

2007 -Montana-Electric Distribution/Transmission Annual Reliability Report



April 2008 Final Report

1.0 <u>Executive Summary</u>

The main goal of this report is to provide information and insight into NorthWestern Energy's (NWE) 2007 Electric Distribution and Transmission System reliability indices for the Montana region. These indices include SAIDI (System Average Interruption Duration Index – in minutes), CAIDI (Customer Average Interruption Duration Index – in minutes), SAIFI (System Average Interruption Frequency Index – in frequency) and Outage Counts.

System indices will be given for the entire Montana operating region and also broken down into the major 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) Power Engineering Society 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 provided by IEEE and represent days in which the electric system experienced stresses beyond normal operating conditions (such as a severe weather storm).

NorthWestern Energy has an active relationship with IEEE 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 required. This report will provide all information (including and excluding MEDs) for all indices to better demonstrate and analyze normal versus emergency conditions.

2.0 <u>General</u>

There were four major event days in 2007. The first was caused by an April snowstorm that also coincided with the failure of the Deer Lodge Substation transformer and resulted in 20 outages. There were windstorms that affected various areas for two major event days; the first was on the 12th of November and the other was on the 13th of November. These windstorms caused 258 outages in the eight areas. The fourth major event was a snowstorm primarily in the Missoula and Hamilton areas that caused 199 outages. The total system SAIDI for these four major event days was 42.48 minutes.

For a comparison there were zero MED events in 2003-2004, four in 2005, two in 2006 and four in 2007. Therefore, the average for the period 2003-2007 is two per year.



3.0 <u>Montana – System Reliability</u>

Figure 3.0a – Montana – System Indices (Excluding MED)

The figure showed above displays NorthWestern Energy's Montana region indices and outage counts for the years 2004-2007. Region indices shown for 2004-2005 (Excluding MED) are IEEE certified and the 2006 - 2007 data was taken from year-end audited data (Excluding MED). 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 3.0a, 2007 SAIDI and SAIFI indices decreased from the 2006year end, although the 2007 SAIDI data was higher than the three-year average of (2004-2006). CAIDI increased by about 6.7 minutes. The contributing factors to this increase will be discussed later in this report and as each of the operating divisions of the Montana region are examined. Data and figures, which include identified MED information, are given in this section to demonstrate the significant increase in indices information if not removed.

Outages By Cause (Excluding MED) are also shown in a following figure 3.0b of this section.



Figure 3.0b – Montana – Outages By Cause (Excluding MED)

As can be seen in the figure above, outages increased by 454 from the 2006 operating year to the 2007 operating year which was also above the three year average (2004-2006). The outage causes represented in this table are the top ten major contributors for outages on the NorthWestern Energy Electric Distribution and Transmission system. Equipment Failure, Lightning, and Snow/Ice related outages saw the most significant increase from 2006 to 2007. 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.



Figure 3.0c – Montana – System Indices (Including MED)



Figure 3.0d – Montana – Outages By Cause (Including MED)

4.0 <u>Billings – System Reliability</u>

4.1 Discussion: Billings Division fared well as far as storms in 2007 with only the November 12 & 13th windstorm causing a considerable number of outages, primarily on the thirteenth. Other major outages included one due to a wildfire and two from trees; one a limb in the line and the other when a tree fell through the line. Lightning, snow/ice and wind outages were up appreciably, but tree and limb outage numbers are down significantly, probably due to emphasis on the cycle trimming program.



Figure 4.0a – Billings – System Indices (Excluding MED)



Figure 4.0b – Billings – Outages By Cause (Excluding MED)



Figure 4.0c – Billings – System Indices (Including MED)



Figure 4.0d – Billings – Outages By Cause (Including MED)

5.0 <u>Bozeman – System Reliability</u>

5.1 Discussion: Bozeman Division had about 60 outages from the windstorm on November 12/13, but not many outages on the other two major event days. Excluding these major events, CAIDI was up, but SAIFI was down, keeping the division SAIDI about the same. Major outages in 2007 for Bozeman Division included a scheduled feeder reroute, a tree in the 50kv transmission, a broken cutout that took out the circuit, and a hit guy wire that also cleared a feeder. Equipment failures are up as well as vegetation and snow/ice outages, but there were fewer vehicle-hit poles.



Figure 5.0a – Bozeman – System Indices (Excluding MED)



Figure 5.0b – Bozeman – Outages By Cause (Excluding MED)



Figure 5.0c – Bozeman – System Indices (Including MED)



Figure 5.0d – Bozeman – Outages By Cause (Including MED)

6.0 <u>Butte – System Reliability</u>

6.1 Discussion: After a couple good years, Butte Division was hit hard by storms in 2007. The 4/19 major event day was a combination of the Deer Lodge Substation transformer failure and a heavy, wet snowstorm in the Philipsburg and Georgetown Lake areas. In the fall, Anaconda and Butte were both impacted by the November windstorm. Butte division also had large outages on the "shoulder" days of 4/18 and 11/18 as these snowstorms came in. Other large outages in the division included three that were tree related and one from a substation differential. The increase in outage for 2007 from 2006 were largely in the storm related categories of wind, snow/ice, trees and lightning.



Figure 6.0a – Butte – System Indices (Excluding MED)



Figure 6.0b – Butte – Outages By Cause (Excluding MED)



Figure 6.0c – Butte – System Indices (Including MED)



Figure 6.0d – Butte – Outages By Cause (Including MED)

7.0 <u>Great Falls – System Reliability</u>

7.1 Great Falls Division had improved reliability for 2007 with all three indices beating 2006 and three-year average numbers in both "excluding and including MED" categories. The November 12/13 windstorms were the only major event days that impacted Great Falls, causing about 43 outages. Wind and snow/ice caused four of the larger outages in the division and squirrels in a substation and on a circuit caused two large outages where power was quickly restored. Lightning, wind, and squirrels were the only cause categories showing increasing outages.



Figure 7.0a – Great Falls – System Indices (Excluding MED)



Figure 7.0b – Great Falls – Outages By Cause (Excluding MED)



Figure 7.0c – Great Falls – System Indices (Including MED)



Figure 7.0d – Great Falls – Outages By Cause (Including MED)

8.0 <u>Havre – System Reliability</u>

8.1 Discussion: The only MED to effect Havre was the November 13th windstorm. Two indices (SAIDI and SAIFI) dropped in 2007, while CAIDI rose. No Havre outages were reported on the Montana Region "Top Twenty" SAIDI and SAIFI reports. Lightning, wind, and trees were the cause categories seeing significant increases over 2006 numbers.



Figure 8.0a – Havre – System Indices (Excluding MED)



Figure 8.0b – Havre – Outages By Cause (Excluding MED)



Figure 8.0c – Havre – System Indices (Including MED)



Figure 8.0d – Havre – Outages By Cause (Including MED)

9.0 <u>Helena – System Reliability</u>

9.1 Discussion: Helena Division had 43 outages due to the November windstorm and 13 from the later November snow storm, driving the reliability indices and outage count up for 2007. The largest outages were a pole fire during the November windstorm, a feeder de-energized due to a wildfire, a pole down during and also a failed insulator during strong winds in January, and two incidents where transfer equipment failed to operate correctly when the primary transmission line experienced an outage. Increased outage causers were trees, wind, and snow/ice, reflecting a fairly active storm year.



Figure 9.0a – Helena – System Indices (Excluding MED)



Figure 9.0b – Helena – Outages By Cause (Excluding MED)



Figure 9.0c – Helena – System Indices (Including MED)



Figure 9.0d – Helena – Outages By Cause (Including MED)

10.0 <u>Lewistown – System Reliability</u>

10.1 Discussion: The November windstorm caused 18 outages in the Lewistown area and was the only major event to impact this area. All the reliability indices improved in 2007 from the bad year experienced in 2006, but were still high when compared to the three-year average that includes two very good previous years (2004-05). The worst storm and outages for Lewistown were from a fairly isolated wind and snowstorm in late March that affected the Judith Gap area. Due to very poor access from heavy snows, a small number of customers were out for multiple days. This was not a regional MED, since the customer counts were small. Equipment failures, lightning, snow/ice, and vehicle-hits are the cause factors that were up in 2007.



Figure 10.0a – Lewistown – System Indices (Excluding MED)



Figure 10.0b – Lewistown – Outages By Cause (Excluding MED)



Figure 10.0c – Lewistown – System Indices (Including MED)



Figure 10.0d – Lewistown – Outages By Cause (Including MED)

11.0 <u>Missoula – System Reliability</u>

11.1 Discussion: Missoula Division was not impacted much from the spring snowstorm or even the November windstorm, but took the brunt of the November 19th snowstorm. Over 150 outages were recorded in the division for this MED and it drove the inclusive SAIDI value to over twice what it is with MEDs excluded. With MEDs excluded, all three indices were lower in 2007 than they were in 2006. The largest outages for Missoula were all related to this major event. Five outages from the storm made the region's Top Twenty SAIDI list, including the highest SAIDI outage of 7.358 minutes. Missoula also had three outages on the Top Twenty SAIFI list unrelated to this storm. These affected substations and were back on relatively fast. Discounting the storm related outage causers, equipment failures were up, tree related outages were down, and squirrels continue to be a large outage cause in this division.



Figure 11.0a – Missoula – System Indices (Excluding MED)



Figure 11.0b – Missoula – Outages By Cause (Excluding MED)



Figure 11.0c – Missoula – System Indices (Including MED)



Figure 11.0d – Missoula – Outages By Cause (Including MED)

12.0 Conclusion

The four major event day (MED) snow and windstorms contributed over 42 minutes to the Montana Region SAIDI this year, causing some long outages and inconvenience to our customers, as well as long, hard working conditions for the line forces. The Missoula/Hamilton storm had the largest SAIDI of nearly 20 minutes, but the earlier November windstorms were wider spread. The Deer Lodge transformer failure was the largest substation outage, as most other substation and transmission occurrences were quickly restored, often due to the redundant system.

With major events excluded, both SAIDI and SAIFI were lower for 2007 than the 2006 values. The CAIDI value though increased from the previous year. Some of this is due to long storm related outages in the lightly populated rural areas of Judith Gap and Philipsburg. These outages did not become MEDs due to the small number of customers affected. Also, there were fewer large urban outages, which tend to be restored quickly because of redundant systems and consequently drive the CAIDI value down. Due to the increasing trend in CAIDI, Retail Operations has been tasked with analyzing outages and implementing methods to reduce this facet of the reliability equation.

Areas where cycle tree trimming efforts were concentrated saw reductions in outage numbers from tree related causes. Equipment failures were up slightly, probably from the system aging, but also probably mitigated some from the line inspection program. Wind and snow/ice outages increased, even after excluding MEDs, largely due to "shoulder" days and a few large but primarily rural storms. Lightning outages were also up. This cause category may take some engineering analysis to see if our lightning protection could be improved in some areas.