



February 27, 2013

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

RE: 2012 Annual Electric Reliability Report

Dear Ms. Whitney:

With this letter, NorthWestern Energy (NWE) submits the 2012 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 the previous two years, 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 blue ink, appearing to read "Randy Sullivan".

Randy Sullivan, P.E.
Manager Electric System Integrity

Enclosure: 2012 Annual Electric Reliability Report

NorthWesternTM Energy

***2012
-Montana-
Electric Distribution/Transmission
Annual Reliability Report***



March 2013

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report provides information and insights into NorthWestern Energy's (NWE) 2012 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 longer 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 (MEDs) – 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 2012, there were two Major Event Days, one on January 25th and the other on March 19th. By comparison, there were five MED events in 2008, none in 2009, one in 2010, and none in 2011. For the Montana region, it took 6.52 SAIDI minutes in 2012 to declare an MED. January 25th had a windstorm primarily around Great Falls that added 7.21 Montana SAIDI minutes and March 19th was a wind and snowstorm, largely in Great Falls and Havre which added 25.81 SAIDI minutes.

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

1.0 GENERAL

In addition to the two Major Event Days in 2012, there were six days with a “Customer-Minutes Interrupted” (CMI) number greater than one million (an MED for 2012 required 2.28 million CMI). In order of magnitude, these six significant events were the loss of two larger substations on July 15th, a windstorm on October 16th, high winds and fires on June 26th, a windstorm affecting Great Falls and Havre on August 14th, an October 3rd snow and ice storm, and wind and lightning on August 8th. These events, while not being MEDs, added considerably to the SAIDI minutes for 2012. Further details on these events are provided in the operating area discussions below.

2.0 MONTANA SYSTEM RELIABILITY

Montana System Indices (Excluding MEDs)

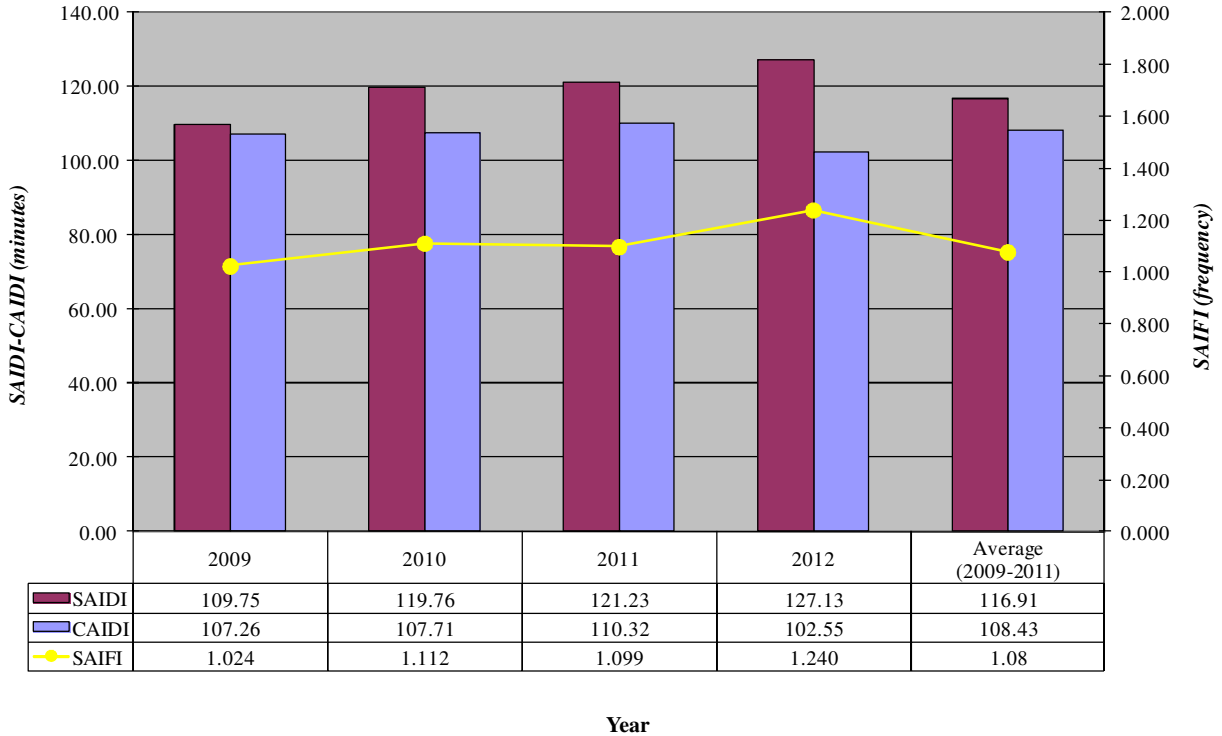


Figure 2.1 Montana system indices excluding major event days (MEDs) as defined in IEEE Standard 1366-2003.

The figure above displays NorthWestern Energy’s Montana region indices for the years 2009-2012. Region indices shown for 2009 to 2011 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**, the 2012 SAIDI and SAIFI indices increased from the 2011 year-end while CAIDI decreased, and the two indices were higher than the previous three-year averages, while CAIDI was lower. Overall, 2012 was a year with early grassland fires, wind and snow storms and some substation failures in the Montana region, causing somewhat worse reliability. Contributing factors to the decreased reliability will be discussed as each of the operating divisions of the Montana region are examined and in the report conclusion. Data and figures are presented that characterize the system reliability both including and excluding MEDs to demonstrate the effect MEDs had on the system reliability.

Montana System Indices (Including MEDs)

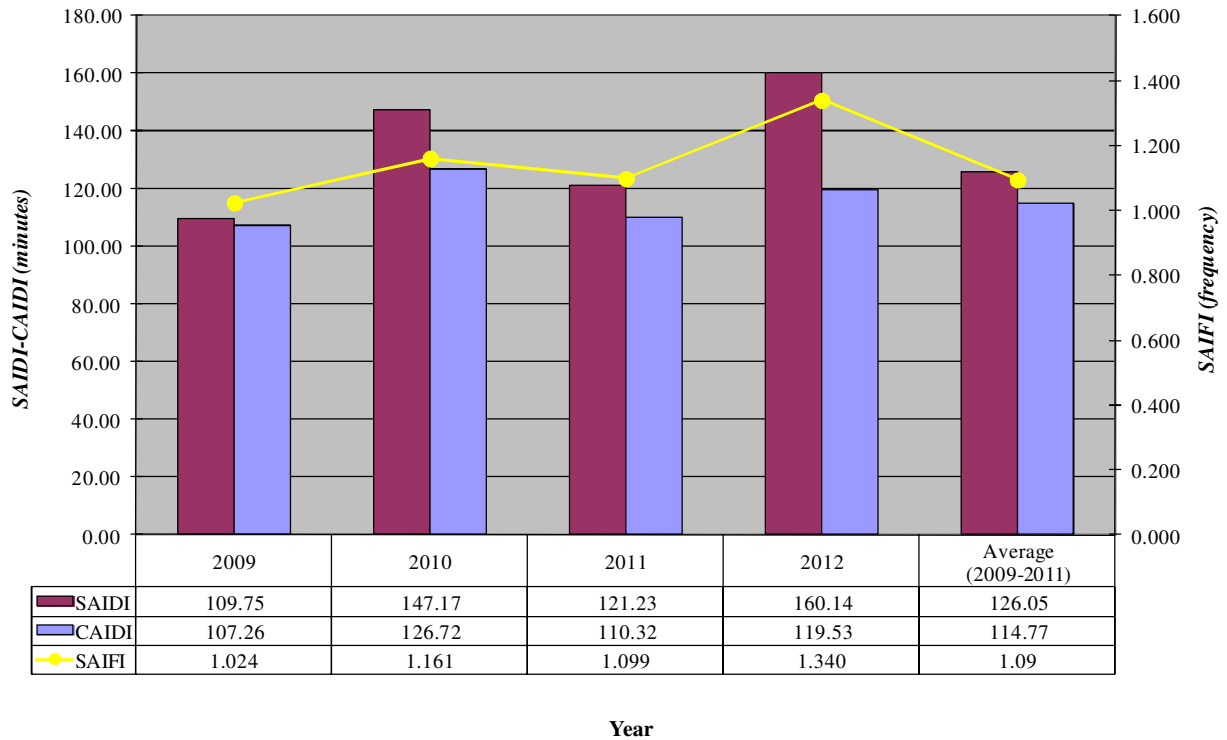


Figure 2.2 Montana system indices including major event days (MEDs) as defined in IEEE Standard 1366-2003.

Thirty-three additional SAIDI minutes are shown in 2012 when the two MEDs are included in the reliability index. Also, CAIDI and SAIFI increase noticeably.

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

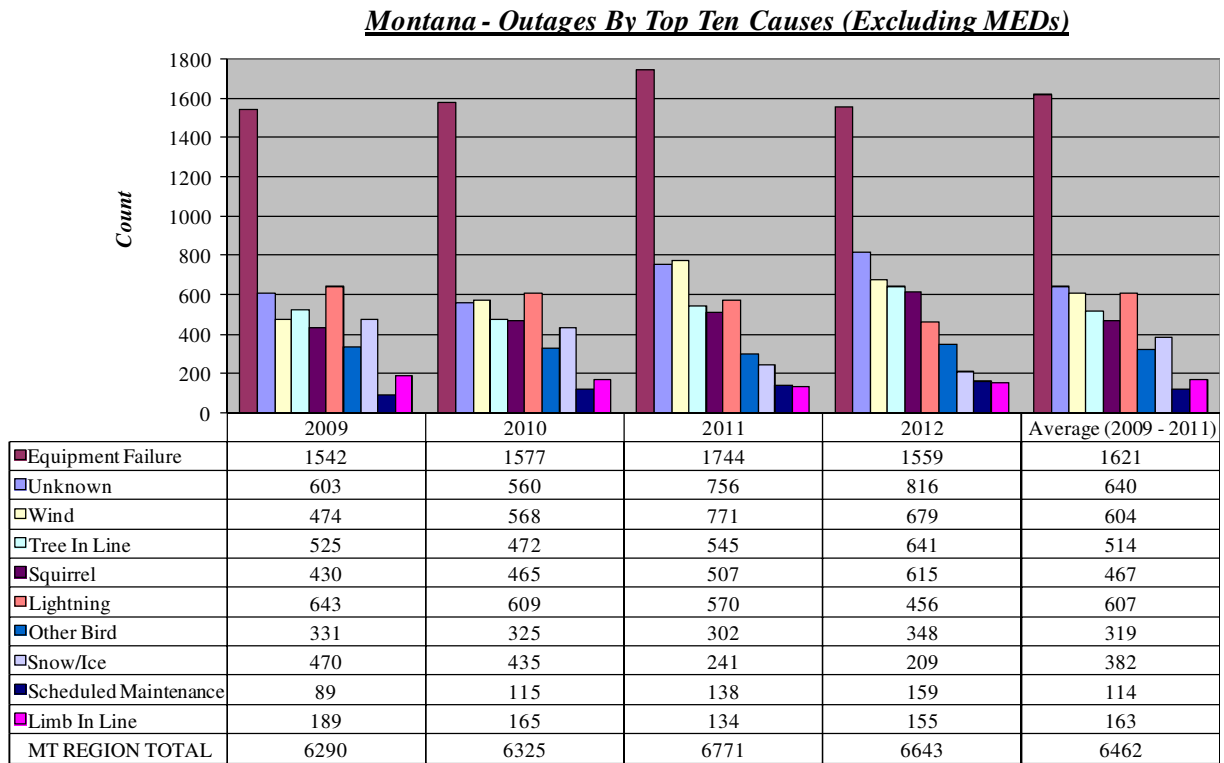


Figure 2.3 Montana system outages by top ten causes excluding major event days (MEDs) as defined in IEEE Standard 1366-2003.

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 2012 are similar to 2011 numbers with the top ten total decreasing by 128 for 2012. Equipment failure and wind related outages were both down from 2011, even with 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 2012 numbers are near the three-year previous average, though wind and tree- related outages are up. Keep in mind, there were no MEDs in 2011.

Montana - Outages By Top Ten Causes (Including MEDs)

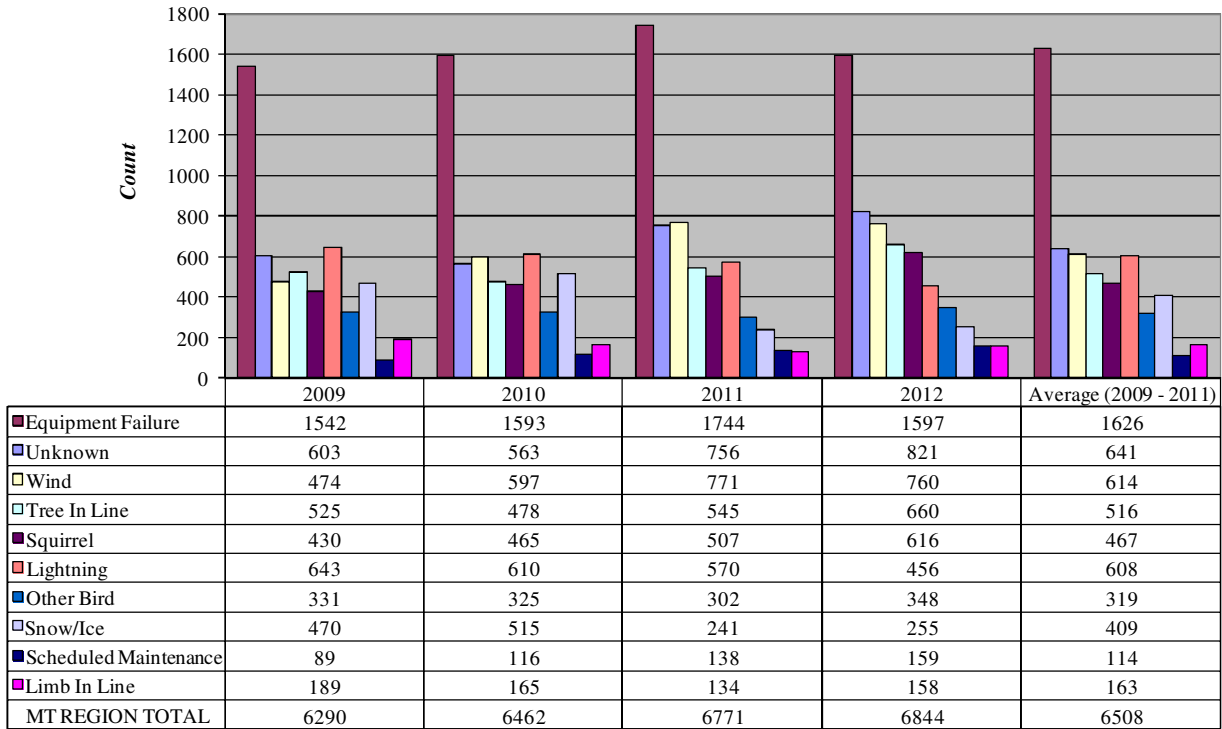


Figure 2.4 Montana system outages by top ten causes including major event days (MEDs) as defined in IEEE Standard 1366-2003.

3.0 BILLINGS SYSTEM RELIABILITY

Billings Division saw two indices drop in 2012 from 2011 values. Larger events for the year included two substation differentials at the Billings Eighth Street Sub resulting in over 12,000 customers out each time, which also explain the marked increase in SAIFI for the year. Several feeders were lost during summer storms and equipment failures, but most of these were restored in short time periods and didn't result in significant SAIDI events. Equipment and wind related outages decreased in 2012, but squirrel related outages were up significantly.

Billings System Indices (Excluding MEDs)

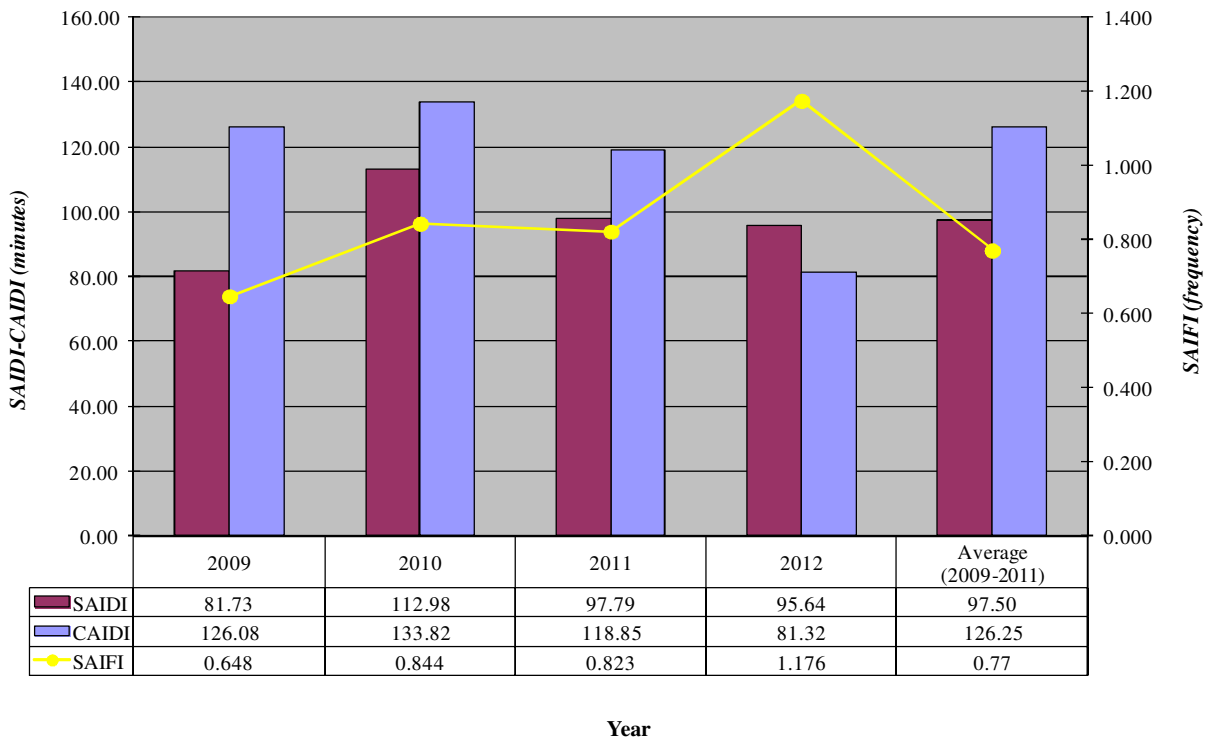


Figure 3.1 Billings system indices excluding major event days (MEDs) as defined in IEEE Standard 1366-2003.

Billings System Indices (Including MEDs)

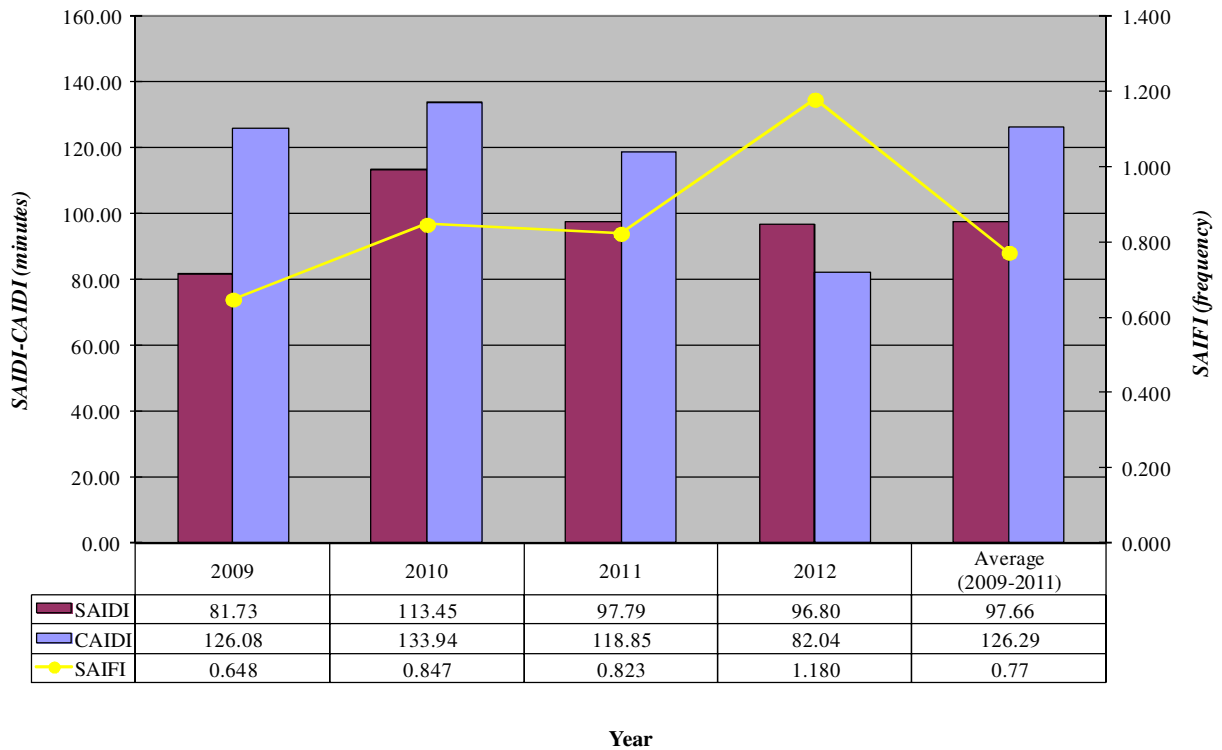


Figure 3.2 Billings system indices including major event days (MEDs) as defined in IEEE Standard 1366-2003.

Billings was not impacted by the two MEDs in 2012.

Billings - Outages By Top Ten Causes (Excluding MEDs)

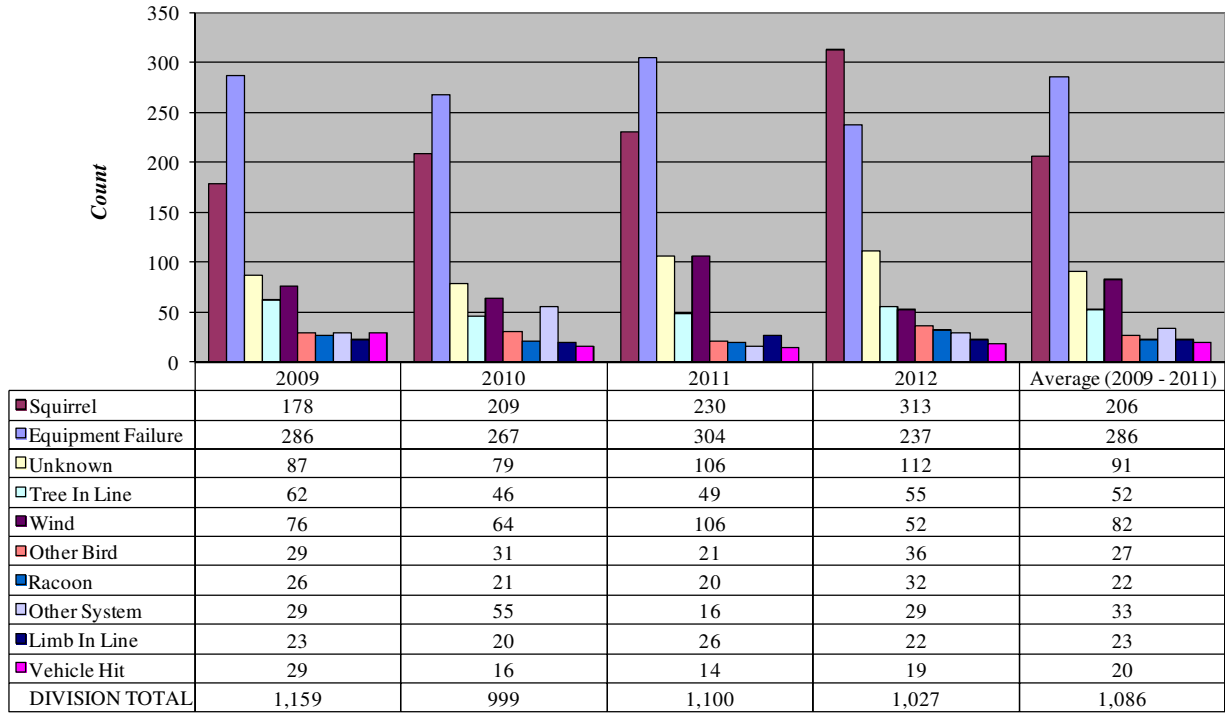


Figure 3.3 Billings system outages by top ten causes excluding major event days (MEDs) as defined in IEEE Standard 1366-2003.

Billings - Outages By Top Ten Causes (Including MEDs)

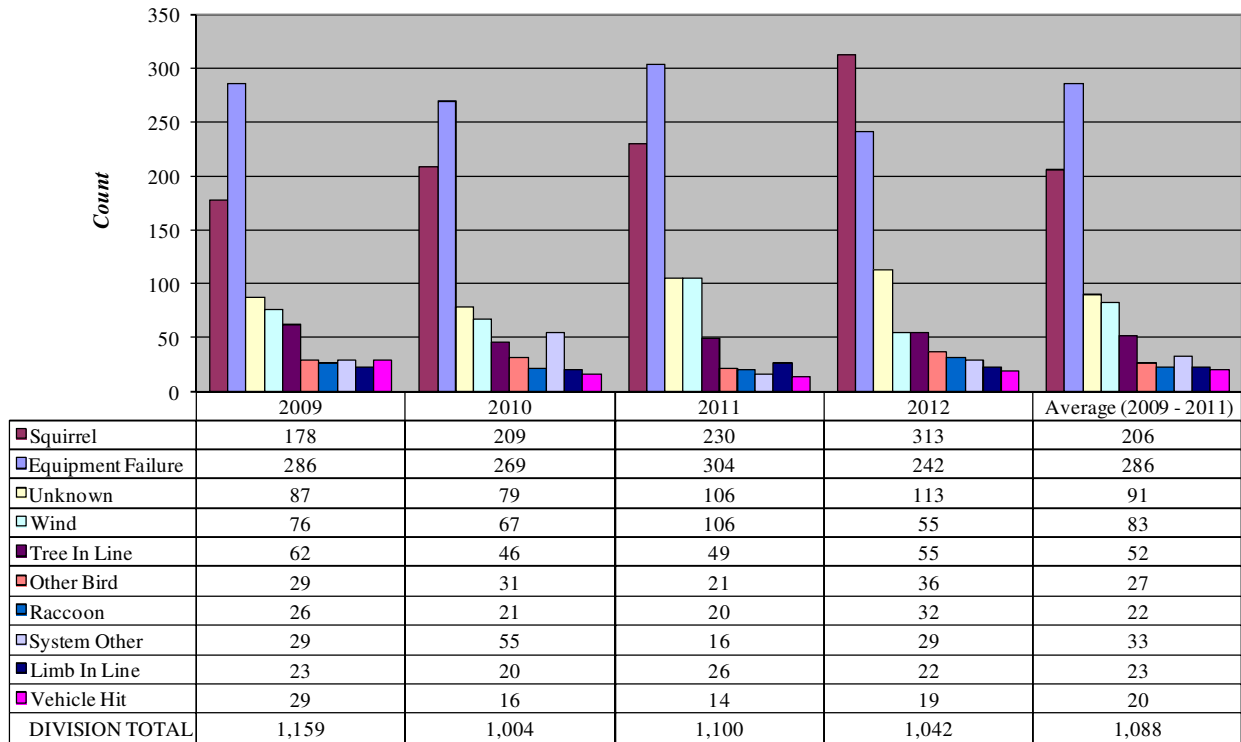


Figure 3.4 Billings system outages by top ten causes including major event days (MEDs) as defined in IEEE Standard 1366-2003.

4.0 BOZEMAN SYSTEM RELIABILITY

Bozeman Division indices for 2012 saw continued improvement in SAIDI and SAIFI from 2011 but an increase in the CAIDI index. Higher CAIDI with lower SAIFI often indicates more rural and storm related outages that take a longer time to locate and repair. Larger events were a burnt transmission pole serving customers on the Bozeman Hill, a feeder outage for the Riverside Sub, and the planned upgrade of the Big Timber Sub. Wind related outages were down for the year, while other causes were close to the previous year.

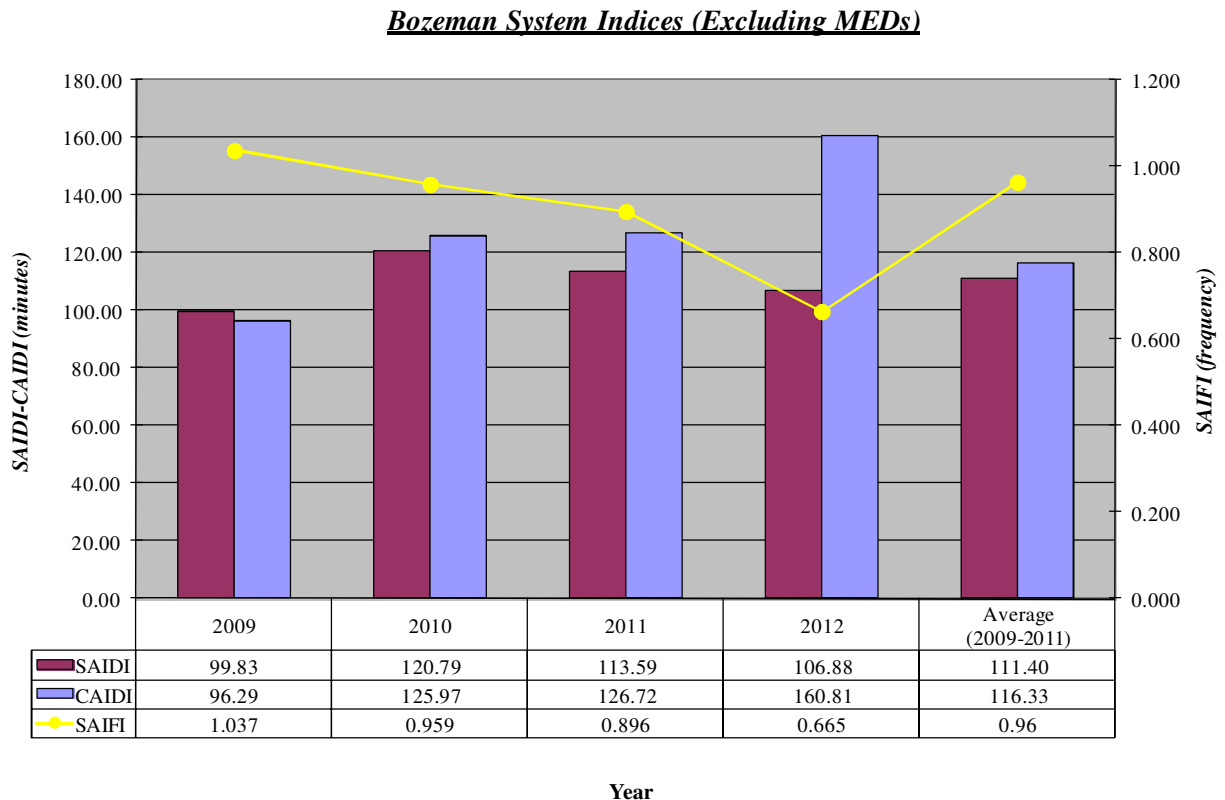


Figure 4.1 Bozeman system indices excluding major event days (MEDs) as defined in IEEE Standard 1366-2003.

Bozeman System Indices (Including MEDs)

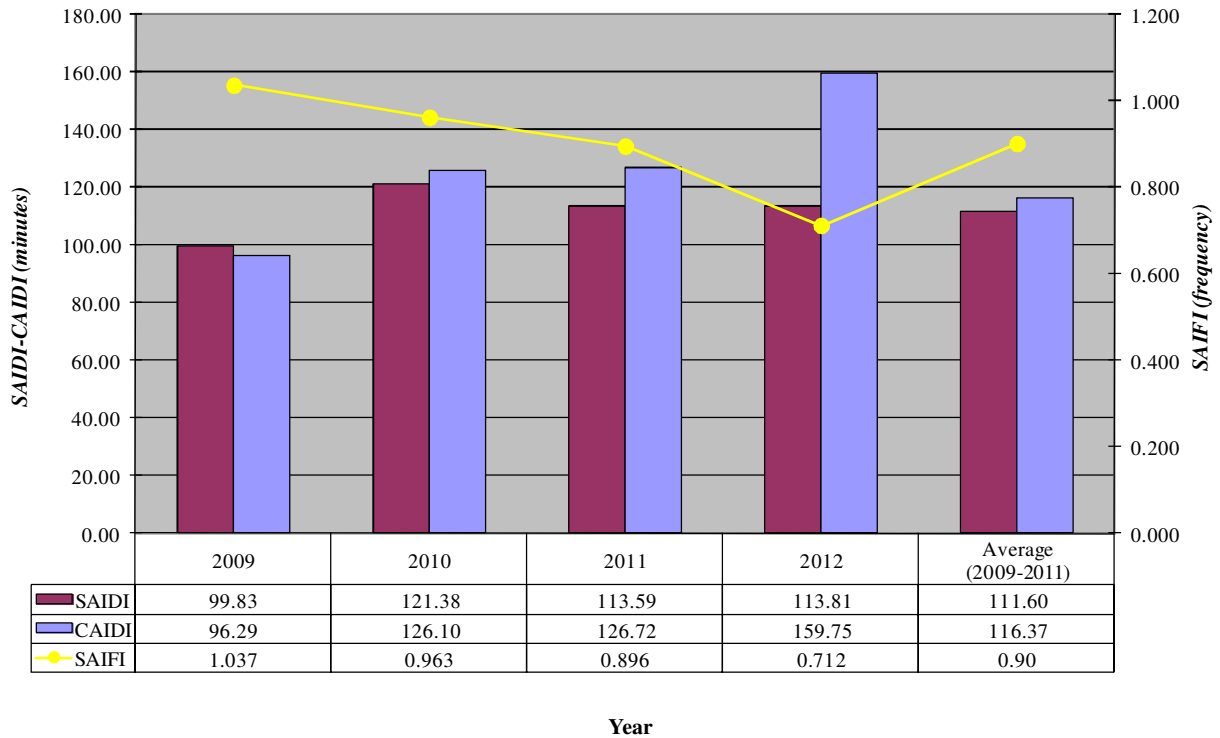


Figure 4.2 Bozeman system indices including major event days (MEDs) as defined in IEEE Standard 1366-2003.

Bozeman saw some outages during the two Major Event Days, but was not largely impacted.

Bozeman - Outages By Top Ten Causes (Excluding MEDs)

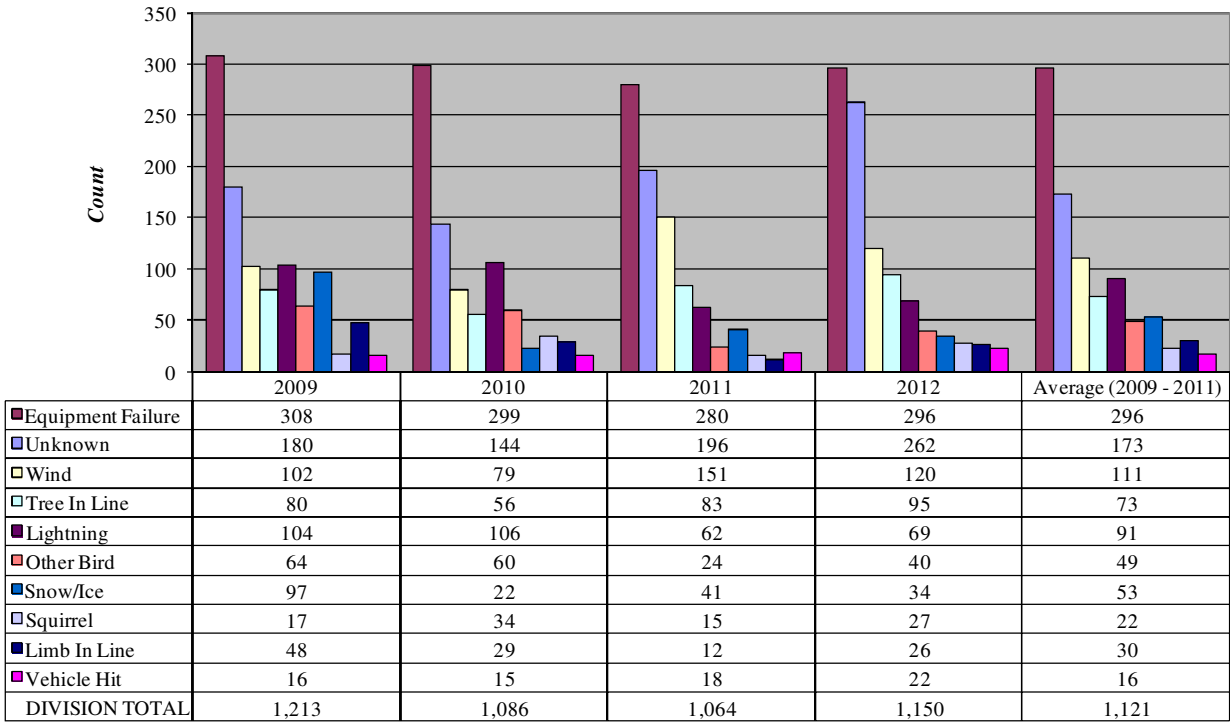


Figure 4.3 Bozeman system outages by top ten causes excluding major event days (MEDs) as defined in IEEE Standard 1366-2003.

Bozeman - Outages By Top Ten Causes (Including MEDs)

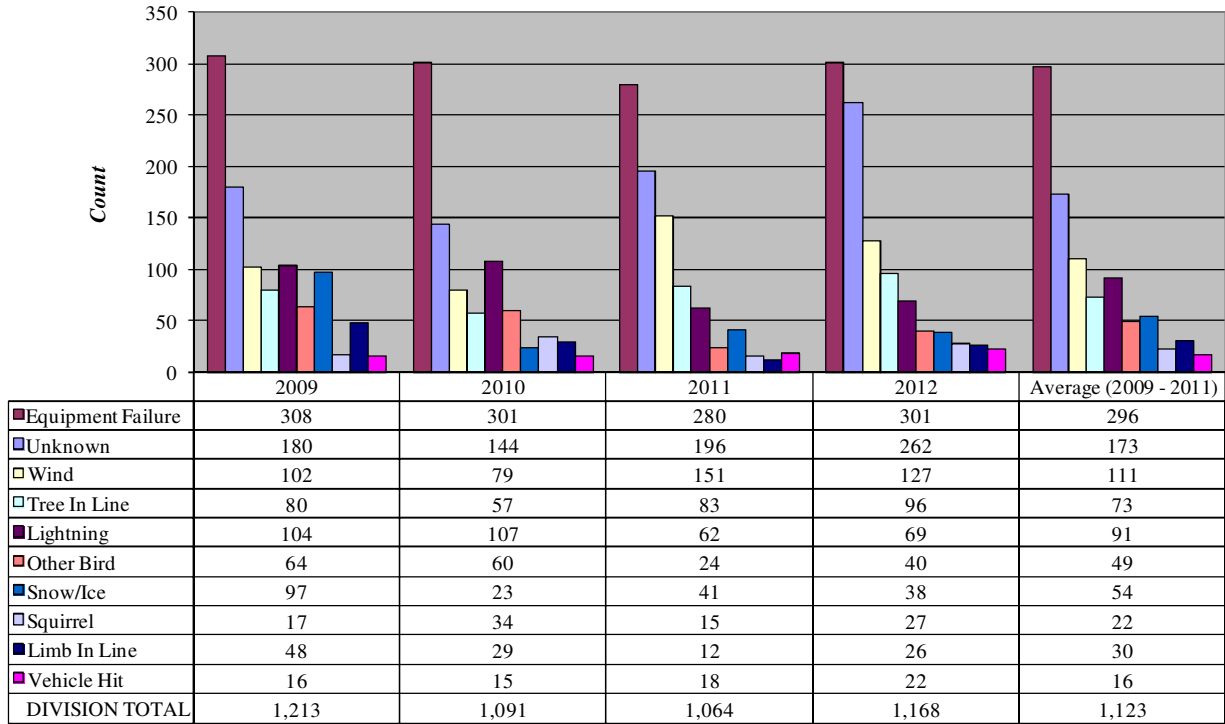


Figure 4.4 Bozeman system outages by top ten causes including major event days (MEDs) as defined in IEEE Standard 1366-2003.

5.0 BUTTE SYSTEM RELIABILITY

Butte Division saw increased SAIDI and SAIFI but slightly lower CAIDI in 2012. In June, a tree related outage took out a feeder from the Continental Drive Sub. An outage of the Montana Street substation on July 15th put 8,500 customers in the dark. Anaconda City had a number of feeder outages during the year. Equipment failures were down, but wind and tree related outages were up.

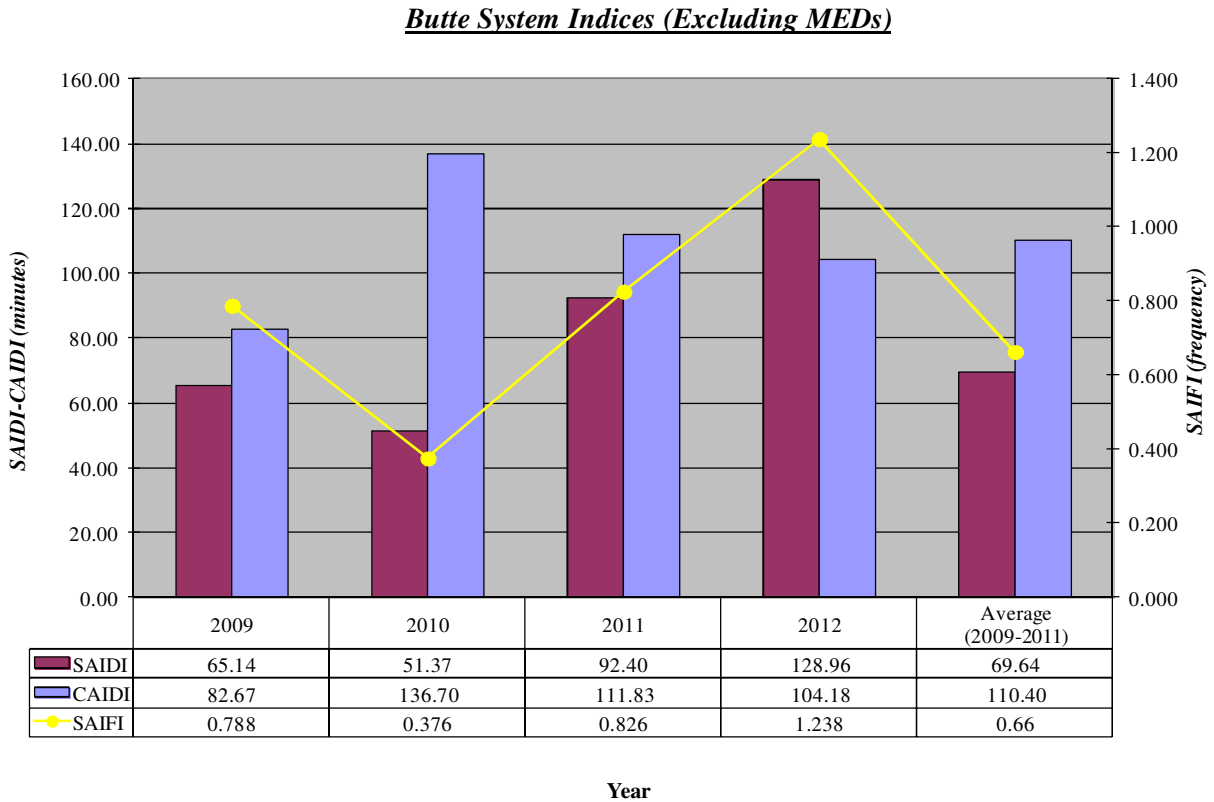


Figure 5.1 Butte system indices excluding major event days (MEDs) as defined in IEEE Standard 1366-2003.

Butte System Indices (Including MEDs)

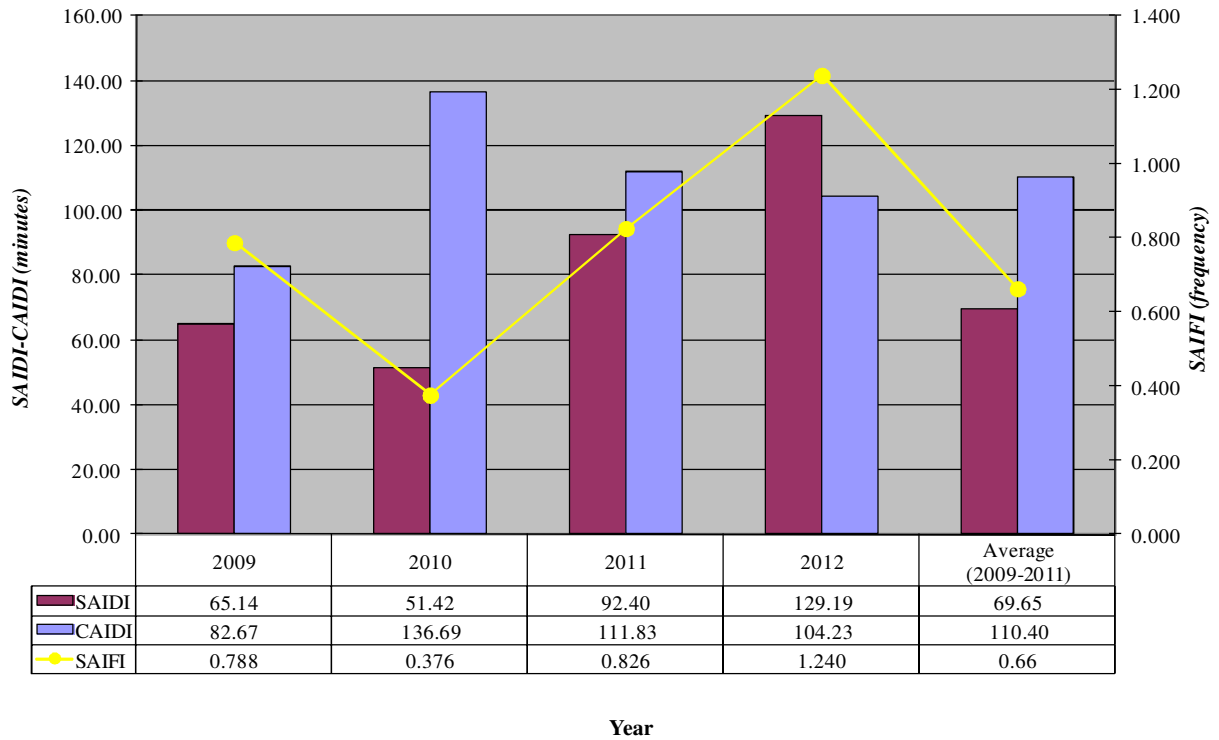


Figure 5.2 Butte system indices including major event days (MEDs) as defined in IEEE Standard 1366-2003.

Butte - Outages By Top Ten Causes (Excluding MEDs)

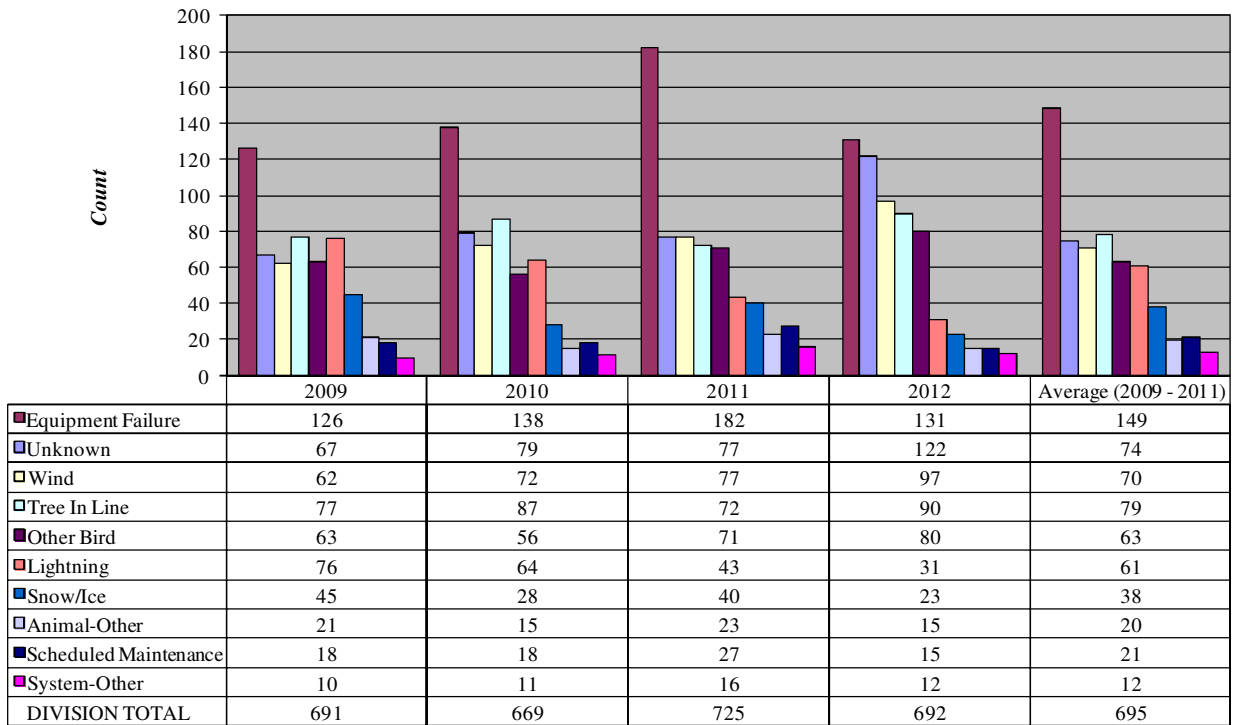


Figure 5.3 Butte system outages by top ten causes excluding major event days (MEDs) as defined in IEEE Standard 1366-2003.

Butte - Outages By Top Ten Causes (Including MEDs)

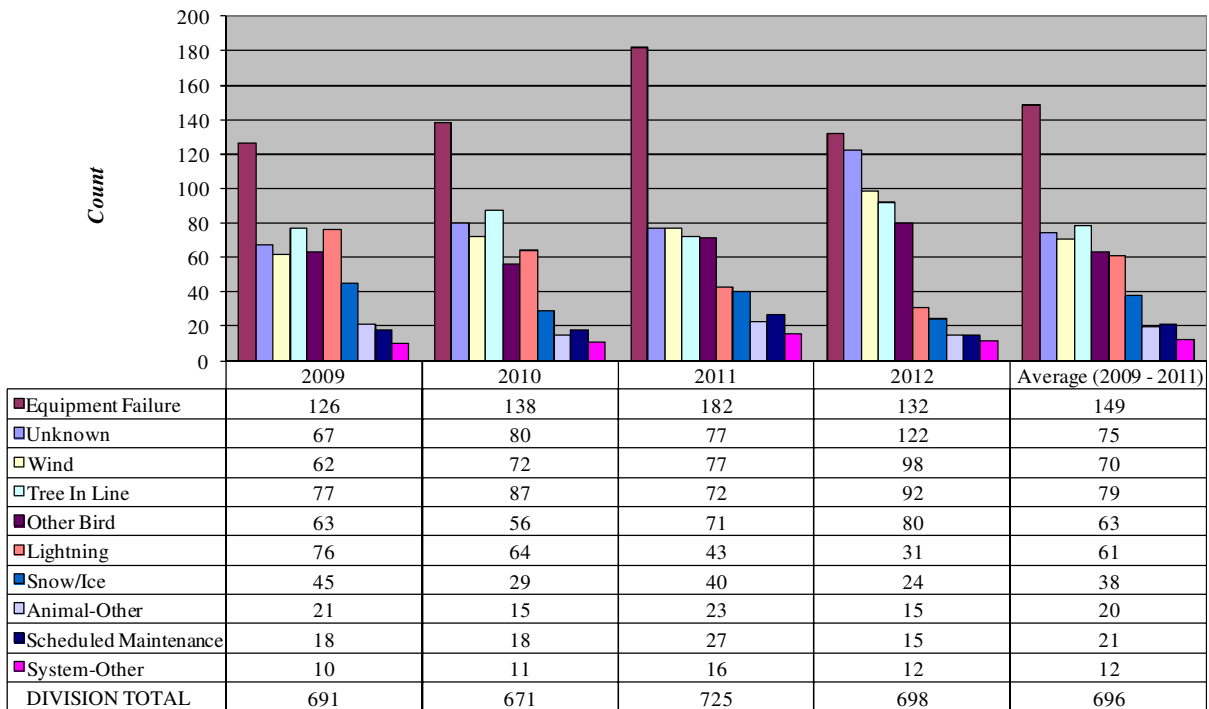


Figure 5.4 Butte system outages by top ten causes including major event days (MEDs) as defined in IEEE Standard 1366-2003.

6.0 GREAT FALLS SYSTEM RELIABILITY

Great Falls Division was hit with several wind and snow storms this year. SAIDI without MEDs was up 67 minutes from these storms. Two MEDs contributed an additional 56 minutes to the Great Falls SAIDI index. The Eastside Substation had three outages as well as several additional feeder lockouts. Storms and fires also resulted in transmission line losses that put several small towns in the dark until lines could be switched. Lightning and tree related outages were up from 2011.

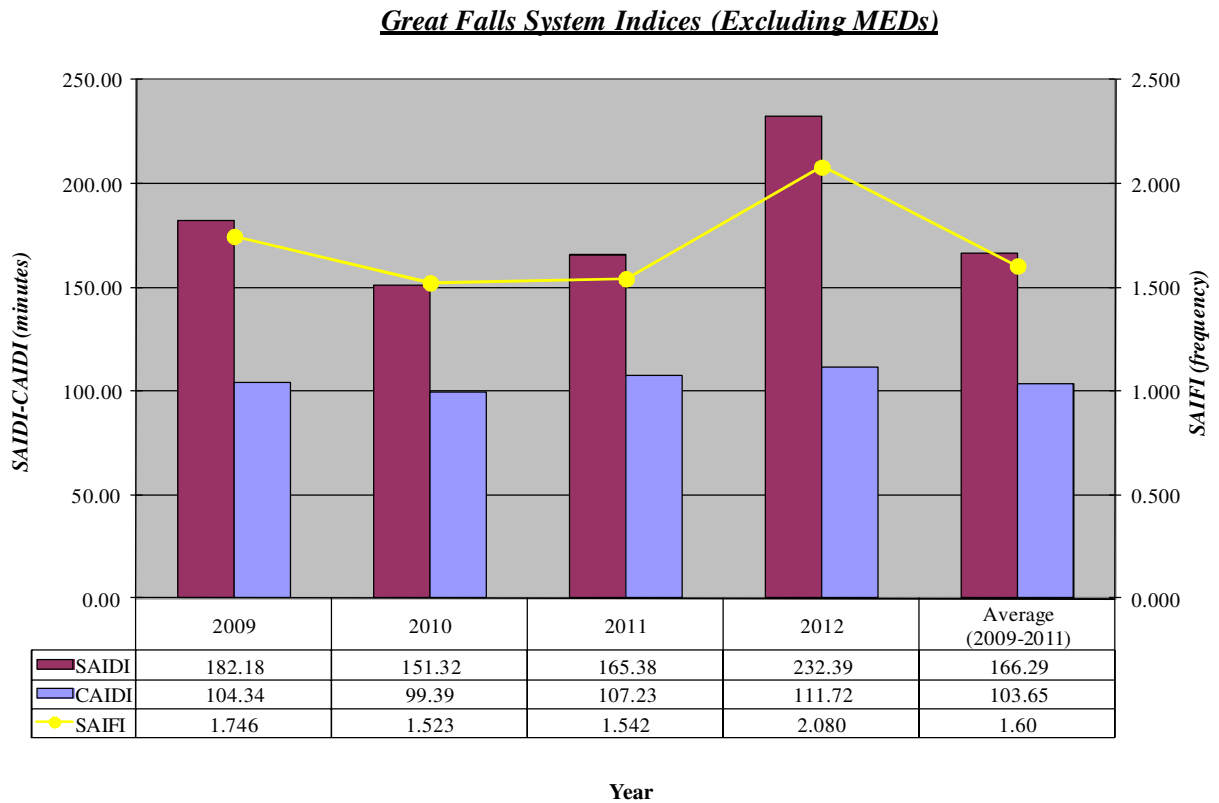


Figure 6.1 Great Falls system indices excluding major event days (MEDs) as defined in IEEE Standard 1366-2003.

Great Falls System Indices (Including MEDs)

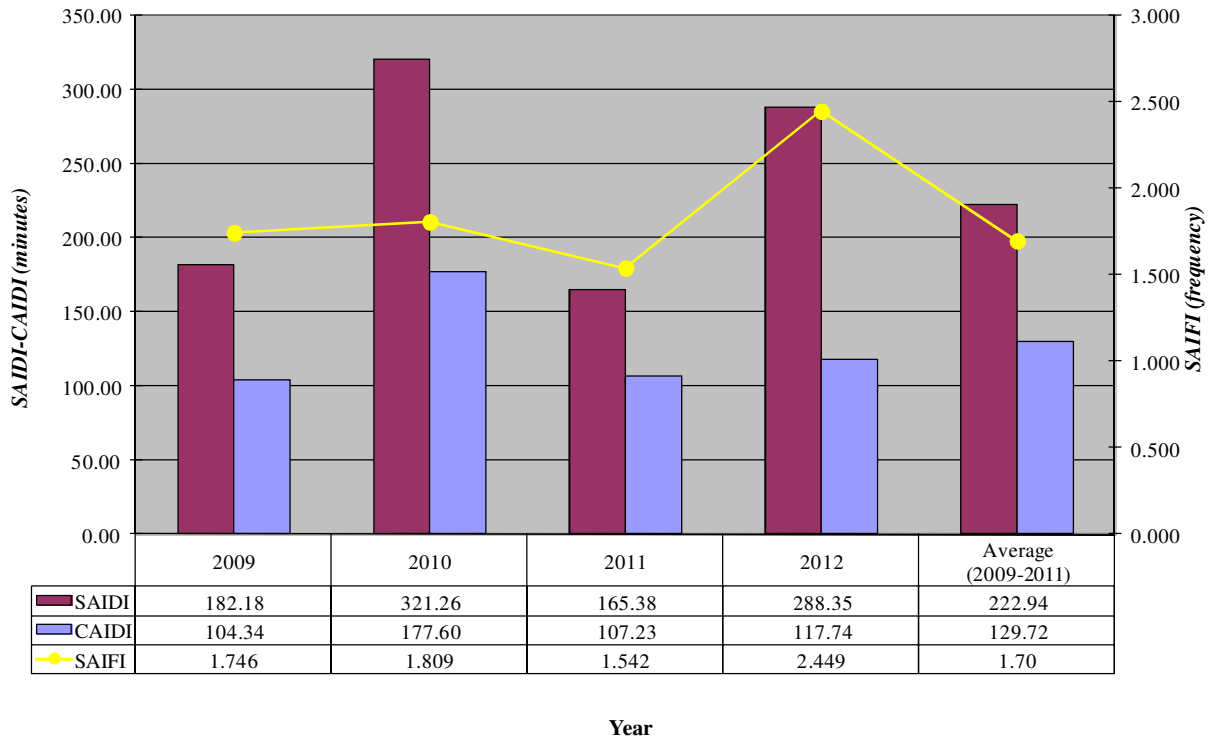


Figure 6.2 Great Falls system indices including major event days (MEDs) as defined in IEEE Standard 1366-2003.

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

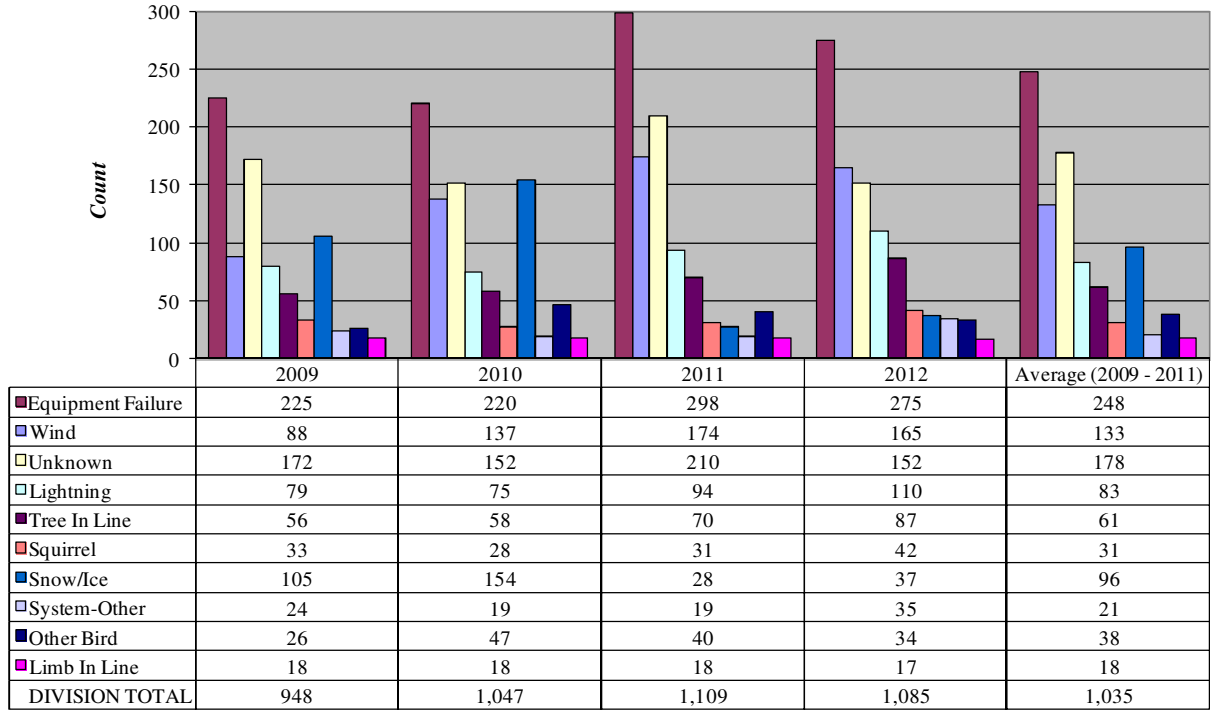


Figure 6.3 Great Falls system outages by top ten causes excluding major event days (MEDs) as defined in IEEE Standard 1366-2003.

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

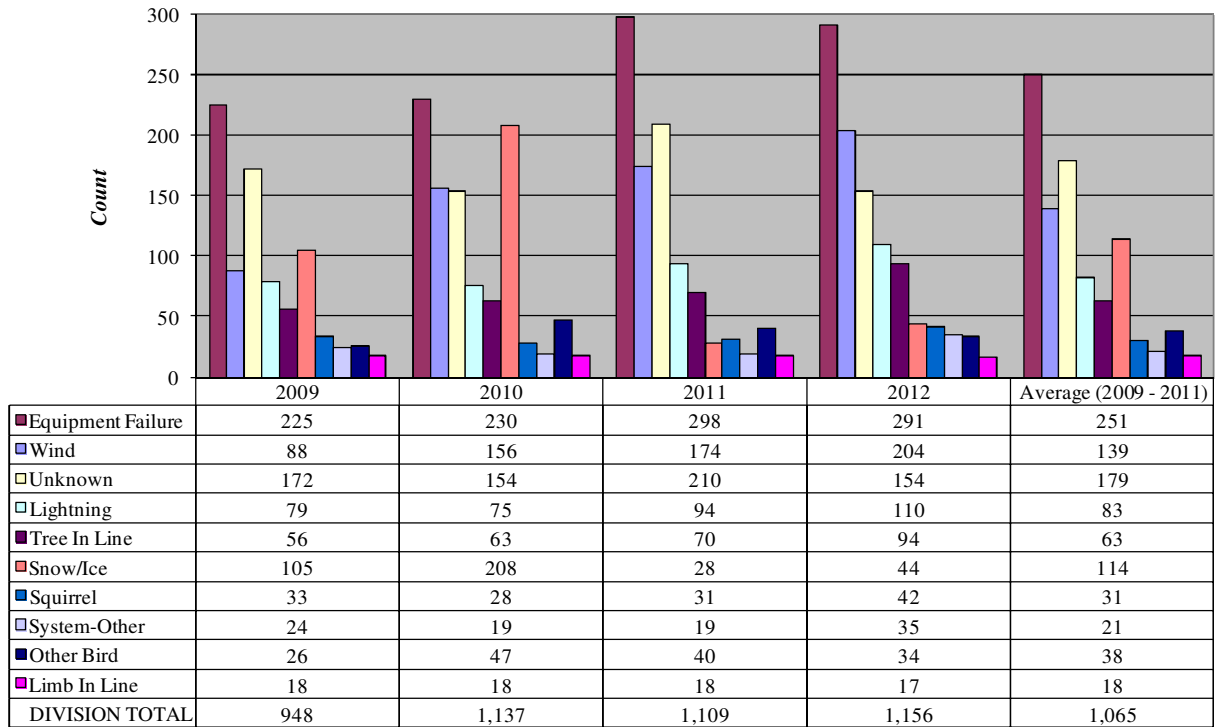


Figure 6.4 Great Falls system outages by top ten causes including major event days (MEDs) as defined in IEEE Standard 1366-2003.

7.0 HAVRE SYSTEM RELIABILITY

Havre took the brunt of the outages caused by the March 19th MED. Several of the city subs were out for more than six hours, while some rural subs and customers were out for much longer. Nearly 50 poles went down and were replaced when the weather cleared up. Over 450 SAIDI minutes were added to the district's total from the MEDs. Other storms caused small town outages from transmission line outages. A failure in the Chinook Sub caused a six hour outage in November. Snow and ice caused outages were up for 2012, but most other outage causes were about the same or down for the year.

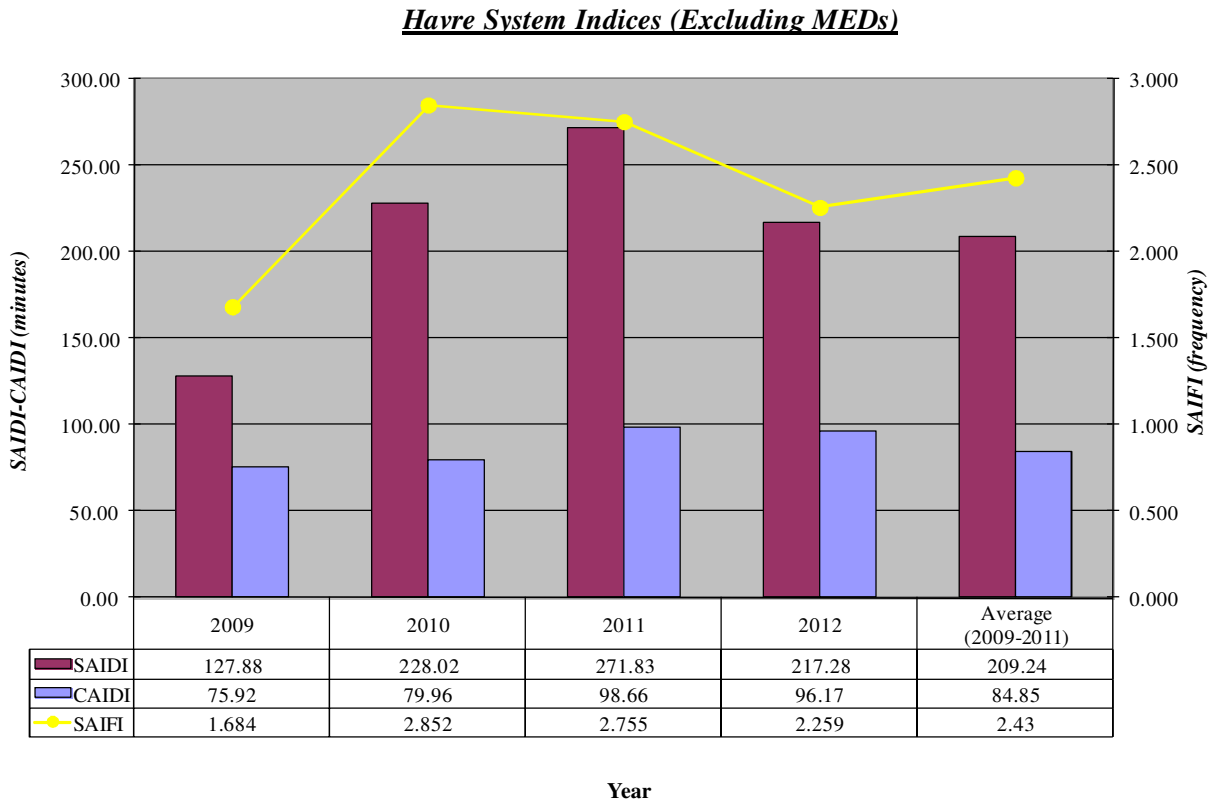


Figure 7.1 Havre system indices excluding major event days (MEDs) as defined in IEEE Standard 1366-2003.

Havre System Indices (Including MEDs)

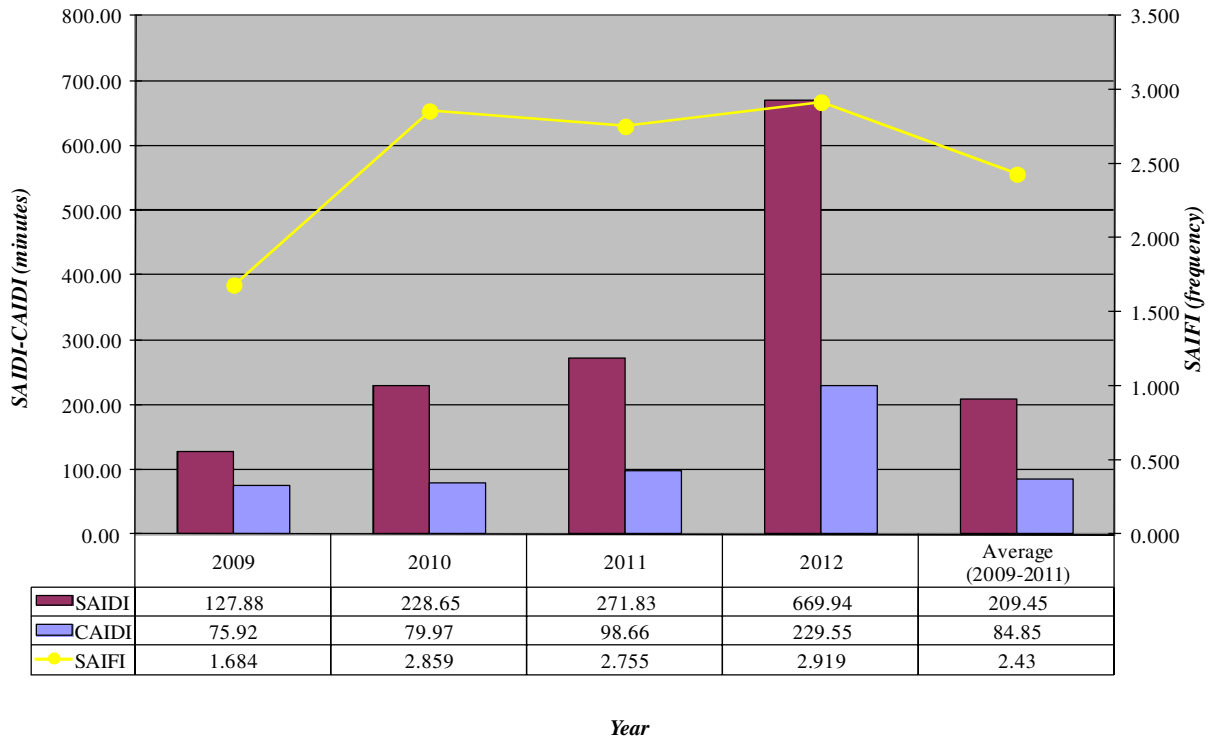


Figure 7.2 Havre system indices including major event days (MEDs) as defined in IEEE Standard 1366-2003.

Havre - Outages By Top Ten Causes (Excluding MEDs)

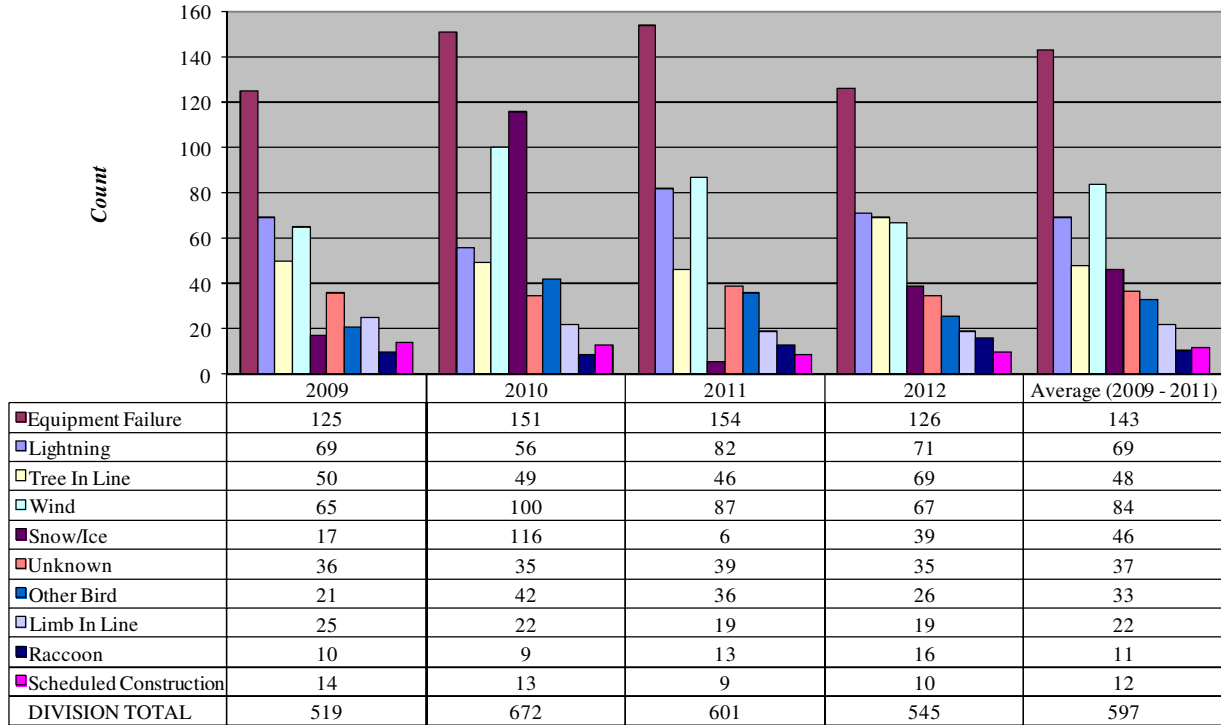


Figure 7.3 Havre system outages by top ten causes excluding major event days (MEDs) as defined in IEEE Standard 1366-2003.

Havre - Outages By Cause (Including MEDs)

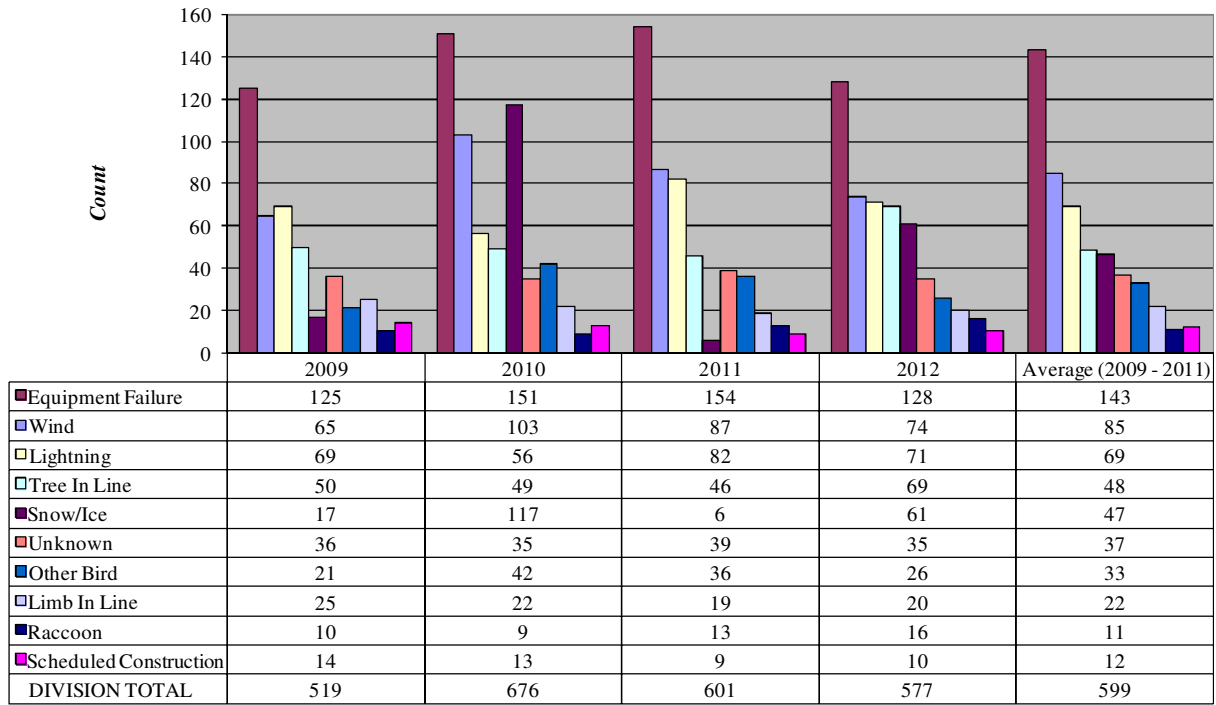


Figure 7.4 Havre system outages by top ten causes including major event days (MEDs) as defined in IEEE Standard 1366-2003.

8.0 HELENA SYSTEM RELIABILITY

Helena Division saw an increase of 13 minutes of SAIDI in 2012 compared to the prior year and almost the same for CAIDI. SAIFI remained stable. These numbers are close to the three-year averages. Large events for Helena include a tree related outage that took out the transmission line feeding the Southside sub, putting 4,400 customers in the dark, and fault during high winds that caused an outage for 2,700 customers fed from the East Helena Switchyard. Helena was not impacted by the MEDs, but saw typical storm problems. Equipment failures decreased but lightning outages increased in 2012 as compared to 2011, with other causes remaining close to average.

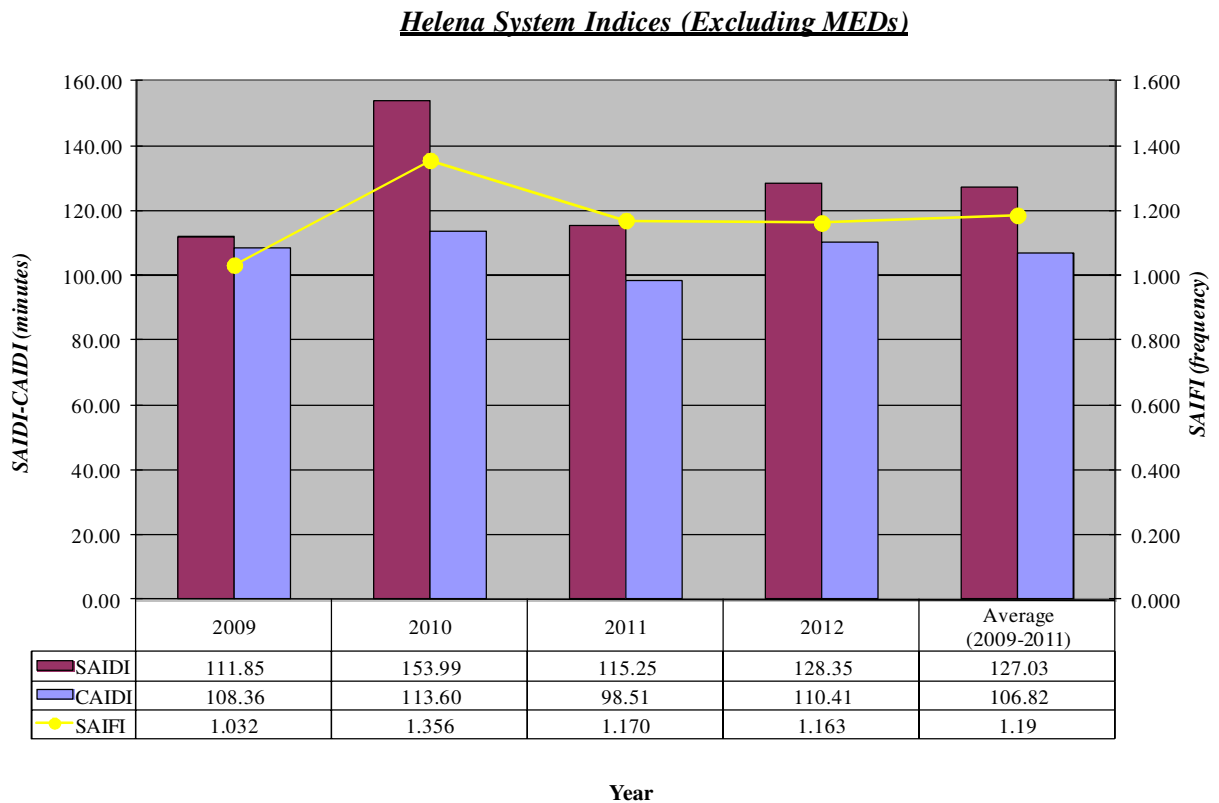


Figure 8.1 Helena system indices excluding major event days (MEDs) as defined in IEEE Standard 1366-2003.

Helena System Indices (Including MEDs)

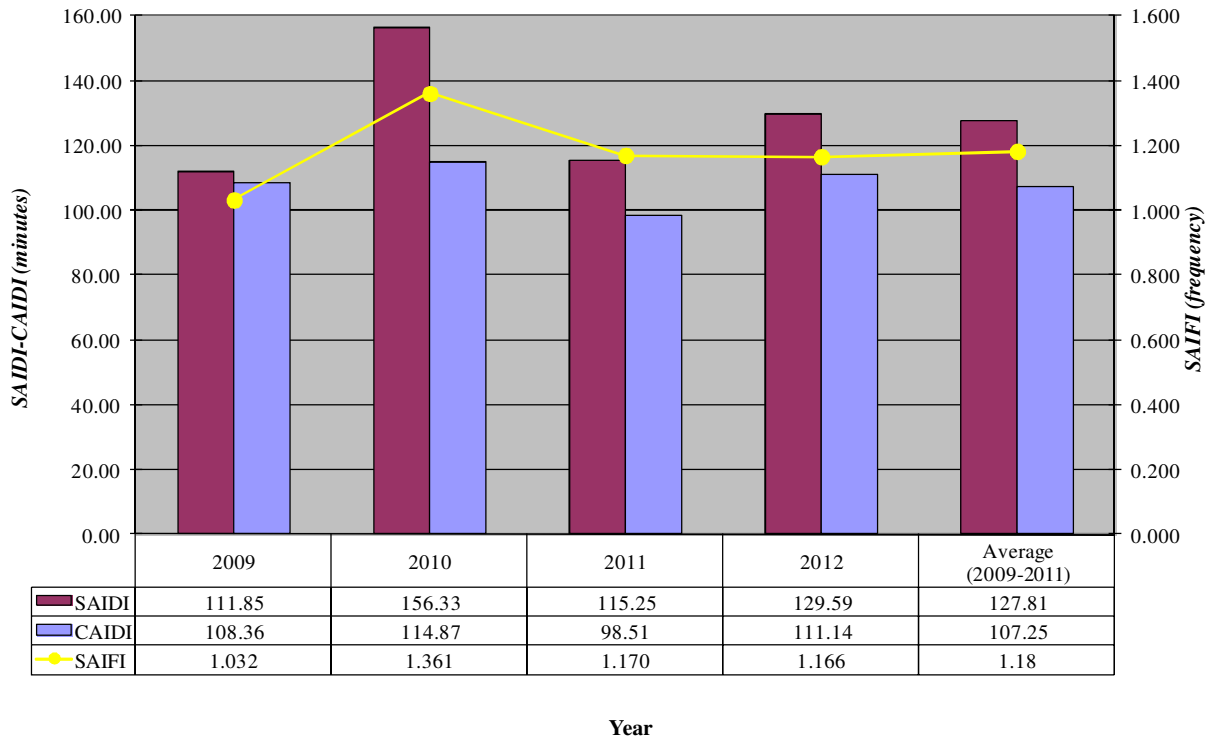


Figure 8.2 Helena system indices including major event days (MEDs) as defined in IEEE Standard 1366-2003.

Helena - Outages By Top Ten Causes (Excluding MEDs)

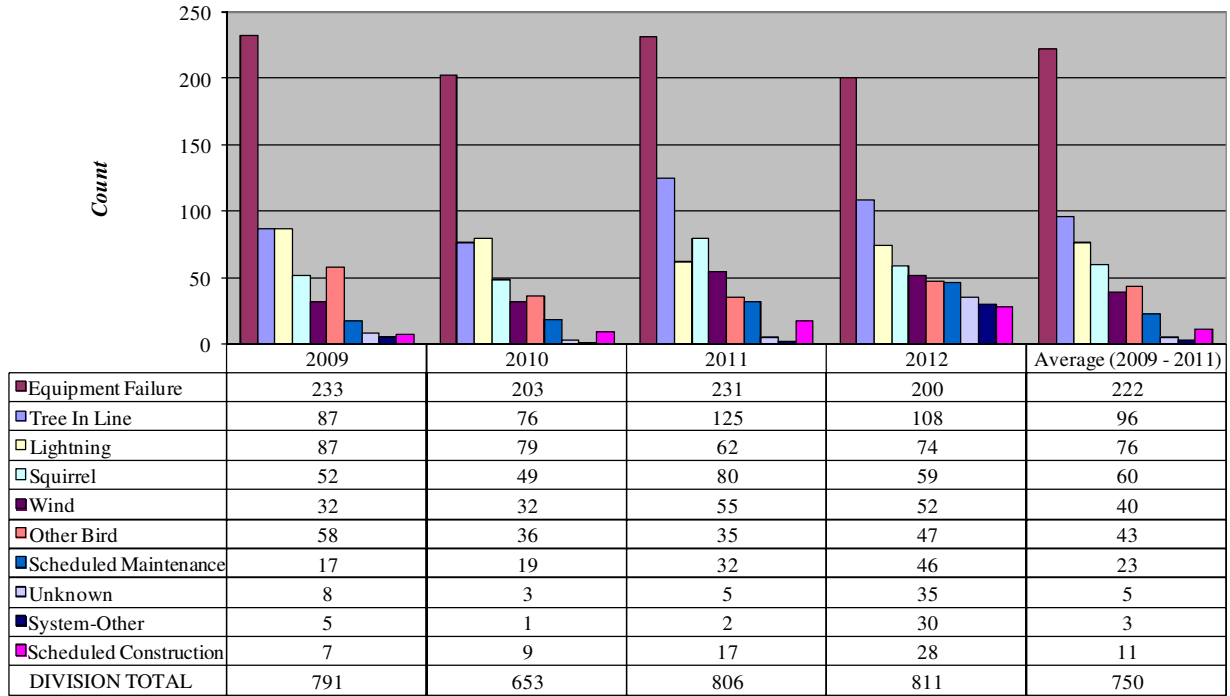


Figure 8.3 Helena system outages by top ten causes excluding major event days (MEDs) as defined in IEEE Standard 1366-2003.

Helena - Outages By Top Ten Causes (Including MEDs)

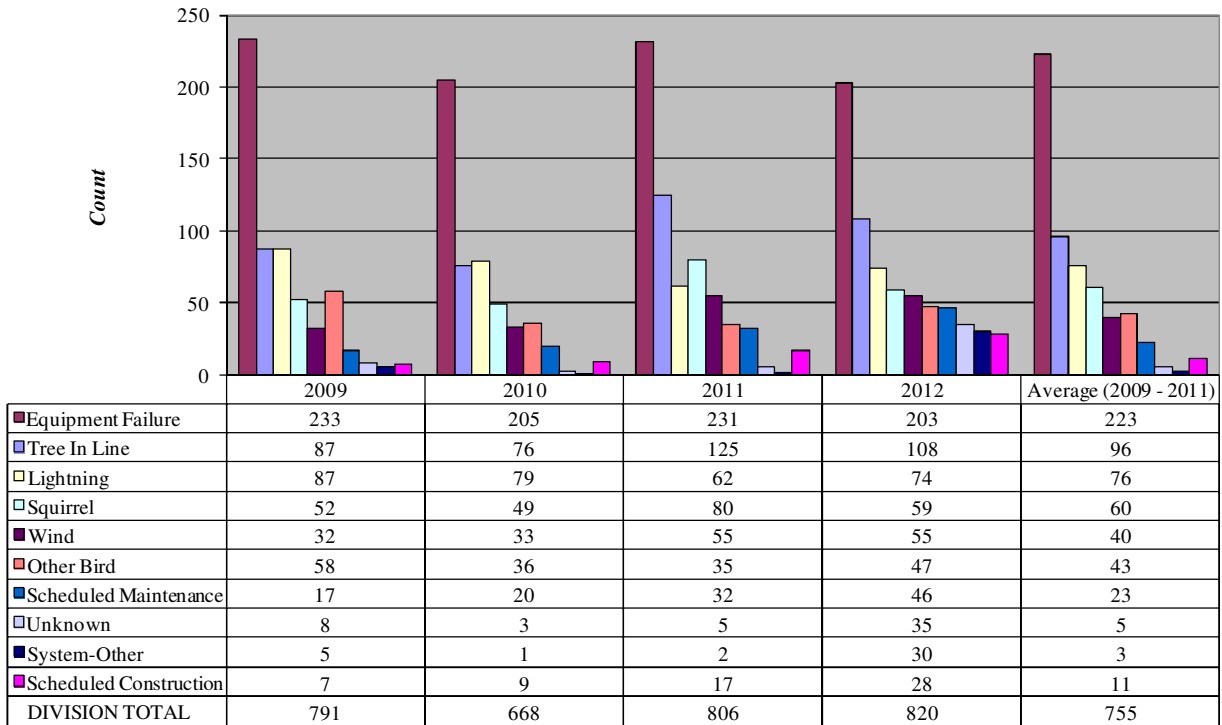


Figure 8.4 Helena system outages by top ten causes including major event days (MEDs) as defined in IEEE Standard 1366-2003.

9.0 LEWISTOWN SYSTEM RELIABILITY

Lewistown District improved SAIDI by 16.6 minutes and CAIDI by 48.6 minutes (excluding MEDs) compared to the 2011 reliability indices, even though SAIFI was up. Thirteen SAIDI minutes were added by the MEDs, but 2012 SAIDI was still below 2011 which had no MEDs. Besides the MED storms, larger outages were for scheduled construction and several fires that burned poles causing outages. Most outage causes were lower than in 2011 with lightning outages down by almost half. With MEDs, wind related outages were up.

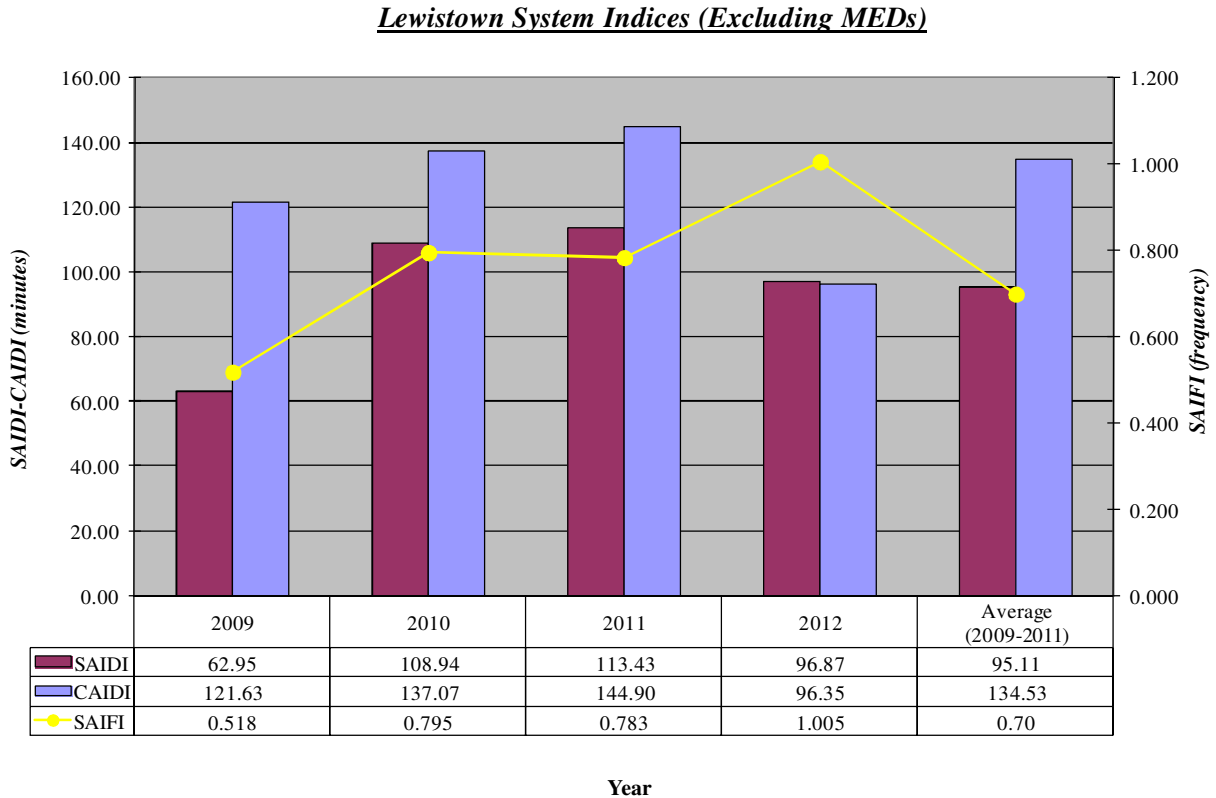


Figure 9.1 Lewistown system indices excluding major event days (MEDs) as defined in IEEE Standard 1366-2003.

Lewistown System Indices (Including MEDs)

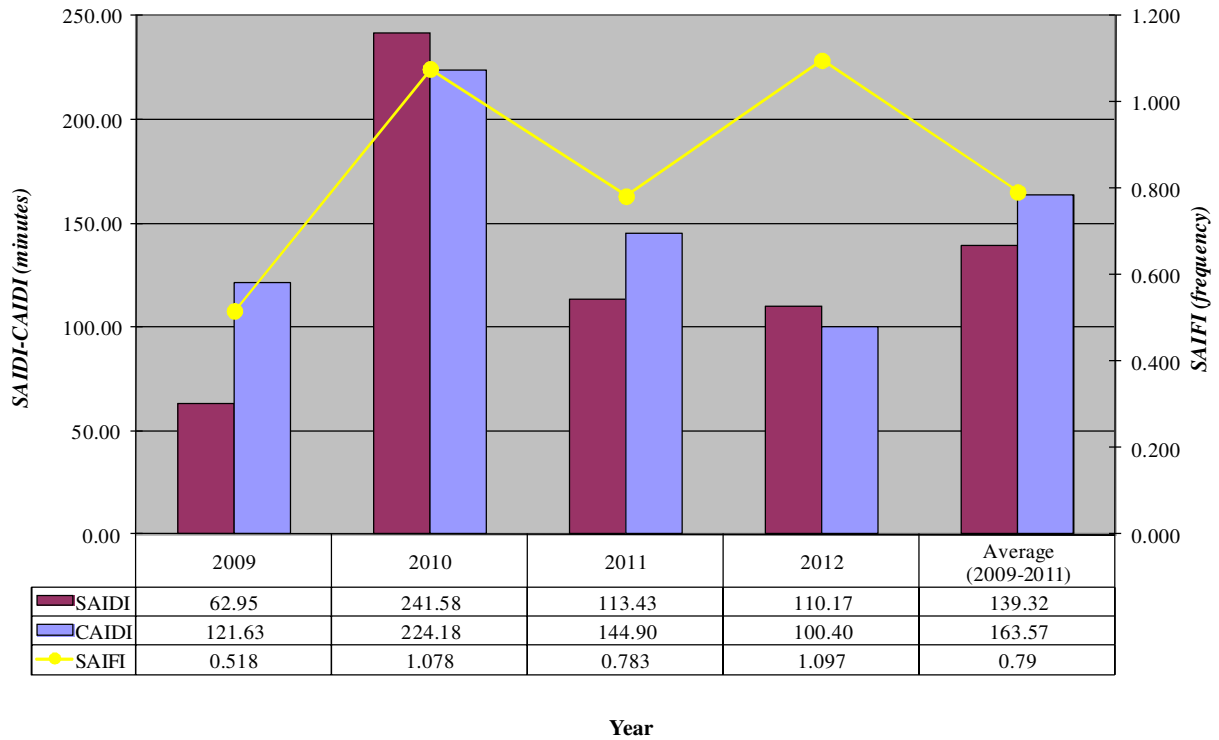


Figure 9.2 Lewistown system indices including major event days (MEDs) as defined in IEEE Standard 1366-2003.

Lewistown - Outages By Top Ten Causes (Excluding MEDs)

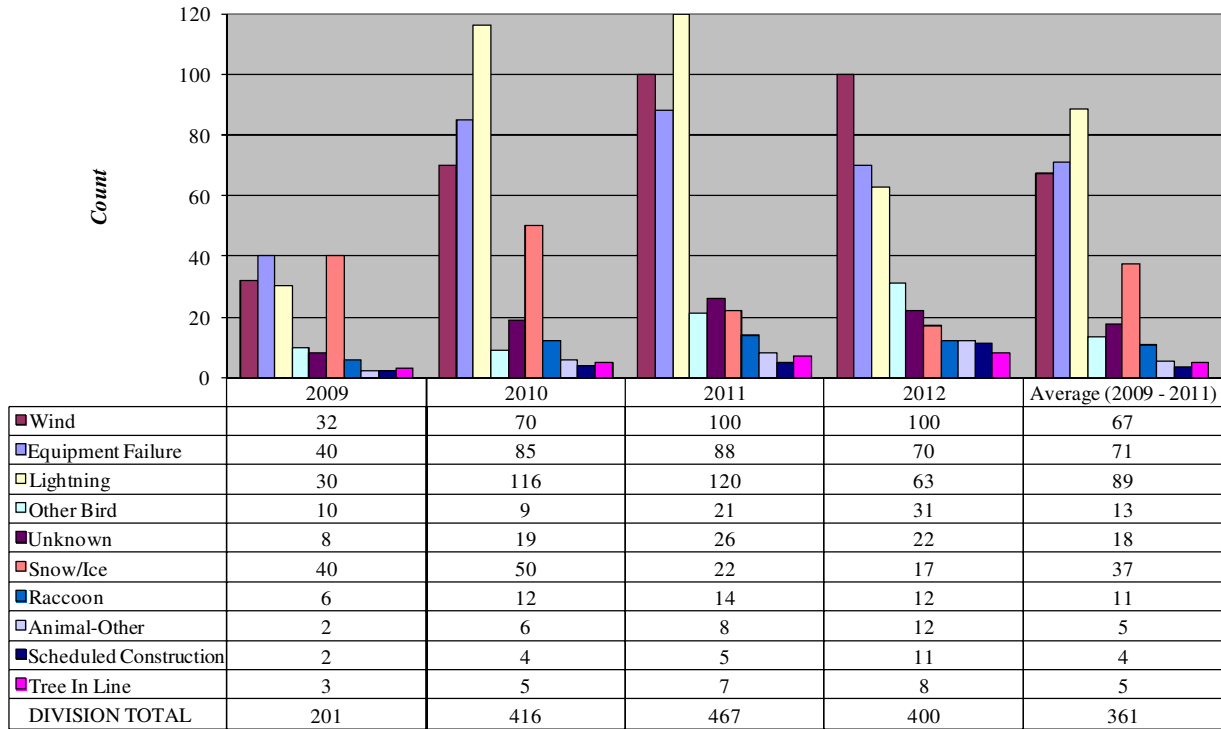


Figure 9.3 Lewistown system outages by top ten causes excluding major event days (MEDs) as defined in IEEE Standard 1366-2003.

Lewistown - Outages By Top Ten Causes (Including MEDs)

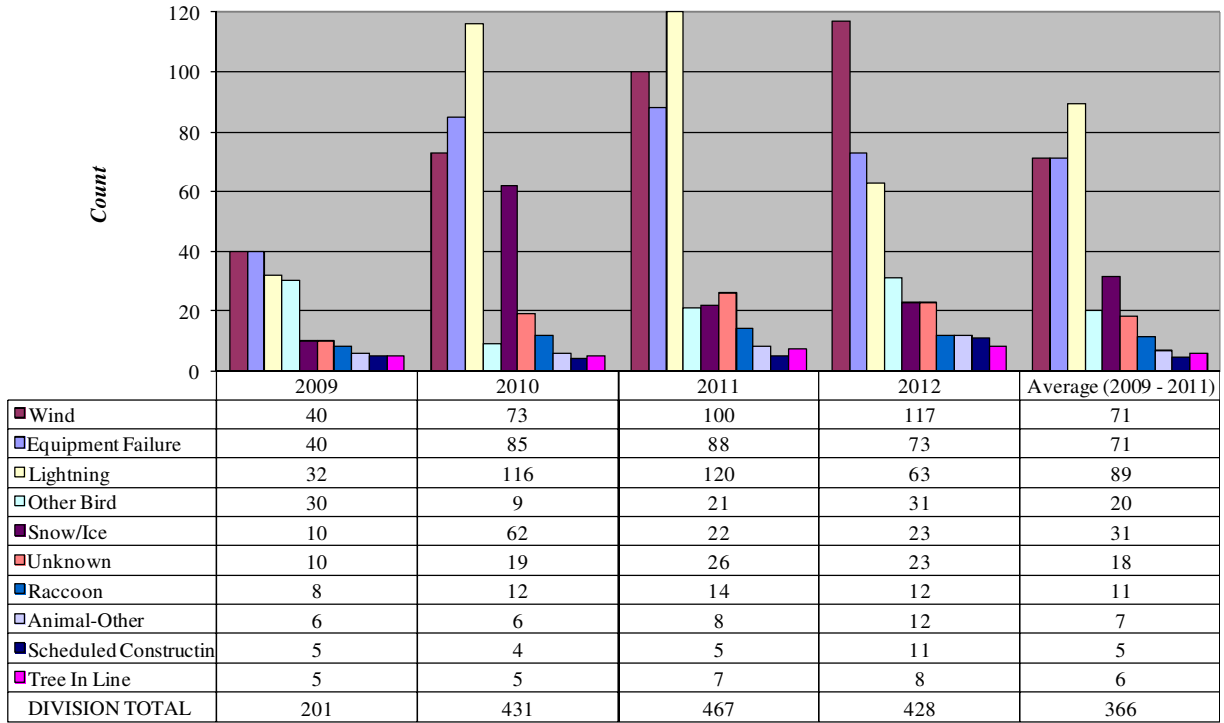


Figure 9.4 Lewistown system outages by top ten causes including major event days (MEDs) as defined in IEEE Standard 1366-2003.

10.0 MISSOULA SYSTEM RELIABILITY

Missoula Division saw marked reliability improvement for 2012 with a 19 minute decrease in SAIDI and a 28 minute drop in CAIDI (excluding MEDs). Both of these indices are the lowest in the last four years for both including and excluding MEDs. SAIFI rose slightly in 2012. The MEDs only contributed 3.2 minutes of SAIDI for Missoula, which is not significant. A wind and lightning storm on August 8th, caused several feeder outages. Regular storms caused feeder outages throughout the year, with most being restored quickly. These contributed to the higher SAIFI number for the year. Equipment, squirrels and tree related outages were all up, with the rest of the causes near average.

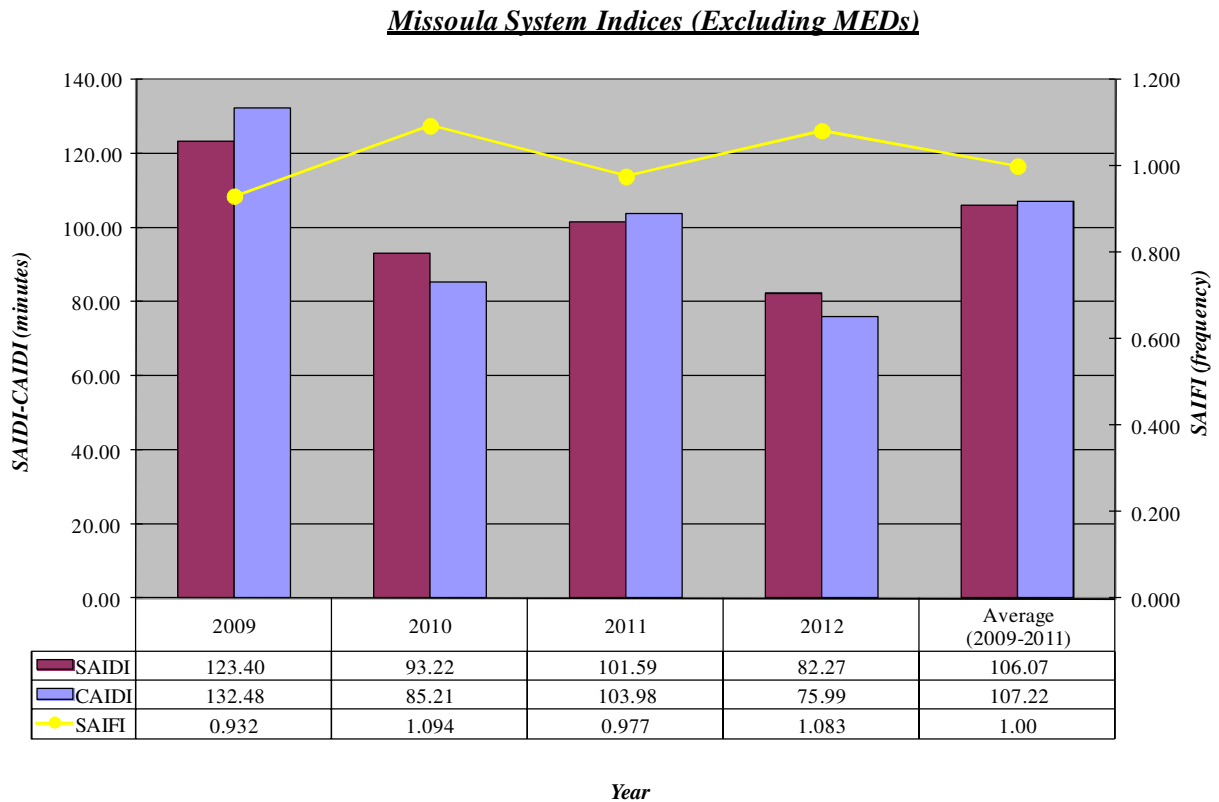


Figure 10.1 Missoula system indices excluding major event days (MEDs) as defined in IEEE Standard 1366-2003.

Missoula System Indices (Including MEDs)

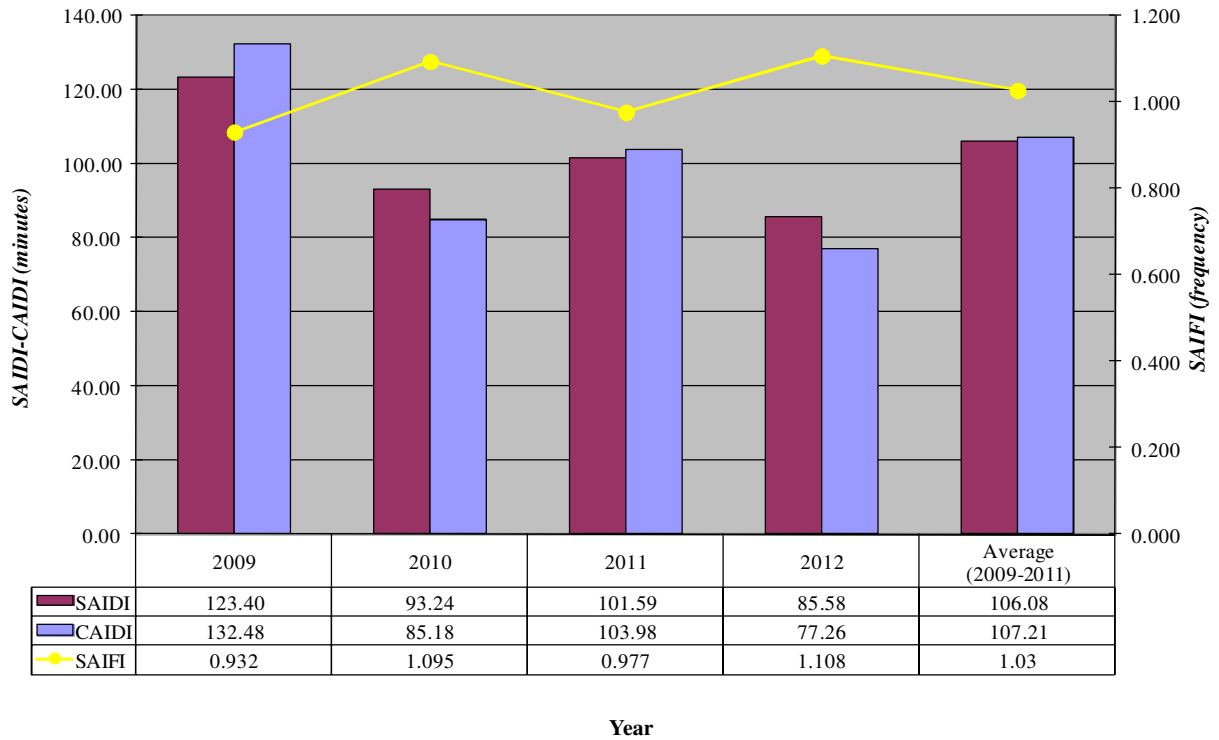


Figure 10.2 Missoula system indices including major event days (MEDs) as defined in IEEE Standard 1366-2003.

Missoula - Outages By Top Ten Causes (Excluding MEDs)

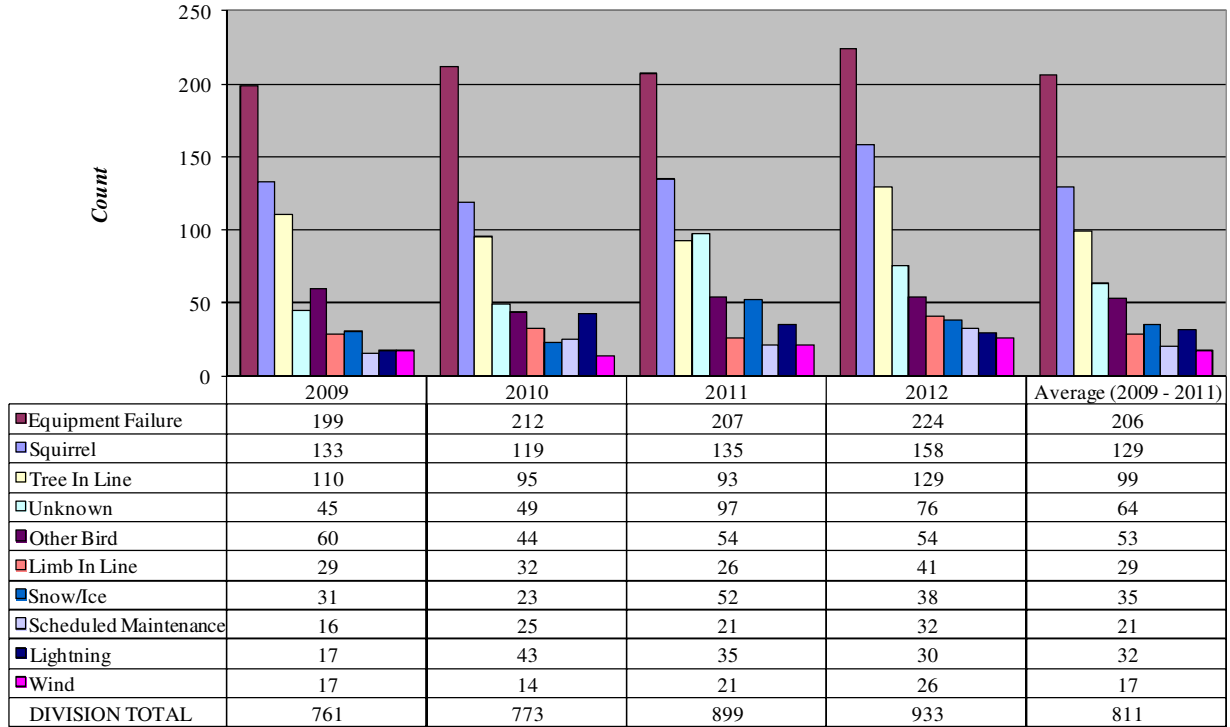


Figure 10.3 Missoula system outages by top ten causes excluding major event days (MEDs) as defined in IEEE Standard 1366-2003.

Missoula - Outages By Top Ten Causes (Including MEDs)

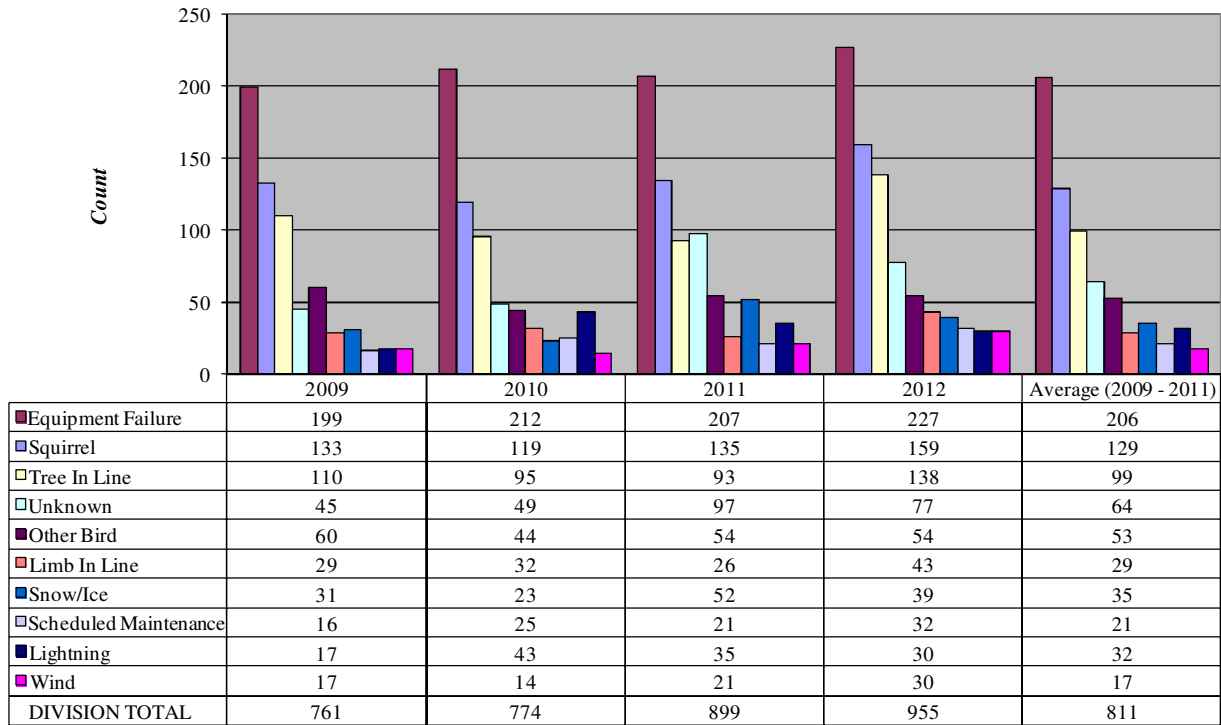


Figure 10.4 Missoula system outages by top ten causes including major event days (MEDs) as defined in IEEE Standard 1366-2003.

11.0 CONCLUSION

The weather in Montana for 2012 started out warm and windy with a January wind storm causing outages when the weather is normally cold and calm. This was followed by a snow and ice storm that hit the Hi-Line hard. With these two Major Event Days, Great Falls ended the year with 288 minutes of SAIDI while the Havre District had a whopping 670 minutes! The spring and summer continued to be dry and windy, with early fires and a large number of weather related outages. Later in the year, the weather settled down and the last two months had better than average reliability.

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 reliability projects under the Distribution System Infrastructure Project (DSIP), stability, if not improvement in electric system reliability should be realized. Substation and other asset improvements resulted in a higher number of scheduled outages, but careful planning kept these outages to a minimum and this work will avoid equipment failures and help serve future loads. With continued upgrades and planning, diligent work, and sincere effort, NorthWestern Energy strives to provide safe, reliable electric service to our customers, now and into the future.

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 2009-2011 average and 2012 year end. Also included are graphs showing the outage cause duration and frequency by year from 2008 through 2012.

The 2012 outage duration was about **73 hours more** than the 2009-2011 average. The 2012 outage frequency was about **126 less** than the 2009-2011 average.

ASAI

Year		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2012	Monthly	99.966	99.949	99.914	99.955	99.960	99.934	99.886	99.912	99.937	99.901	99.978	99.891
2009-2011	Monthly	99.960	99.956	99.922	99.894	99.925	99.886	99.890	99.925	99.978	99.953	99.952	99.950
2012	YTD	99.966	99.958	99.943	99.946	99.949	99.946	99.938	99.934	99.935	99.931	99.935	99.932
2009-2011	YTD	99.960	99.958	99.946	99.933	99.931	99.924	99.919	99.919	99.926	99.929	99.931	99.932

SAIFI

Year		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2012	Monthly	2.0557	1.7834	2.2244	3.9341	2.6094	3.6688	4.6199	3.3366	1.0609	2.5238	1.2819	2.6522
2009-2011	Monthly	2.5052	2.0557	3.0357	4.0160	3.4145	4.6673	5.5423	4.3665	2.1559	2.1593	1.9901	2.4220
2012	YTD	2.0557	1.9240	2.0264	2.4995	2.5219	2.7110	2.9889	3.0331	2.8171	2.7873	2.6525	2.6524
2009-2011	YTD	2.5052	2.2919	2.5481	2.9153	3.0179	3.2923	3.6232	3.7186	3.5458	3.4037	3.2761	3.2032

Outage Duration

Year		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2012	YTD	70.5	168.4	344.1	433.4	515.9	646.6	881.0	1061.2	1185.9	1388.4	1431.9	1656.6
2009-2011	YTD	79.7	158.3	313.0	515.8	665.0	885.6	1104.6	1254.7	1296.7	1390.6	1484.5	1584.0

Outage Count

Year		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2012	YTD	48.0	87.0	139.0	228.0	289.0	372.0	480.0	558.0	582.0	641.0	670.0	732.0
2009-2011	YTD	56.7	98.7	167.3	255.3	332.7	435.3	561.7	661.3	709.0	758.3	802.3	857.7

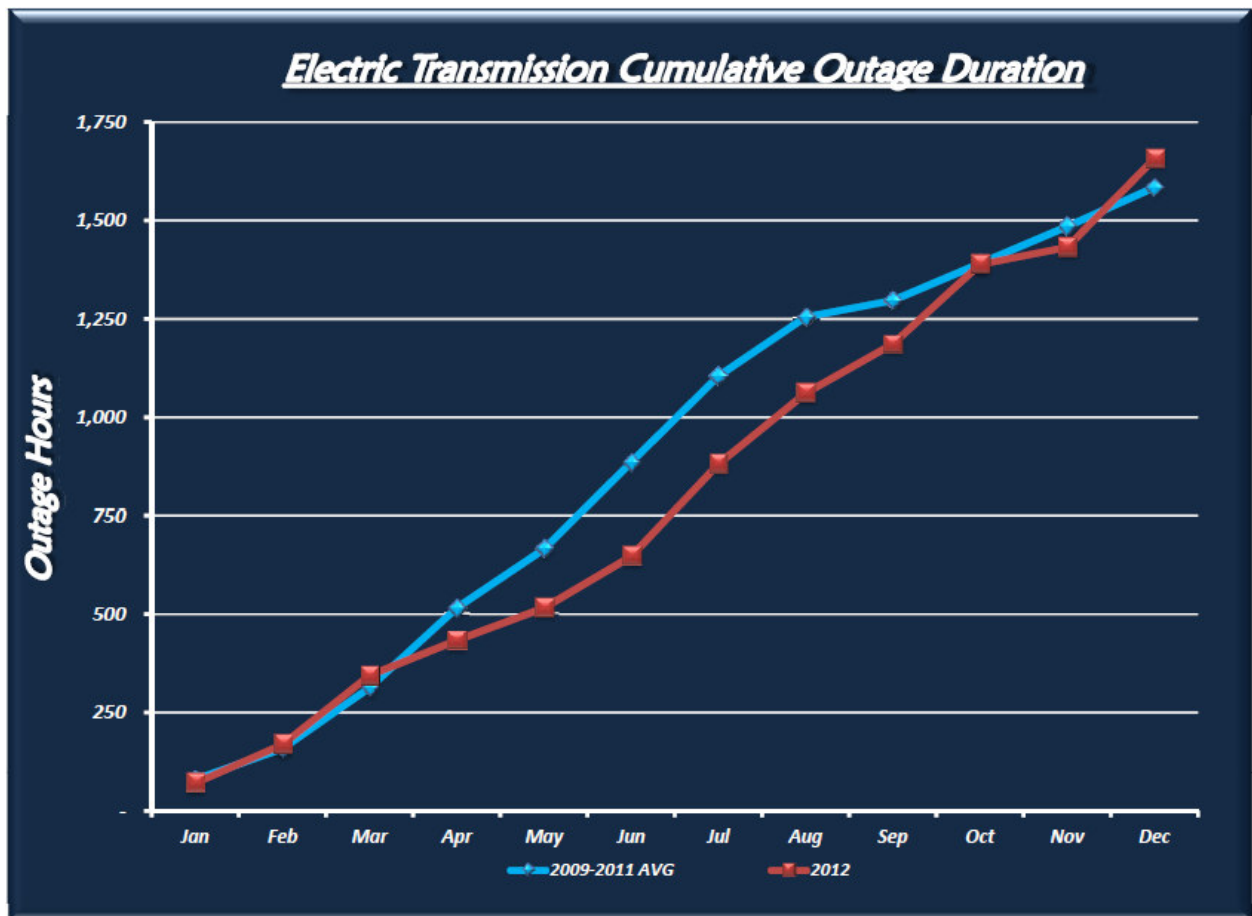


Figure A.1 Electric transmission cumulative outage duration.

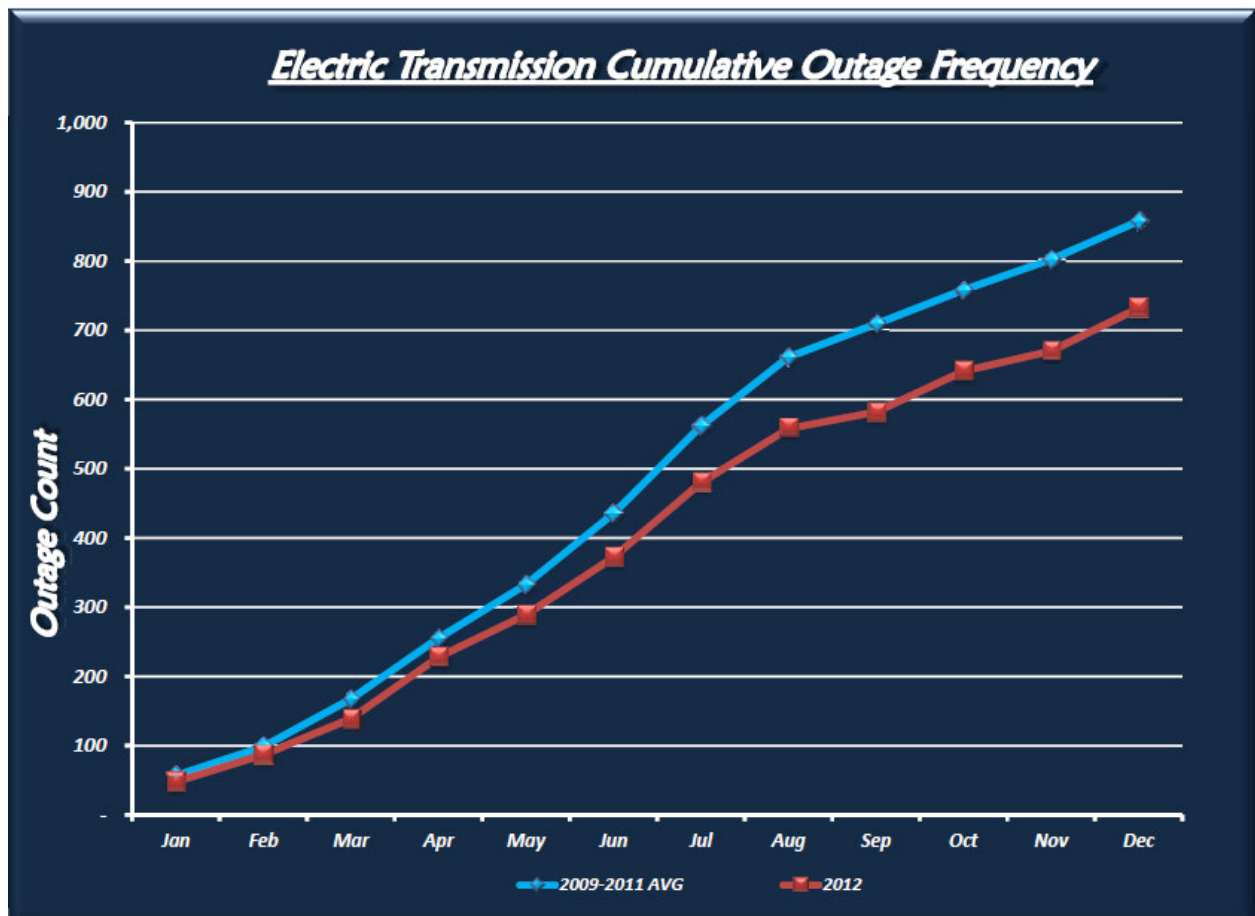


Figure A.2 Electric transmission cumulative outage frequency.



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

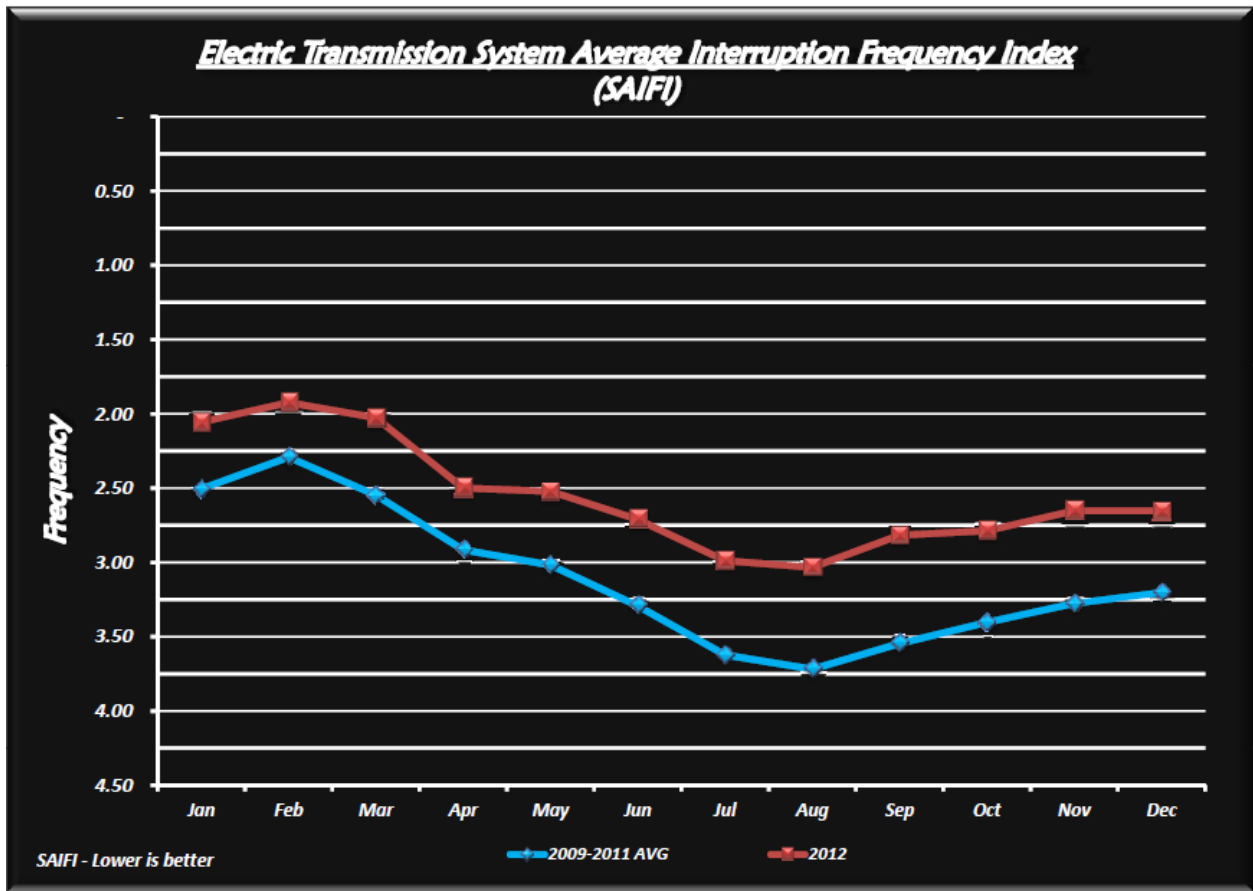


Figure A.4 Electric transmission System Average Interruption Frequency Index (SAIFI).

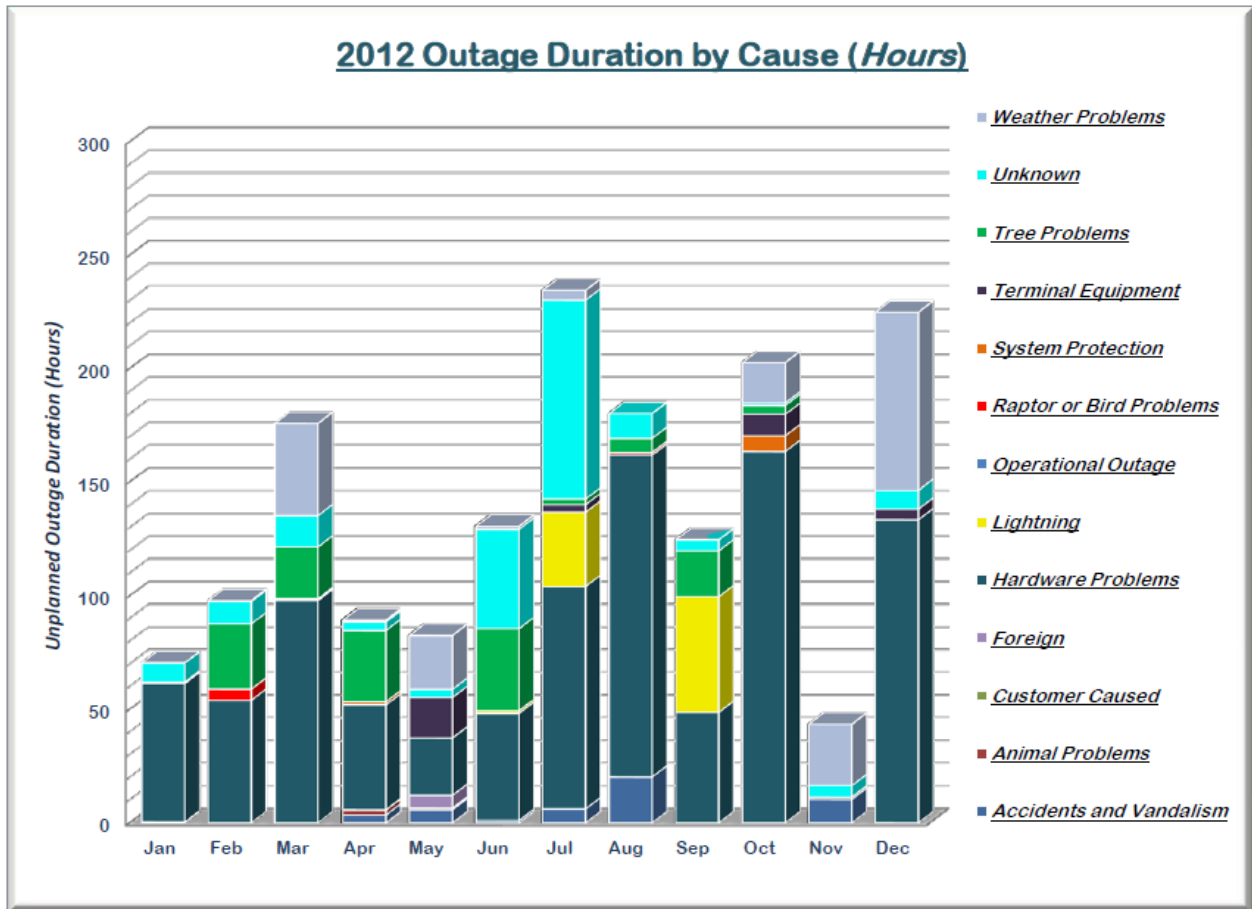


Figure A.5 Electric transmission 2012 outage duration by cause.

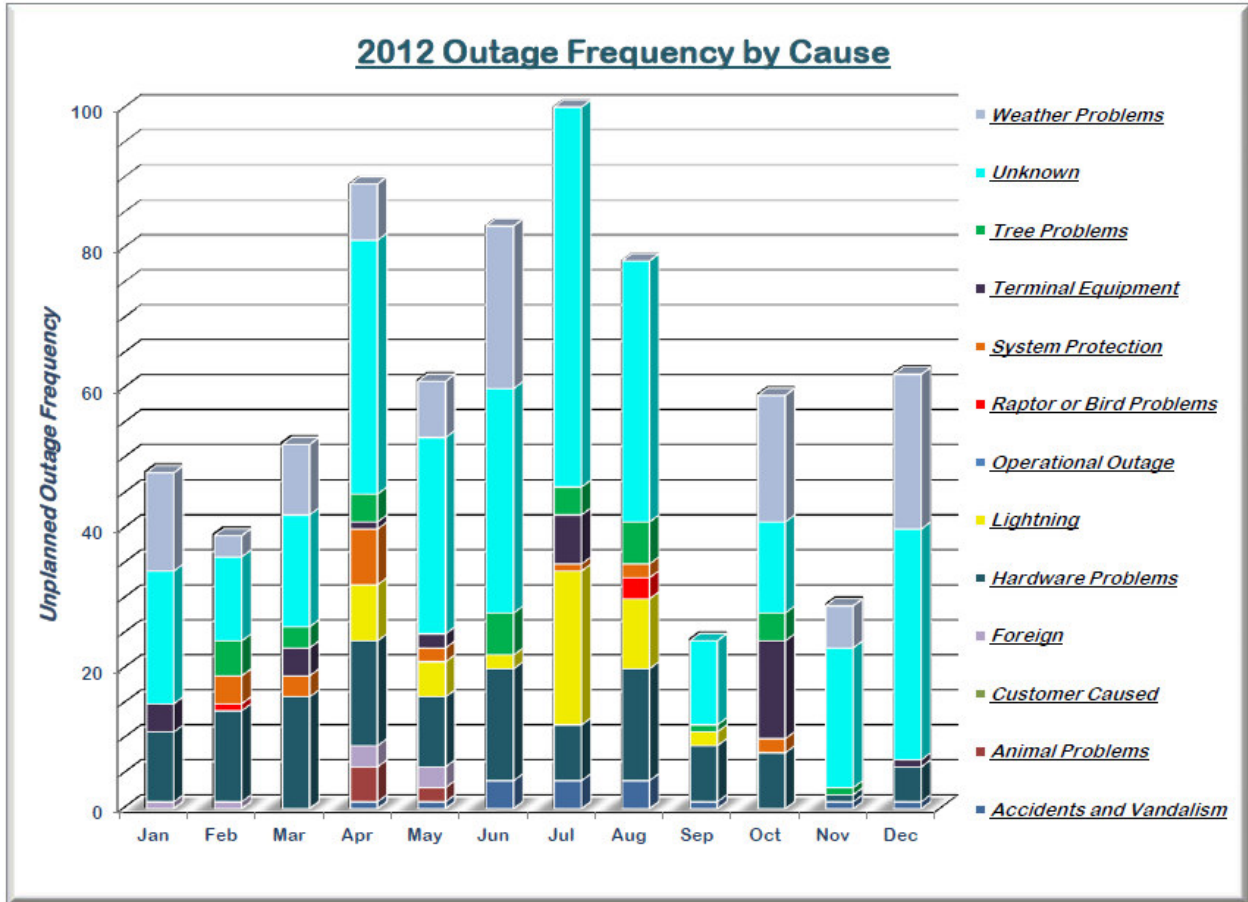


Figure A.6 Electric transmission 2012 outage frequency by cause.

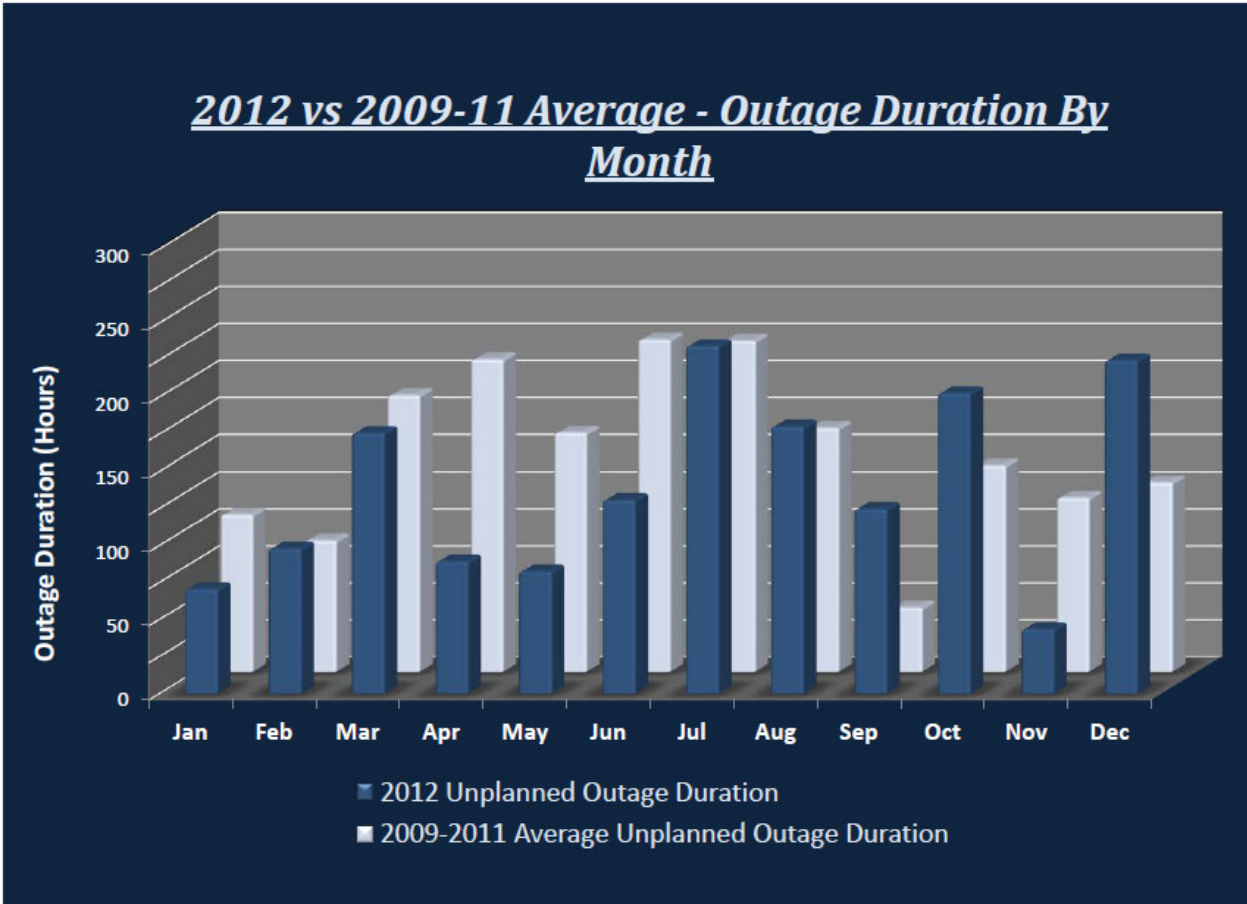


Figure A.7 Comparison of 2012 outage duration to previous three-year average.

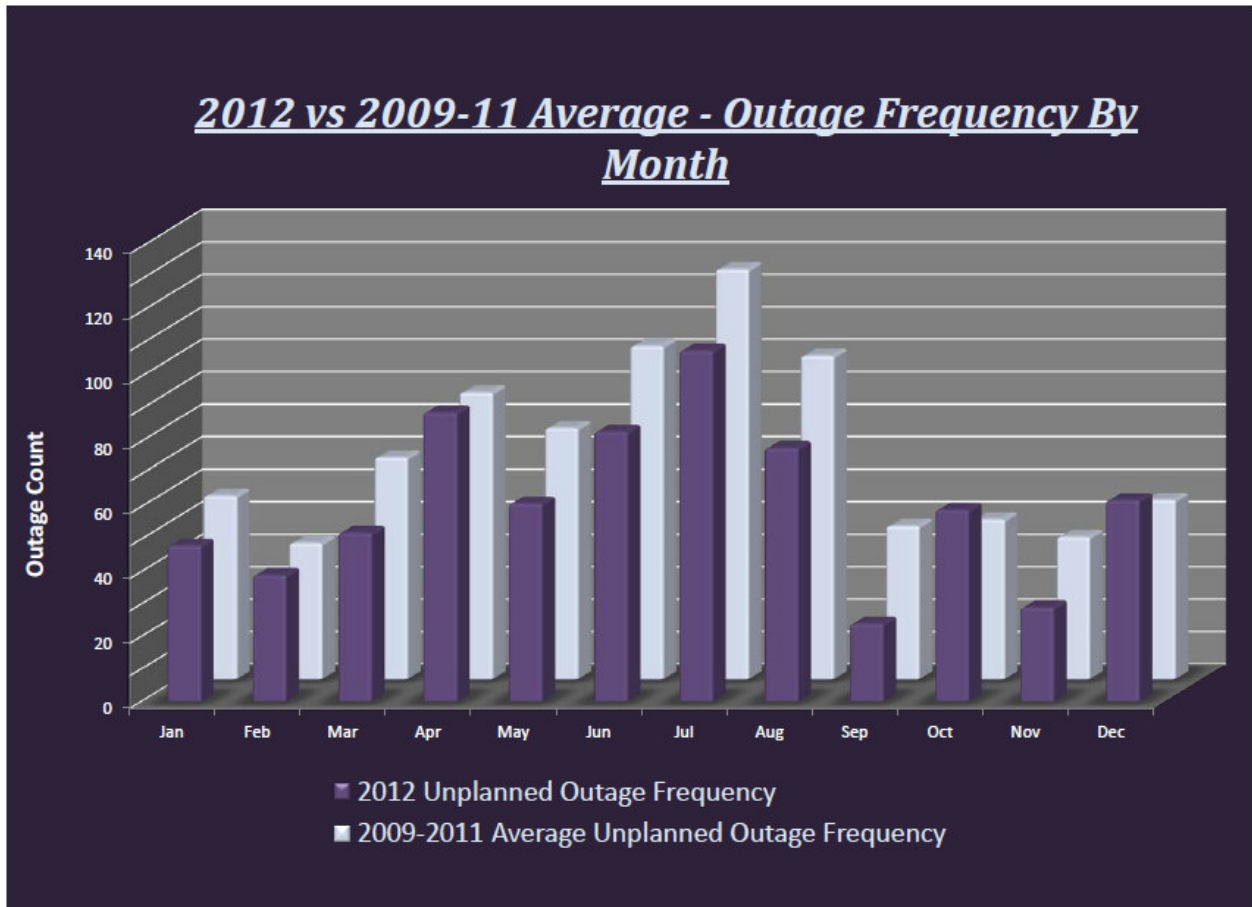


Figure A.8 Comparison of 2012 outage frequency to previous three-year average.

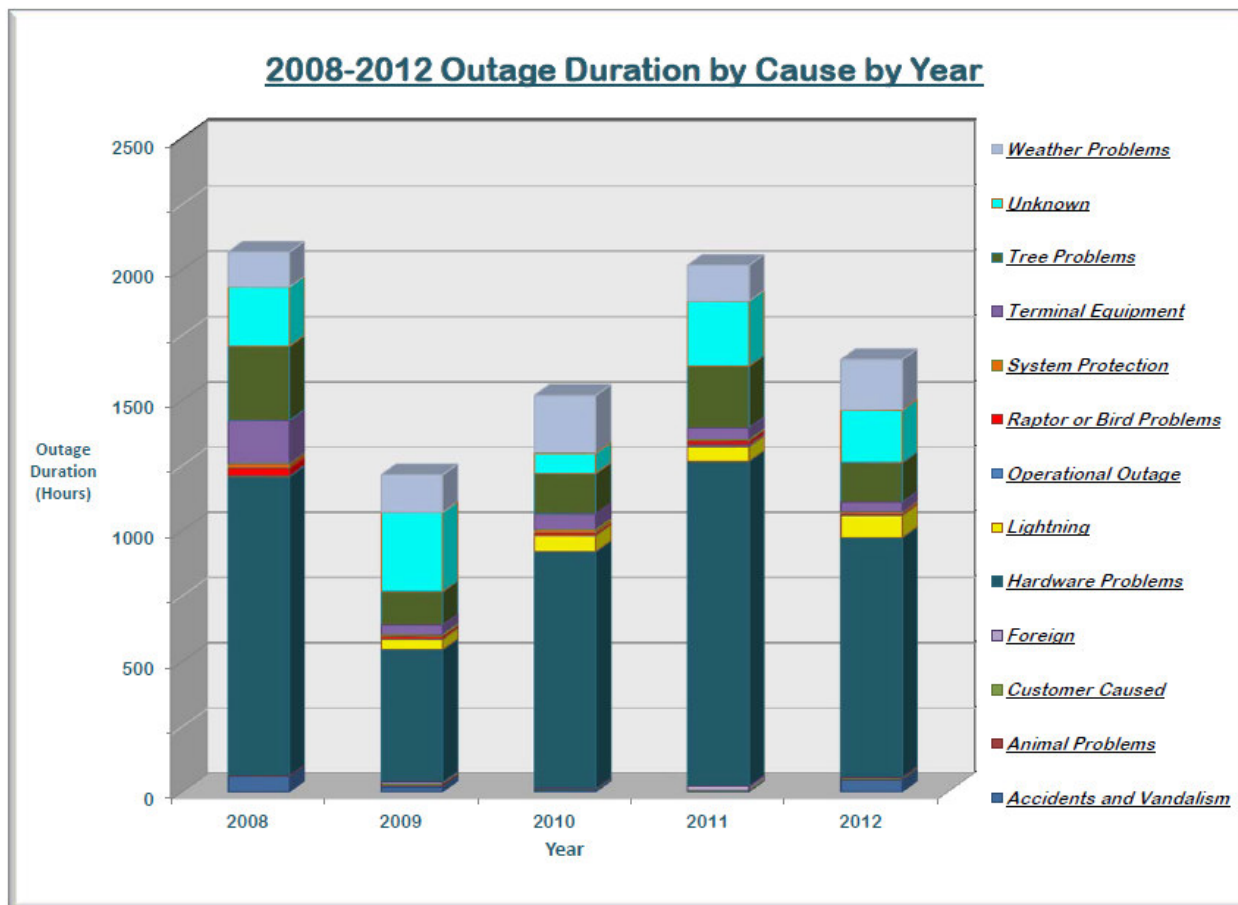


Figure A.9 Outage duration by cause by year for 2008-2012.

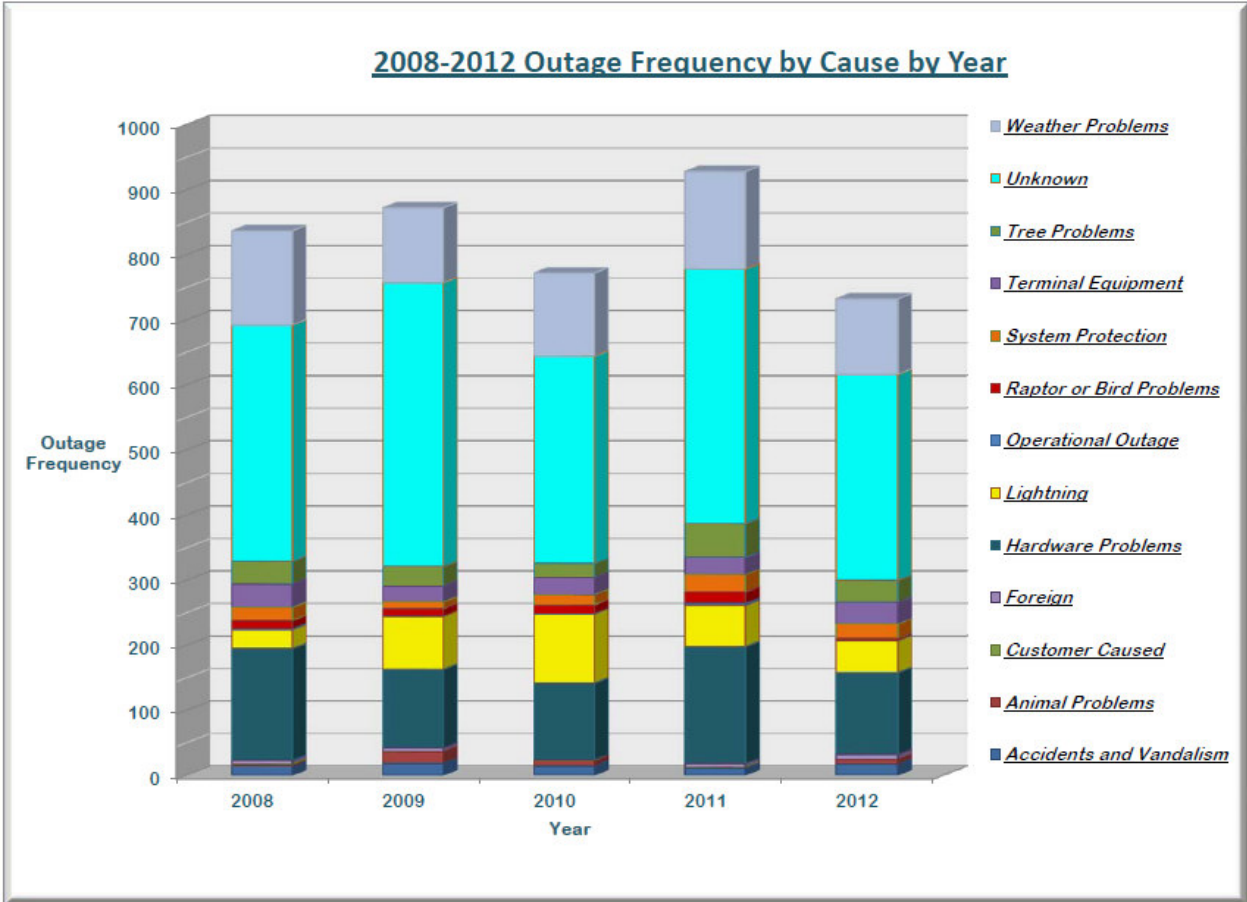


Figure A.10 Outage frequency by cause by year for 2008-2012.