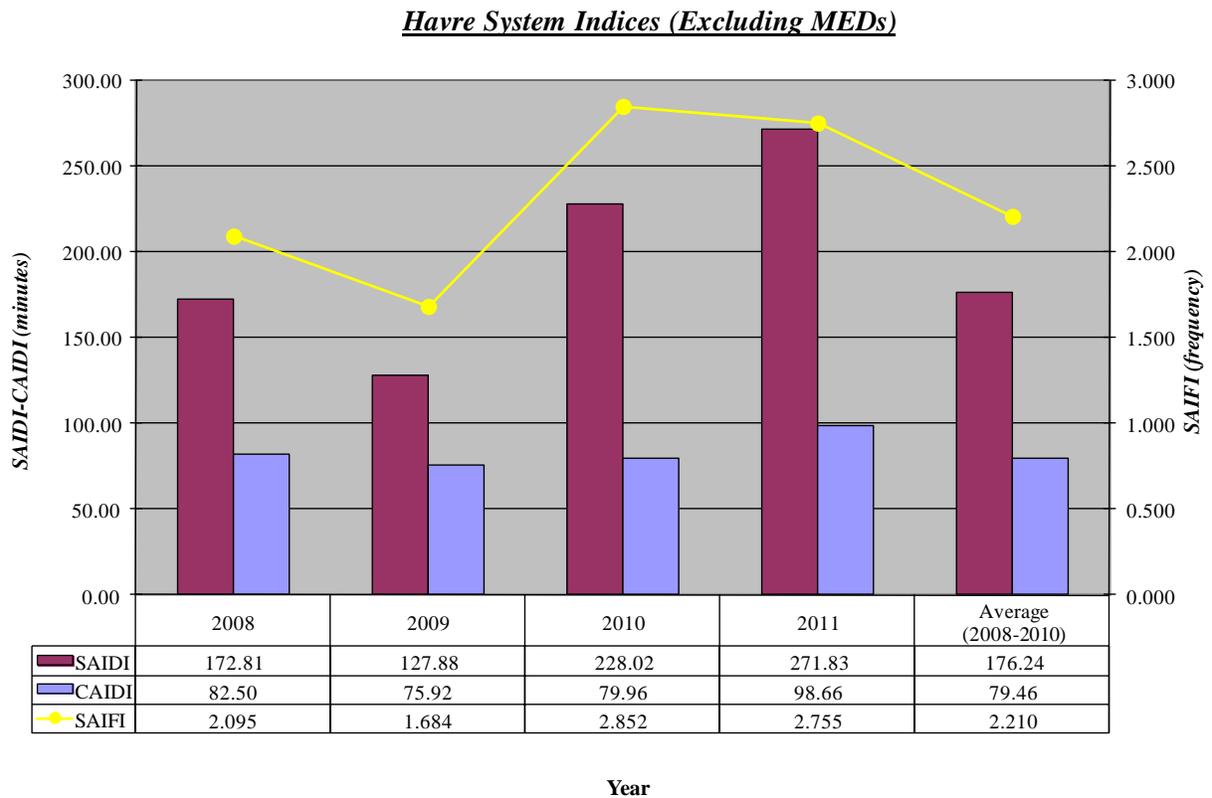


Figure 7.1 Havre system indices excluding major event days (MEDs) as defined in IEEE Standard 1366-2003.

Havre System Indices (Including MEDs)

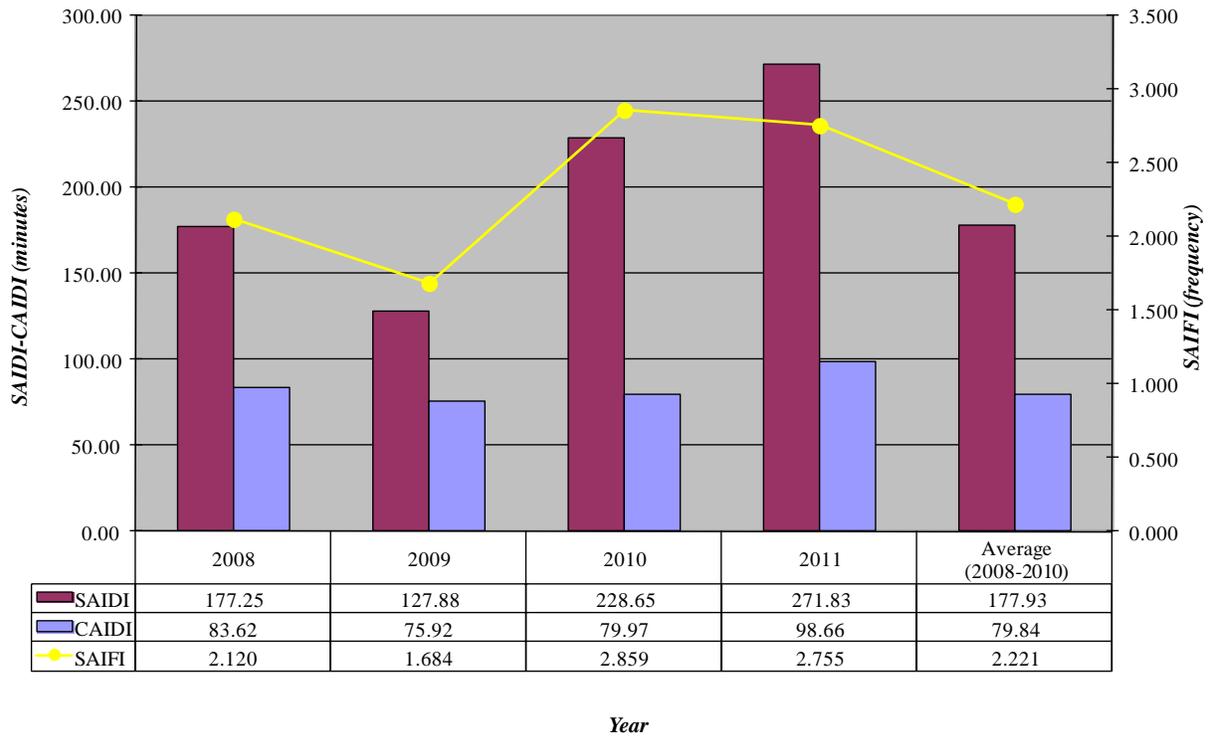


Figure 7.2 Havre system indices including major event days (MEDs) as defined in IEEE Standard 1366-2003.

Havre - Outages By Top Ten Causes (Excluding MEDs)

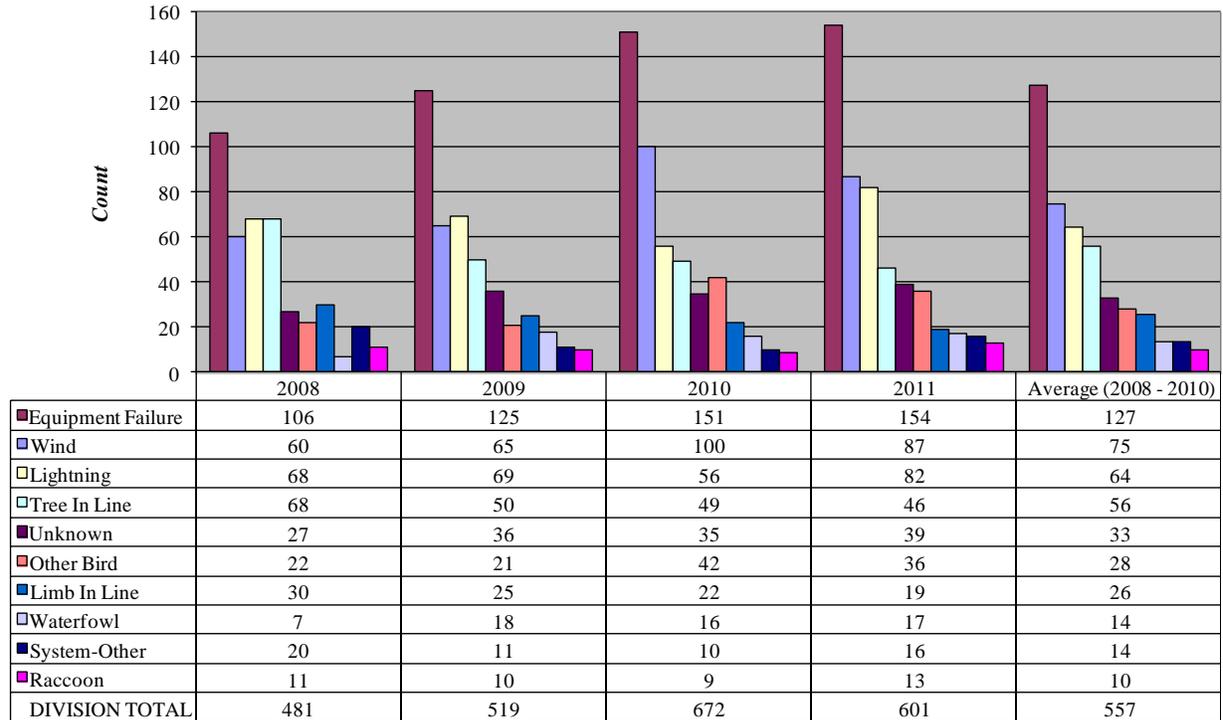


Figure 7.3 Havre system outages by top ten causes excluding major event days (MEDs) as defined in IEEE Standard 1366-2003.

Havre - Outages By Cause (Including MEDs)

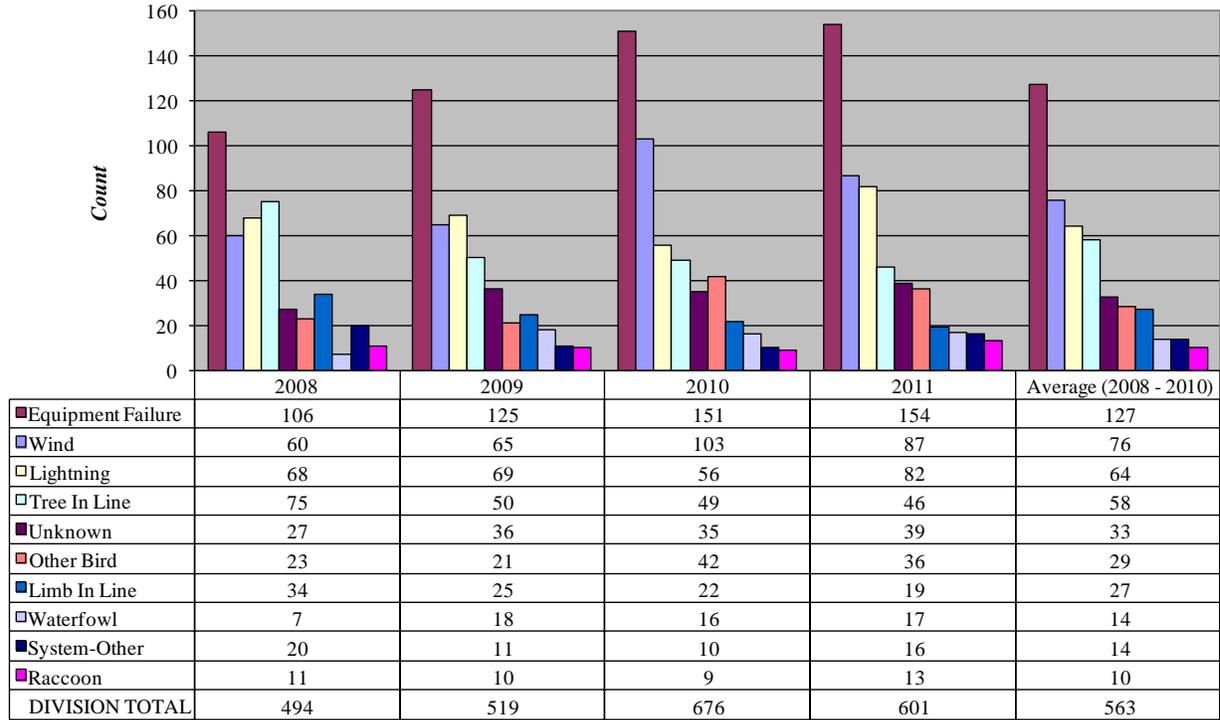


Figure 7.4 Havre system outages by top ten causes including major event days (MEDs) as defined in IEEE Standard 1366-2003.

8.0 HELENA SYSTEM RELIABILITY

After an above average SAIDI in 2010, Helena Division dropped back down to slightly below average values for all three indices. Unfortunately, on the last day of the year two 100kV lines were lost in a snowstorm that put four substations and nearly 6800 customers in the dark. This event added close to 10 minutes to the division's SAIDI for the year. The other significant event for the division was the scheduled outage to upgrade the Boulder Substation and addition of the Elkhorn area to this station. This was about an eight hour planned outage for around a thousand customers. The rest of the year, Helena had typical storms and related outages.

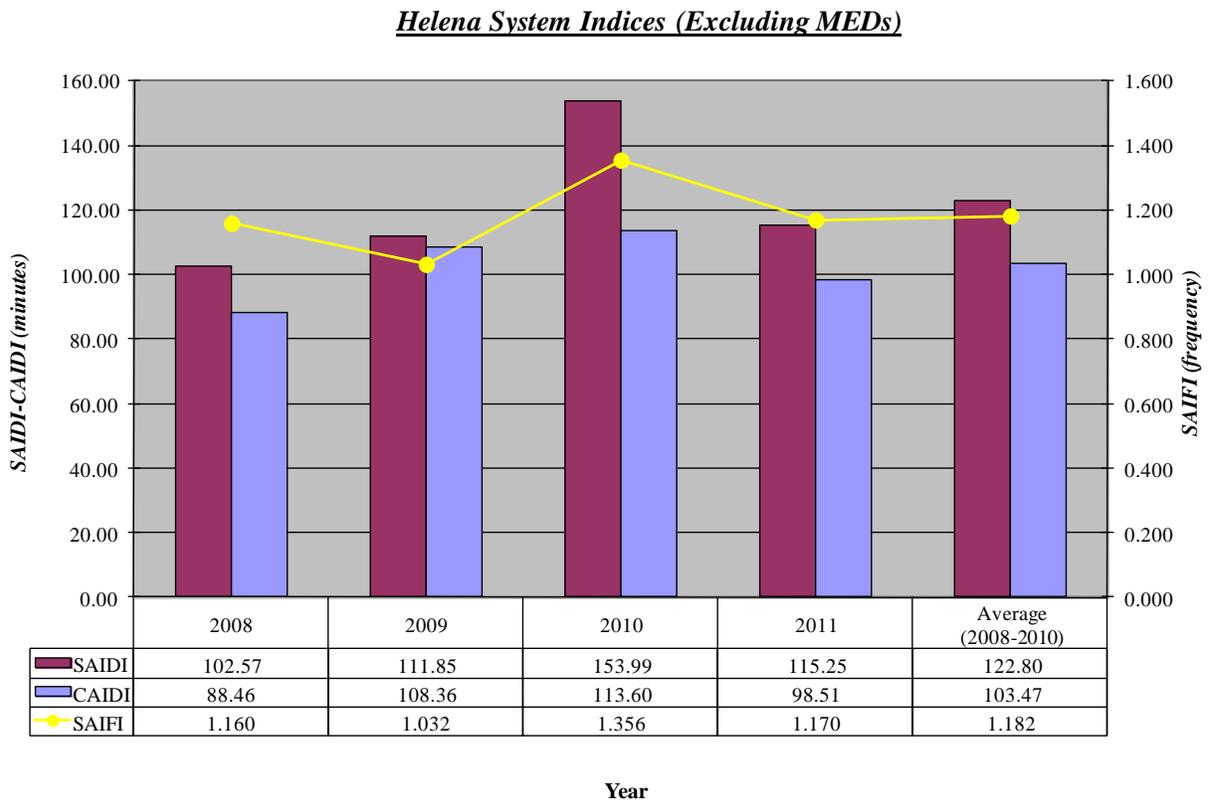


Figure 8.1 Helena system indices excluding major event days (MEDs) as defined in IEEE Standard 1366-2003.

Helena System Indices (Including MEDs)

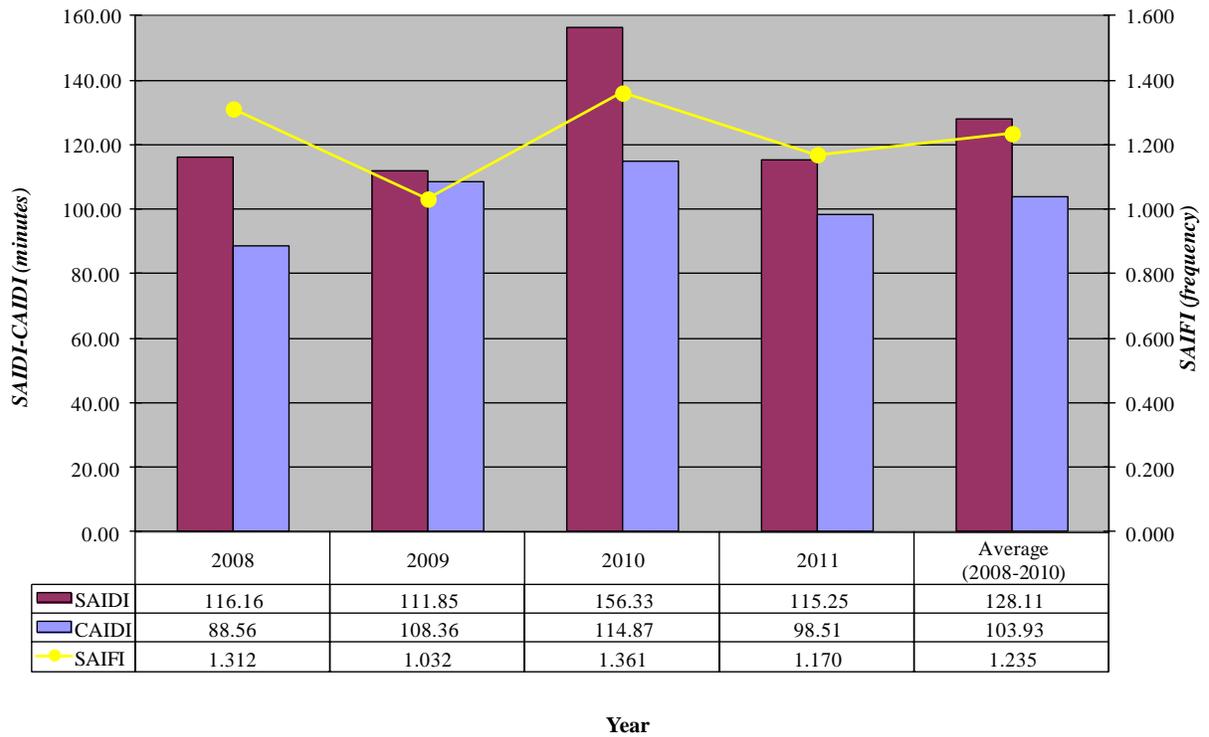


Figure 8.2 Helena system indices including major event days (MEDs) as defined in IEEE Standard 1366-2003.

Helena - Outages By Top Ten Causes (Excluding MEDs)

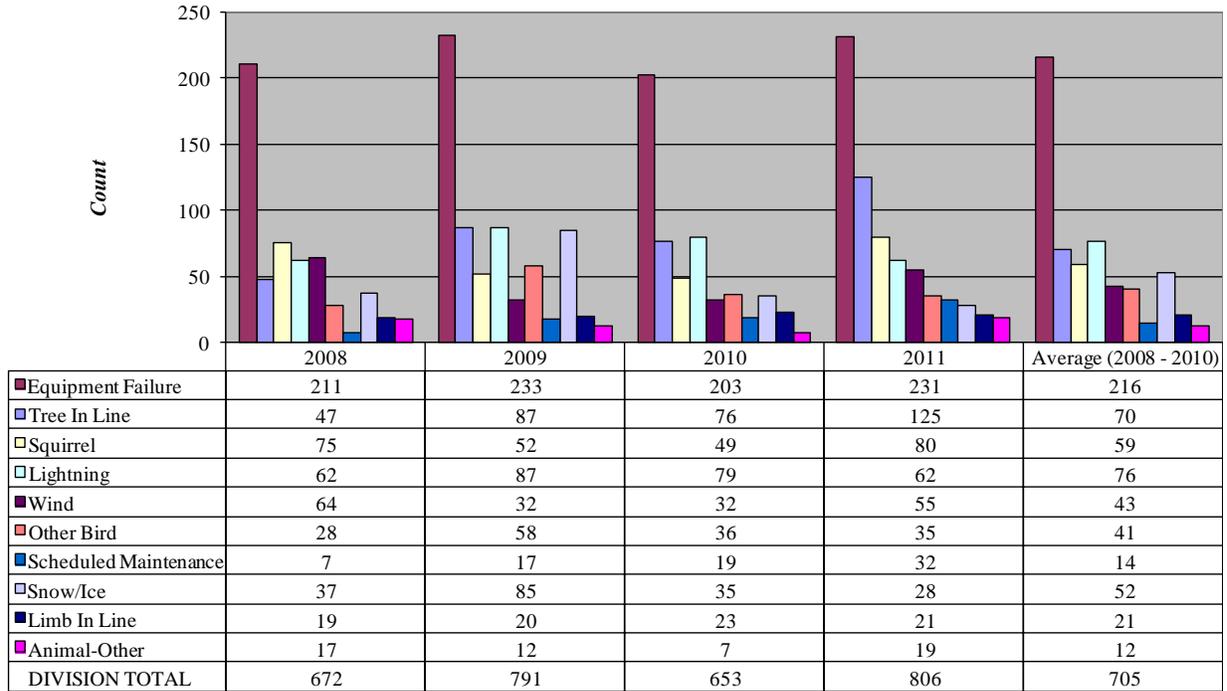


Figure 8.3 Helena system outages by top ten causes excluding major event days (MEDs) as defined in IEEE Standard 1366-2003.

Helena - Outages By Top Ten Causes (Including MEDs)

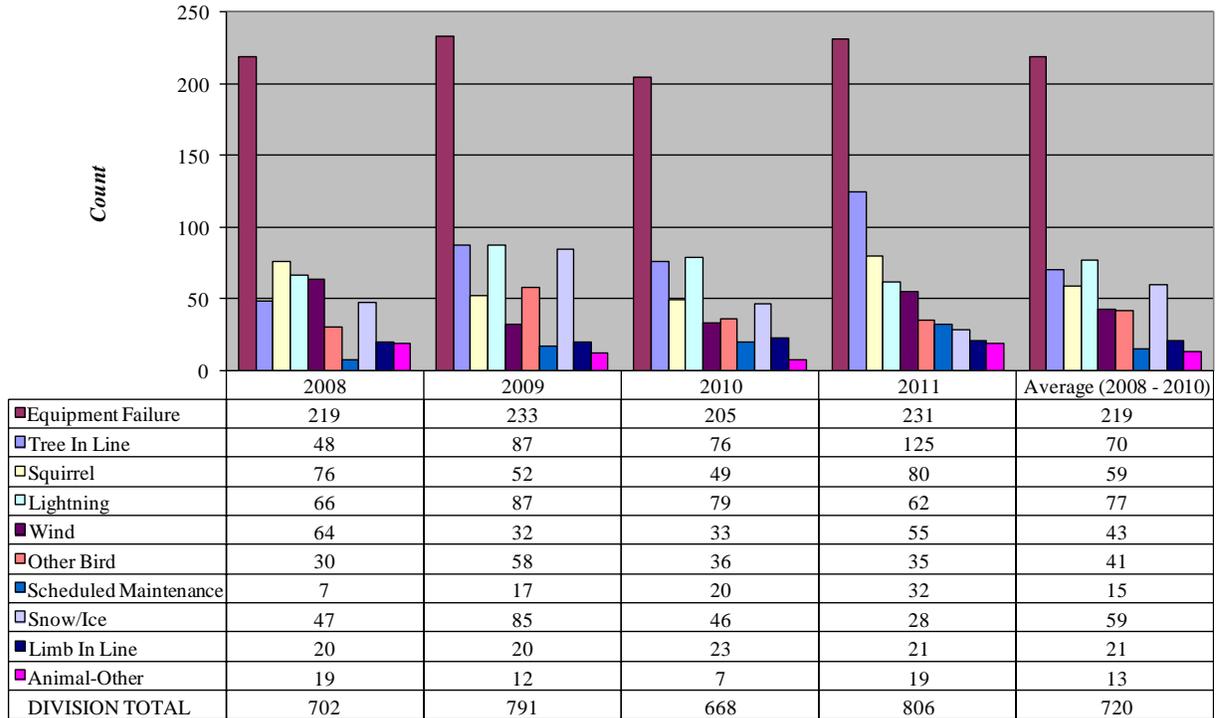


Figure 8.4 Helena system outages by top ten causes including major event days (MEDs) as defined in IEEE Standard 1366-2003.

9.0 LEWISTOWN SYSTEM RELIABILITY

Lewistown District had a normal year with SAIDI up slightly from 2010, when MEDs were excluded. When considering major storms, Lewistown District's overall SAIDI is down by about half from 2010 when there was a major snowstorm. Wind and lightning outage numbers are both up, which indicates more spring and summer storm trouble than a typical year. Also, planned outages accounted for almost 20 minutes of SAIDI as needed upgrades were accomplished.

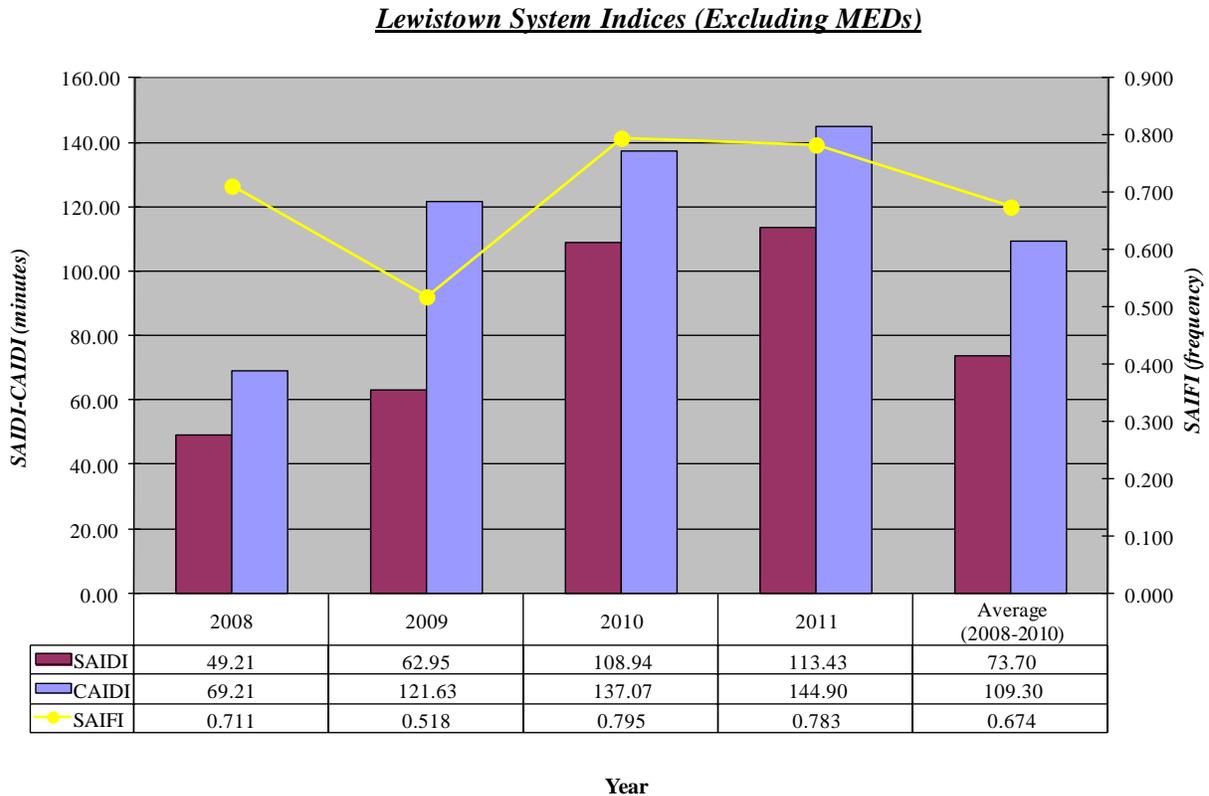


Figure 9.1 Lewistown system indices excluding major event days (MEDs) as defined in IEEE Standard 1366-2003.

Lewistown System Indices (Including MEDs)

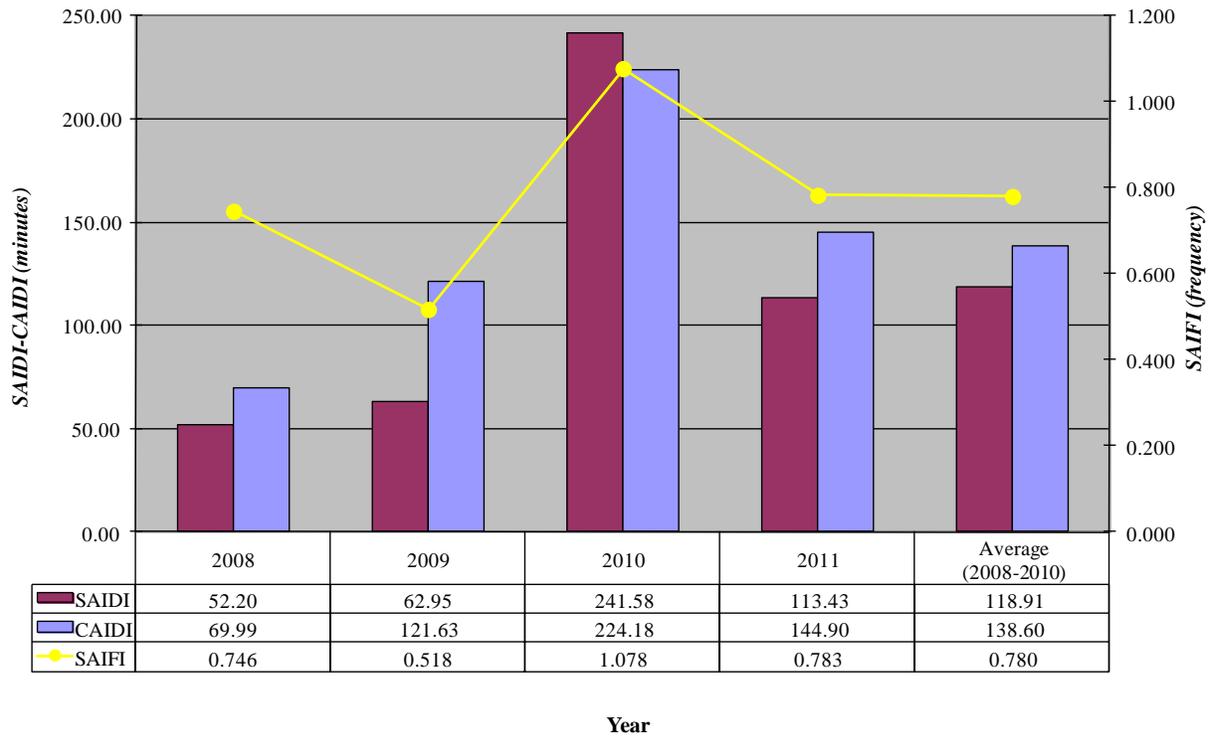


Figure 9.2 Lewistown system indices including major event days (MEDs) as defined in IEEE Standard 1366-2003.

Lewistown - Outages By Top Ten Causes (Excluding MEDs)

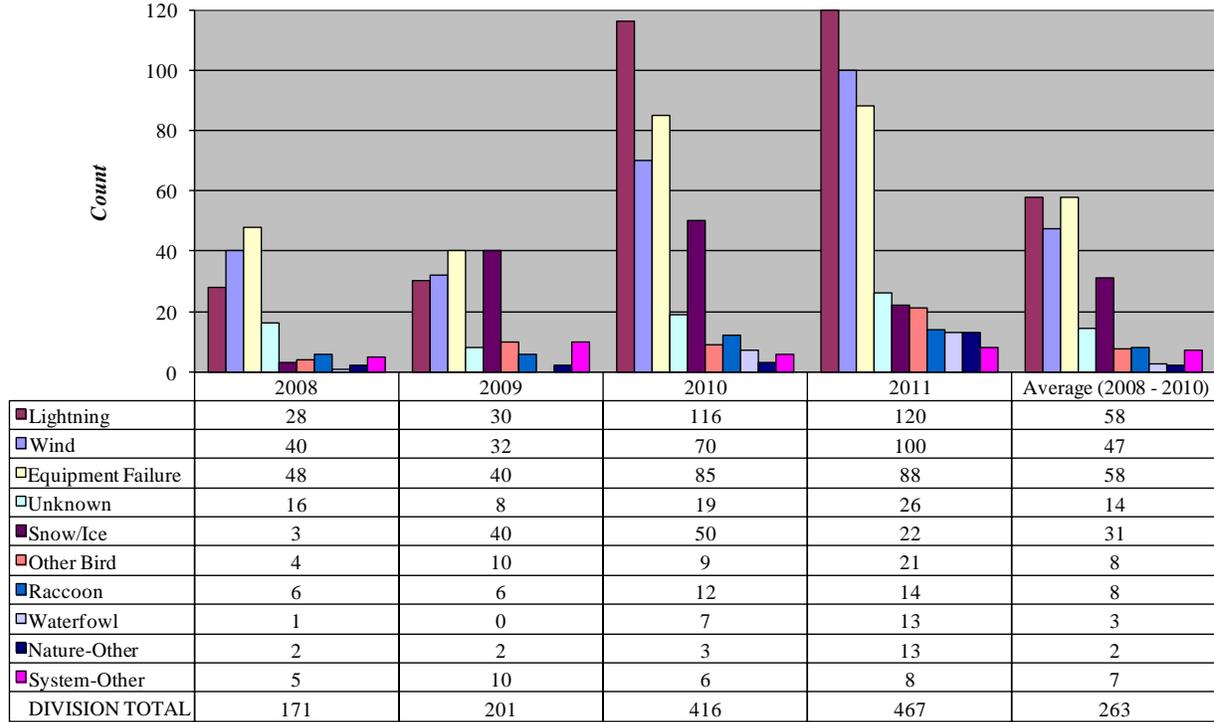


Figure 9.3 Lewistown system outages by top ten causes excluding major event days (MEDs) as defined in IEEE Standard 1366-2003.

Lewistown - Outages By Top Ten Causes (Including MEDs)

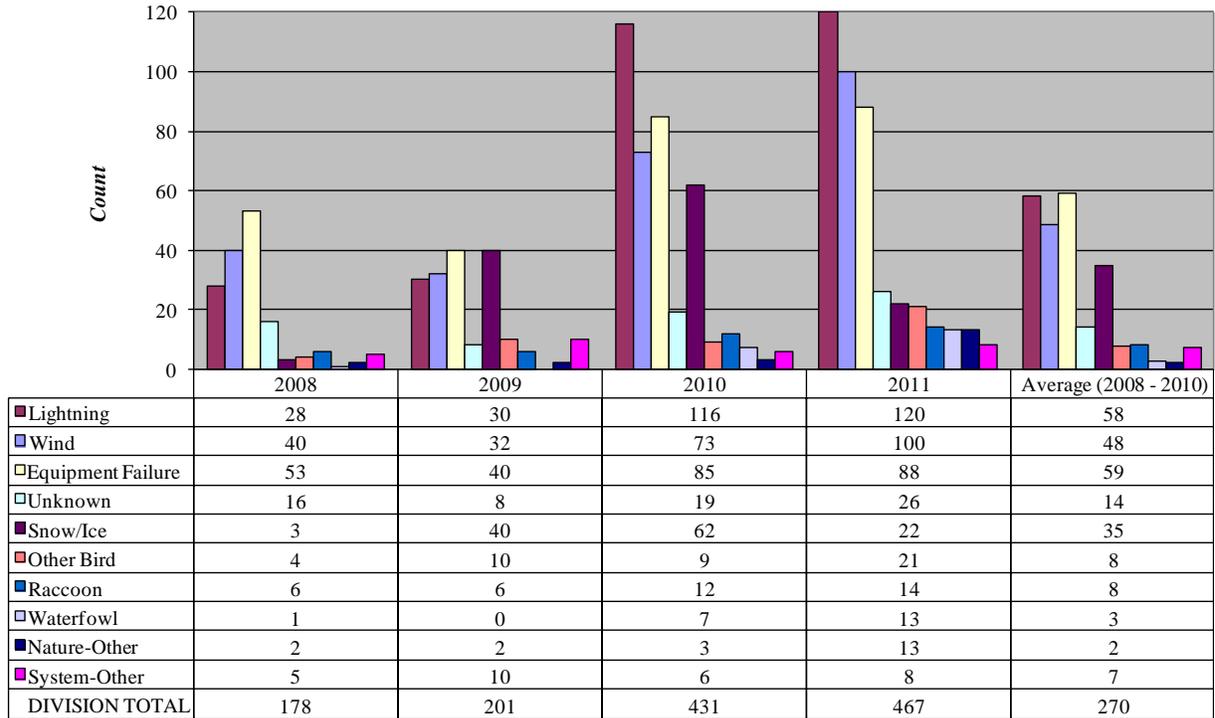


Figure 9.4 Lewistown system outages by top ten causes including major event days (MEDs) as defined in IEEE Standard 1366-2003.

10.0 MISSOULA SYSTEM RELIABILITY

Last year, a regulator failure in the Stevensville substation caused a sixteen hour outage (while a replacement was delivered) and resulted in Missoula Division’s most significant outage for the year. The outage event added 15.7 SAIDI minutes to the division tally and also increased the CAIDI number for the year. Necessary work at the Hamilton Southside substation in October added 11.5 minutes to the year’s total. Tree problems in the Stevensville area and animals in Plains also accounted for several large outages. Squirrels also caused outages on a couple Missoula feeders, but both of these outages were restored promptly. Even though considerable animal mitigation work has been done in this area, the squirrels continue their “occupy” protest, while taking occasional casualties!

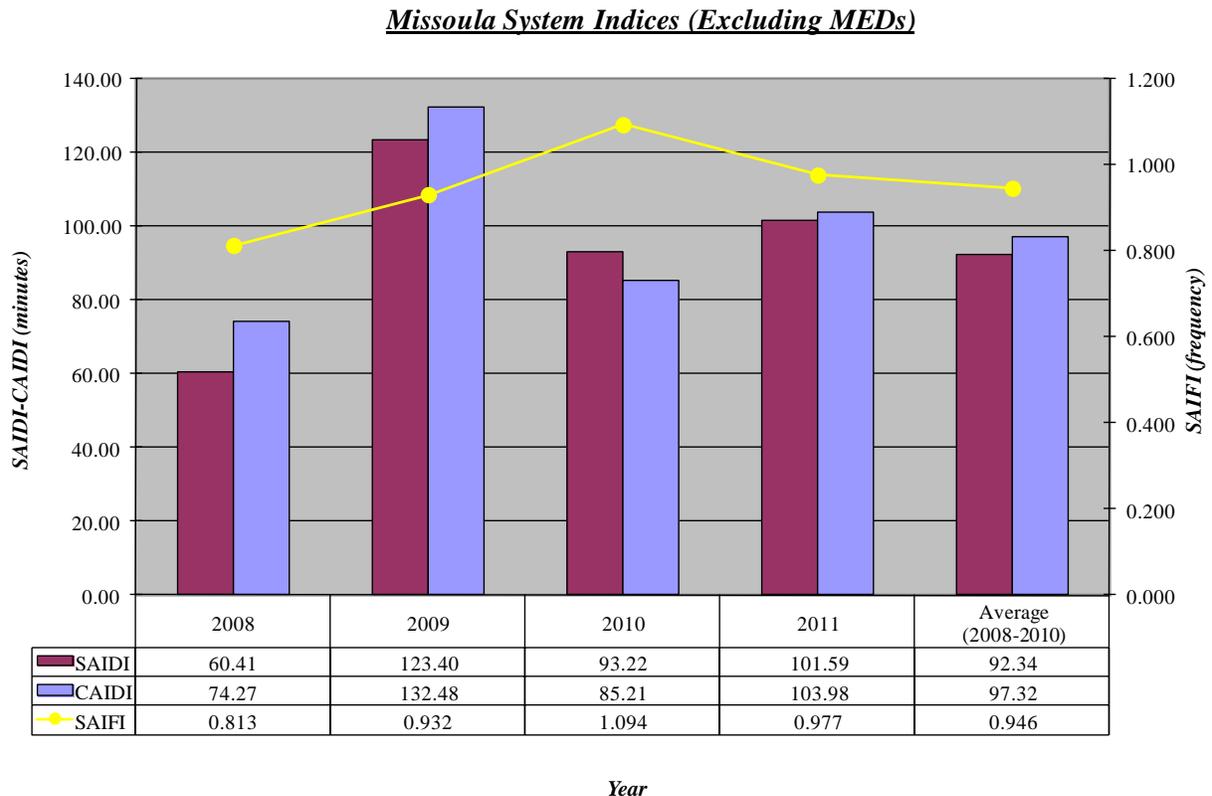


Figure 10.1 Missoula system indices excluding major event days (MEDs) as defined in IEEE Standard 1366-2003.

Missoula System Indices (Including MEDs)

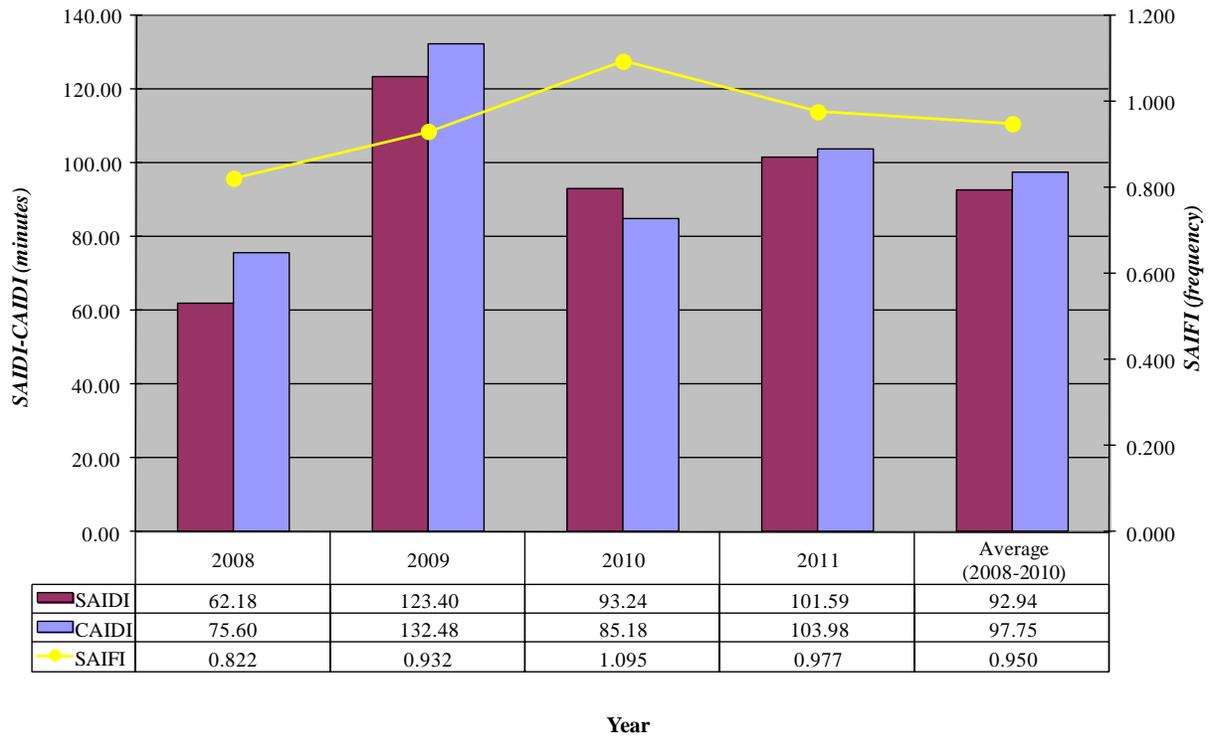


Figure 10.2 Missoula system indices including major event days (MEDs) as defined in IEEE Standard 1366-2003.

Missoula - Outages By Top Ten Causes (Excluding MEDs)

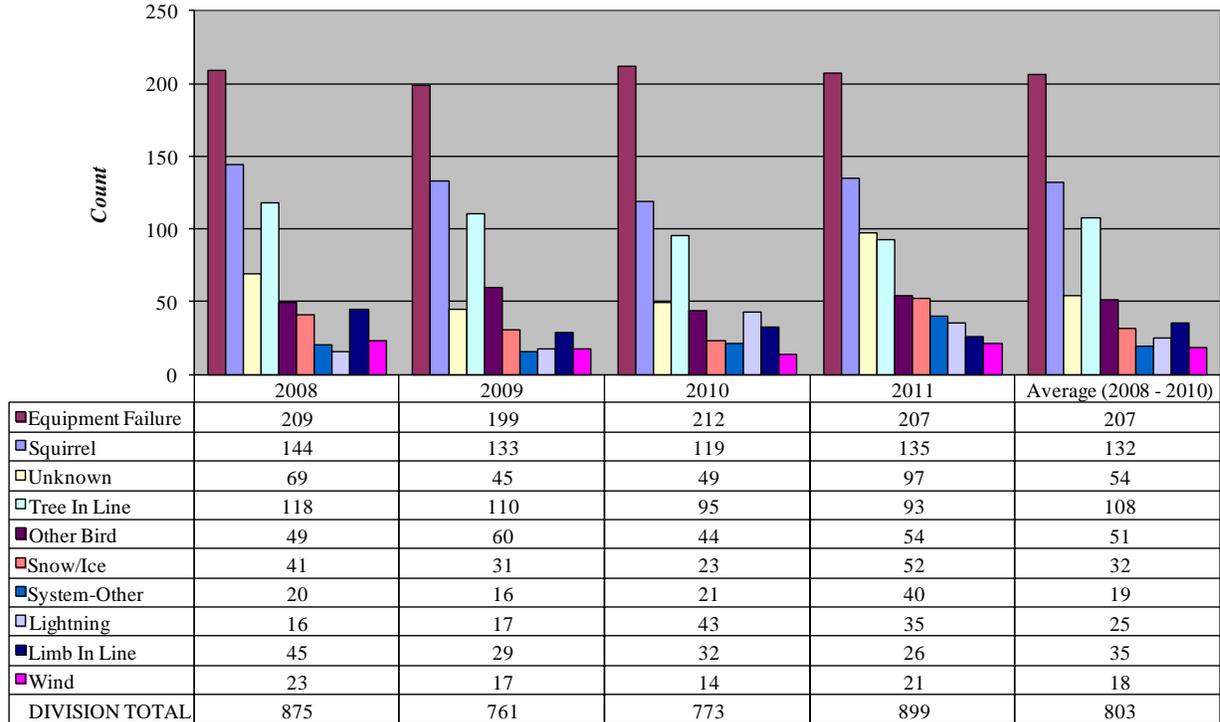


Figure 10.3 Missoula system outages by top ten causes excluding major event days (MEDs) as defined in IEEE Standard 1366-2003.

Missoula - Outages By Top Ten Causes (Including MEDs)

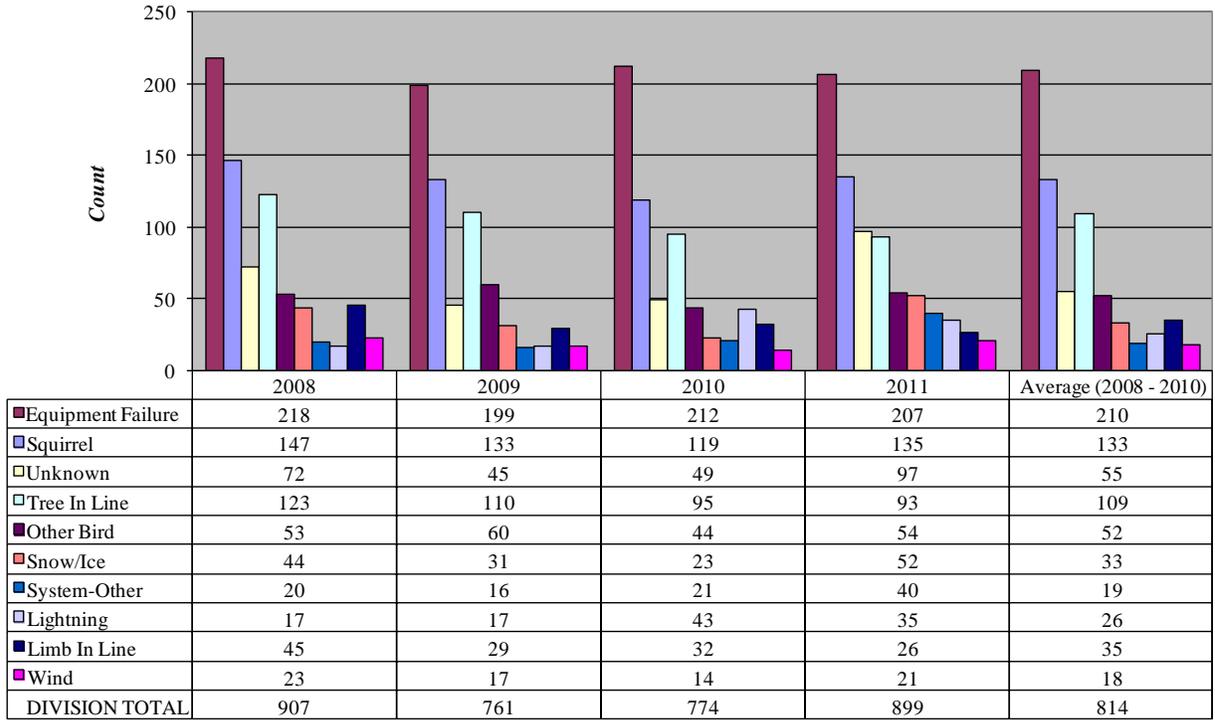


Figure 10.4 Missoula system outages by top ten causes including major event days (MEDs) as defined in IEEE Standard 1366-2003.

11.0 CONCLUSION

The SAIDI and CAIDI reliability indices for the Montana region in 2011 were slightly higher than 2010 when excluding statistically derived major event days. The reliability statistics for 2011 indicated system reliability was improved over 2010 until a windstorm and then snowstorm occurred in the last three days of the year, adding over seven minutes of SAIDI. Without a major event for 2011, the total SAIDI in 2011 improved 26 minutes from 2010, indicating reliability in general was better. Although the indices impacts were not large, some customers experienced extended outages due to storms and equipment failures, while crews worked long hours, often in difficult conditions to restore their power. Monarch and Big Timber areas had customers out for days from snow and subsequent flooding in the Big Timber area. Stevensville had a sixteen hour outage from equipment failure at the substation.

Increased efforts in line patrol and repairs as well as vegetation work should improve reliability going forward as well as reduce the impact from major storms. Additionally, with the implementation of several reliability projects under the Distribution System Infrastructure Project (DSIP), stability, if not improvement in electric system reliability should be realized. With continued planning, diligent work, and sincere effort, NorthWestern Energy will be able to continue providing safe, reliable electric service to our customers.

ANNEX A: TRANSMISSION DATA AND GRAPHS

Attached below are graphs showing the electric transmission cumulative outage duration, cumulative outage frequency, ASAI and SAIFI. Each graph shows the 2008-2010 average and 2011 year end. Also included are graphs showing the outage cause duration and frequency for December 2011 and by year from 2007 through 2011.

The 2011 outage duration was about **417 hours more** than the 2008-2010 average. The 2011 outage frequency was about **101 more** than the 2008-2010 average.

ASAI

Year		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2011	Monthly	99.957	99.904	99.848	99.880	99.912	99.905	99.840	99.904	99.960	99.943	99.958	99.960
2008-2010	Monthly	99.956	99.968	99.962	99.928	99.929	99.881	99.909	99.890	99.962	99.951	99.922	99.913
2011	YTD	99.957	99.932	99.903	99.897	99.900	99.901	99.892	99.894	99.901	99.905	99.910	99.914
2008-2010	YTD	99.956	99.962	99.962	99.954	99.949	99.937	99.933	99.928	99.932	99.933	99.932	99.931

SAIFI

Year		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2011	Monthly	0.8378	2.9782	5.6004	4.4656	3.0427	4.6881	5.0616	4.6535	2.4422	1.2032	3.2858	2.9220
2008-2010	Monthly	3.0054	1.7494	1.6137	3.1636	3.3713	4.7519	5.5268	4.4895	2.1669	2.5253	2.0296	2.8354
2011	YTD	0.8378	1.8536	3.1441	3.4745	3.3859	3.6036	3.8202	3.9285	3.7622	3.4974	3.4781	3.4303
2008-2010	YTD	3.0054	2.4056	2.1339	2.3908	2.5918	2.9494	3.3261	3.4746	3.3309	3.2487	3.1392	3.1134

Outage Duration

Year		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2011	YTD	84.64	255.5	555.7	785.5	958.4	1142.9	1465	1659	1737	1853	1935	2016
2008-2010	YTD	84.97	140.94	214.84	352.38	490.8	717.5	895.8	1113	1184	1281	1429	1600

Outage Count

Year		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2011	YTD	19.0	80.0	207.0	305.0	374.0	478.0	595.0	703.0	758.0	786.0	860.0	928.0
2008-2010	YTD	67.7	103.7	140.0	209.0	285.0	388.7	513.3	614.7	662.0	719.0	763.3	827.3

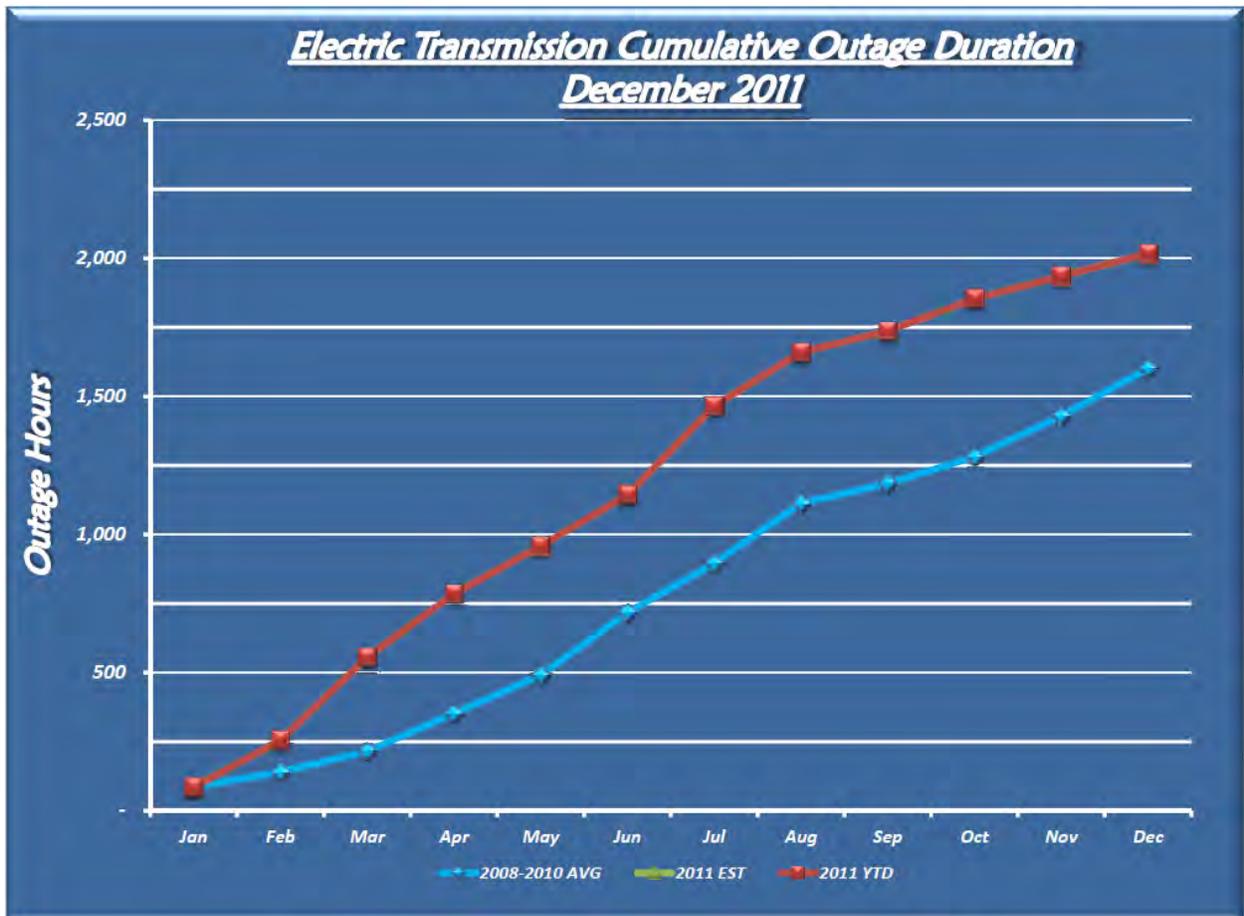


Figure A.1 Electric transmission cumulative outage duration.

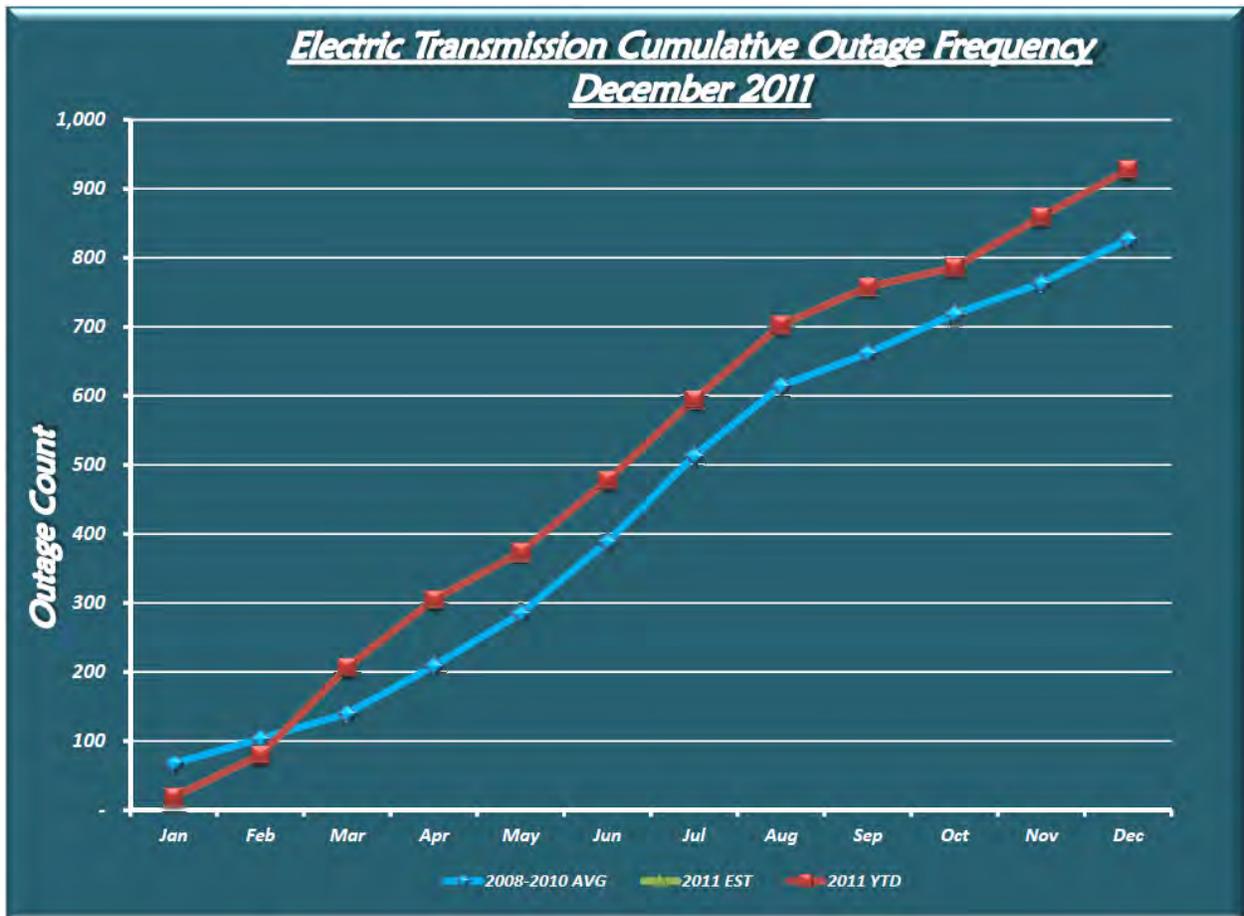


Figure A.2 Electric transmission cumulative outage frequency.

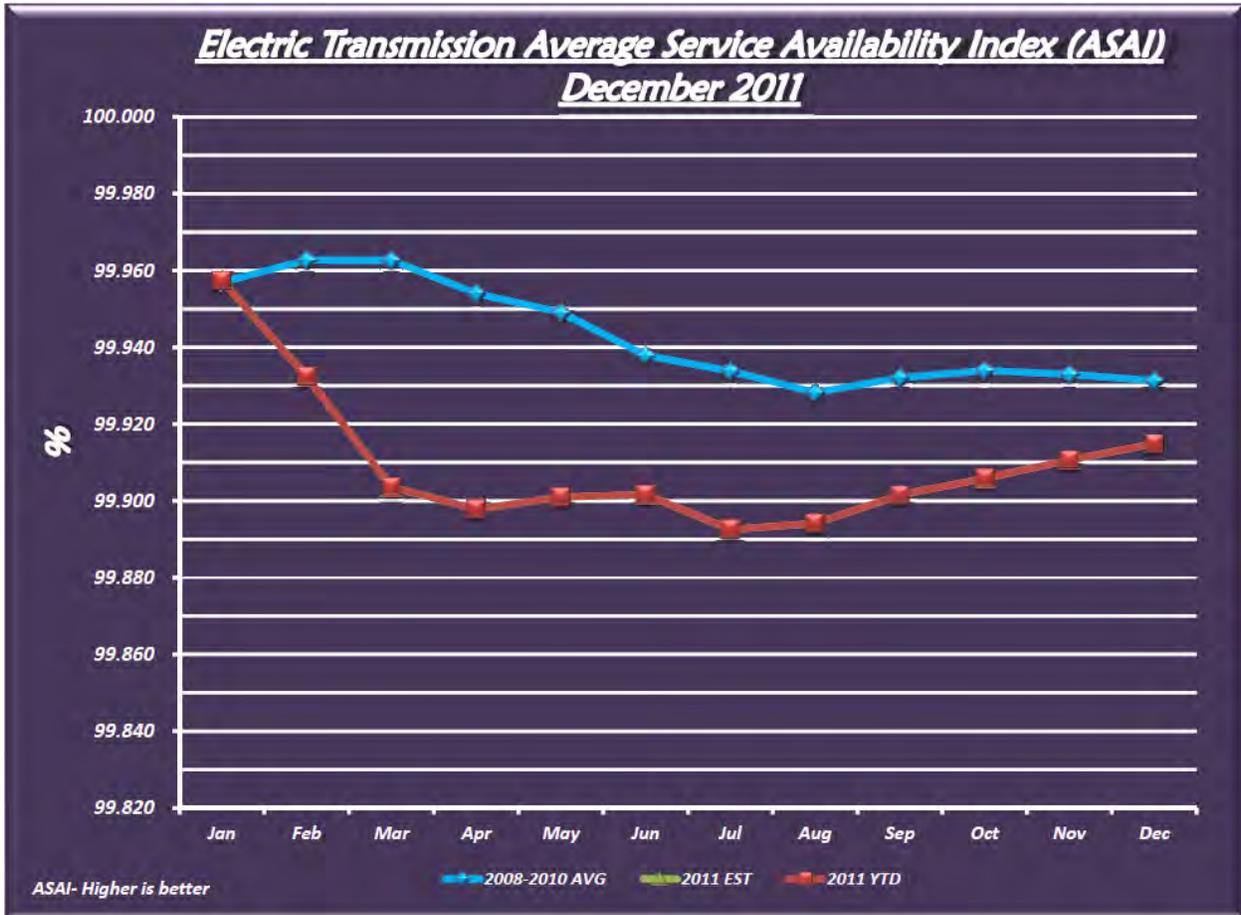


Figure A.3 Electric transmission Average Service Availability Index (ASAI).

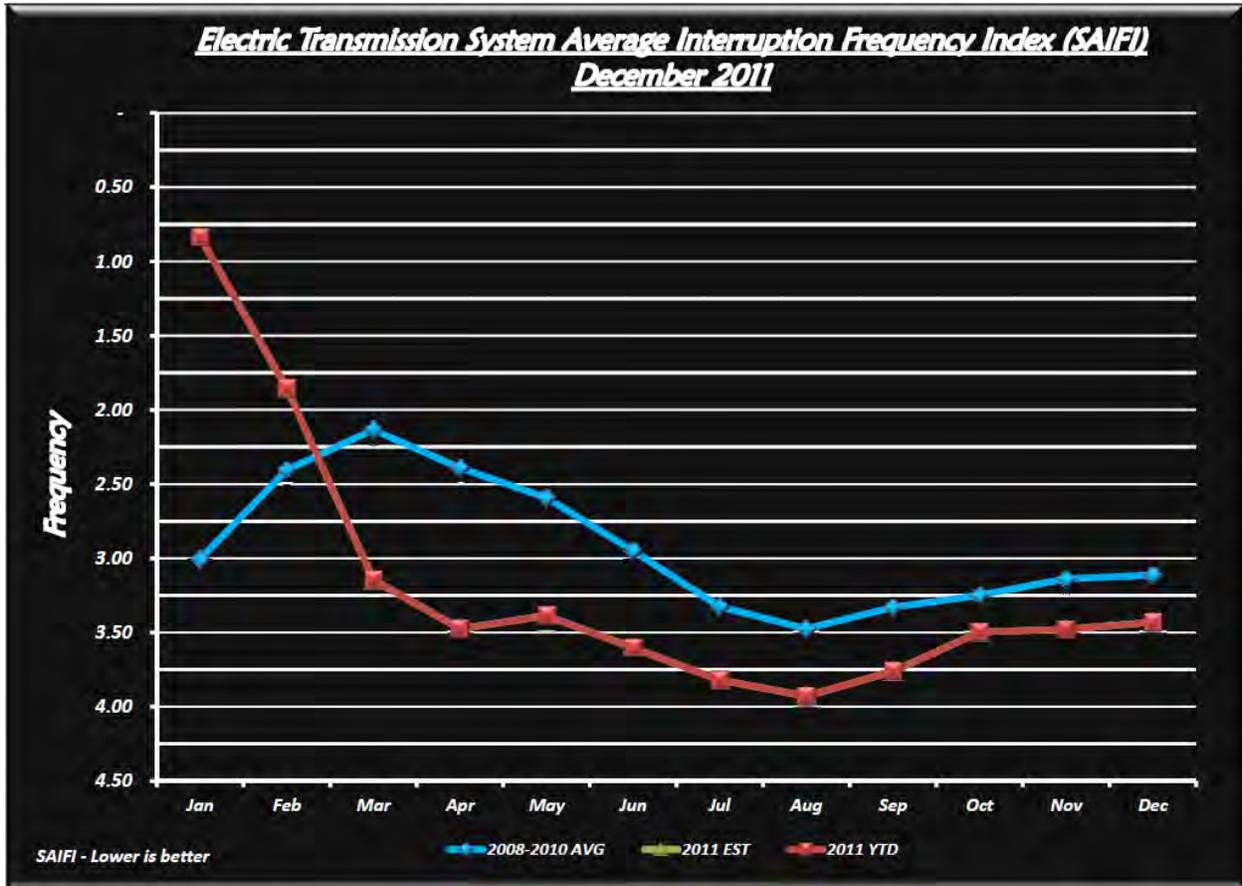


Figure A.4 Electric transmission System Average Interruption Frequency Index (SAIFI).

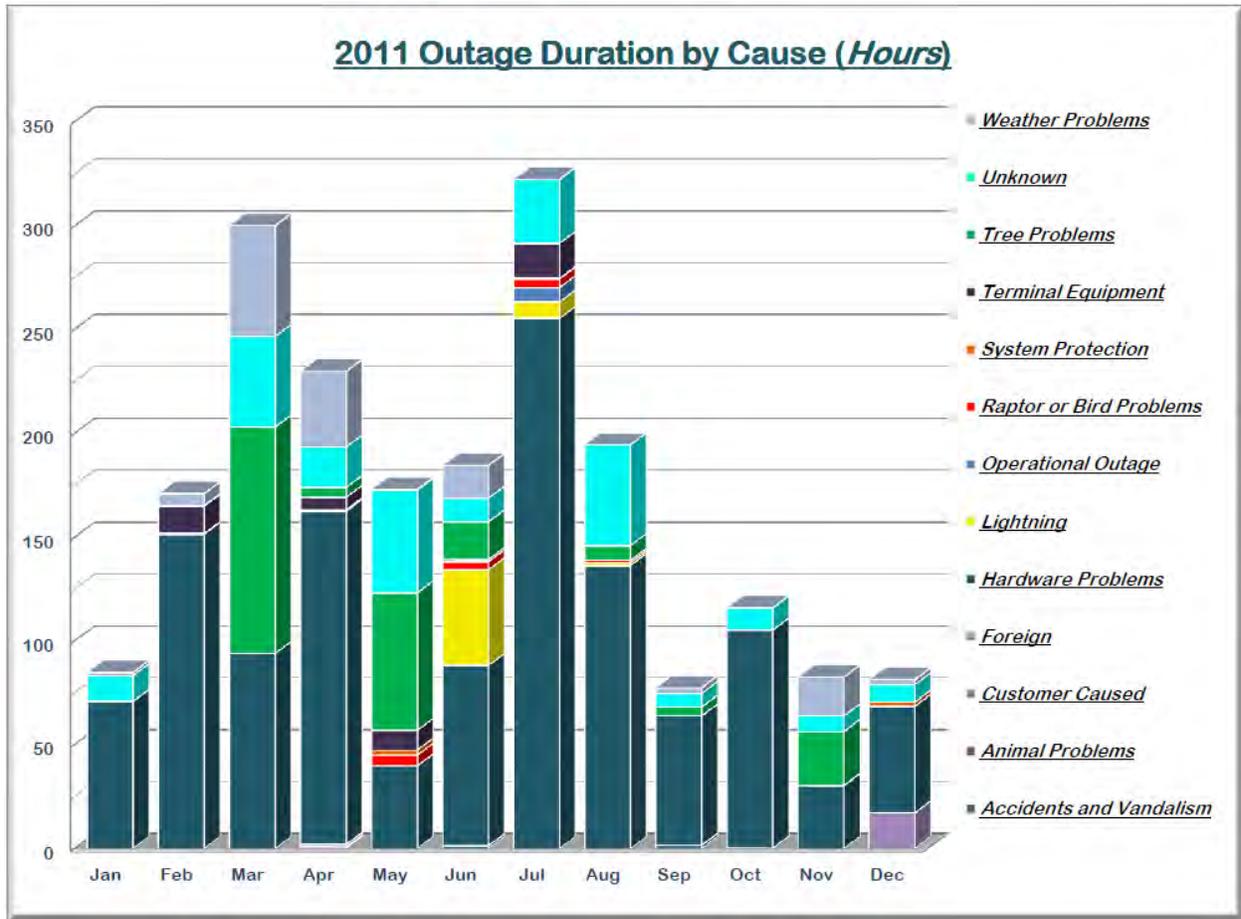


Figure A.5 Electric transmission 2011 outage duration by cause.

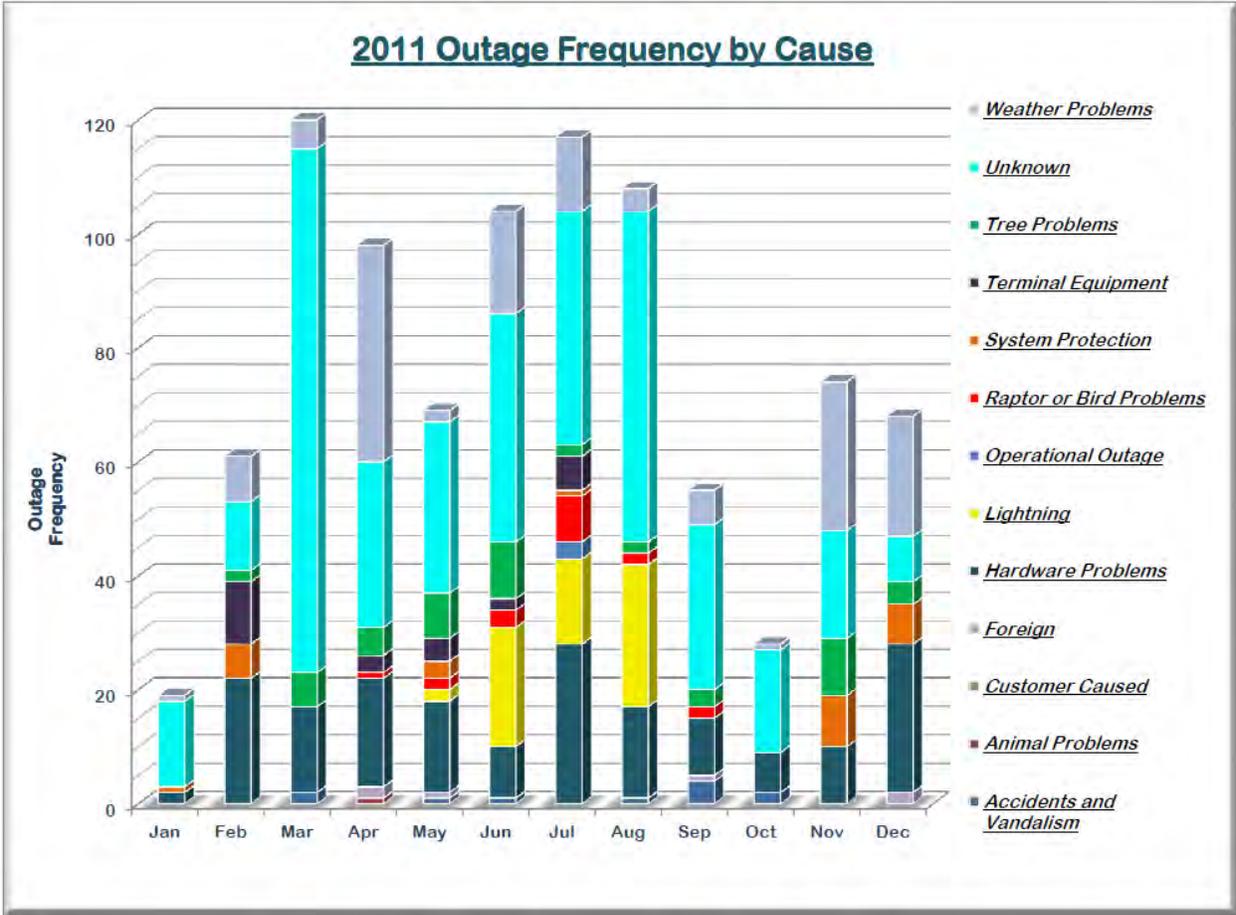


Figure A.6 Electric transmission 2011 outage frequency by cause.

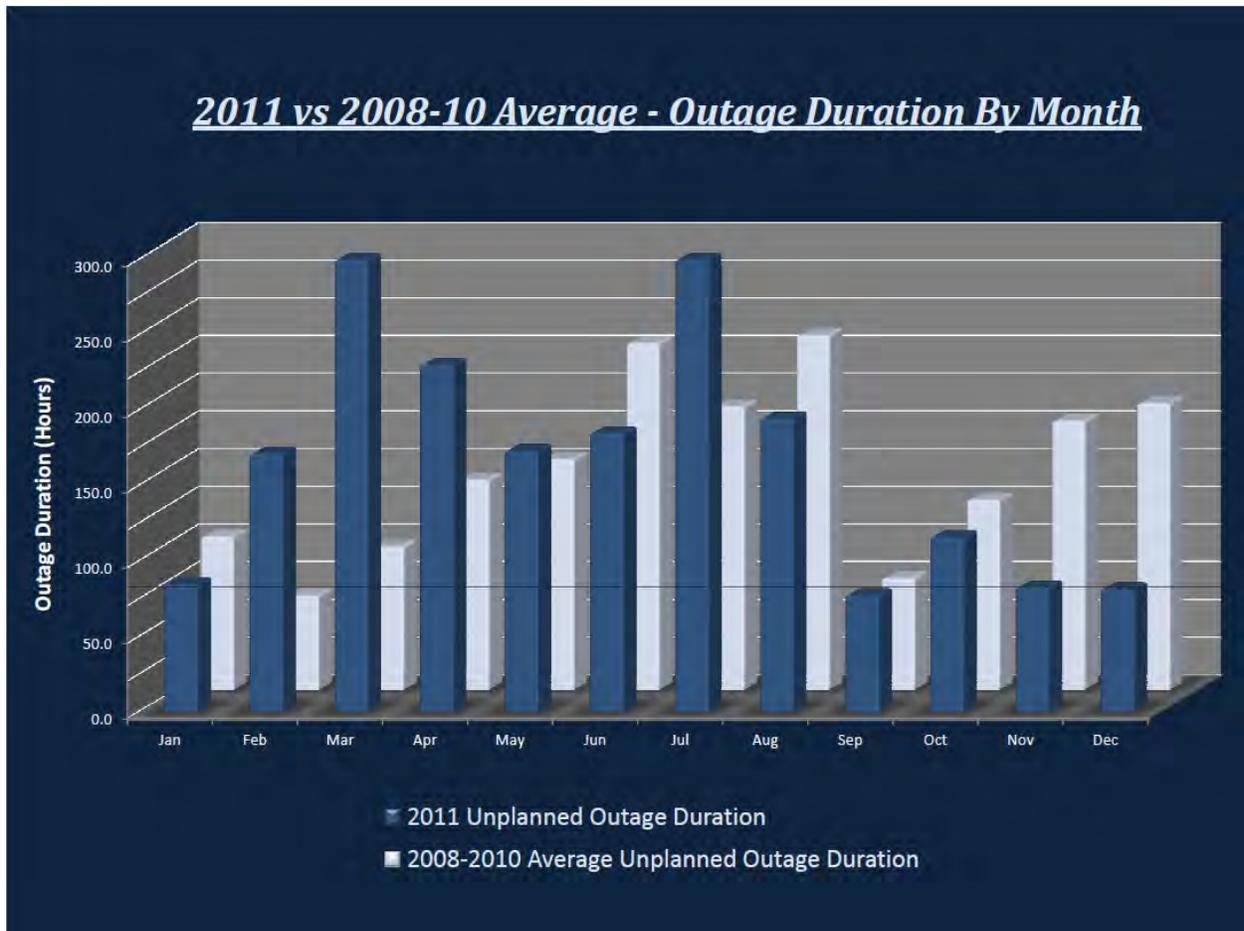


Figure A.7 Comparison of 2011 outage duration to previous three-year average.

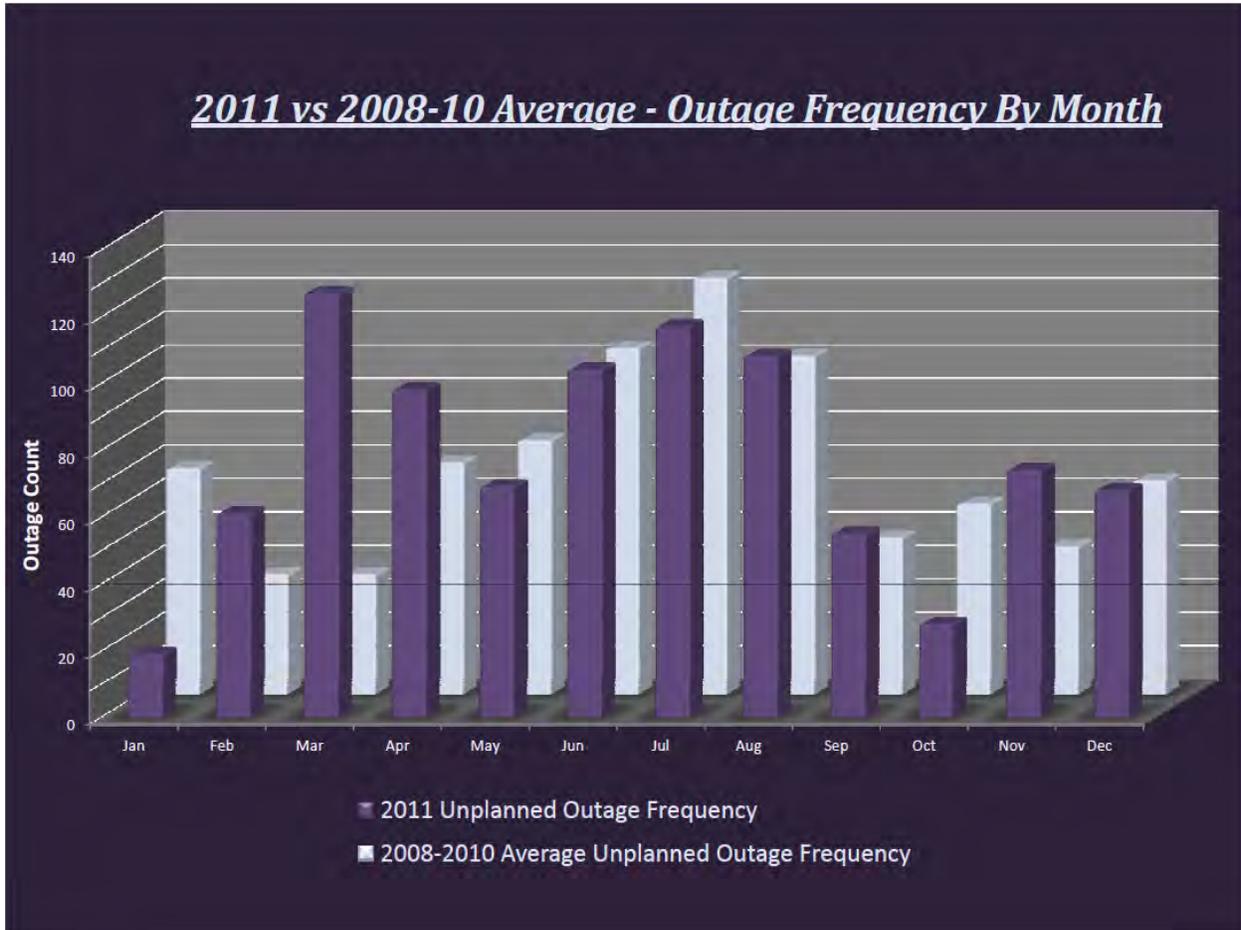


Figure A.8 Comparison of 2011 outage frequency to previous three-year average.

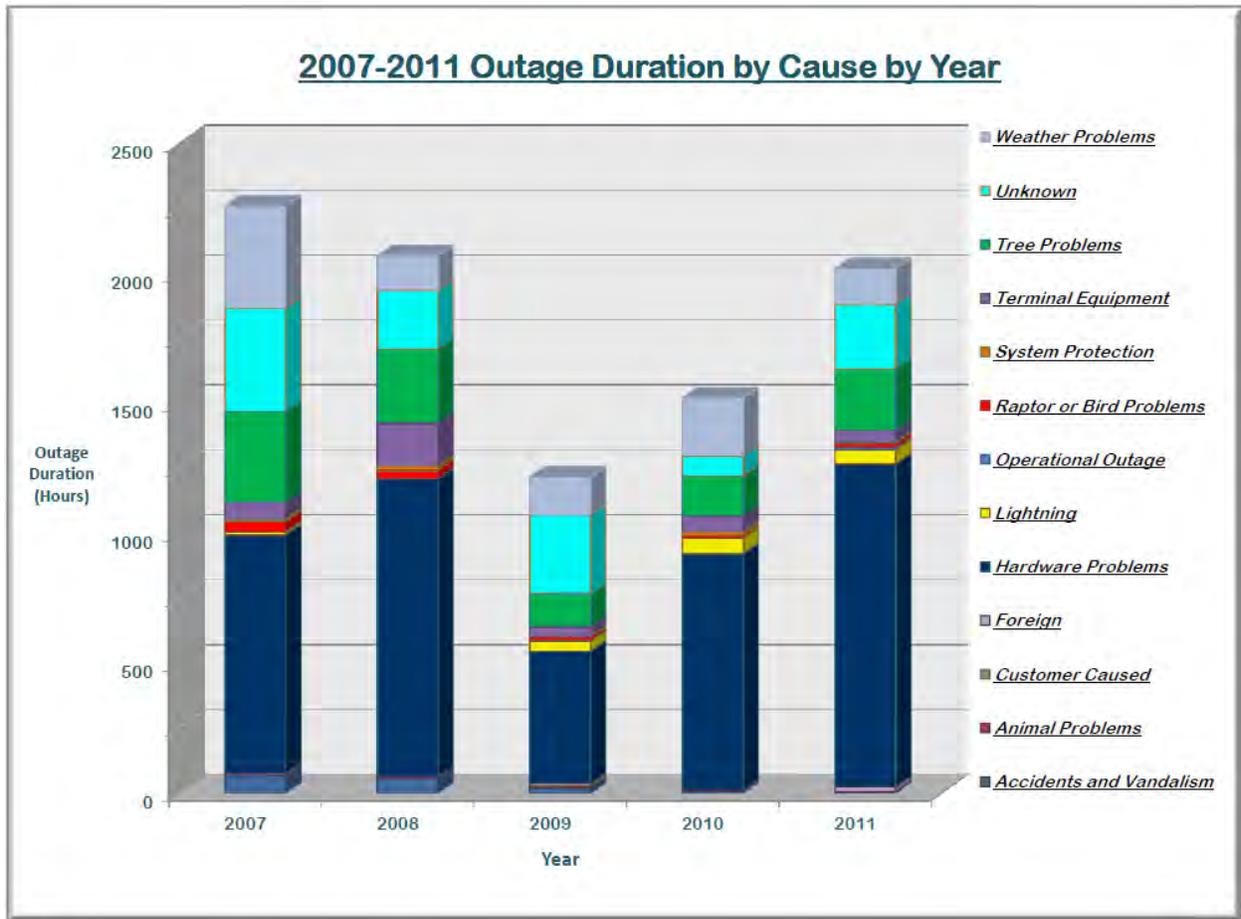


Figure A.9 Outage duration by cause by year for 2007-2011.

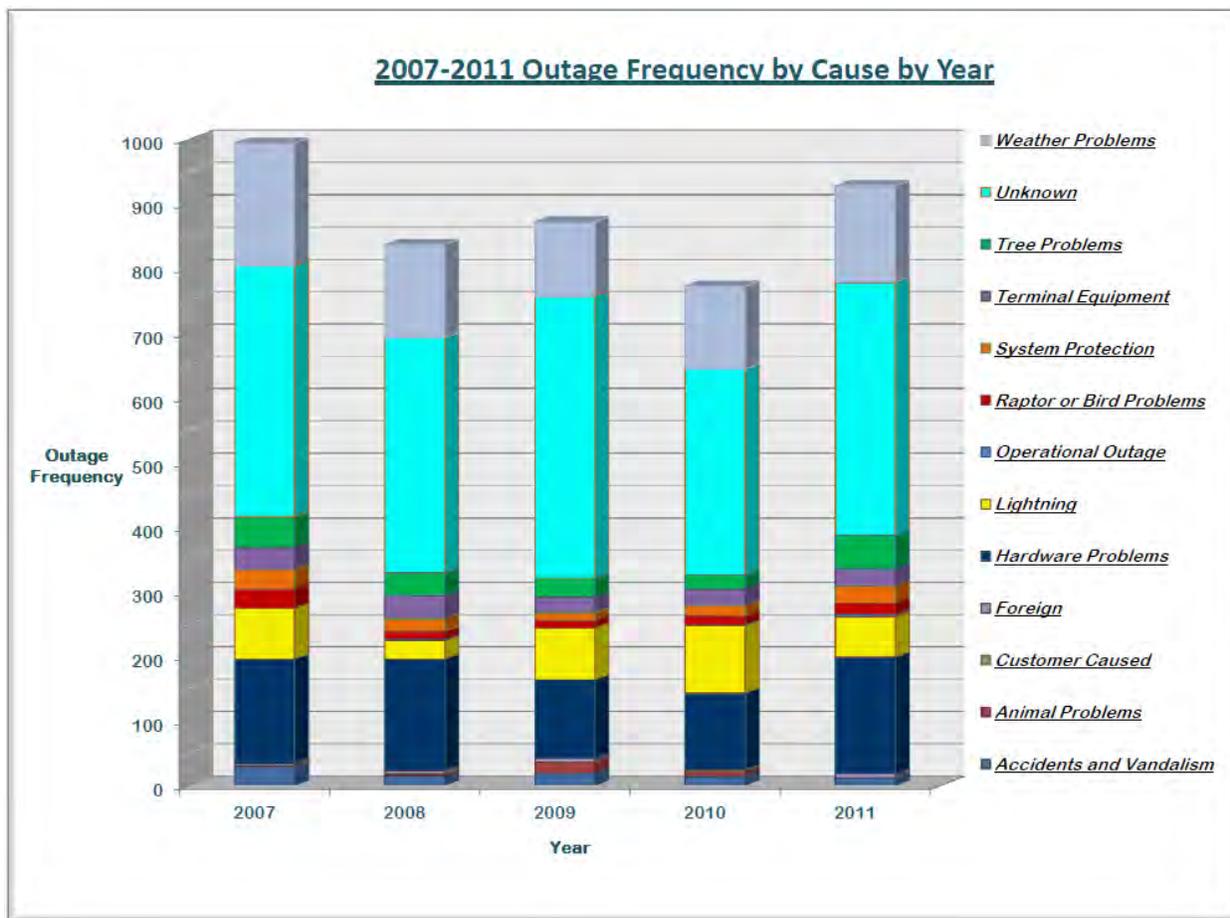


Figure A.10 Outage frequency by cause by year for 2007-2011.