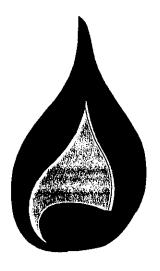
YEAR ENDING 2017

ANNUAL REPORT

NorthWestern Energy

(Townsend Propane)

GAS UTILITY



TO THE
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
STATE OF MONTANA
1701 PROSPECT AVENUE
P.O. BOX 202601
HELENA, MT 59620-2601

Propane Annual Report

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Sch. 1	IDENTIFICATION	
1 2 3	Legal Name of Respondent:	NorthWestern Corporation
5 4 5	Name Under Which Respondent Does Business:	NorthWestern Energy
6 7 8 9	Date Utility Service First Offered in Montana:	Electricity - Dec 12, 1912 Natural Gas - Jan 01, 1933 Propane - Oct 13, 1995
10 11	Person Responsible for Report:	Crystal D. Lail
12 13	Telephone Number for Report Inquiries:	(406) 497-2759
14 15 16 17	Address for Correspondence Concerning Report:	11 East Park Street Butte, MT 59701
. 10	If direct control over respondent is held by another eaddress, means by which control is held and percer entity:	
	N/A	
	•	

h, 2	BOARD OF DIRECTORS Director's Name & Address (City, State)	Remuneration
1	See NorthWestern Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K	Remuneration
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	to the SEC for the Corporate Board of Directors.	
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h. 3		OFFICERS	
N. Carrier St.	Title	Department Supervised	Name
1 2 3	President & Chief Executive Officer	Executive	Robert Rowe
4 5 6 7 8 9 10	Vice President, Chief Financial Officer	Tax, Internal Audit and Controls, Credit Financial Planning and Analysis Controller and Treasury Functions Investor Relations and Corporate Finance Cash Management and Business Technology Energy Risk Management Flight Services, Executive Compensation	Brian Bird
12 13 14 15 16 17	Vice President, General Counsel and Regulatory and Federal Government Affairs	Legal Services Corporate Secretary & Shareholder Services Risk Management Regulatory Affairs Federal Governmental Affairs	Heather Grahame
18 19 20 21 22 23 24	Vice President, Distribution	Distribution Operations - MT/SD/NE Construction, Asset Management Organizational Development & Labor Relations Project Management Safety/Health/Environmental Services Organizational Performance	Curt Pohl
26 27 28 29 30 31 32	Vice President, Transmission	Transmission Planning, Engineering, Construction, and Operations Gas Transmission & Storage Grid & Substation Operations Transmission Business Development and Analysis FERC and NERC Compliance Support Services	Michael Cashell
33 34 35 36 37 38 39	Vice President, Supply and Montana Government Affairs	Thermal and Wind Generation Hydro Operation and Maintenance Environmental Permitting & Compliance Long Term Resources Energy Supply Marketing Operations Montana Government Affairs	John Hines
40 41 42	Vice President, Government & Regulatory Affairs		Patrick Corcoran
43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50	Vice President, Customer Care, Communications and Human Resources	Corporate Communications Account and Analysis Customer Experience and Support Customer Interaction Community Connections Revenue Cycle Management Human Resources	Bobbi Schroeppel
51 52 53	Chief Audit & Compliance Officer	Internal Audit Enterprise Risk	Michael Nieman
54 55 56 57 58 59 60	Vice President, Controller	Financial Reporting Accounting Accounts Payable/Payroll Compensation and Benefits	Crystal Lail
	Reflects active officers as of December 31, 2017.	During November 2017, in anticipation of his retirement, the co	

Sch. 4						
	Subsidiary/Company Name	Line of Business	Earr	ings (000)	% of Total	
Regulat	ted Operations (Jurisdictional & Non-Juris NorthWestem Corporation:	dictional}	\$	159,647	98.12%	
	Montana Utility Operations	Electric Utility Natural Gas Utility Natural Gas Utility Natural Gas Pipeline (including CMP, HPC, Lodge Creek Pipelines, LLC and Willow Creek Gathering, LLC) Propane Utility				
	South Dakota Utility Operations	Electric Utility Natural Gas Utility				
	Nebraska Utility Operations	Natural Gas Utility				
Unregu	lated Operations		\$	3,056	1.88%	
	Direct Subsidiaries:					
	NorthWestern Services, LLC	Nonregulated natural gas marketing, property management				
	Clark Fork and Blackfoot, LLC	Former Milltown hydroelectric facility				
	Risk Partners Assurance, Ltd.	Captive insurance company				
	Indirect Subsidiaries:					
	Montana Generation, LLC	Non-regulated energy marketing				
Total Co	orporation		ŝ	162,703	100.00%	

Sch. 5									
	Departments Allocated	Description of Services	Allocation Method	\$ to MT El & Gas Utilities	MT%	\$ to Other			
1 2 3 4 5 6	Controller	Includes the following departments: Controller, Accounting Accounts Payable, Payroll, Financial Reporting and Compensation & Benefits	Overhead costs not charged directly are typically allocated based on a 3-factor formula consisting of gross plant, labor, and margin.	\$15,724,172	70.32%	\$6,636,420			
9 10 11 12 13	Customer Care	Includes the following departments: Customer Care Combined, Customer Care SD&NE CC MT, Business Develop, Corp Communications & Contributions, CC - Assoc & Dispatch Human Resources and Print Services	Overhead costs not charged directly are typically allocated based on a 3-factor formula consisting of gross plant, labor, and margin.	23,116,725	72.68%	8,688,503			
14 15 16 17	Legal Department	Includes the following departments: Chief Legal, Compliance, Contracts Administration, and Risk Mgmt	Overhead costs not charged directly are typically allocated based on a 3-factor formula consisting of gross plant, labor, and margin.	11,670,006	78.99%	3,103,537			
19 20 21 22	Finance ·	Includes the following departments: CFO, Treasury, FP&A Tax, Investor Relations, Corporate Aircraft, Business Technology Applications, Capital Related Exp, Data Center, Project Management & Asset Control, Record Mgmt Systems, and Security.	Overhead costs not charged directly are typically allocated based on a 3-factor formula consisting of gross plant, labor, and margin.	19,718,550	77.63%	5,682,571			
23 24 25 26 27	Regulatory and Gov't Affairs	includes the following departments: Regulatory Affairs, Load Research, Government Affairs, Reg Support Services, Community Relations & Public Affairs.	Overhead costs not charged directly are typically allocated based on a 3-factor formula consisting of gross plant, labor, and margin.	4,153,422	81.57%	938,130			
28 29 30 31 32 33	Executive Department	Includes the following departments: CEO, and Board of Directors	Overhead costs not charged directly are typically allocated based on a 3-factor formula consisting of gross plant, labor, and margin.	3,339,259	75.21%	1,100,918			
35 34 35 36 37 38	Audit & Controls	Includes the following departments: Internal Audit and Enterprise Risk Management	Overhead costs not charged directly are typically allocated based on a 3-factor formula consisting of gross plant, labor, and margin.	846,155	77.00%	252,748			
38 39 40 41 42 43	Distribution	Includes the following departments: Sioux Falls Facilities and Mail Services	Overhead costs not charged directly are typically allocated based on a 3-factor formula consisting of gross plant, labor, and margin.	11,214	77.00%	3,350			
43	TOTAL			\$78,579,503	74.85%	\$26,406,177			

6	AFFILIATE TRANSACTIONS - PRODUCTS & SERVICES PROVIDED TO UTILITY							
Affiliate Name	Products & Services	Method to Determine Price	Charges to Utility	% of Total Affil. Rev.	Charges to MT Utility			
Nonutility Subsidiaries								
4 Total Nonutility Subsidiaries			\$0					
5 Total Nonutility Subsidiaries Revenues			\$0					
6. 7	i							
9 Utility Subsidiaries		:						
11 Total Utility Subsidiaries			\$0					
2 Canadian-Montana Pipeline Corporation	Natural gas pipeline	Contract rate	\$222,232					
13 Havre Pipeline Company, LLC	Natural gas gathering, transmission, & compression	Gathering rate based on cost, transmission & compression are at tariffed rates	3,411,904	_				
14 Total Utility Subsidiaries Revenues			\$3,634,136					
15 TOTAL AFFILIATE TRANSACTIONS			\$0					

Sch. 7	AFFILIATE TRANSACTIONS - PRODUCTS & SERVICES PROVIDED BY UTILITY								
	Affiliate Name	Products & Services	Method to Determine Price	Charges to Affiliate	% of Total Affil. Exp.	Revenues to MT Utility			
1 2	Nonutility Subsidiaries								
3									
_	otal Nonutility Subsidiaries			\$0		\$0			
8	otal Nonutility Subsidiaries Expenses			\$0	······································				
10 11 12	Utility Subsidiaries								
ſ	avre Pipeline Company, LLC	Administration Fee	Negotiated Contract Rate	\$500,400	14.4%	\$500,400			
	otal Utility Subsidiaries			\$500,400		\$500,400			
	Total Utility Subsidiaries Expenses				1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	+ + 2 3 0 , 10 0			
17 TC	OTAL AFFILIATE TRANSACTIONS			\$3,509,769 \$500,400		\$500,400			

Sch. 8		MONTAL	VA UTILITY INC	OME STATEME	NT - PROPANE		
	ρ	sccount Number & Title	This Year Cons. Utility	Non Jurisdictional Adjustments	This Year Montana	Last Year Montana	% Change
1 2 3	400	Operating Revenues	\$ 592,918	\$ -	\$ 592,918	\$ 495,329	19.70%
4	Total Oper	rating Revenues	592,918	-	592,918	495,329	19.70%
5 6 7		Operating Expenses					
8	401	Operation Expense	442,190	-	442,190	386,589	14,38%
9	402	Maintenance Expense	46,103	-	46,103	42,044	9.65%
10	403	Depreciation Expense	40,627		40,627	40,899	-0.67%
11	407.3		-	-	-	-	-
12	408.1	Taxes Other Than Income Taxes	63,285	-	63,285	59,788	5.85%
13		Income Taxes-Federal			-	-	-
14		-Other			-	-	-
15		Deferred Income Taxes-Dr.	2,321	-	2,321	(12,101)	119.18%
16	411.1	Deferred Income Taxes-Cr.	-	-	-	-	-
18	Total Oper	rating Expenses	594,526		594,526	517,219	14.95%
		RATING INCOME	\$ (1,608)	\$ -	\$ (1,608)		92.65%

This financial statement is presented on the basis of the accounting requirements of the Federal Energy Regulatory

Commission (FERC) as set forth in its applicable Uniform System of Accounts. As such, subsidiaries are presented using the equity method of accounting. The amounts presented are consistent with the presentation in FERC Form 1.

Sch. 9	N. A.	IONTANA REVI	NUES - PROPA	NE		
		This Year	Non Jurisdictional	This Year	Last Year	
	Account Number & Title	Cons. Utility	Adjustments	Montana	Montana	% Change
1 2	Sales to Ultimate Consumers					
4	440 Residential	\$ 358,145	\$ -	\$ 358,145	\$ 294,653	21.55%
5	442 Commercial & Industrial-Small	234,773	-	234,773	200,676	16.99%
6 7	Total Sales to Ultimate Consumers	592,918	-	592,918	495,329	19,70%
8 9 10	447 Sales for Resale					
11	Total Sales of Propane	592,918		592,918	495,329	19.70%
12 13 14	l					
15	Total Revenue Net of Rate Refunds	592,918	-	592,918	495,329	19.70%
16 17 18	Miscellaneous Revenues					
19			-	-	-	-
20	TOTAL OPERATING REVENUE	\$ 592,918	\$	\$ 592,918	\$ 495,329	19.70%

Sch. 10	0 MONTANA OPERATION & MAINTENANCE EXPENSES - PROPANE						
			Non	,			
		This Year	Jurisdictional	This Year	Last Year	1	
	Account Number & Title	Cons. Utility	Adjustments	Montana	Montana	% Change	
1	Supply Expenses				1110111011101	70 Gridings	
2	Other Propane Supply Expense-Operation			·			
3	804 Purchases	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	_	
4	805 Other Propane Purchases	(16,938)	_	(16,938)	9,774	-273,30%	
5	807 Purchased Propane Expense	' '			-	2,5,00,0	
6	808 Propane Withdrawn from Storage	376,522	_	376,522	290,031	29.82%	
7	809 Propane Delivered to Storage			· -			
8	Total Supply Expenses	359,584	-	359,584	299,805	19.94%	
9	Storage Expenses						
10	Other Storage-Operation					ŀ	
11	840 Operation Supervision & Engineering	-	_	-	_		
12	841 Operation Labor & Expenses		-	_	_	_	
13	842 Rents_	7,191	_	7,191	5,985	20.15%	
	Total Operation-Other Storage	7,191	-	7,191	5,985	20.15%	
15	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						
16	Other Storage-Maintenance						
17	847 Maintenance Storage Expenses	_	_	_	_	_	
	Total Maintenance-Other Storage	-	-	-	_		
19	Total Storage Expenses	7,191		7,191	5,985	20.15%	
20	Distribution Expenses				0,500	20.1070	
21	Distribution-Operation						
22	870 Supervision & Engineering			_			
23	874 Mains & Service	13,253		13,253	12,888	2.83%	
24	878 Meter & House Regulators	15,549	_	15,549	21,605	-28.03%	
25	879 Customer Installation	6,037		6,037	5,205	15.98%	
26	880 Other	1,561	-	1,561	1,670	-6.53%	
27	Total Operation-Distribution	36,400	-	36,400	41,368	-12.01%	
	Distribution-Maintenance			,,	,	12.0170	
29	885 Maintenance Superv. & Eng.	_	_	_	ا ـ ا	_ [
30	887 Maintenance of Mains	45,587	_	45,587	37,571	21.34%	
31	892 Maint, of Services			-	3,551	-100.00%	
32	893 Maint. of Meters & House Regulators	517		517	922	-43.93%	
33	894 Maintenance of Other Equipment			-		70.0070	
	Total Maintenance-Distribution	46,104		46,104	42,044	9.66%	
35	Total Distribution Expenses	82,504	-	82,504	83,412	-1.09%	
36		<u> </u>		3-75-7		1.00 70	
37	Customer Accounts Expenses						
38	Customer Accounts-Operation						
39	901 Supervision		_	_		 	
40	902 Meter Reading	492	_	492	694	-29.11%	
41		391	-	391	183	113.66%	
42	Total Customer Accounts Expenses	883		883	877	0.68%	
43	Administrative & General Expenses					3.0070	
44	Admin. & General - Operation]			
45	920 Salaries	746	_	746	673	10.85%	
46	921 Office Supplies & Expenses	18	_	18	0,3	>300.00%	
47	923 Outside Services	37,368	-	37,368	37,877	-1.34%	
48	925 Injuries & Damages	-	-		3,,5,,	-1.54/0	
49	926 Employee Pensions and Benefits	_		_	-	<u> </u>	
50	928 Regulatory Commission Expense	_		_	-	_ [
	Total Operation-Admin. & General	38,132	-	38,132	38,554	-1.09%	
52	Admin. & General - Maintenance				30,001	1,0070	
53	935 General Plant	_		-	·_	_	
54	Total Admin. & General Expenses	38,132	-	38,132	38,554	-1.09%	
55				33,132	35,557	1.5570	
56	TOTAL OPER. & MAINT. EXPENSES	\$ 488,293	\$ -	\$ 488,293	\$ 428,633	13.92%	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					.0.02 /0	

Sch. 11 MONTANA TAXES OTHER THAN INCOME - PROPANE							
	Description	This Year	Last Year	% Change			
1							
2	Taxes associated with Payroll/Labor	\$2,102	\$2,571	-18.24%			
. 3	Real Estate & Personal Property	59,760	56,028	6.66%			
4	Consumer Counsel	178	149	19.46%			
5	Public Service Commission	1,245	1,040	19.71%			
6	Vehicle Use Tax	-	-	-			
7							
8	TOTAL TAXES OTHER THAN INCOME	\$63,285	\$59,788	5.85%			

Sch. 12 PAYMENTS FOR SERVICES TO PERSONS OTHER THAN EMPLOYEES 1/								
	Name of Recipient	Nature of Service	Total					
	A & A ASPHALT MAINTENANCE	Asphalt Services	125,966					
	A EXCAVATION	Excavation Contractor	202,496					
	A&E ARCHITECTS P C	Architectural Services	648,619					
	ACCION GROUP LLC	Information Technology Consulting	287,956					
	AFFCO INC	Hydro Construction Services	856,493					
	ALME CONSTRUCTION, INC.	Construction	744,810					
	ALYAPET & MARSAL DISCULTES & INVESTIGATIONS ALS	Software Support Services	351,868					
	ALVAREZ & MARSAL DISPUTES & INVESTIGATIONS, LLC AMERICAN INNOVATIONS INC	Legal Services	420,335					
	AMERICAN PUBLIC LAND EXCHANGE	Software Support Services	131,465					
	ARCADIS US INC	Consulting Services - Environmental	311,137					
	ARCOS LLC	Engineering Services	1,951,730					
	ASCEND ANALYTICS LLC	Reliability Consulting Services Hydro Expert Analysis	429,299					
	ASPLUNDH TREE EXPERT CO	Tree Trimming	639,5\$8					
	ASSOCIATED UNDERWATER SERVICE	Inspection Services	4,637,770					
	AUTOMOTIVE RENTALS INC	Fleet Management	123,412					
	BARNARD CONSTRUCTION COMPANY INC	Construction	9,104,534					
	BART ENGINEERING COMPANY	Engineering Services	997,409					
	BILL FIELD TRUCKING INC	Hauling Services	470,829					
	BILLINGS FLYING SERVICE, INC.	Pole Installation Services	596,950 249,080					
	BLACKEAGLE ENERGY SERVICES	Construction	229,266					
	BROOKS JACKSON & LITTLE INC	Legal Services	123,506					
	BROWNING, KALECZYC, BERRY & HOVEN	Legal Services	109,757					
	BRUSH AFTERMARKET GMS	Inspection Services	464,516					
	BURK EXCAVATION & 1ST MONTANA	Construction	694,002					
	CASCADE ELECTRIC COMPANY INC	Construction	89,879					
27	CEATI INTERNATIONAL TRUST	Inspection Services	92,450					
	CEB INC	Customer Care Services	208,255					
	CENTERPOINT ENERGY SERVICES INC	Transmission Services	4,090,118					
30	CENTRAL AIR SERVICE INC	Aerial Pilot Services	118,634					
	CENTRON SERVICES INC	Customer Collection Service	91,022					
32	CLEARESULT CONSULTING INC	Energy Efficiency Consultants	896,026					
33	CN UTILITY CONSULTING INC	Utility Consulting Services	110,766					
34	COMPLETE CAREER CENTER INC	Meter Reader Services	198,797					
	COMPUTER FINANCIAL CONSULTANTS	Computer Financial Consultant Services	175,089					
36	CONTINENTAL STEEL WORKS	Fabrication Services ·	1,320,4B2					
37	CRANE SERVICES & INSPECTIONS	DOT Inspection Services	128,228					
	CRIST, KROGH, BUTLER & NORD LLC	Legal Services	248,566					
	CTA ARCHITECTS ENGINEERS	Energy Conservation Consultants	819,664					
40	CUDA DIRECTIONAL LLC	Boring Services	260,027					
41	DAVEY TREE SURGERY COMPANY	Tree Trimming	2,375,923					
	DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP	Audit Services	1,601,529					
	DEPT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICE	Weatherization Program Services	3,418,271					
	DEVLIN ENTERPRISES	Lobbying Services	77,726					
	DGR ENGINEERING	Engineering Services	320,122					
1	DHCINC	Boring Services	97,655					
	DICK ANDERSON CONSTRUCTION	Construction	642,692					
	DONNES INC	Construction	99,045					
	DONOVAN CONSTRUCTION	Construction	980,671					
	DORSEY & WHITNEY LLP	Legal Services	467,801					
	DOWL HKM	Geotechnical Services	289,406					
	E SOURCE COMPANIES LLC	Strategic Services	165,815					
	EAGLE GAS MARKETING LLC	Marketing Services	250,920					
	EAGLE LANDSCAPING	Landscape Service	77,490					
	EIDEBAILLY	Audit Services	102,799					
	ELLIOT CONSTRUCTION INC	Boring Services	606,183					
	ELM LOCATING & UTILITY SERVICE	Locating Services and Excavation Notifications	3,154,456					
ł .	ENABLON NORTH AMERICA CORPORATION	Software Implementation Support Services	101,290					
i	ENERGY CONTRACT SERVICES LLC	Energy Services	250,462					
00	ENERGY LABORATORIES INC	Environmental Consultants	101,082					
L	<u> </u>		1					

Sch. 12A	TATMENTS TOR SERVICES TO PERSONS OTHER THAN EMPLOYEES 1/							
	Name of Recipient	Nature of Service	Total					
61	ENERGY SHARE OF MONTANA	USBC Services						
62	ESSNOVA SOLUTIONS INC	Computer Consultants	900,720					
	FAIRBANKS MORSE ENGINE	Engineering Services	77,670					
	FALLS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY	Construction	289,1S3 737,393					
	FLYNN WRIGHT INC	Advertising Services	1,263,354					
66	FORBES TATE PARTNERS LLC	Regulatory Consultants	110,000					
	G L TILEY & ASSOCIATES LTD G2 INTEGRATED SOLUTIONS LLC	Engineering Services	99,118					
	GARLINGTON, LOHN & ROBINSON	Computer System Implementation	955,665					
70		Legal Services	242,239					
71	GE ELECTRIC INTERNATIONAL INC	Information Technology Consulting Environmental Consultants	156,267					
72		Environmental Consultants	113,900					
73	GENERATOR & MOTOR SERVICES OF PA, LLC	Inspection Services	387,811					
	GILLESPIE PRUDHON & ASSOCIATES	Telecommunications Engineers	127,951 369,372					
75	GLOBAL DIVING & SALVAGE INC	Construction	233,933					
	GUY TABACCO CONSTRUCTION	Construction	198,612					
	H & H ASPHALT & MAINTENANCE LLC	Asphalt Services	91,174					
	H & H CONTRACTING INC H2E INC	Concrete and Asphalt Services	1,061,190					
	HAIDER CONSTRUCTION INC	Engineering Services	102,327					
	HARVEST SOLAR MT	Backhoe Services	449,185					
	HDR ENGINEERING INC	Solar System Installation Engineering Services	94,709					
	HEALTH FITNESS CORPORATION	Employee Wellness Program Management	1,344,101					
	HEATH CONSULTANTS INC	Gas Leak Surveys	306,115					
	HIGHMARK MEDIA	Marketing Services	5 22,53B 110,445					
	HSNO THE FORENSICS FIRM	Legal Services	483,851					
	HUNTON & WILLIAMS LLP	Legal Services	117,953					
	HYDRO ARCH	Construction	2,042,455					
	HYDROINSIGHT LLC IMCO GENERAL CONSTRUCTION INC	Construction	123,583					
	INTEC SERVICES INC	Construction	1,188,690					
	J2 OFFICE PRODUCTS	Pole Inspection Services Computer/Printer Purchases	2,624,170					
	JACOBSEN TREE EXPERTS	Tree Trimming	348,336					
94	JD ENGINEERING P C	Engineering Services	966,967					
	JONES DAY	Legal Services .	296,977 275, 7 42					
	JSSI JET SUPPORT SERVICES INC	Flight Services	234,786					
1 1	KB CONSTRUCTION LLC	Construction	80,810					
	KC HARVEY ENVIRONMENTAL LLC KM CONSTRUCTION CO INC	Environmental Consultants	240,057					
	KNIFE RIVER	Construction	123,914					
	KOCHER SCHIRRA GOHARIZI CONSULTING	Construction	131,918					
	LARSON DIGGING INC	Engineering Services	111,633					
	LAST BEST PLACE LANDSCAPING INC	Excavation Services Landscape Service	361,844					
104	LOCKMER PLUMBING HEATING & UTILITIES, INC	Gas Meter Relocations	102,861					
105	LODGEPOLE LAND SERVICES LLC	Construction	387,427 176,697					
	M & P EXCAVATING	Excavation Services	370,142					
	MADISON CONSERVATION DISTRICT	Restoration Services	103,750					
	MANAGEMENT APPLICATIONS CONSUL	Regulatory Consulting	149,062					
	MARSH & MCLENNAN AGENCY LLC MCMILLEN LLC	BEN Consulting Service	99,044					
	MERCER HUMAN RESOURCE CONSULTI	Construction	352,354					
	MERIDIAN IT INC	HR Consulting Information Technology Services	196,888					
113	MICHELS CORPORATION	Construction	471,563					
114	MIDCON UNDERGROUND CONSTRUCTION	Construction	1,448,200					
	MONTANA FISH WILDLIFE & PARKS	Wildlife Monitoring Services	618,260 866,242					
	MONTROSE AIR QUALITY SERVICES	Air Quality Services	94,776					
	MOODY'S ANALYTICS	Debt Rating Services	155,307					
	MOODY'S INVESTORS SERVICE MORRISON MAIERLE INC	Debt Rating Services	313,000					
	MORRISON MAIERLE INC MOUNTAIN POWER CONSTRUCTION COMPANY	Engineering Services	759,855					
	MOUNTAIN POWER CONSTRUCTION COMPANY MOUNTAIN WEST HOLDING COMPANY	Construction	23,998,519					
	MPW INDUSTRIAL WATER SERVICES	Construction Demineralizer System Services	187,702					
	MUSE, STANCIL & CO	Legal Services	111,084					
129	NATIONAL CENTER FOR APPROPRIATE	Conservation Program Consultants	376,503					
		1	422,415					

Sch. 12B	PAYMENTS FOR SERVICES TO	D PERSONS OTHER THAN EMPLOYEES 1/	
	Name of Recipient	Nature of Service	Total
400			
	NAVIGANT CONSULTING INC	Renewables Consulting Service .	121,747
	NCSG CRANE & HEAVY HAUL SERVICE	Heavy Haul Services	148,883
	NORTH AMERICAN CONTRACT	Staffing Services	82,871
	NORTHWEST ENERGY EFFICIENCY	Energy Services	1,218,340
	NORTHWEST TOWER OMIMEX CANADA LTD	Construction	215,050
	OPEN ACCESS TECHNOLOGY INT'L INC	Gas Lease Operating Expenses	153,835
	OUTBACK POWER COMPANY	Software Support Services	711,985
	P2 ENERGY SOLUTIONS INC	Pole Replacement Services	211,359
	PAR ELECTRIC CONTRACTORS INC	Computer System Implementation Electric Construction and Maintenance	100,723
	POTEET CONSTRUCTION	Traffic Safety Services	17,628,106
	POWERPLAN INC	Software Implementation Support Services	155,967
	PROPAK SYSTEMS LTD	Generator Repair Services	2,141,375
142	PUETZ CORPORATION	Construction	4,088,832
	Q3 CONTRACTING INC	Construction	2,343,790 184,345
144	QUORUM BUSINESS SOLUTIONS	Software Implementation Support Services	189,844
145	REVENEW INTERNATIONAL LLC	Audit Services	102,512
146	RIVER DESIGN GROUP INC	Engineering Services	298,376
	RML INCORPORATED	Boring Services	222,929
148	ROBINS KAPLAN LLP	Legal Services	95,780
149	ROCKY MOUNTAIN CONTRACTORS INC	Electric Construction and Maintenance	32,341,559
150	ROD TABBERT CONSTRUCTION INC	Construction	276,958
	ROUNDS BROTHERS TRENCHING	Boring Services	572,566
	SCENIC CITY ENTERPRISES INC	Engineering Services	113,398
	SCHNEIDER ELECTRIC SOFTWARE CANADA	Computer Support Services	189,138
	SEDGWICK CMS	Customer Collection Service	1,075,825
	SELLON FORENSICS INC	Legal Services	151,598
	SIDEWINDERS LLC	Generator Repair Services	1,451,792
1	SIOUX FALLS TOWER & COMMUNICATIONS	Construction	187,794
	SKADDEN, ARPS, SLATE, MEAGHER	Legal Services	368,853
	STANDARD & POOR'S FINANCIAL SERVICES	Debt Rating Services	140,000
	STATE LINE CONTRACTORS INC	Electric Construction and Maintenance	1,113,572
	STINSON LEONARD STREET LLP	Legal Services	3,562,352
	SUMTOTAL SYSTEMS INC	Software Implementation Support Services	85,428
	TAMIETTI CONSTRUCTION COMPANY TAYLOR SERVICES INC	Construction	110,343
	TERRA REMOTE SENSING (USA) INC	Construction	78,723
	TEXTRON AVIATION INC	Surveying Services	219,898
	THE ELECTRIC COMPANY OF SOUTH DAKOTA	Repair Services	337,320
1	THE LAWN RANGER	Construction	1,031,904
(TIMBERLINE SECURITY & SERVICES	Landscape service Security Services	85,932
<u> </u>	TITAN CONSTRUCTION	Construction	75,525
	TODD O BRUESKE CONSTRUCTION	Construction	227,524
	TOWERS WATSON DELAWARE INC	Compensation Services	S82,479
	TRADEMARK ELECTRIC INC	Construction	170,689
	TRI-COUNTY MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL	Construction	478,037
	ULTEIG ENGINEERS INC	Project Manager Services	103,833
!	UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY	Environmental Consultants	286,348
	UTILITIES UNDERGROUND LOCATION	Excavation Location Services	207,400 154,816
178	VAISALA INC	Environmental Consultants	100,806
179	VARSITY CONTRACTORS INC	Janitorial Services	301,240
180	VERTEX	Billing Services and System Implementation	2,861,575
181	VESTA PARTNERS LLC	Information Technology Consulting	138,750
182	WASHINGTON FORESTRY CONSULTANTS INC	Forestry Consultants	253,427
183	WATER & ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGIES	Engineering Services	157,602
184	WATSON TRUCKING	Water Hauling Services	97,827
	WILLIAMSON FENCING & SPR., INC.	Construction	209,816
	WIRTH CONSTRUCTION LLC	Construction	197,222
	WIT PIPELINE INSPECTION	Inspection Services	155,946
188			
189			
190			
191	T-1-1-(D		
	Total of Payments Set Forth Above		\$ 181,464,844
	1/ This schedule includes normante for professional analysis and	2000	
	1/ This schedule includes payments for professional services over \$75,0	JUU.	Schedule 12B

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Sch. 13	POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEES	/ POLITICAL CO	NTRIBUTIONS	5
	Description	Total Company	Montana	% Montana
1 2 3 4 5	There are three employee political action committees (PAC)s:			
6 7 8	a. NorthWestern Energy Montana Employee PAC for Montana employees;			
9 10 11 12	(NorthWestern Energy) PAC for South Dakota employees;		·	
13 14 15 16				
17 18 19	All of the money contributed by members is dedicated to support political candidates and ballot issues. No company funds may be spent in support of a political candidate. Nominal administrative	-		
21 22 23	costs for such things as duplicating, postage, and meeting expenses are paid by the company as provided by law. These costs are charged to		*	
24 25 26 27	· ·			
28 29 30 31				:
32 33 34				
35 36 37	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		٠.	
38 39 40		\$	\$ -	

1	Plan Name: NorthWestern Energy Pension Plan								
2	Defined Benefit Plan? Yes	, Def	ined Contribution	Plar	1? No				
	Actuarial Cost Method? Projected Unit Credit	IRS Code:							
4	Annual Contribution by Employer: Variable	ls th	ne Plan Over Fur	ided'	? No				
5	Item	<u> </u>	Current Year	•	Last Year	% Chang			
6	Change in Benefit Obligation		Odifork Toda		Last I car	70 Onlang			
7	Benefit obligation at beginning of year	\$	583,527,303	√\$	565,361,292	3.21%			
8	Service cost	ĺ	10,028,157		10,711,339	-6.38%			
9	Interest cost		23,305,061		23,762,971	-1.93%			
	Plan participants' contributions		-		-	-			
	Amendments		-		-	-			
	Actuarial (gain) loss		40,967,092		8,068,651	>300.009			
	Acquisition		-						
	Benefits paid]	(23,465,494)		(24,376,950)	3.74%			
	Benefit obligation at end of year	\$	634,362,119	\$	583,527,303	8.71%			
	Change in Plan Assets Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	•	AGE 400 704	6	440 607 474	E 000/			
	Actual return on plan assets at beginning or year	\$	465,129,734	\$	442,627,471	5.08%			
	Acquisition		73,075,228		35,379,213	106.55%			
	Employer contribution		8,000,000		11,500,000	-30.43%			
	Plan participants' contributions		0,000,000		11,500,000	-30.43%			
	Benefits paid		(23,465,494)		(24,376,950)	3.74%			
	Fair value of plan assets at end of year	\$		\$	465,129,734	12.39%			
	Funded Status	\$	(111,622,651)		(118,397,569)	5.72%			
	Unrecognized net actuarial gain (loss)	*	(111,022,001)	*	-	0.1270			
	Unrecognized prior service cost		_		_				
	Prepaid (accrued) benefit cost	\$	(111,622,651)	\$	(118,397,569)	5.72%			
	Weighted-average Assumptions as of Year End								
	Discount rate		3.60%		4.10%	-12.20%			
32	Expected return on plan assets		4.70%		5.80%	-18.97%			
33	Rate of compensation increase	1	.05% Union &	3.	20% Union &				
		2.7	77% Non-Union	3.2	5% Non-Union				
34	Components of Net Periodic Benefit Costs								
	Service cost	\$	10,028,157	\$	10,711,339	-6.38%			
36	Interest cost		23,305,061	l `	23,762,971	-1.93%			
37	Expected return on plan assets		(21,304,851)	ļ	(25,094,948)	15.10%			
	Amortization of prior service cost		4,448		246,363	-98.19%			
	Recognized net actuarial gain		7,718,452		9,591,156	-19.53%			
	Net periodic benefit cost (SEC Basis)	\$	19,751,267	\$	19,216,881	2.78%			
	Montana Intrastate Costs: (MPSC Regulatory Basis)								
42		\$	8,000,000	\$	11,500,000	-30.43%			
43			1,662,729		2,210,908	-24.79%			
44		\$	(111,622,651)	\$	(118,397,569)	5.72%			
	Number of Company Employees:			ļ.	<u> </u>				
46			2,660		2,709	-1.81%			
47	<u>-</u>		622		557	11.67%			
48 49			749		824	-9.10%			
49 50			1,586		1,537	3.19%			
00	1/ NorthWestern Corporation has a separate pension plan cover	aring Sout	h Dakota and No	hraa	348	-6.61%			
	not reflected above.	any sout	n Dakuta anu Ne	:UI dS	ra employees tr	ial is			
	2/This plan was closed to new entrants effective 10/03/08.								

2 3 4	Pension Costs 1/ Plan Name: NorthWestern Energy 401k Retirement Savings Plan Defined Benefit Plan? No Actuarial Cost Method? N/A Annual Contribution by Employer: Variable	Defined Contribution Plan? Yes IRS Code: 401(k) Is the Plan Over Funded? N/A						
5	Item		Current Year		Last Year	% Change		
6	Change in Benefit Obligation	+-`	Janene reas		Last real	70 Orlange		
7	Benefit obligation at beginning of year							
8	Service cost	ŀ						
	Interest cost				1			
_	Plan participants' contributions			Not	Applicable	-		
	Amendments	-		1101	Applicable			
	Actuarial loss	1						
	Acquisition							
	Benefits paid							
		•		Φ	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
10	Benefit obligation at end of year Change in Plan Assets	\$	-	\$	+	· · ·		
		٠	244 242 245	.	200 550 620	6.000/		
	Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	\$	344,243,945	\$	320,552,638	-6.88%		
	Actual return on plan assets					·		
	Acquisition	_	40.040.070	_	0.777.004	0.7004		
	Employer contribution 2/	\$	10,043,673	\$	9,777,034	2.73%		
	Plan participants' contributions							
	Benefits paid			_				
	Fair value of plan assets at end of year 2/	\$	395,411,056	\$	344,243,945	14.86%		
	Funded Status		<u>'</u>	Not	Applicable			
	Unrecognized net actuarial loss							
	Unrecognized prior service cost							
	Prepaid (accrued) benefit cost	\$	-	\$	-			
28								
	Weighted-average Assumptions as of Year End	L		Not	Applicable			
	Discount rate							
	Expected return on plan assets							
32	Rate of compensation increase							
33	i e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e							
	Components of Net Periodic Benefit Costs			Not	Applicable			
35	Service cost							
36	Interest cost							
37	Expected return on plan assets							
38	Amortization of prior service cost							
	Recognized net actuarial loss							
40	Net periodic benefit cost (SEC Basis)	\$	-	\$				
41				<u> </u>				
	Montana Intrastate Costs: (MPSC Regulatory Basis)							
42		\$	7,479,474	\$	7,241,843	3.28%		
42 43		1	1,554,543		1,392,265	11.66%		
		- 1		Nlat	Applicable			
43	401(k) Plan Defined Contribution Costs Capitalized	-		INOL				
43 44 45	401(k) Plan Defined Contribution Costs Capitalized		3/	NOL	3/			
43 44 45	401(k) Plan Defined Contribution Costs Capitalized Accumulated Pension Asset (Liability) at Year End Number of Company Employees:		3/ 1,545	NOL		0.39%		
43 44 45 46	401(k) Plan Defined Contribution Costs Capitalized Accumulated Pension Asset (Liability) at Year End Number of Company Employees: Covered by the Plan - Eligible			NOL	3/	0.39%		
43 44 45 46 47 48	401(k) Plan Defined Contribution Costs Capitalized Accumulated Pension Asset (Liability) at Year End Number of Company Employees: Covered by the Plan - Eligible Not Covered by the Plan		1,545	NOL	3/ 1,539	0.39% 2.33%		
43 44 45 46 47 48 49	401(k) Plan Defined Contribution Costs Capitalized Accumulated Pension Asset (Liability) at Year End Number of Company Employees: Covered by the Plan - Eligible Not Covered by the Plan Active - Participating			NOL	3/			
43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50	401(k) Plan Defined Contribution Costs Capitalized Accumulated Pension Asset (Liability) at Year End Number of Company Employees: Covered by the Plan - Eligible Not Covered by the Plan Active - Participating Retired		1,545 1,534	NOC	3/ 1,539 1,499	2.33%		
43 44 45 46 47 48 49	401(k) Plan Defined Contribution Costs Capitalized Accumulated Pension Asset (Liability) at Year End Number of Company Employees: Covered by the Plan - Eligible Not Covered by the Plan Active - Participating Retired Vested Former Employees, Retirees and Active-		1,545	NOL	3/ 1,539			

Sch. 15	Other Post Employme	nt Benefits (OP	EBS)	
	Item	Current Year	Last Year	% Change
1	Regulatory Treatment:		and the state of t	and agreement and the sign of the second of the stand
2	Commission authorized - most recent			
3	Docket number: D2012.9.94			
4	Order number: 7249e	<u> </u>		
	Amount recovered through rates	(\$433,344)		-8.69%
6	Weighted-average Assumptions as of Year End	1/	2/	
7	Discount rate	3.20%	3.40%	
8	Expected return on plan assets	4.70%	5.80%	-18.97%
		5.0% fixed rate		
9	Medical Cost Inflation Rate 3/	annually	7.59%,4.5%:22	
		Projected Unit Cre	edit Actuarial, Cost	
	•		om the Date of Hire	
10	Actuarial Cost Method	l .	ibility Date	
'		1.05% Union &		
1 11	Rate of compensation increase		3.25% Non-Union	
	List each method used to fund OPEBs (ie: VEBA, 401)			
13		//		
14	Non-Union Employees - 401(h) - Yes, tax advantag	ged .		
15	Describe any Changes to the Benefit Plan:			
16	None.	·		
	1/ Obtained from NorthWestern Energy-Montana's 2017	FASB 106 Valuation	n. Assumptions and	data
	are as of December 31, 2017.			
	2/ Obtained from NorthWestern Energy-Montana's 2016	FASB 106 Valuation	n. Assumptions and	data
	are as of December 31, 2016.			
	3/ First Year, Ultimate, Years to Reach Ultimate.			
	o, , , , o t , a , a , a , a , a , a , a , a , a ,			
	L			

Sch. 15a	Other Post Employment Ber	efits	s (OPEBS) (cont	inued)	•
	ltem	С	urrent Year	La	st Year	% Change
1	Number of Company Employees:					-
2	Covered by the Plan					
]. 3	Not Covered by the Plan					
4	Active				1	
5	Retired					
6	Spouses/Dependants covered by the Plan					
7	Montana 4/				<u>-</u>	 -
	Change in Benefit Obligation			_		
	Benefit obligation at beginning of year		\$19,194,132	\$	320,784,657	-7.65%
	Service cost		365,276		399,099	-8.47%
	Interest Cost		610,058		689,114	-11.47%
12	Plan participants' contributions		784,850		638,872	22.85%
13	Amendments 5/	ļ	- [-
14	Actuarial loss/(gain)]	(842,631)		68,944	>-300.00%
15	Acquisition		` - 1		· -	-
16	Benefits paid		(2,645,533)		(3,386,554)	21.88%
	Benefit obligation at end of year		\$17,466,152		19,194,132	-9.00%
	Change in Plan Assets		,,,		-,,-,,,	
	Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year		\$18,604,936	9	517,972,924	3.52%
	Actual return on plan assets	1	2,690,303	`	1,276,360	110.78%
	Acquisition		2,000,000		1,210,000	110.7070
	Employer contribution		946,023		2,103,334	-55.02%
	Plan participants' contributions		784,850		638,872	22.85%
20	Benefits paid		(2,645,533)			
	Fair value of plan assets at end of year				(3,386,554)	21.88%
	Funded Status	-	\$20,380,579		18,604,936	9.54%
			\$2,914,427		(\$589,196)	>300.00%
	Unrecognized net transition (asset)/obligation		-		-	-
	Unrecognized net actuarial loss/(gain)		-		-	-
	Unrecognized prior service cost				<u> </u>	_
	Prepaid (accrued) benefit cost		\$2,914,427		(\$589,196)	>300.00%
	Components of Net Periodic Benefit Costs					
32	Service cost		\$365,276		\$399,099	-8.47%
33	Interest cost		610,058		689,114	-11.47%
34	Expected return on plan assets		(846,760)		(1,042,430)	18.77%
	Amortization of transitional (asset)/obligation		` . [-	-
36	Amortization of prior service cost		(2,032,848)		(2,032,848)	
37	Recognized net actuarial loss/(gain)		318,293		315,181	0.99%
38	Net periodic benefit cost		(\$1,585,981)		(\$1,671,884)	5.14%
	Accumulated Post Retirement Benefit Obligation					
40		\$		\$	_	_
41] ~	_	*	_	_
42			946,023		2,103,334	-55.02%
43			\$946,023		\$2,103,334	-55.02%
44		\$	ψυ+υ,υ∠υ	\$	Ψ2,100,004	-00.0270
45		Ψ	-	Ψ	-	-
46		1	(422.244)	1	(200 700)	0 600/
		 	(433,344)	 	(\$398,709)	-8.69%
47		-	(\$433,344)		(\$398,709)	-8.69%
48			(0.400.04.1)	l	/0000 ===:	0.000
49			(\$433,344)	1	(\$398,709)	
50			(90,067)		(76,653)	
51		 _	2,914,427	ļ	(589,196)	>300.00%
	Number of Montana Employees:					
53			1,732		1,816	-4.63%
54			1,567		1,434	9.27%
55			729		807	-9.67%
56			900		903	-0.33%
57			103		106	-2.83%
	4/ There is approximately an additional \$5,455,489 and	\$7.02		compa		
	outstanding at December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively					
	addition to what is reflected for Montana above.					
						Schodulo 15c

SCHEDULE 16 TOP TEN MONTANA COMPENSATED EMPLOYEES (ASSIGNED OR ALLOCATED)

Note: This schedule includes the ten most highly compensated employees assigned or allocated to Montana that are not already included on Sch 17

Line No.	Note: This schedule includes the ten most h	Base Salary	Bonuses 1/		Other 2/	Total Compensation	Total Compensation Reported Last Year	% Increase Total Compensation
1	Michael R. Cashell Vice President, Transmission	262,610	91,702	A	34,037 B 142,717 C 212,281 D 3,808 E 5,251 F	752,406	665,098	13.1%
2	John D. Hines Vice President, Supply & Montana Government Affairs	262,610	91,702	A	20,752 B 142,717 C 109,752 D 3,158 E	630,691	590,290	6.8%
3	Patrick R. Corcoran Former Vice President, Government & Regulatory Affairs	262,572	91,689	А	29,212 B 103,045 C 138,621 D		593,666	5.3%
4	Crystal D. Lail Vice President & Controller	241,536	84,343	A	33,043 B 131,278 C 18,419 D	508,619	503,183	1.1%
5	Jason Merkel General Manager, Operations	184,009	36,843	A	32,349 B 35,804 C 143,714 D 4,922 E	437,641	Ō	N/A
6	John P. Kasperick Director, Financial Planning and Analysis	174,734	39,198	Α	31,057 B 34,316 C 150,444 D	429,749	0	N/A
7	William T. Rhoads Former General Manager, Generation	185,808	23,135	Α	25,700 B 36,812 C 141,910 D 531 E 148 G 7,830 H		382,090	10.4%
8	Michael L. Nieman Chief Audit and Compliance Officer	221,780	55,280	A	51,123 B 54,474 C 23,562 D	406,219	392,612	3.5%
9	Daniel L. Rausch Treasurer	210,782	52,538	А	50,342 B 51,787 C 18,582 D 7,467 E	391,498	379,861	3.1%
10	Timothy P. Olson Corporate Counsel & Corp Secretary	176,718	35,238	Α	44,754 B 34,748 C		287,430	1.4%

TOP TEN MONTANA COMPENSATED EMPLOYEES (ASSIGNED OR ALLOCATED)

Line No.	Name/Title	Base Salary	Bonuses 1/	Other 2/	Total Compensation	Total Compensation Reported Last Year	% Increase Total Compensation
1	1/ Bonuses include the following:						
2							
3	A> Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compen	sation includes a	mounts paid und	ler the NorthWe	stern Energy 2017	Annual	
4	Incentive Compensation Plan. Amount	ts were earned in	2017 and paid i	n the first quarte	er of 2018. Based o	n company	
5	performance against plan, the incentive	e plan was funde	d at 99% of targ	et.			
6	Individual awards varied from the funde	ed level based on	individual perfo	rmance.			
7	Of All Other Commence Per for some days to						
8 9	2/ All Other Compensation for named emplo	yees consists of	the following:				
10	By Employer contributions to honofits	المدائمين بالمحمد	a to all ample		444_	0 - 1	
11	B> Employer contributions to benefits g	generally available	e to all employe	es on a nondiscr	iminatory basis - m	edical,	
12	dental, vision, employee assistance pro 401(k) match, and πon-elective 401(k)	ogram, group tem	n lite, nealth sav	ings account, we	eliness incentive,		
13	40 I(K) Itlation, and non-elective 40 I(K)	contribution, as a	pplicable.				
14	C> Values reflect the grant date fair va	lue for performan	ce stock awards				
15	a rained follost and grant date fall fa	ico ioi porioiiilati	oc stock arraid.	'•			
17	D> Change in pension value over previ	ious vear. The pr	esent value of a	ccumulated hen	efits was calculated	1	
18	assuming benefits commence at age 6	5 and using the d	liscount rate, mo	rtality assumption	on and assumed	•	
19	payment form consistent with those dis	closed in the Not	es to the Conso	idated Financial	Statements		
20	in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for	the year ended D	ecember 31, 20	17.			
21	·	•					
22	E> Vacation sold back during the year	at 75 percent of t	he rate of pay at	the time of sell	back.	•	
23							
24	F> Value of executive physical examina	ation and associa	ited tax gross-ur) .			
27							
28	G> Noncash taxable award and associ	ated tax gross-up					
29							
30	H> Accumulated vacation paid at termi	nation.					

SCHEDULE 17

TOP FIVE MONTANA COMPENSATED EMPLOYEES (ASSIGNED OR ALLOCATED)

Note: This schedule contains the five most highly compensated corporate officers who are assigned or allocated to Montana.

Line No.	Name/Title	Base Salary	Bonuses 1/		Other 2/		Total Compensation	Total Compensation Reported Last Year	% Increase Total Compensation
1	Robert C. Rowe President & Chief Executive Officer	607,232	605,836	A	1,497,280	BCDEF	2,848,279	2,680,067	6.3%
2	Brian B. Bird Vice President & Chief Financial Officer	420,012	209,524	A	52,101 517,798 22,378 2,822	BCDF		1,209,682	1.2%
3	Heather H. Grahame General Counsel & Vice President, Regulatory & Federal Government Affairs	367,773	165,117	Α	49,527 362,718	ВС		944,946	0.0%
4	Curtis T. Pohl Vice President, Distribution	285,399	113,898	A	49,257 225,507 38,024	C	712,085	703,713	1.2%
5	Bobbi L. Schroeppel Vice President, Customer Care, Communications & Human Resources	263,577	92,103	Α	51,162 168,940 24,602 2 ,822	BODF	603,206	586,222	2.9%

TOP FIVE MONTANA COMPENSATED EMPLOYEES (ASSIGNED OR ALLOCATED)

Line No.	Name/Title	Base Salary	Bonuses 1/	Other 2/	Total Compensation	Total Compensation Reported Last Year	% Increase Total Compensation
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	A> Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compens Incentive Compensation Plan. Amounts performance against plan, the incentive 2/ All Other Compensation for named employ B> Employer contributions to benefits g dental, vision, employee assistance pro 401(k) match, and non-elective 401(k) C> Values reflect the grant date fair values Change in pension value over previous compensation.	were earned in 2 plan was funded vees consists of the enerally available gram, group term contribution, as ap- ue for performance ous year. The pro-	2017 and paid in the at 99% of target. The following: to all employees life, health saving oplicable. the stock awards. the seent value of acceptances are stock.	the first quarter of on a nondiscrimings account, wellned	2018. Based on a natory basis - med ess incentive,	company	
13 14 15 16	assuming benefits commence at age 65 and using the discount rate, mortality assumption and assumed payment form consistent with those disclosed in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017.						
17 18 19 20	E> Vacation sold back during the year a			ne time of sell bac			

Sch. 18	BALANCE SHEET	1/			
	Account Title	This Year	Last Year	Variance	% Change
1	Assets and Other Debits				
2	Utility Plant				
3	101 Plant in Service	\$5,615,200,534	\$5,327,612,349	\$287,588,185	5.40%
4	101.1 Property Under Capital Leases	40,209,537	40,209,537	-	0.00%
5	103 Experimental Electric Plant Unclassified	1,631,264	1,576,812	54.452	3.45%
6	105 Plant Held for Future Use	4,769,005	4,769,005	01,102	0.00%
7	107 Construction Work in Progress	61,848,139	107,202,396	(\$45,354,257)	-42,31%
8	108 Accumulated Depreciation Reserve	(1,963,441,051)	(1,858,838,290)	(\$104,602,761)	5.63%
9	108.1 Accumulated Depreciation - Capital Leases	(23,120,462)	(21,109,982)	(\$2,010,480)	9.52%
10	111 Accumulated Amortization & Depletion Reserves	(67,324,467)	(51,260,575)	(\$16,063,892)	31.34%
11	114 Electric Plant Acquisition Adjustments	380,714,172	380,714,172	(\$10,000,002)	0.00%
12	115 Accumulated Amortization-Electric Plant Acq. Adj.	(24,668,473)	(16,453,993)	(8,214,480)	49.92%
13	116 Utility Plant Adjustments	357,585,527	357,585,527	(0,214,400)	0.00%
14	117 Gas Stored Underground-Noncurrent	32,121,152	32,119,605	1,547	0.00%
	Total Utility Plant	4,415,524,877	4,304,126,563	111,398,314	2.59%
16	Other Property and Investments	4,410,024,077	4,304,120,303	111,000,014	2.3870
17	121 Nonutility Property	686,805	5,667,242	(4,980,437)	-87.88%
18	122 Accumulated Depr. & AmortNonutility Property	(47,652)	(1,829,946)	1,782,294	-97.40%
19	123.1 Investments in Assoc Companies and Subsidiaries	(129,965,362)		2,951,446	-2.22%
20	124 Other Investments	46,794,567	(132,916,808) 43,705,178	3,089,389	7.07%
21	128 Miscellaneous Special Funds	250,000	250,000	3,009,309	0.00%
	Total Other Property & Investments	(82,281,642)	(85,124,334)	2,842,692	
23	Current and Accrued Assets	(02,201,042)	(00,124,004)	2,042,092	-3.34%
25		7 200 607	440 200	8 000 400	>300.000
	131 Cash	7,390,697	410,208	6,980,489	>300.00%
26 27	134 Other Special Deposits	1,670,617 23,575	2,358,634 22,934	(688,017) 641	
	135 Working Funds				2.79%
30	142 Customer Accounts Receivable	78,422,397	72,413,252	8,009,145	8.30%
31	143 Other Accounts Receivable	18,748,330	11,274,193	7,474,137	66.29%
32	144 Accumulated Provision for Uncollectible Accounts	(2,859,950)	, , , ,	87,920	-2.98%
34	146 Accounts Receivable-Associated Companies	430,318	832,656	(402,338)	
35	151 Fuel Stock	8,051,234	9,584,006	(1,532,772)	
36	154 Plant Materials and Operating Supplies	34,228,012	31,071,487	3,156,525	10.16%
37	164 Gas Stored - Current	9,458,237	7,703,909	1,754,328	22.77%
38	185 Prepayments	11,099,817	10,683,106	416,711	3.90%
41	172 Rents Receivable	105,515	18,888	86,627	>300.00%
42	173 Accrued Utility Revenues	89,068,916	80,425,143	8,643,773	10.75%
43	174 Miscellaneous Current & Accrued Assets	638,932	88,131	550,801	>300.00%
48	Total Current & Accrued Assets	256,476,647	223,938,677	32,537,970	14.53%
49	Deferred Debits	40 004 000	40 004 000	(40.000)	0.044
50	181 Unamortized Debt Expense	13,221,232	13,261,862	(40,630)	
51	182 Regulatory Assets	345,290,690	615,249,945	(269,959,255)	
53	184 Clearing Accounts	1,452	137	1,315	>300.00%
55	186 Miscellaneous Deferred Debits	2,735,704	1,125,726	1,609,978	143.02%
56	189 Unamortized Loss on Reacquired Debt	37,090,302	24,810,484	12,279,818	49.49%
57	190 Accumulated Deferred Income Taxes	174,177,161	229,754,877	(55,577,716	
58	191 Unrecovered Purchased Gas Costs	12,581,232		(1,512,115	
	Total Deferred Debits	585;097,773	898,296,378	(313,198,605	
60	TOTAL ASSETS and OTHER DEBITS	\$ 5,174,817,655	\$ 5,341,237,284	\$ (166,419,629	-3.12%

Sch. 18	cont. BALANCE SHEET	1/			
	Account Title	This Year	This Year	Variance	% Change
1	Liabilities and Other Credits				
او ا	Proprietary Capital				
3	201 Common Stock Issued	\$ 529,812	\$ 519,589	\$ 10,223	1.97%
6	211 Miscellaneous Paid-In Capital	1,445,181,120	1,384,270,571	60,910,549	4.40%
10	216 Unappropriated Retained Earnings	458,352,058	396,919,032	61,433,026	15.48%
12	217 Reacquired Capital Stock	(96,376,075)	(95,769,402)	(606,673)	0.63%
13	219 Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	(8,772,079)	(9,713,734)	941,655	-9.69%
14	Total Proprietary Capital	1,798,914,836	1,676,226,056	122,688,780	7.32%
15	Long Term Debt				
16	221 Bonds	1,779,660,000	1,779,660,000	• -	0.00%
18	224 Other Long Term Debt	26,976,900	26,976,900	-	0.00%
19	226 (Less) Unamortized Discount on Long Term Debt-Debit	-	37,688	(37,688)	-100.00%
20	Total Long Term Debt	1,806,636,900	1,806,599,212	37,688	0.00%
21	Other Noncurrent Liabilities				
22	227 Obligations Under Capital Leases-Noncurrent	22,213,443	24,346,170	(2,132,727)	-8.76%
24	228.2 Accumulated Provision for Injuries and Damages	5,360,150	8,453,894	(3,093,744)	-36.60%
25	228.3 Accumulated Provision for Pensions and Benefits	11,339,112	16,319,082	(4,979,970)	-30.52%
26	228.4 Accumulated Miscellaneous Operating Provisions	162,739,851	165,336,401	(2,596,550)	-1.57%
27	229 Accumulated Provision for Rate Refunds	1,607,624	4,522,161	(2,914,537)	-64.45%
28	230 Asset Retirement Obligations	39,285,823	39,401,895	(116,072)	-0.29%
29	Total Other Noncurrent Liabilities	242,546,003	258,379,603	(15,833,600)	-6.13%
30	Current and Accrued Liabilities				
31	231 Notes Payable	319,555,991	300,810,573	18,745,418	6.23%
32	232 Accounts Payable	92,462,564	91,608,698	853,866	0.93%
34	234 Accounts Payable to Associated Companies	1,640,365	1,584,095	56,270	3.55%
35	235 Customer Deposits	5,978,744	6,427,078	(448,334)	-6.98%
36	236 Taxes Accrued	58,967,909	52,002,042	6,965,867	13.40%
37	237 Interest Accrued	16,356,048	18,557,440	(2,201,392)	
40	241 Tax Collections Payable	1,476,279	1,521,649	(45,370)	
41	242 Miscellaneous Current and Accrued Liabilities	52,552,038	52,930,296	(378,258)	
42	243 Obligations Under Capital Leases-Current	2,132,734	1,979,319	153,415	7.75%
45	Total Current and Accrued Liabilities	551,122,672	527,421,190	23,701,482	4.49%
46	Deferred Credits				
47	252 Customer Advances for Construction	45,376,055	40,208,508	5,167,547	12.85%
48	253 Other Deferred Credits	170,225,443	172,284,732	(2,059,289)	
49	254 Regulatory Liabilities	22,002,745	29,109,829	(7,107,084)	
50	255 Accumulated Deferred Investment Tax Credits	328,197	160,004	166,193	103.87%
52	281-283 Accumulated Deferred Income Taxes	537,666,804		(293,181,346)	
53	Total Deferred Credits	775,597,244		(297,013,979)	
54		\$ 5,174,817,655	\$ 5,341,237,284	\$ (166,419,629)	-3.12%

This financial statement is presented on the basis of the accounting requirements of the Federal Energy Regulatory
Commission (FERC) as set forth in its applicable Uniform System of Accounts. As such, subsidiaries are presented using the equity method of accounting. The amounts presented are consistent with the presentation in FERC Form 1, plus Canadian Montana Pipeline Corporation and the adjustment to a regulated basis for Colstrip Unit 4 and the Hydro Transaction.

Schedule 18A

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(1) Nature of Operations and Basis of Consolidation

NorthWestern Corporation, doing business as NorthWestern Energy, provides electricity and / or natural gas to approximately 718,300 customers in Montana, South Dakota and Nebraska. We have generated and distributed electricity in South Dakota and distributed natural gas in South Dakota and Nebraska since 1923 and have generated and distributed electricity and distributed natural gas in Montana since 2002.

The Financial Statements for the periods included herein have been prepared by NorthWestern Corporation (NorthWestern, we or us) pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) as set forth in its applicable Uniform System of Accounts and published accounting releases. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the accounting requirements of the FERC as set forth in its applicable Uniform System of Accounts and published accounting releases requires management to make estimates and assumptions that may affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

(2) Significant Accounting Policies

Financial Statement Presentation

The financial statements are presented on the basis of the accounting requirements of the FERC as set forth in its applicable Uniform System of Accounts and published accounting releases, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). This report differs from GAAP due to FERC requiring the presentation of subsidiaries on the equity method of accounting, which differs from Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 810, Consolidation. ASC 810 requires that all majority-owned subsidiaries be consolidated (see Note 4). The other significant differences consist of the following:

- Earnings per share is not presented;
- Removal and decommissioning costs of generation, transmission and distribution assets are reflected in the Balance Sheets as a component of accumulated depreciation of \$408.4 million and \$386.4 million as of December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively, in accordance with regulatory treatment as compared to regulatory liabilities for GAAP purposes;
- Goodwill is reflected in the Balance Sheets as a utility plant adjustment of \$357.6 million as of December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively, in accordance with regulatory treatment, as compared to goodwill for GAAP purposes (see Note 8);
- The write-down of plant values associated with the 2002 acquisition of the Montana operations is reflected in the Balance Sheets as a component of accumulated depreciation of \$147.6 million for December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively, in accordance with regulatory treatment as compared to plant for GAAP purposes;
- The current portion of gas stored underground is reflected in the Balance Sheets as current and accrued assets, as compared to inventory for GAAP purposes;
- Unamortized debt expense is classified in the Balance Sheets as deferred debits in accordance with regulatory treatment, as compared to long-term debt for GAAP purposes;
- Current and long-term debt is classified in the Balance Sheets as all long-term debt in accordance with regulatory treatment, while current and long-term debt are separately presented for GAAP reporting;

- Electric purchase and sale transactions within the Southwest Power Pool are reflected on a net basis in accordance with regulatory treatment, as compared to gross for GAAP purposes;
- Accumulated deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified in the Balance Sheets as gross non-current deferred debits and credits, respectively, while GAAP presentation reflects a net non-current deferred tax liability;
- Uncertain tax positions related to temporary differences are classified in the Balance Sheets within the deferred
 tax accounts in accordance with regulatory treatment, as compared to other noncurrent liabilities for GAAP
 purposes. In addition, interest related to uncertain tax positions is recognized in interest expense in accordance
 with regulatory treatment, as compared to income tax expense for GAAP purposes;
- Regulatory assets and liabilities are reflected in the Balance Sheets as non-current items, while current and non-current amounts are separately presented for GAAP; and

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the regulatory basis of accounting requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Estimates are used for such items as long-lived asset values and impairment charges, long-lived asset useful lives, tax provisions, asset retirement obligations, regulatory assets and liabilities, uncollectible accounts, our Qualifying Facility (QF) liability, environmental costs, unbilled revenues and actuarially determined benefit costs. We revise the recorded estimates when we receive better information or when we can determine actual amounts. Those revisions can affect operating results.

Revenue Recognition

Customers are billed monthly on a cycle basis. To match revenues with associated expenses, we accrue unbilled revenues for electric and natural gas services delivered to customers, but not yet billed at month-end.

Cash Equivalents

We consider all highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less at the time of purchase to be cash equivalents.

Accounts Receivable, Net

Accounts receivable are net of allowances for uncollectible accounts of \$2.9 million at December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. Unbilled revenues were \$89.1 million and \$80.4 million at December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at average cost. Inventory consisted of the following (in thousands):

	December 31,			
		2017		2016
Fuel stock	\$	8,051	\$	9,584
Plant materials and operating supplies		34,228		31,071
Gas stored underground (including the non-current portion reflected in utility plant)	escur.	41,579		39,824
Total Inventory	\$	83,858	\$	80,479

Regulation of Utility Operations

Our regulated operations are subject to the provisions of ASC 980, Regulated Operations. Regulated accounting is appropriate provided that (i) rates are established by or subject to approval by independent, third-party regulators, (ii) rates are designed to recover the specific enterprise's cost of service, and (iii) in view of demand for service, it is reasonable to assume that rates are set at levels that will recover costs and can be charged to and collected from customers.

Our Financial Statements reflect the effects of the different rate making principles followed by the jurisdictions regulating us. The economic effects of regulation can result in regulated companies recording costs that have been, or are deemed probable to be, allowed in the ratemaking process in a period different from the period in which the costs would be charged to expense by an unregulated enterprise. When this occurs, costs are deferred as regulatory assets and recorded as expenses in the periods when those same amounts are reflected in rates. Additionally, regulators can impose liabilities upon a regulated company for amounts previously collected from customers and for amounts that are expected to be refunded to customers (Accumulated Provision for Rate Refunds).

If we were required to terminate the application of these provisions to our regulated operations, all such deferred amounts would be recognized in the Statement of Income at that time. This would result in a charge to earnings, net of applicable income taxes, which could be material. In addition, we would determine any impairment to the carrying costs of deregulated plant and inventory assets.

Derivative Financial Instruments

We account for derivative instruments in accordance with ASC 815, Derivatives and Hedging. All derivatives are recognized in the Balance Sheets at their fair value unless they qualify for certain exceptions, including the normal purchases and normal sales exception. Additionally, derivatives that qualify and are designated for hedge accounting are classified as either hedges of the fair value of a recognized asset or liability or of an unrecognized firm commitment (fair-value hedge) or hedges of a forecasted transaction or the variability of cash flows to be received or paid related to a recognized asset or liability (cash-flow hedge). For fair-value hedges, changes in fair values for both the derivative and the underlying hedged exposure are recognized in earnings each period. For cash-flow hedges, the portion of the derivative gain or loss that is effective in offsetting the change in the cost or value of the underlying exposure is deferred in accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI) and later reclassified into earnings when the underlying transaction occurs. Gains and losses from the ineffective portion of any hedge are recognized in earnings immediately. For other derivative contracts that do not qualify or are not designated for hedge accounting, changes in the fair value of the derivatives are recognized in earnings each period. Cash inflows and outflows related to derivative instruments are included as a component of operating, investing or financing cash flows in the Statements of Cash Flows, depending on the underlying nature of the hedged items.

Revenues and expenses on contracts that are designated as normal purchases and normal sales are recognized when the underlying physical transaction is completed. While these contracts are considered derivative financial instruments, they are not required to be recorded at fair value, but on an accrual basis of accounting. Normal purchases and normal sales are contracts where physical delivery is probable, quantities are expected to be used or sold in the normal course of business over a reasonable period of time, and price is not tied to an unrelated underlying derivative. As part of our regulated electric and gas operations, we enter into contracts to buy and sell energy to meet the requirements of our customers. These contracts include short-term and long-term commitments to purchase and sell energy in the retail and wholesale markets with the intent and ability to deliver or take delivery. If it were determined that a transaction designated as a normal purchase or a normal sale no longer met the exceptions, the fair value of the related contract would be reflected as an asset or liability and immediately recognized through earnings. See Note 9 - Risk Management and Hedging Activities, for further discussion of our derivative activity.

Utility Plant

Utility Plant is stated at original cost, including contracted services, direct labor and material, allowance for funds used during construction (AFUDC), and indirect charges for engineering, supervision and similar overhead items. All expenditures for maintenance and repairs of utility plant are charged to the appropriate maintenance expense accounts. A betterment or replacement of a unit of property is accounted for as an addition and retirement of utility plant. At the time of such a retirement, the accumulated provision for depreciation is charged with the original cost of the property retired and also for the net cost of removal. Also included in utility plant are assets under capital lease, which are stated at the present value of minimum lease payments.

AFUDC represents the cost of financing construction projects with borrowed funds and equity funds. While cash is not realized currently from such allowance, it is realized under the ratemaking process over the service life of the related property through increased revenues resulting from a higher rate base and higher depreciation expense. The component of AFUDC attributable to borrowed funds is included as a reduction to net interest charges, while the equity component is included in other income. This rate averaged 7.2% and 7.2%, for Montana and South Dakota for 2017 and 2016, respectively. AFUDC capitalized totaled \$8.5 million and \$7.0 million for the years ended December 2017 and 2016, respectively, for Montana and South Dakota combined.

We record provisions for depreciation at amounts substantially equivalent to calculations made on a straight-line method by applying various rates based on useful lives of the various classes of properties (ranging from three to 50 years) determined from engineering studies. As a percentage of the depreciable utility plant at the beginning of the year, our provision for depreciation of utility plant was approximately 3.0% for 2017 and 2016.

Depreciation rates include a provision for our share of the estimated costs to decommission our jointly owned plants at the end of the useful life. The annual provision for such costs is included in depreciation expense, while the accumulated provisions are included in accumulated depreciation.

Pension and Postretirement Benefits

We have liabilities under defined benefit retirement plans and a postretirement plan that offers certain health care and life insurance benefits to eligible employees and their dependents. The costs of these plans are dependent upon numerous factors, assumptions and estimates, including determination of discount rate, expected return on plan assets, rate of future compensation increases, age and mortality and employment periods. In determining the projected benefit obligations and costs, assumptions can change from period to period and may result in material changes in the cost and liabilities we recognize.

Income Taxes

We follow the liability method in accounting for income taxes. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities represent the future effects on income taxes from temporary differences between the bases of assets and liabilities for financial reporting and tax purposes. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to reverse. The probability of realizing deferred tax assets is based on forecasts of future taxable income and the availability of tax planning strategies that can be implemented, if necessary, to realize deferred tax assets. We establish a valuation allowance when it is more likely than not that all, or a portion of, a deferred tax asset will not be realized.

Exposures exist related to various tax filing positions, which may require an extended period of time to resolve and may result in income tax adjustments by taxing authorities. We have reduced deferred tax assets or established liabilities based on our best estimate of future probable adjustments related to these exposures. On a quarterly basis, we evaluate exposures in light of any additional information and make adjustments as necessary to reflect the best estimate of the future outcomes. We believe our deferred tax assets and established liabilities are appropriate for estimated exposures; however, actual results may differ from these estimates. The resolution of tax matters in a particular future period could have a material impact on our Statements of Income and provision for income taxes.

Environmental Costs

We record environmental costs when it is probable we are liable for the costs and we can reasonably estimate the liability. We may defer costs as a regulatory asset if there is precedent for recovering similar costs from customers in rates. Otherwise, we expense the costs. If an environmental cost is related to facilities we currently use, such as pollution control equipment, then we may capitalize and depreciate the costs over the remaining life of the asset, assuming the costs are recoverable in future rates or future cash flows.

Our remediation cost estimates are based on the use of an environmental consultant, our experience, our assessment of the current situation and the technology currently available for use in the remediation. We regularly adjust the recorded costs as we revise estimates and as remediation proceeds. If we are one of several designated responsible parties, then we estimate and record only our share of the cost.

Accounting Standards Issued

Revenue Recognition - In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued accounting guidance on the recognition of revenue from contracts with customers, which will supersede nearly all existing revenue recognition guidance under GAAP. Under the new standard, entities will recognize revenue to depict the transfer of goods and services to customers in amounts that reflect the payment to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The guidance also requires additional disclosure about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows from an entity's contracts with customers.

We adopted this standard for interim and annual periods beginning January 1, 2018, as required, and used the modified retrospective method of adoption. We have also elected to utilize certain practical expedients, which allow us to apply the standard to open contracts at the date of adoption and to reflect the aggregate effect of all modifications when identifying performance obligations and allocating the transaction price for contracts modified before the effective date.

Our revenues are primarily from tariff based sales, which are in the scope of the guidance. We provide gas and/or electricity to customers under these tariffs without a defined contractual term (at-will). As the revenue from these arrangements is equivalent to the electricity or gas supplied and billed in that period (including estimated billings), there will not be a shift in the timing or pattern of revenue recognition for such sales. We have also completed the evaluation of our other revenue streams, including those tied to longer term contractual commitments. These revenue streams have performance obligations that are satisfied at a point in time, and will also not have a shift in the timing or pattern of revenue recognition.

Based on our analysis, we did not have a cumulative-effect adjustment to retained earnings at January 1, 2018. Disclosures in 2018 will include a reconciliation of results under the new revenue recognition guidance compared with what would have been reported in 2018 under the old revenue recognition guidance in order to help facilitate comparability with the prior periods. We expect our disclosures to reflect our disaggregated revenue by segment for each geographical region.

Retirement Benefits - In March 2017, the FASB issued new guidance on the presentation of net periodic costs related to benefit plans. The new guidance requires the service cost component of net periodic benefit cost to be included within operating income within the same line as other compensation expenses. All other components of net periodic benefit costs must be outside of operating income. In addition, the updated guidance permits only the service cost component of net periodic benefit costs to be capitalized to inventory or utility plant. This represents a change from current accounting and financial reporting, with presentation of the aggregate net periodic benefit costs on the income statement within operating income, and which permits all components of net periodic benefit costs to be capitalized.

This guidance is effective for interim and annual periods beginning January 1, 2018 for GAAP purposes. These amendments will be applied retrospectively for the presentation of the various components of net periodic benefit costs and prospectively for the change in eligible costs to be capitalized. As a result of application of accounting principles for rate

regulated entities, a similar amount of pension cost, including non-service components, will be recognized consistent with the current ratemaking treatment.

Leases - In February 2016, the FASB issued revised guidance on accounting for leases. The new standard requires a lessee to recognize in the balance sheet a liability to make lease payments (the lease liability) and a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term for all leases with terms longer than 12 months. Leases with a term of 12 months or less will be accounted for similar to existing guidance for operating leases. Recognition, measurement and presentation of expenses will depend on classification as a finance or operating lease. The new guidance will be effective for us for interim and annual periods beginning January 1, 2019 and early adoption is permitted. A modified retrospective transition approach is required for lessees for leases existing at, or entered into after, the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented in the financial statements. An additional transition approach allows an entity to not assess on transition whether any expired or existing land easements are, or contain, leases that were not previously accounted for as leases. We are currently evaluating the impact of adoption of this guidance. We do not have a significant amount of capital or operating leases. Therefore, based on our analysis to this point we do not expect this guidance to have a significant impact on our Financial Statements and disclosures other than an expected increase in assets and liabilities.

Statement of Cash Flows - In August 2016, the FASB issued guidance that addresses eight classification issues related to the presentation of cash receipts and cash payments in the statement of cash flows. The new guidance will be effective for us in our first quarter of 2018. The adoption of this guidance will not have a significant impact on our Statement of Cash Flows.

In November 2016, the FASB issued guidance that a statement of cash flows explain the change during the period in the total of cash, cash equivalents, and amounts generally described as other special deposits. The new guidance will be effective for us in our first quarter of 2018. The adoption of this guidance will not have a significant impact on our Statement of Cash Flows.

Supplemental Cash Flow Information

	Year Ended	Dec	ember 31,	
	 2017		2016	
·			(in thousands)	
Cash paid (received) for:				
Income taxes .	\$ 60	\$	(2,922)	
Interest	82,692		84,953	
Significant non-cash transactions:				
Capital expenditures included in accounts payable	15,848		13,783	

(3) Regulatory Matters

Tax Cuts and Jobs Act

In December 2017, H.R.1 (the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act) was signed into law, which enacts significant changes to U.S. tax and related laws. The primary impact to us is a reduction of the federal corporate income tax rate from 35% to 21% effective January 1, 2018. Each of our regulatory jurisdictions initiated dockets regarding the impact of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act on customer rates. Our Montana and South Dakota jurisdictional filings are discussed below. We do not expect the required FERC or Nebraska filings to be significant. In each of our jurisdictions, we expect the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act related credits to continue and be subject to true-up until base rates are reset in a general rate case filing. As of March 31, 2018, we have deferred revenue of approximately \$7.3 million associated with the impacts of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act. This estimate is based upon an expected annual revenue reduction of approximately \$15 million to \$20 million, which is our expected income tax expense reduction in 2018. For purposes of the filings discussed below, we have also calculated the customer benefit using an alternate

method based on historic test periods. This alternate calculation could result in an additional reduction in revenue ranging from approximately \$8 million to \$12 million, which would reduce net income. We cannot predict how each jurisdiction may calculate the amount of credits due to customers.

Montana - In March 2018, we submitted a filing to the Montana Public Service Commission (MPSC) calculating the estimated benefit of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act related savings to customers using two alternative methods. The first method was calculated based on the expected income tax expense reduction in 2018, with no impact to net income. The second method, was calculated by revising the electric and natural gas revenue requirements in the last applicable test years. For our electric customers, we proposed to use 50% of the benefit as a direct refund to customers, and to use the other 50% to remove trees outside our electric transmission and distribution lines rights of way, which pose a risk of unfavorable events on our system including disruption of service, property damage, and / or forest fires. For our natural gas customers, we proposed to use the benefit as a direct refund to customers. A procedural schedule has not been established in this docket.

South Dakota - In April 2018, we submitted a filing with the South Dakota Public Utilities Commission (SDPUC) calculating the estimated benefit of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act related savings to customers based on the expected income tax expense reduction in 2018, with no impact to net income. We also presented a calculation revising the electric and natural gas revenue requirements in the last applicable test years. We proposed to either refund the benefit to customers, or to hold this amount in a regulatory liability to provide rate moderation in our next electric and natural gas rate cases, at the SDPUC's option. The SDPUC has not established a procedural schedule in this docket.

Montana QF Tariff Filing

Under the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act (PURPA), electric utilities are required, with certain exceptions, to purchase energy and capacity from independent power producers that are QFs. In May 2016, we filed an application for approval of a revised tariff for standard rates for small QFs (3 MW or less). In November 2017, the MPSC issued an order revising the QF tariff to establish a maximum contract length of 15 years and substantially lowering the rate for future QF contracts. In this order, the MPSC also upheld an initial decision to apply the contract term to our future owned and contracted electric supply resources. We, as well as the QFs, sought judicial review of the November 2017 order.

As a result of this order, we terminated our competitive solicitation process for 20-year resources to determine the lowest-cost / least-risk approach for addressing our intermittent capacity and reserve margin needs in Montana. We continue to evaluate the impact of this order, as we have significant generation capacity deficits and negative reserve margins, and our 2015 resource plan identified price and reliability risks to our customers if we rely solely upon market purchases to address these capacity needs. In addition to our responsibility to meet peak demand, national transmission-related reliability standards effective July 2016 require us to have even greater dispatchable generation capacity available and be capable of increasing or decreasing output to address the irregular nature of intermittent generation such as wind or solar. We expect to file our next electric supply resource procurement plan in late 2018.

Cost Recovery Mechanisms

Montana House Bill 193 / Electric Tracker - In April 2017, the Montana legislature passed House Bill 193 (HB 193), amending the statute that provided for mandatory recovery of our prudently incurred electric supply costs effective July 1, 2017. The revised statute gives the MPSC discretion whether to approve an electric supply cost adjustment mechanism. The MPSC initiated a process to develop a replacement electric supply cost adjustment mechanism, and in response, in July 2017, we filed a proposed electric Power Cost and Credit Adjustment Mechanism (PCCAM). In December 2017, after the intervenors filed testimony, the MPSC issued a Notice of Additional Issues stating that the range of options proposed by the parties was not sufficient and directing parties to consider alternatives incorporating risk-sharing features of other utilities in the region.

We filed testimony in February 2018, responsive to both the intervenors' testimony and the MPSC's Notice of Additional Issues addressing alternative risk-sharing mechanisms. Intervenors filed testimony on the Notice of Additional Issues in March

2018. A hearing is scheduled to begin May 31, 2018. If the MPSC approves a new mechanism, the MPSC may apply the mechanism to variable costs on a retroactive basis to the effective date of HB 193 (July 1, 2017).

Montana Electric Tracker Open Dockets - 2015/2016 - 2016/2017 - Under the previous statutory tracker mechanism, each year we submitted an electric tracker filing for recovery of supply costs for the 12-month period ended June 30 and for the projected supply costs for the next 12-month period, which were subject to a prudency review. In June 2017, the MPSC consolidated the current-period supply costs portion of the 2016/2017 docket with the 2015/2016 docket. The rates for this consolidated docket were approved on an interim basis. The MPSC has not established a schedule regarding this consolidated docket under the prior statutory tracker. In addition, the MPSC consolidated the projected supply costs portion of the 2016/2017 docket with the PCCAM docket, discussed above.

Montana Electric Tracker Litigation - 2012/2013 - 2013/2014 (Consolidated Docket) and 2014/2015 (2015 Tracker) - In 2016, we received two orders in separate electric tracker dockets filed with the MPSC, which, in total, resulted in a \$12.4 million disallowance of costs, including interest. The first order (Consolidated Docket) included a disallowance of replacement power costs from a 2013 outage at Colstrip Unit 4. In September 2016, we appealed that order to the Montana District Court, arguing that the order was arbitrary and capricious and violated Montana law. We expect a decision on this appeal within the next nine months.

The second order (2015 Tracker), included a disallowance of approximately \$0.4 million of portfolio modeling costs. In June 2016, we filed an appeal of the second order in Montana District Court arguing that the decision violated Montana law. In March 2018, the Montana District Court upheld our appeal of the disallowance of these costs. The Court remanded the matter to the MPSC and directed the MPSC to issue an order to restore the modeling costs to the deferred account from which the MPSC ordered it be removed. On April 10, 2018, the MPSC voted not to appeal the Montana District Court's decision.

Montana Property Tax Tracker - Under Montana law, we are allowed to track the changes in the actual level of state and local taxes and fees and recover the increase in taxes and fees, net of the associated income tax benefit. We submit an annual property tax tracker filing with the MPSC for an automatic rate adjustment, with rates typically effective January 1st of each year. In January 2018, the MPSC issued an order in our 2017 filing applying an alternate allocation methodology both prospectively and retroactively, which reduces our annual recovery of these taxes by approximately \$1.7 million. The change in methodology results in a lower property tax allocation to our Montana electric retail customers and a higher property tax allocation to Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) transmission customers (we do not have a property tax tracker for FERC jurisdictional purposes). We sought reconsideration of the retroactive application of this change in methodology. On April 5, 2018, the MPSC voted to apply the change on a prospective basis only. We expect to receive a written order during the second quarter of 2018.

Dave Gates Generating Station at Mill Creek (DGGS)

In May 2016, we received an order from the FERC denying a May 2014 request for rehearing and requiring us to make refunds. The request for rehearing challenged a September 2012 FERC Administrative Law Judge's (ALJ) initial decision regarding cost allocation at DGGS between retail and wholesale customers. The 2012 decision concluded that only a portion of these costs should be allocated to FERC jurisdictional customers. We had cumulative deferred revenue of approximately \$27.3 million, consistent with the ALJ's initial decision, which was refunded to wholesale and choice customers in June 2016 in accordance with the FERC order.

In June 2016, we filed a petition for review of the FERC's May 2016 order with the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit (D.C. Circuit). In March 2018, the D.C. Circuit denied all of our requests.

(4) Equity Investments

The following table presents our equity investments reflected in the investments in subsidiary companies on the Balance Sheets (in thousands):

		Decem	ber 31,	
		2017		2016
Colstrip Unit 4 Basis Adjustment	\$	(147,543)	\$	(150,631)
Havre Pipeline Company, LLC		14,245		14,349
NorthWestern Services, LLC		1,920		1,915
Risk Partners Assurance, Ltd.		1,413		1,450
Total Investments in Subsidiary Companies	\$ -	(129,965)	\$	(132,917)

(5) Regulatory Assets and Liabilities

We prepare our Financial Statements in accordance with the provisions of ASC 980, as discussed in Note 2 - Significant Accounting Policies. Pursuant to this guidance, certain expenses and credits, normally reflected in income as incurred, are deferred and recognized when included in rates and recovered from or refunded to customers. Regulatory assets and liabilities are recorded based on management's assessment that it is probable that a cost will be recovered or that an obligation has been incurred. Accordingly, we have recorded the following major classifications of regulatory assets and liabilities that will be recognized in expenses and revenues in future periods when the matching revenues are collected or refunded. These regulatory items have corresponding assets and liabilities that will be paid for or refunded in future periods.

			Decen	iber 31	,
	Note Reference		2017		2016
		Remaining Amortization Period	(in tho	usand	s)
Income taxes	. 14	Plant Lives	\$ 162,843	\$	411,546
Pension	16	Undetermined	115,504		127,133
Employee related benefits	16	Undetermined	17,729		20,256
State & local taxes & fees		Various	10,890		17,835
Environmental clean-up	19	Various	12,399		13,601
Distribution infrastructure projects		-	_		3,136
Other		Various	25,926		21,743
Total Regulatory Assets			\$ 345,291	\$	615,250
Gas storage sales	•	22 Years	9,149		9,569
Unbilled revenue		1 Year	9,969		11,973
State & local taxes & fees		1 Year	1,520		1,154
Environmental clean-up		Various	1,365		6,414
Total Regulatory Liabilities			\$ 22,003	\$	29,110

Income Taxes

Tax assets primarily reflect the effects of plant related temporary differences such as flow-through of depreciation, repairs related deductions, removal costs, capitalized interest and contributions in aid of construction that we will recover or refund in future rates. We amortize these amounts as temporary differences reverse. This reflects the estimated impact of the Tax Cuts and Job Acts enacted in December 2017. See Note 14 - Income Taxes for further discussion.

Pension and Employee Related Benefits

We recognize the unfunded portion of plan benefit obligations in the Balance Sheets, which is remeasured at each year end, with a corresponding adjustment to regulatory assets/liabilities as the costs associated with these plans are recovered in rates. The portion of the regulatory asset related to our Montana pension plan will amortize as cash funding amounts exceed accrual expense under GAAP. The SDPUC allows recovery of pension costs on an accrual basis. The MPSC allows recovery of postretirement benefit costs on an accrual basis. The MPSC allows recovery of other employee related benefits on a cash basis.

State & Local Taxes & Fees (Montana Property Tax Tracker)

Under Montana law, we are allowed to track the changes in the actual level of state and local taxes and fees and recover the increase in rates, less the amount allocated to FERC jurisdictional customers and net of the related income tax benefit.

Environmental Clean-up

Environmental clean-up costs are the estimated costs of investigating and cleaning up contaminated sites we own. We discuss the specific sites and clean-up requirements further in Note 19 - Commitments and Contingencies. Environmental clean-up costs are typically recoverable in customer rates when they are actually incurred. We record changes in the regulatory asset consistent with changes in our environmental liabilities. When cost projections become known and measurable, we coordinate with the appropriate regulatory authority to determine a recovery period.

Montana Distribution System Infrastructure Project (DSIP)

We have an accounting order to defer certain incremental operating and maintenance expenses associated with DSIP. Pursuant to the order, we deferred expenses incurred during 2011 and 2012 as a regulatory asset associated with the phase-in portion of the DSIP. These costs are being amortized into expense over five years, which began in 2013 and concluded in 2017.

Gas Storage Sales

A regulatory liability was established in 2000 and 2001 based on gains on cushion gas sales in Montana. This gain is being flowed to customers over a period that matches the depreciable life of surface facilities that were added to maintain deliverability from the field after the withdrawal of the gas. This regulatory liability is a reduction of rate base.

Unbilled Revenue

In accordance with regulatory guidance in South Dakota, we recognize revenue when it is billed. Accordingly, we record a regulatory liability to offset unbilled revenue.

(6) Utility Plant

The following table presents the major classifications of our net utility plant (in thousands):

(years) 53 – 96	\$	2017 (in the	usand	2016
SECOND PROPERTY.	\$		usand	;)
53 – 96	\$	1-1-1		
		156,637	\$	147,036
27 - 64		443,420		425,518
15 - 85		3,277,218		3,054,601
25 - 50		1,680,713		1,680,254
25 - 50		61,848		107,202
2 - 45		484,536		447,473
		6,104,372		5,862,084
		(2,078,554)		(1,947,663)
	\$	4,025,818	\$	3,914,421
	15 – 85 25 – 50 25 – 50	15 – 85 25 – 50 25 – 50 2 – 45	15 - 85 3,277,218 25 - 50 1,680,713 25 - 50 61,848 2 - 45 484,536 6,104,372 (2,078,554)	15 – 85 3,277,218 25 – 50 1,680,713 25 – 50 61,848 2 – 45 484,536 6,104,372 (2,078,554)

Utility plant under capital lease were \$17.5 million and \$19.3 million as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively, which included \$17.1 million and \$19.1 million as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively, related to a long-term power supply contract with the owners of a natural gas fired peaking plant, which has been accounted for as an obligation under capital lease.

Jointly Owned Electric Generating Plant

We have an ownership interest in four base-load electric generating plants, all of which are coal fired and operated by other companies. We have an undivided interest in these facilities and are responsible for our proportionate share of the capital and operating costs while being entitled to our proportionate share of the power generated. Our interest in each plant is reflected in the Balance Sheets on a pro rata basis and our share of operating expenses is reflected in the Statements of Income. The participants each finance their own investment.

Information relating to our ownership interest in these facilities is as follows (in thousands):

	 Big Stone (SD)		Neal #4 (IA)	Coyote (ND)	Colstrip Unit 4 (MT)
December 31, 2017					
Ownership percentages	23.4%	ó	8.7%	10.0%	30.0%
Plant in service	\$ 153,682	\$	60,859	\$ 49,968	\$ 307,712
Accumulated depreciation	44,373		33,189	40,993	86,309
December 31, 2016					
Ownership percentages	23.4%	ó	8.7%	10.0%	30.0%
Plant in service	\$ 153,623	\$	60,491	\$ 50,802	\$ 297,289
Accumulated depreciation	38,894		29,235	37,099	77,513

(7) Asset Retirement Obligations

We are obligated to dispose of certain long-lived assets upon their abandonment. We recognize a liability for the legal obligation to perform an asset retirement activity in which the timing and/or method of settlement are conditional on a future event. We measure the liability at fair value when incurred and capitalize a corresponding amount as part of the book value of the related assets, which increases our utility plant and asset retirement obligations. The increase in the capitalized cost is

included in determining depreciation expense over the estimated useful life of these assets. Since the fair value of the asset retirement obligation (ARO) is determined using a present value approach, accretion of the liability due to the passage of time is recognized each period and recorded as a regulatory asset until the settlement of the liability. Revisions to estimated ARO can result from changes in retirement cost estimates, revisions to estimated inflation rates, and changes in the estimated timing of abandonment. If the obligation is settled for an amount other than the carrying amount of the liability, we will recognize a gain or loss on settlement.

Our AROs relate to the reclamation and removal costs at our jointly-owned coal-fired generation facilities, Department of Transportation requirements to cut, purge and cap retired natural gas pipeline segments, and our obligation to plug and abandon oil and gas wells at the end of their life. The following table presents the change in our gross conditional ARO (in thousands):

Decen	iber 31,	
2017		2016
\$ 39,402	\$	35,532
2,062		1,885
-		164
(61)		_
(2,117)		1,821
\$ 39,286	\$	39,402
\$	2017 \$ 39,402 2,062 — (61) (2,117)	\$ 39,402 \$ 2,062 — (61) (2,117)

In addition, we have identified removal liabilities related to our electric and natural gas transmission and distribution assets that have been installed on easements over property not owned by us. The easements are generally perpetual and only require remediation action upon abandonment or cessation of use of the property for the specified purpose. The ARO liability is not estimable for such easements as we intend to utilize these properties indefinitely. In the event we decide to abandon or cease the use of a particular easement, an ARO liability would be recorded at that time. We also identified AROs associated with our hydroelectric generating facilities; however, due to the indeterminate removal date, the fair value of the associated liabilities currently cannot be estimated and no amounts are recognized in the Financial Statements.

We collect removal costs in rates for certain transmission and distribution assets that do not have associated AROs. Generally, the accrual of future non-ARO removal obligations is not required; however, long-standing ratemaking practices approved by applicable state and federal regulatory commissions have allowed provisions for such costs in historical depreciation rates.

(8) Utility Plant Adjustments

We calculate the fair value of our reporting units by considering various factors, including valuation studies based primarily on a discounted cash flow analysis, with published industry valuations and market data as supporting information. Key assumptions in the determination of fair value include the use of an appropriate discount rate and estimated future cash flows. In estimating cash flows, we incorporate expected long-term growth rates in our service territory, regulatory stability, and commodity prices (where appropriate), as well as other factors that affect our revenue, expense and capital expenditure projections.

(9) Risk Management and Hedging Activities

Nature of Our Business and Associated Risks

We are exposed to certain risks related to the ongoing operations of our business, including the impact of market fluctuations in the price of electricity and natural gas commodities and changes in interest rates. We rely on market purchases to

fulfill a portion of our electric and natural gas supply requirements. Several factors influence price levels and volatility. These factors include, but are not limited to, seasonal changes in demand, weather conditions, available generating assets within regions, transportation availability and reliability within and between regions, fuel availability, market liquidity, and the nature and extent of current and potential federal and state regulations.

Objectives and Strategies for Using Derivatives

To manage our exposure to fluctuations in commodity prices we routinely enter into derivative contracts. These types of contracts are included in our electric and natural gas supply portfolios and are used to manage price volatility risk by taking advantage of fluctuations in market prices. While individual contracts may be above or below market value, the overall portfolio approach is intended to provide greater price stability for consumers. We do not maintain a trading portfolio, and our derivative transactions are only used for risk management purposes consistent with regulatory guidelines.

In addition, we may use interest rate swaps to manage our interest rate exposures associated with new debt issuances or to manage our exposure to fluctuations in interest rates on variable rate debt.

Accounting for Derivative Instruments

We evaluate new and existing transactions and agreements to determine whether they are derivatives. The permitted accounting treatments include: normal purchase normal sale (NPNS); cash flow hedge; fair value hedge; and mark-to-market. Mark-to-market accounting is the default accounting treatment for all derivatives unless they qualify, and we specifically designate them, for one of the other accounting treatments. Derivatives designated for any of the elective accounting treatments must meet specific, restrictive criteria both at the time of designation and on an ongoing basis. The changes in the fair value of recognized derivatives are recorded each period in current earnings or other comprehensive income, depending on whether a derivative is designated as part of a hedge transaction and the type of hedge transaction.

Normal Purchases and Normal Sales

We have applied the NPNS scope exception to our contracts involving the physical purchase and sale of gas and electricity at fixed prices in future periods. During our normal course of business, we enter into full-requirement energy contracts, power purchase agreements and physical capacity contracts, which qualify for NPNS. All of these contracts are accounted for using the accrual method of accounting; therefore, there were no unrealized amounts recorded in the Financial Statements at December 31, 2017 and 2016. Revenues and expenses from these contracts are reported on a gross basis in the appropriate revenue and expense categories as the commodities are received or delivered.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the potential loss resulting from counterparty non-performance under an agreement. We manage credit risk with policies and procedures for, among other things, counterparty analysis and exposure measurement, monitoring and mitigation. We limit credit risk in our commodity and interest rate derivatives activities by assessing the creditworthiness of potential counterparties before entering into transactions with them and continuing to evaluate their creditworthiness on an ongoing basis.

We are exposed to credit risk through buying and selling electricity and natural gas to serve customers. We may request collateral or other security from our counterparties based on the assessment of creditworthiness and expected credit exposure. It is possible that volatility in commodity prices could cause us to have material credit risk exposures with one or more counterparties. We enter into commodity master enabling agreements with our counterparties to mitigate credit exposure, as these agreements reduce the risk of default by allowing us or our counterparty the ability to make net payments. The agreements generally are: (1) Western Systems Power Pool agreements – standardized power purchase and sales contracts in the electric industry; (2) International Swaps and Derivatives Association agreements – standardized financial gas and electric

contracts; (3) North American Energy Standards Board agreements – standardized physical gas contracts; and (4) Edison Electric Institute Master Purchase and Sale Agreements – standardized power sales contracts in the electric industry.

Many of our forward purchase contracts contain provisions that require us to maintain an investment grade credit rating from each of the major credit rating agencies. If our credit rating were to fall below investment grade, the counterparties could require immediate payment or demand immediate and ongoing full overnight collateralization on contracts in net liability positions.

Interest Rate Swaps Designated as Cash Flow Hedges

We have previously used interest rate swaps designated as cash flow hedges to manage our interest rate exposures associated with new debt issuances. We have no interest rate swaps outstanding. These swaps were designated as cash flow hedges with the effective portion of gains and losses, net of associated deferred income tax effects, recorded in AOCI. We reclassify these gains from AOCI into interest on long-term debt during the periods in which the hedged interest payments occur. The following table shows the effect of these interest rate swaps previously terminated on the Financial Statements (in thousands):

Cash Flow Hedges	Location of Amount Reclassified from AOCI to Income	Amount Recla from AOCI into during the Year December 31	Income Ended
Interest rate contracts	Interest on long-term debt	\$	613

A pre-tax loss of approximately \$16.5 million is remaining in AOCI as of December 31, 2017, and we expect to reclassify approximately \$0.6 million of pre-tax losses from AOCI into interest on long-term debt during the next twelve months. These amounts relate to terminated swaps.

(10) Fair Value Measurements

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date (i.e., an exit price). Measuring fair value requires the use of market data or assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability, including assumptions about risk and the risks inherent in the inputs to the valuation technique. These inputs can be readily observable, corroborated by market data, or generally unobservable. Valuation techniques are required to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs.

Applicable accounting guidance establishes a hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs used to measure fair value, and requires fair value measurements to be categorized based on the observability of those inputs. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 inputs) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 inputs). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

- Level 1 Unadjusted quoted prices available in active markets at the measurement date for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 Pricing inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, which are either directly observable as of the reporting date; and
- Level 3 Significant inputs that are generally not observable from market activity.

We classify assets and liabilities within the fair value hierarchy based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement of each individual asset and liability taken as a whole. Due to the short-term nature of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, net, and accounts payable, the carrying amount of each such items approximate fair value. The table below sets forth by level within the fair value hierarchy the gross components of our assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis. NPNS transactions are not included in the fair values by source table as they are not recorded at fair value. See Note 9 - Risk Management and Hedging Activities for further discussion.

We record transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy, if necessary, at the end of the reporting period. There were no transfers between levels for the periods presented.

December 31, 2017	Activ Iden	oted Prices in we Markets for tical Assets or lities (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	U	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)		Margin Cash Collateral Offset		Total Net Fair Value
					(in thousands)				
Other special deposits	\$	1,671	\$ _	\$	_	\$	_	\$	1,671
Rabbi trust investments		28,135	_		_		_		28,135
Total	\$	29,806	\$	\$		\$		\$	29,806
December 31, 2016									
Other special deposits	\$	2,359	\$ -	\$	_	\$	_	\$	2,359
Rabbi trust investments		25,064							25,064
Total	\$	27,423	\$ _	\$	_	\$	_	\$	27,423

Other special deposits represents amounts held in money market mutual funds. Rabbi trust investments represent assets held for non-qualified deferred compensation plans, which consist of our common stock and actively traded mutual funds with quoted prices in active markets.

Financial Instruments

The estimated fair value of financial instruments is summarized as follows (in thousands):

	 December 31, 2017			_	Decembe	1, 2016	
	Carrying Amount		Fair Value		Carrying Amount		Fair Value
Liabilities:							
Long-term debt	\$ 1,806,637	\$	1,901,915	\$	1,806,599	\$	1,852,052

Notes payable consist of commercial paper and are not included in the table above as carrying value approximates fair value. The estimated fair value amounts have been determined using available market information and appropriate valuation methodologies; however, considerable judgment is required in interpreting market data to develop estimates of fair value. Accordingly, the estimates presented herein are not necessarily indicative of the amounts that we would realize in a current market exchange.

We determined fair value for long-term debt based on interest rates that are currently available to us for issuance of debt with similar terms and remaining maturities, except for publicly traded debt, for which fair value is based on market prices for the same or similar issues or upon the quoted market prices of U.S. treasury issues having a similar term to maturity, adjusted for our bond issuance rating and the present value of future cash flows. These are significant other observable inputs, or level 2 inputs, in the fair value hierarchy.

(11) Notes Payable and Credit Arrangements

Notes Payable

Notes Payable and the corresponding weighted average interest rates as of December 31 were as follows (dollars in millions):

		20	17	20	16
Notes Payable	В	alance	Interest Rate	Balance	Interest Rate
Commercial Paper	\$	319.6	1.75% \$	300.8	1.07%

The following information relates to commercial paper for the years ended December 31 (dollars in millions):

	 2017		2016
Maximum notes payable outstanding	\$ 332.5	\$	300.8
Average notes payable outstanding	\$ 251.7	\$	210.7
Weighted-average interest rate	1.35%	6	0.86%

Under our commercial paper program we may issue unsecured commercial paper notes on a private placement basis up to a maximum aggregate amount outstanding at any time of \$340 million to provide an additional financing source for our short-term liquidity needs. The maturities of the commercial paper issuances will vary, but may not exceed 270 days from the date of issue. Commercial paper issuances are supported by available capacity under our unsecured revolving credit facility.

Unsecured Revolving Line of Credit

On December 12, 2016, we amended and restated our existing revolving credit facility to, among other things, increase the size of the facility to \$400 million (from \$350 million) and extend the maturity date to December 12, 2021 (from November 5, 2018). We retained an accordion feature that allows us to increase the size to \$450 million with the consent of the lenders. The facility does not amortize and is unsecured. The facility bears interest at the lower of prime or available rates tied to the Eurodollar rate plus a credit spread, ranging from 0.875% to 1.75%. A total of eight banks participate in the facility, with no one bank providing more than 16% of the total availability. There were no direct borrowings or letters of credit outstanding as

of December 31, 2017. Commitment fees for the unsecured revolving line of credit were \$0.5 million and \$0.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016.

The credit facility includes covenants that require us to meet certain financial tests, including a maximum debt to capitalization ratio not to exceed 65%. The facility also contains covenants which, among other things, limit our ability to engage in any consolidation or merger or otherwise liquidate or dissolve, dispose of property, and enter into transactions with affiliates. A default on the South Dakota or Montana First Mortgage Bonds would trigger a cross default on the credit facility; however a default on the credit facility would not trigger a default on any other obligations.

(12) Long-Term Debt

Long-term debt consisted of the following (in thousands):

			Decem	ber	31,
Market In Mark And America	Due		2017		2016
Unsecured Debt:		Middle			
Unsecured Revolving Line of Credit	2021	\$		\$	_
Secured Debt:					
Mortgage bonds—					
South Dakota—5.01%	2025		64,000	111	64,000
South Dakota—4.15%	2042		30,000		30,000
South Dakota—4.30%	2052		20,000		20,000
South Dakota—4.85%	2043		50,000		50,000
South Dakota—4.22%	2044		30,000		30,000
South Dakota—4.26%	2040		70,000		70,000
South Dakota—2.80%	2026		60,000		60,000
South Dakota—2.66%	2026		45,000		45,000
Montana—6.34%	2019				250,000
Montana—5.71%	2039		55,000		55,000
Montana5.01%	2025		161,000		161,000
Montana—4.15%	2042		60,000		60,000
Montana—4.30%	2052		40,000		40,000
Montana—4.85%	2043		15,000		15,000
Montana—3.99%	2028		35,000		35,000
Montana—4.176%	2044		450,000		450,000
Montana—3.11%	2025		75,000		75,000
Montana—4.11%	2045		125,000		125,000
Montana—4.03%	2047		250,000		_
Pollution control obligations—					
Montana—2.00%	2023		144,660		144,660
Other Long Term Debt:					
New Market Tax Credit Financing—1.146%	2046		26,977		26,977
Discount on Notes and Bonds	_				(38)
Total Long-Term Debt		\$	1,806,637	\$	1,806,599

Secured Debt

First Mortgage Bonds and Pollution Control Obligations

The South Dakota First Mortgage Bonds are a series of general obligation bonds issued under our South Dakota indenture. All of such bonds are secured by substantially all of our South Dakota and Nebraska electric and natural gas assets.

The Montana First Mortgage Bonds and Montana Pollution Control Obligations are secured by substantially all of our Montana electric and natural gas assets.

In November 2017, we issued \$250 million aggregate principal amount of Montana First Mortgage Bonds, at a fixed interest rate of 4.03% maturing in 2047. The bonds are secured by our electric and natural gas assets in Montana. The bonds were issued in transactions exempt from the registration requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. Proceeds were used to redeem our 6.34%, \$250 million of Montana First Mortgage Bonds due 2019.

In August 2016, the City of Forsyth, Rosebud County, Montana issued \$144.7 million aggregate principal amount of Pollution Control Revenue Refunding Bonds on our behalf. The bonds were issued at a fixed interest rate of 2.00% maturing in 2023. The proceeds of the issuance were loaned to us pursuant to a Loan Agreement and have been used to partially fund the redemption of the 4.65%, \$170.2 million City of Forsyth Pollution Control Revenue Refunding Bonds due 2023 (Prior Bonds) issued on our behalf. We paid the remaining portion of the Prior Bonds with available funds. Our obligation under the Loan Agreement is secured by the issuance of \$144.7 million of Montana First Mortgage Bonds. These bonds are secured by our electric and natural gas assets in Montana and Wyoming. The City of Forsyth bonds were issued in a transaction exempt from the registration requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

In June 2016, we issued \$60 million aggregate principal amount of South Dakota First Mortgage Bonds at a fixed interest rate of 2.80% maturing in 2026. Proceeds were used to redeem our 6.05%, \$55 million South Dakota First Mortgage Bonds due 2018. In addition, in September 2016, we issued \$45 million aggregate principal amount of South Dakota First Mortgage Bonds at a fixed interest rate of 2.66% maturing in 2026. Proceeds from this issuance were used for general corporate purposes. Both series of these bonds are secured by our electric and natural gas assets in South Dakota, Nebraska, North Dakota, and Iowa and were issued in transactions exempt from the registration requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

As of December 31, 2017, we are in compliance with our financial debt covenants.

Other Long-Term Debt

The New Market Tax Credit (NMTC) financing is pursuant to Section 45D of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 as amended, which was issued in association with a tax credit program related to the development and construction of a new office building in Butte, Montana. This financing agreement is structured with unrelated third party financial institutions (the Investor) and their wholly-owned community development entities (CDEs) in connection with our participation in qualified transactions under the NMTC program. Upon closing of this transaction in 2014, we entered into two loans totaling \$27.0 million payable to the CDEs sponsoring the project, and provided an \$18.2 million investment. In exchange for substantially all of the benefits derived from the tax credits, the Investor contributed approximately \$8.8 million to the project. The NMTC is subject to recapture for a period of seven years. If the expected tax benefits are delivered without risk of recapture to the Investor and our performance obligation is relieved, we expect \$7.9 million of the loan to be forgiven in July 2021. If we do not meet the conditions for loan forgiveness, we would be required to repay \$27.0 million and would concurrently receive the return of our \$18.2 million investment. The loans of \$27.0 million are recorded in long-term debt and the investment of \$18.2 million is recorded in other investments in the Balance Sheets.

Maturities of Long-Term Debt

The aggregate minimum principal maturities of long-term debt during the next five years are \$2.1 million in 2018, \$2.3 million in 2019, \$2.5 million in 2020, \$2.7 million in 2021 and \$2.9 million in 2022.

(13) Related Party Transactions

Accounts receivable from and payables to associated companies primarily include intercompany billings for direct charges, overhead, and income tax obligations. The following table reflects our accounts receivable from and accounts payable to associated companies (in thousands):

	December 31,							
	20	017	2	2016				
Accounts Receivable from Associated Companies:								
Havre Pipeline Company, LLC	\$	412	\$	815				
Risk Partners Assurance, Ltd.	225AV188	18	- NAME OF	18				
	\$	430	\$	833				
Accounts Payable to Associated Companies:								
NorthWestern Services, LLC	\$	1,640	\$	1,584				

(14) Income Taxes

Our effective tax rate typically differs from the federal statutory tax rate primarily due to the regulatory impact of flowing through the federal and state tax benefit of repairs deductions, state tax benefit of accelerated tax depreciation deductions (including bonus depreciation when applicable) and production tax credits. The lower statutory tax rate will reduce the impact of these deductions. The regulatory accounting treatment of these deductions requires immediate income recognition for temporary tax differences of this type, which is referred to as the flow-through method. When the flow-through method of accounting for temporary differences is reflected in regulated revenues, we record deferred income taxes and establish related regulatory assets and liabilities.

During the twelve months ended December 31, 2016, we recorded an income tax benefit of approximately \$17.0 million due to the adoption of a tax accounting method change related to the costs to repair generation assets, which allowed us to take a current tax deduction for a significant amount of repair costs that were previously capitalized for tax purposes. Approximately \$12.5 million of this deduction related to 2015 and prior tax years. This is reflected in the flow-through repairs deductions line due to the regulatory treatment.

On December 22, 2017, the Tax Cuts and Jobs act was signed into law, which enacts significant changes to U.S. tax and related laws. The primary impact to us is a reduction of the federal corporate income tax rate from 35% to 21% effective January 1, 2018. We revalued our deferred tax assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2017 based on the reduction in the overall future tax impact expected to be realized at the lower tax rate. This resulted in a reduction in our deferred tax assets of approximately \$70 million and a reduction in our deferred tax liabilities of approximately \$391 million. These reductions were offset in regulatory assets and liabilities.

The components of the net deferred income tax asset and liability recognized in our Balance Sheets are related to the following temporary differences (in thousands):

	- 1- 1- 1- 1- 1- 1- 1- 1- 1- 1- 1- 1- 1-	December 31,					
		2017	2016				
NOL carryforward	\$	62,522 \$	78,324				
Production tax credit		28,067	17,034				
Pension / postretirement benefits		26,887	45,847				
AMT credit carryforward		13,599	13,599				
Compensation accruals		12,113	18,715				
Customer advances		11,949	15,837				
Unbilled revenue		5,944	12,743				
Environmental liability		5,821	9,698				
Interest rate hedges		4,323	7,192				
Reserves and accruals		1,126	1,730				
Property taxes		430	3,765				
QF obligations		234	_				
Regulatory liabilities		114	2,290				
Other, net		1,048	2,981				
Deferred Tax Asset	\$	174,177 \$	229,755				
Excess tax depreciation	\$	(361,185) \$	(464,969)				
Goodwill amortization .		(130,075)	(192,615)				
Flow through depreciation		(45,998)	(160,604)				
Regulatory assets		(409)	(12,230)				
Reserves and accruals			(430)				
Deferred Tax Liability	\$	(537,667) \$	(830,848)				

The revaluation of deferred income taxes reflects our estimate of the impact of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act. We will continue to evaluate subsequent regulations and interpretations and assumptions made, which could materially change our estimate. Deferred income taxes relate primarily to the difference between book and tax methods of depreciating property, amortizing tax-deductible goodwill, the difference in the recognition of revenues and expenses for book and tax purposes, certain natural gas and electric costs which are deferred for book purposes but expensed currently for tax purposes, and NOL carry forwards. We have elected under Internal Revenue Code Section 46(f)(2) to defer investment tax credit benefits and amortize them against expense and customer billing rates over the book life of the underlying plant.

At December 31, 2017 we estimate our total federal NOL carryforward to be approximately \$420.8 million prior to consideration of unrecognized tax benefits. If unused, our federal NOL carryforwards will expire as follows: \$105.2 million in 2031; \$13.3 million in 2033; \$73.3 million in 2034; \$174.6 million in 2036 and \$54.4 million in 2037. We estimate our state NOL carryforward as of December 31, 2017 is approximately \$315.7 million. If unused, our state NOL carryforwards will expire as follows: \$67.0 million in 2018; \$10.5 million in 2020; \$58.3 million in 2021; \$135.9 million in 2023 and \$44.0 million in 2024. We believe it is more likely than not that sufficient taxable income will be generated to utilize these NOL carryforwards.

Uncertain Tax Positions

We recognize tax positions that meet the more-likely-than-not threshold as the largest amount of tax benefit that is greater than 50 percent likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement with a taxing authority that has full knowledge of all relevant information. The change in unrecognized tax benefits is as follows (in thousands):

		2017	2016	
Unrecognized Tax Benefits at January 1	\$	88,429 \$	92,387	
Gross increases - tax positions in prior period		_	_	
Gross decreases - tax positions in prior period		_		
Gross increases - tax positions in current period		(22,973)		
Gross decreases - tax positions in current period		(7,983)	(3,958)	
Lapse of statute of limitations		_	-	
Unrecognized Tax Benefits at December 31	\$	57,473 \$	88,429	

The reduction in unrecognized tax benefits during the twelve months ended December 31, 2017 reflects the effect of the lower statutory rate in the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act. Our unrecognized tax benefits include approximately \$47.8 million and \$66.5 million related to tax positions as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively that, if recognized, would impact our annual effective tax rate. We do not anticipate that total unrecognized tax benefits will significantly change due to the settlement of audits or the expiration of statutes of limitation within the next twelve months.

Our policy is to recognize interest related to uncertain tax positions in interest expense. During the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, we recognized \$0.8 million and \$0.7 million, respectively, of expense for interest in the Statements of Income. As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, we had \$1.5 million and \$0.7 million, respectively, of interest accrued in the Balance Sheets.

Our federal tax returns from 2000 forward remain subject to examination by the IRS.

(15) Comprehensive Income (Loss)

The following tables display the components of Other Comprehensive Income (Loss), after-tax, and the related tax effects (in thousands):

	December 31,									
	2017 2016									
·		efore- Tax mount	E	Tax xpense	Net-of Tax Amour		Before- Tax Amount	Tax Benefit (Expense)	Net-of- Tax Amount	
Foreign currency translation adjustment	\$	(202)	\$	=	\$ (20	2)	\$ 25	100	\$ 25	
Reclassification of net losses (gains) on derivative instruments		613		(242)	37	1	(2,169)	831	(1,338)	
Postretirement medical liability adjustment	- Water	1,257	191	(484)	77	3	317	(122)	195	
Other comprehensive income (loss)	\$	1,668	\$	(726)	\$ 94	12	\$ (1,827)	\$ 709	\$ (1,118)	

Balances by classification included within accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI) on the Balance Sheets are as follows, net of tax (in thousands):

		December 3	1,
•	<u> </u>	2017	2016
Foreign currency translation	\$	1,178 \$	1,380
Derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges		(9,981)	(10,352)
Postretirement medical plans		31	(742)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	\$	(8,772) \$	(9,714)

The following table displays the changes in AOCI by component, net of tax (in thousands):

		December 31, 2017								
•	Affected Line Item in the Statements of Income				Year En	ıd	ed			
			Interest Rate Derivative estruments Designated as Cash Flow		Postretirement Medical Plans		Foreign Currency Translation		Total	
Beginning balance		\$	(10,352)	\$	(742)	\$	1,380	\$	(9,714)	
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications							(202)		(202)	
Amounts reclassified from AOCI	Interest on long-term debt		371		_		_		371	
Amounts reclassified from AOCI			_		773				773	
Net current-period other comprehensive income (loss)	e more		371		773		(202)	1116 1116	942	
Ending Balance		\$	(9,981)	\$	31	\$	1,178	\$	(8,772)	

				December 3	31,	2016		
				Year En	de	d		
Affected Line Item in the Statements of Income	D In D	Rate Perivative struments esignated		Section of the sectio				Total
	\$	(9,014)	\$	(937)	\$	1,355	\$	(8,596)
		_		_		25		25
Interest on long-term debt		(1,338)				_		(1,338)
		_		195		_		195
	No.	(1,338)		195		25		(1,118)
	\$	(10,352)	\$	(742)	\$	1,380	\$	(9,714)
	Item in the Statements of Income Interest on long-term	Item in the Statements of Income In D	Item in the Statements of Income Instruments Designated as Cash Flow Interest on long-term debt (1,338) (1,338)	Item in the Statements of Income Instruments Designated as Cash Flow Interest on long-term debt (1,338) (1,338)	Affected Line Item in the Statements of Income Statements of Income Statements of Income Instruments Designated as Cash Flow \$ (9,014) \$ (937) Interest on long-term debt (1,338) — 195 (1,338) 195	Affected Line Item in the Statements of Income Instruments Designated as Cash Flow Interest on long-term debt (1,338) Year Ende Postretirement Medical Plans (937) (1,338) — — — — ——————————————————————————	Rate Derivative Instruments Designated as Cash Flow	Affected Line Item in the Statements of Income Instruments Designated as Cash Flow Statements on long-terind debt (1,338) 195 25 195 25 195 25 195 25 195 25 195 195 25 195

(16) Employee Benefit Plans

Pension and Other Postretirement Benefit Plans

We sponsor and/or contribute to pension and postretirement health care and life insurance benefit plans for eligible employees. The pension plan for our South Dakota and Nebraska employees is referred to as the NorthWestern Corporation plan, and the pension plan for our Montana employees is referred to as the NorthWestern Energy plan. We utilize a number of accounting mechanisms that reduce the volatility of reported pension costs. Differences between actuarial assumptions and actual plan results are deferred and are recognized into earnings only when the accumulated differences exceed 10% of the greater of the projected benefit obligation or the market-related value of plan assets. If necessary, the excess is amortized over the average remaining service period of active employees. The Plan's funded status is recognized as an asset or liability in our Financial Statements. See Note 5 - Regulatory Assets and Liabilities, for further discussion on how these costs are recovered through rates charged to our customers.

Benefit Obligation and Funded Status

Following is a reconciliation of the changes in plan benefit obligations and fair value of plan assets, and a statement of the funded status (in thousands):

	Pension Benefits					Other Postretirement Benefits			
		December 31,				Decem	ber	31,	
		2017		2016		2017		2016	
Change in benefit obligation:		Ministra in		VIII III		Mark Market	1/1/1		
Obligation at beginning of period	\$	646,032	\$	628,883	\$	26,217	\$	28,652	
Service cost		10,994		11,759		456		492	
Interest cost		25,633		26,210		715		795	
Actuarial loss (gain)		41,719		7,006		(1,884)		(71)	
Settlements		_		_		390		390	
Benefits paid		(27,582)		(27,826)		(2,973)		(4,041)	
Benefit Obligation at End of Period	\$	696,796	\$	646,032	\$	22,921	\$	26,217	
Change in Fair Value of Plan Assets:	(A)								
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of period	\$	524,637	\$	500,044	\$	18,605	\$	17,972	
Return on plan assets		80,253		39,719		2,690		1,277	
Employer contributions		9,200		12,700		2,058		3,397	
Benefits paid		(27,582)		(27,826)		(2,973)		(4,041)	
Fair value of plan assets at end of period	\$	586,508	\$	524,637	\$	20,380	\$	18,605	
Funded Status	\$	(110,288)	\$	(121,395)	\$	(2,541)	\$	(7,612)	
Amounts Recognized in the Balance Sheet Consist of:									
Noncurrent asset		2,535		_		5,061		_	
Total Assets		2,535			No.	5,061			
Current liability						(3,353)		(1,789)	
Noncurrent liability		(112,823)		(121,395)		(4,249)		(5,823)	
Total Liabilities		(112,823)		(121,395)		(7,602)		(7,612)	
Net amount recognized	\$	(110,288)	\$	(121,395)	\$	(2,541)	\$	(7,612)	
Amounts Recognized in Regulatory Assets Consist of:								ST	
Prior service (cost) credit		(4)		(9)		9,955		11,988	
Net actuarial loss		(105,545)		(127,953)		(1,735)		(4,739)	
Amounts recognized in AOCI consist of:									
Prior service cost		_		_		(698)		(849)	
Net actuarial gain		_		_		1,079		38	
Total	\$	(105,549)	\$	(127,962)	\$	8,601	\$	6,438	

The total projected benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets for the pension plans with accumulated benefit obligations in excess of plan assets were as follows (in millions):

	Pension Benefits							
<u>-</u>	December 31,							
	2017		2016					
\$	634.4	\$	646.0					
	634.4		643.6					
	522.7		524.6					
	\$	Decem 2017 \$ 634.4 634.4	December 3 2017 \$ 634.4 \$ 634.4					

As of December 31, 2017, the fair value of the NorthWestern Corporation pension plan assets exceed the total projected and accumulated benefit obligation and are therefore excluded from this table.

Net Periodic Cost (Credit)

The components of the net costs (credits) for our pension and other postretirement plans are as follows (in thousands):

	P				Other Postretirement Benefits				
		December 31,				December 31,			
	-	2017		2016		2017		2016	
Components of Net Periodic Benefit Cost									
Service cost	\$	10,994	\$	11,759	\$	456	\$	492	
Interest cost		25,633		26,210		715		795	
Expected return on plan assets		(23,964)		(28,248)		(846)		(1,042)	
Amortization of prior service cost (credit)		4		246		(1,882)		(1,882)	
Recognized actuarial loss		7,837		9,888		318		315	
Settlement loss recognized	PEN		ye.	14 at 1 -	14.2	390	Serve	390	
Net Periodic Benefit Cost (Credit)	\$	20,504	\$	19,855	\$	(849)	\$	(932)	

For purposes of calculating the expected return on pension plan assets, the market-related value of assets is used, which is based upon fair value. The difference between actual plan asset returns and estimated plan asset returns are amortized equally over a period not to exceed five years.

We estimate amortizations from regulatory assets into net periodic benefit cost during 2018 will be as follows (in thousands):

	Pension Be	nefits	Postretirement Benefits
Prior service credit (cost)	\$	(4) \$	1,882
Accumulated loss	(4,286)	78

Other

Actuarial Assumptions

The measurement dates used to determine pension and other postretirement benefit measurements for the plans are December 31, 2017 and 2016. The actuarial assumptions used to compute net periodic pension cost and postretirement benefit cost are based upon information available as of the beginning of the year, specifically, market interest rates, past experience and management's best estimate of future economic conditions. Changes in these assumptions may impact future benefit costs and obligations. In computing future costs and obligations, we must make assumptions about such things as employee mortality and turnover, expected salary and wage increases, discount rate, expected return on plan assets, and expected future cost increases. Two of these assumptions have the most impact on the level of cost: (1) discount rate and (2) expected rate of return on plan assets.

We set the discount rate using a yield curve analysis. This analysis includes constructing a hypothetical bond portfolio whose cash flow from coupons and maturities matches the year-by-year, projected benefit cash flow from our plans. The decrease in discount rate during 2017 increased our projected benefit obligation by approximately \$43.6 million.

In determining the expected long-term rate of return on plan assets, we review historical returns, the future expectations for returns for each asset class weighted by the target asset allocation of the pension and postretirement portfolios, and long-term inflation assumptions. Based on the target asset allocation for our pension assets and future expectations for asset returns, we increased our long term rate of return on assets assumption for NorthWestern Energy Pension Plan to 4.97% and decreased our assumption on the NorthWestern Corporation Pension Plan to 4.47% for 2018.

The weighted-average assumptions used in calculating the preceding information are as follows:

	Pension B	enefits	Other Postretirement				
	Decemb	er 31,	Decembe	er 31,			
	2017	2016	2017	2016			
Discount rate	3.50-3.60 %	3.95-4.10 %	3.20-3.30 %	3.40-3.55 %			
Expected rate of return on assets	4.70	5.80	4.70	5.80			
Long-term rate of increase in compensation levels (nonunion)	2.89	3.28	2.89	3.28			
Long-term rate of increase in compensation levels (union)	2.03	3.20	2.03	3.20			

The postretirement benefit obligation is calculated assuming that health care costs increase by a 5.00% fixed rate. The company contribution toward the premium cost is capped, therefore future health care cost trend rates are expected to have a minimal impact on company costs and the accumulated postretirement benefit obligation.

Investment Strategy

Our investment goals with respect to managing the pension and other postretirement assets are to meet current and future benefit payment needs while maximizing total investment returns (income and appreciation) after inflation within the constraints of diversification, prudent risk taking, and the Prudent Man Rule of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974. Each plan is diversified across asset classes to achieve optimal balance between risk and return and between income and growth through capital appreciation. Our investment philosophy is based on the following:

- Each plan should be substantially fully invested as long-term cash holdings reduce long-term rates of return;
- It is prudent to diversify each plan across the major asset classes;
- Equity investments provide greater long-term returns than fixed income investments, although with greater short-term volatility;
- Fixed income investments of the plans should strongly correlate with the interest rate sensitivity of the plan's
 aggregate liabilities in order to hedge the risk of change in interest rates negatively impacting the overall funded
 status;
- Allocation to foreign equities increases the portfolio diversification and thereby decreases portfolio risk while providing for the potential for enhanced long-term returns;
- Active management can reduce portfolio risk and potentially add value through security selection strategies;
- A portion of plan assets should be allocated to passive, indexed management funds to provide for greater diversification and lower cost; and
- It is appropriate to retain more than one investment manager, provided that such managers offer asset class or style
 diversification.

Investment risk is measured and monitored on an ongoing basis through quarterly investment portfolio reviews, annual liability measurements, and periodic asset/liability studies.

The most important component of an investment strategy is the portfolio asset mix, or the allocation between the various classes of securities available. The mix of assets is based on an optimization study that identifies asset allocation targets in order to achieve the maximum return for an acceptable level of risk, while minimizing the expected contributions and pension and postretirement expense. In the optimization study, assumptions are formulated about characteristics, such as expected asset class investment returns, volatility (risk), and correlation coefficients among the various asset classes, and making adjustments to reflect future conditions expected to prevail over the study period. Based on this, the target asset allocation established, within an allowable range of plus or minus 5%, is as follows:

	NorthWestern Energy Pension December 31,					
			Decembe	er 31,	December 31,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
Domestic debt securities	55.0%	55.0%	70.0%	65.0%	40.0%	40.0%
International debt securities	4.0	5.0	2.5	5.0		
Domestic equity securities	16.5	34.0	11.0	25.0	50.0	50.0
International equity securities	24.5	6.0	16.5	5.0	10.0	10.0

The actual allocation by plan is as follows:

	NorthWester Pension	-	NorthWestern Corporation Pension December 31,		NorthWestern Energy Health and Welfare December 31,	
	Decembe	er 31,				
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
Cash and cash equivalents	0.1%	%	-%	0.1%	1.5%	1.0%
Domestic debt securities	54.5	53.4	70.0	64.4	35.2	37.0
International debt securities	4.0	4.6	2.5	4.4	_	-
Domestic equity securities	16.7	36.0	11.1	26.0	53.4	52.6
International equity securities	24.7	6.0	16.4	5.1	9.9	9.4
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Generally, the asset mix will be rebalanced to the target mix as individual portfolios approach their minimum or maximum levels. Debt securities consist of U.S. and international instruments. Core domestic portfolios can be invested in government, corporate, asset-backed and mortgage-backed obligation securities. While the portfolio may invest in high yield securities, the average quality must be rated at least "investment grade" by rating agencies. Performance of fixed income investments is measured by both traditional investment benchmarks as well as relative changes in the present value of the plan's liabilities. Equity investments consist primarily of U.S. stocks including large, mid and small cap stocks, which are diversified across investment styles such as growth and value. We also invest in international equities with exposure to developing and emerging markets. Derivatives, options and futures are permitted for the purpose of reducing risk but may not be used for speculative purposes.

Our plan assets are primarily invested in common collective trusts (CCTs), which are invested in equity and fixed income securities. In accordance with our investment policy, these pooled investment funds must have an adequate asset base relative to their asset class and be invested in a diversified manner and have a minimum of three years of verified investment performance experience or verified portfolio manager investment experience in a particular investment strategy and have management and oversight by an investment advisor registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Investments in a collective investment vehicle are valued by multiplying the investee company's net asset value per share with the number of units or shares owned at the valuation date. Net asset value per share is determined by the trustee. Investments held by the CCT, including collateral invested for securities on loan, are valued on the basis of valuations furnished by a pricing service approved by the CCT's investment manager, which determines valuations using methods based on quoted closing market prices on national securities exchanges, or at fair value as determined in good faith by the CCT's investment manager if applicable. The funds do not contain any redemption restrictions. The direct holding of NorthWestern Corporation stock is not permitted; however, any holding in a diversified mutual fund or collective investment fund is permitted. In addition, the NorthWestern Corporation pension plan assets also include a participating group annuity contract in the John Hancock General Investment Account, which consists primarily of fixed-income securities. The participating group annuity contract is valued based on discounted cash flows of current yields of similar contracts with comparable duration based on the underlying fixed income investments.

Cash Flows

In accordance with the Pension Protection Act of 2006 (PPA), and the relief provisions of the Worker, Retiree, and Employer Recovery Act of 2008 (WRERA), we are required to meet minimum funding levels in order to avoid required contributions and benefit restrictions. We have elected to use asset smoothing provided by the WRERA, which allows the use of asset averaging, including expected returns (subject to certain limitations), for a 24-month period in the determination of funding requirements. We expect to continue to make contributions to the pension plans in 2018 and future years that reflect the minimum requirements and discretionary amounts consistent with the amounts recovered in rates. Additional legislative or regulatory measures, as well as fluctuations in financial market conditions, may impact our funding requirements.

Due to the regulatory treatment of pension costs in Montana, pension expense for 2017 and 2016 was based on actual contributions to the plan. Annual contributions to each of the pension plans are as follows (in thousands):

	 2017	2016
NorthWestern Energy Pension Plan (MT)	\$ 8,000	\$ 11,500
NorthWestern Corporation Pension Plan (SD and NE)	1,200	1,200
	\$ 9,200	\$ 12,700

We estimate the plans will make future benefit payments to participants as follows (in thousands):

	Pension Benefits	Other Postretirement Benefits
2018	\$ 30,326	\$ 3,353
2019	31,721	2,927
2020 .	33,452	2,714
2021	34,703	2,502
2022	35,997	2,254
2023-2027	200,820	7,607

Defined Contribution Plan

Our defined contribution plan permits employees to defer receipt of compensation as provided in Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code. Under the plan, employees may elect to direct a percentage of their gross compensation to be contributed to the plan. We contribute various percentage amounts of the employee's gross compensation contributed to the plan. Matching contributions for the year ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 were \$10.0 million and \$9.8 million, respectively.

(17) Stock-Based Compensation

We grant stock-based awards through our Amended and Restated Equity Compensation Plan (ECP), which includes restricted stock awards and performance share awards. In 2014, an additional 600,000 shares of common stock were authorized by the shareholders for issuance under the ECP. As of December 31, 2017, there were 822,695 shares of common stock remaining available for grants. The remaining vesting period for awards previously granted ranges from one to five years if the service and/or performance requirements are met. Nonvested shares do not receive dividend distributions. The long-term incentive plan provides for accelerated vesting in the event of a change in control.

We account for our share-based compensation arrangements by recognizing compensation costs for all share-based awards over the respective service period for employee services received in exchange for an award of equity or equity-based compensation. The compensation cost is based on the fair value of the grant on the date it was awarded.

Performance Unit Awards

Performance unit awards are granted annually under the ECP. These awards vest at the end of the three-year performance period if we have achieved certain performance goals and the individual remains employed by us. The exact number of shares issued will vary from 0% to 200% of the target award, depending on actual company performance relative to the performance goals. These awards contain both market- and performance-based components. The performance goals are independent of each other and equally weighted, and are based on two metrics: (i) EPS growth level and average return on equity; and (ii) total shareholder return (TSR) relative to a peer group.

Fair value is determined for each component of the performance unit awards. The fair value of the earnings per share component is estimated based upon the closing market price of our common stock as of the date of grant less the present value of expected dividends, multiplied by an estimated performance multiple determined on the basis of historical experience, which is subsequently trued up at vesting based on actual performance. The fair value of the TSR portion is estimated using a statistical model that incorporates the probability of meeting performance targets based on historical returns relative to the peer group. The following summarizes the significant assumptions used to determine the fair value of performance shares and related compensation expense as well as the resulting estimated fair value of performance shares granted:

	2017	2016
Risk-free interest rate	1.50%	0.85%
Expected life, in years	3	3
Expected volatility	17.0% to 22.7%	17.1% to 22.1%
Dividend yield	3.7%	3.4%

The risk-free interest rate was based on the U.S. Treasury yield of a three-year bond at the time of grant. The expected term of the performance shares is three years based on the performance cycle. Expected volatility was based on the historical volatility for the peer group. Both performance goals are measured over the three-year vesting period and are charged to compensation expense over the vesting period based on the number of shares expected to vest.

A summary of nonvested shares as of and changes during the year ended December 31, 2017, are as follows:

	Performance	Unit Awards
	Shares	Weighted-Average Grant-Date Fair Value
Beginning nonvested grants	175,257	\$ 46.35
Granted	93,108	47.99
Vested	(87,438)	42.47
Forfeited	(5,459)	47.60
Remaining nonvested grants	175,468	\$ 49.11

We recognized compensation expense of \$3.9 million and \$5.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively, and a related income tax expense of \$0.4 million and \$1.8 million, for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. As of December 31, 2017, we had \$5.5 million of unrecognized compensation cost related to the nonvested portion of outstanding awards, which is reflected as other paid-in capital in our Balance Sheets. The cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 2 years. The total fair value of shares vested was \$3.7 million and \$3.5 million for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Retirement/Retention Restricted Share Awards

In December 2011, an executive retirement / retention program was established that provides for the annual grant of restricted share units. These awards are subject to a five-year performance and vesting period. The performance measure for these awards requires net income for the calendar year of at least three of the five full calendar years during the performance period to exceed net income for the calendar year the awards are granted. Once vested, the awards will be paid out in shares of

common stock in five equal annual installments after a recipient has separated from service. The fair value of these awards is measured based upon the closing market price of our common stock as of the date of grant less the present value of expected dividends.

A summary of nonvested shares as of and changes during the year ended December 31, 2017, are as follows:

	Shares	Weighted-Average Grant-Date <u>Fair Value</u>
Beginning nonvested grants	62,591	\$ 41.14
Granted	13,394	52.20
Vested	(8,445)	27.42
Forfeited		_
Remaining nonvested grants	67,540	\$ 43.09

Director's Deferred Compensation

Nonemployee directors may elect to defer up to 100% of any qualified compensation that would be otherwise payable to him or her, subject to compliance with our 2005 Deferred Compensation Plan for Nonemployee Directors and Section 409A of the Internal Revenue Code. The deferred compensation may be invested in NorthWestern stock or in designated investment funds. Compensation deferred in a particular month is recorded as a deferred stock unit (DSU) on the first of the following month based on the closing price of NorthWestern stock or the designated investment fund. The DSUs are marked-to-market on a quarterly basis with an adjustment to director's compensation expense. Based on the election of the nonemployee director, following separation from service on the Board, other than on account of death, he or she shall be paid a distribution either in a lump sum or in approximately equal installments over a designated number of years (not to exceed 10 years). During the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, DSUs issued to members of our Board totaled 54,920 and 28,338, respectively. Total compensation expense attributable to the DSUs during the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 was approximately \$2.9 million and \$2.4 million, respectively.

(18) Common Stock

We have 250,000,000 shares authorized consisting of 200,000,000 shares of common stock with a \$0.01 par value and 50,000,000 shares of preferred stock with a \$0.01 par value. Of these shares, 2,865,957 shares of common stock are reserved for the incentive plan awards. For further detail of grants under this plan see Note 17 - Stock-Based Compensation.

In September 2017, we entered into an Equity Distribution Agreement with Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner, & Smith, Incorporated and J. P. Morgan Securities LLC, collectively the sales agents, pursuant to which we may offer and sell shares of our common stock from time to time, having an aggregate gross sales price of up to \$100 million. During 2017, we sold 888,938 shares of our common stock at an average price of \$61.30 per share. Proceeds received were approximately \$53.7 million, which are net of sales commissions paid of approximately \$0.8 million and other fees. During the three months ended December 31, 2017, we issued 805,169 shares at an average price of \$61.48, for net proceeds of \$48.9 million, which is net of sales commissions of approximately \$0.6 million and other fees.

Repurchase of Common Stock

Shares tendered by employees to us to satisfy the employees' tax withholding obligations in connection with the vesting of restricted stock awards totaled 34,208 and 49,514 during the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively, and are reflected in reacquired capital stock. These shares were credited to reacquired capital stock based on their fair market value on the vesting date.

(19) Commitments and Contingencies

Qualifying Facilities Liability

Our QF liability primarily consists of unrecoverable costs associated with three contracts covered under the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act. These contracts require us to purchase minimum amounts of energy at prices ranging from \$61 to \$136 per MWH through 2029. Our estimated gross contractual obligation related to these contracts is approximately \$807.4 million through 2029. A portion of the costs incurred to purchase this energy is recoverable through rates, totaling approximately \$625.6 million through 2029. The present value of the remaining liability is recorded in accumulated miscellaneous operating provisions in our Balance Sheets. The following summarizes the change in the liability (in thousands):

	 December 31,			
	2017	2016		
Beginning QF liability	\$ 134,324 \$	138,310		
Unrecovered amount	(12,009)	(14,829)		
Interest on long-term debt	10,471	10,843		
Ending QF liability	\$ 132,786 \$	134,324		

The following summarizes the estimated gross contractual obligation less amounts recoverable through rates (in thousands):

	Gross Obligation	Recoverable Amounts	Net
2018	76,703	58,401	18,302
2019	78,836	59,020	19,816
2020	80,984	59,647	21,337
2021	82,941	60,136	22,805
2022	84,948	60,639	24,309
Thereafter	403,009	327,773	75,236
Total	\$ 807,421	\$ 625,616	\$ 181,805

Long Term Supply and Capacity Purchase Obligations

We have entered into various commitments, largely purchased power, electric transmission, coal and natural gas supply and natural gas transportation contracts. These commitments range from one to 26 years. Costs incurred under these contracts are included in operating expenses in the Statements of Income and were approximately \$228.4 million and \$216.8 million for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. As of December 31, 2017, our commitments under these contracts are \$190.6 million in 2018, \$179.0 million in 2019, \$134.8 million in 2020, \$113.9 million in 2021, \$116.0 million in 2022, and \$1.3 billion thereafter. These commitments are not reflected in our Financial Statements.

Hydroelectric License Commitments

With the Hydro Transaction, we assumed two Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) existing with state, federal and private entities. The MOUs are periodically updated and renewed and require us to implement plans to mitigate the impact of the projects on fish, wildlife and their habitats, and to increase recreational opportunities. The MOUs were created to maximize collaboration between the parties and enhance the possibility to receive matching funds from relevant federal agencies. Under these MOUs, we have a remaining commitment to spend approximately \$20.0 million between 2018 and 2040. These commitments are not reflected in our Financial Statements.

ENVIRONMENTAL LIABILITIES AND REGULATION

Environmental Matters

The operation of electric generating, transmission and distribution facilities, and gas gathering, storage, transportation and distribution facilities, along with the development (involving site selection, environmental assessments, and permitting) and construction of these assets, are subject to extensive federal, state, and local environmental and land use laws and regulations. Our activities involve compliance with diverse laws and regulations that address emissions and impacts to the environment, including air and water, protection of natural resources, avian and wildlife. We monitor federal, state, and local environmental initiatives to determine potential impacts on our financial results. As new laws or regulations are implemented, our policy is to assess their applicability and implement the necessary modifications to our facilities or their operation to maintain ongoing compliance.

Our environmental exposure includes a number of components, including remediation expenses related to the cleanup of current or former properties, and costs to comply with changing environmental regulations related to our operations. At present, the majority of our environmental reserve relates to the remediation of former manufactured gas plant sites owned by us and is estimated to range between \$26.7 million to \$31.2 million. As of December 31, 2017, we have a reserve of approximately \$30.3 million, which has not been discounted. Environmental costs are recorded when it is probable we are liable for the remediation and we can reasonably estimate the liability. We use a combination of site investigations and monitoring to formulate an estimate of environmental remediation costs for specific sites. Our monitoring procedures and development of actual remediation plans depend not only on site specific information but also on coordination with the different environmental regulatory agencies in our respective jurisdictions; therefore, while remediation exposure exists, it may be many years before costs are incurred.

Over time, as costs become determinable, we may seek authorization to recover such costs in rates or seek insurance reimbursement as applicable; therefore, although we cannot guarantee regulatory recovery, we do not expect these costs to have a material effect on our financial position or results of operations.

Manufactured Gas Plants - Approximately \$23.5 million of our environmental reserve accrual is related to manufactured gas plants. A formerly operated manufactured gas plant located in Aberdeen, South Dakota, has been identified on the Federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System list as contaminated with coal tar residue. We are currently conducting feasibility studies, implementing remedial actions pursuant to work plans approved by the South Dakota Department of Environment and Natural Resources, and conducting ongoing monitoring and operation and maintenance activities. As of December 31, 2017, the reserve for remediation costs at this site is approximately \$9.6 million, and we estimate that approximately \$4.6 million of this amount will be incurred during the next five years.

We also own sites in North Platte, Kearney and Grand Island, Nebraska on which former manufactured gas facilities were located. We are currently working independently to fully characterize the nature and extent of potential impacts associated with these Nebraska sites. Our reserve estimate includes assumptions for site assessment and remedial action work. At present, we cannot determine with a reasonable degree of certainty the nature and timing of any risk-based remedial action at our Nebraska locations.

In addition, we own or have responsibility for sites in Butte, Missoula and Helena, Montana on which former manufactured gas plants were located. The Butte and Helena sites, both listed as high priority sites on Montana's state superfund list, were placed into the Montana Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) voluntary remediation program for cleanup due to soil and groundwater impacts. Soil and coal tar were removed at the sites in accordance with the MDEQ requirements. Groundwater monitoring is conducted semiannually at both sites. At this time, we cannot estimate with a reasonable degree of certainty the nature and timing of additional remedial actions and/or investigations, if any, at the Butte site. In August 2016, the MDEQ sent us a Notice of Potential Liability and Request for Remedial Action regarding the Helena

site. In September 2017, we submitted a Draft Remedial Investigation Work Plan for the Helena site, based on the request of the MDEQ. Comments from the MDEQ are expected in the first quarter of 2018.

An investigation conducted at the Missoula site did not require remediation activities, but required preparation of a groundwater monitoring plan. Monitoring wells have been installed and groundwater is monitored semiannually. At the request of Missoula Valley Water Quality District (MVWQD), a draft risk assessment was prepared for the Missoula site and presented to the MVWQD. We and the MVWQD agreed additional site investigation work is appropriate. Analytical results from an October 2016 sampling exceeded the Montana Maximum Contaminant Level for benzene and/or total cyanide in certain monitoring wells. These results were forwarded to MVWQD which shared the same with the MDEQ. MDEQ requested that MVWQD file a formal complaint with MDEQ's Enforcement Division, which MVWQD filed in July 2017. This is expected to prompt MDEQ to reevaluate its position concerning listing the Missoula site on the State of Montana's superfund list. New landowners purchased a portion of the Missoula site using funding provided by a third party. The terms of the funding require the new landowners to address environmental issues. The new landowners contacted us and we addressed their immediate concerns. After researching historical ownership we have identified another potentially responsible party with whom we have initiated communications regarding the site. At this time, we cannot estimate with a reasonable degree of certainty the nature and timing of risk-based remedial action, if any, at the Missoula site.

Global Climate Change - National and international actions have been initiated to address global climate change and the contribution of GHG including, most significantly, carbon dioxide (CO₂). These actions include legislative proposals, Executive and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) actions at the federal level, actions at the state level, and private party litigation relating to GHG emissions. Coal-fired plants have come under particular scrutiny due to their level of GHG emissions. We have joint ownership interests in four coal-fired electric generating plants, all of which are operated by other companies. We are responsible for our proportionate share of the capital and operating costs while being entitled to our proportionate share of the power generated.

While numerous bills have been introduced that address climate change from different perspectives, including through direct regulation of GHG emissions, the establishment of cap and trade programs and the establishment of Federal renewable portfolio standards, Congress has not passed any federal climate change legislation and we cannot predict the timing or form of any potential legislation. In the absence of such legislation, EPA is presently regulating new and existing sources of GHG emissions through regulations. EPA is currently reviewing its existing regulations as a result of an Executive Order issued by President Trump on March 28, 2017 (the Executive Order) instructing all federal agencies to review all regulations and other policies (specifically including the Clean Power Plan, which is discussed in further detail below) that burden the development or use of domestically produced energy resources and suspend, revise or rescind those that pose an undue burden beyond that required to protect the public interest.

As a result of the Executive Order review, on October 10, 2017, the EPA proposed to repeal the Clean Power Plan (CPP). Subsequently, the EPA issued an Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, soliciting information on systems of emission reduction that comply with EPA's interpretation of the Clean Air Act, for a possible replacement of the CPP, which was published in the Federal Register on December 28, 2017. The CPP was published in October 2015 and was intended to establish GHG performance standards for existing power plants under Clean Air Act Section 111(d). The CPP established CO2 emission performance standards for existing electric utility steam generating units and natural gas combined cycle units. In its repeal proposal, EPA indicated that it had not yet determined whether it will promulgate a new rule to replace the CPP and the form, if any, such a replacement would take.

Following the issuance of the CPP in October 2015, judicial appeals were filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit (D.C. Circuit), including an appeal by us. The United States Supreme Court (Supreme Court) issued a stay pending resolution of the appeals by the D.C. Circuit. The D.C. Circuit filed an order on November 9, 2017, holding the case in abeyance for 60 days. On January 10, 2018, EPA filed a status report requesting the D.C. Circuit continue to hold the case in abeyance pending conclusion of its rulemaking.

In addition, administrative requests for reconsideration of the CPP were filed with the EPA, including one filed by us in December 2015. We requested the EPA reconsider the CPP, in part, on the grounds that the CO₂ reductions in the CPP applicable to Montana were substantially greater than the reductions the EPA had originally proposed. The EPA denied the petition for reconsideration on January 11, 2017, and we appealed that denial to the D.C. Circuit on March 13, 2017. The EPA has also requested that this case be held in abeyance.

We cannot predict what, if any, action the D.C. Circuit may take in either of these two cases, particularly in light of the EPA's proposal to repeal the CPP. If the CPP ultimately is not repealed, survives the legal challenges described above, and is implemented as written, or if a replacement to the CPP is adopted with similar requirements, it could result in significant additional compliance costs that would affect our future results of operations and financial position if such costs are not recovered through regulated rates. We will continue working with federal and state regulatory authorities, other utilities, and stakeholders to seek relief from any GHG regulations that, in our view, disproportionately impacts customers in our region.

Future additional environmental requirements could cause us to incur material costs of compliance, increase our costs of procuring electricity, decrease transmission revenue and impact cost recovery. Technology to efficiently capture, remove and/or sequester such GHG emissions may not be available within a timeframe consistent with the implementation of any such requirements. Physical impacts of climate change also may present potential risks for severe weather, such as droughts, fires, floods, ice storms and tornadoes, in the locations where we operate or have interests. These potential risks may impact costs for electric and natural gas supply and maintenance of generation, distribution, and transmission facilities.

Clean Air Act Rules and Associated Emission Control Equipment Expenditures - The EPA has proposed or issued a number of rules under different provisions of the Clean Air Act that could require the installation of emission control equipment at the generation plants in which we have joint ownership.

On January 10, 2017, the EPA published amendments to the requirements under the Clean Air Act for state plans for protection of visibility. Among other things, these amendments revised the process and requirements for the state implementation plans and extended the due date for the next periodic comprehensive regional haze state implementation plan revisions from 2018 to 2021. Therefore, by 2021, Montana, or EPA, must develop a revised plan that demonstrates reasonable progress toward eliminating man-made emissions of visibility impairing pollutants, which could impact Colstrip Unit 4. In March 2017, we filed a Petition for Review of these amendments with the D.C. Circuit, which was consolidated with other petitions challenging the final rule. The EPA has not responded to our petition. On January 19, 2018, EPA advised the D.C. Circuit that it intended to initiate rulemaking to revisit the amendment, and asked that the case be held in abeyance. On January 30, 2018, the D.C. Circuit granted the EPA's request to hold the case in abeyance pending further order of the Court.

Jointly Owned Plants - We have joint ownership in generation plants located in South Dakota, North Dakota, Iowa and Montana that are or may become subject to the various regulations discussed above that have been issued or proposed. Regarding the CPP, as discussed above, we cannot predict the impact of the CPP on us until there is a definitive judicial decision or administrative action by the EPA repealing or significantly changing the CPP.

Other - We continue to manage equipment containing polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) oil in accordance with the EPA's Toxic Substance Control Act regulations. We will continue to use certain PCB-contaminated equipment for its remaining useful life and will, thereafter, dispose of the equipment according to pertinent regulations that govern the use and disposal of such equipment.

We routinely engage the services of a third-party environmental consulting firm to assist in performing a comprehensive evaluation of our environmental reserve. Based upon information available at this time, we believe that the current environmental reserve properly reflects our remediation exposure for the sites currently and previously owned by us. The portion of our environmental reserve applicable to site remediation may be subject to change as a result of the following uncertainties:

- We may not know all sites for which we are alleged or will be found to be responsible for remediation; and
- Absent performance of certain testing at sites where we have been identified as responsible for remediation, we cannot
 estimate with a reasonable degree of certainty the total costs of remediation.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Pacific Northwest Solar Litigation

Pacific Northwest Solar, LLC (PNWS) is an Oregon solar QF developer with which we began negotiating in early 2016 to purchase capacity and energy at our avoided cost under the QF-1 option 1(a) standard rates in accordance with PURPA as implemented by the FERC and the MPSC.

On June 16, 2016, however, the MPSC entered a Notice of Commission Action (MPSC Notice) suspending the availability of QF-1 option 1(a) standard rates for solar projects greater than 100 kW, which included the various projects proposed by PNWS. The MPSC exempted from the suspension any contracts at the standard tariff rate with solar QFs greater than 100 kW, but no larger than 3 MW, if prior to the date of the MPSC Notice, the QF had submitted a signed power purchase agreement and had executed an interconnection agreement. PNWS had not obtained interconnection agreements for any of its projects as of June 16, 2016, so based on the MPSC Notice and subsequent July 25, 2016 Order 7500 of like effect from the MPSC, we discontinued further negotiations with PNWS.

In November 2016, PNWS sued us in state court seeking unspecified damages for breach of contract and other relief, including a judicial declaration that some or all of the 21 proposed power purchase agreements were in effect. We removed the state lawsuit to the United States District Court for the District of Montana.

On July 19, 2017, we entered into a partial settlement agreement with PNWS that resolved some but not all of PNWS' litigation claims. As a result of that settlement, on August 14, 2017, PNWS amended its original complaint to seek enforcement and/or damages related to four of the 21 power purchase agreements.

Currently pending before the United States District Court are our motion to dismiss, our motion for partial summary judgment, and PNWS's motion for summary judgment on its request for declaratory relief regarding those four power purchase agreements.

We dispute the remaining claims in PNWS' lawsuit and intend to vigorously defend those claims. This matter is in the initial stages, and we cannot predict an outcome or estimate the amount or range of loss that would result from an adverse outcome in the remaining claims.

State of Montana - Riverbed Rents

On April 1, 2016, the State of Montana (State) filed a complaint on remand (the State's Complaint) with the Montana First Judicial District Court (State District Court), naming us, along with Talen as defendants. The State claims it owns the riverbeds underlying 10 of our hydroelectric facilities (dams, along with reservoirs and tailraces) on the Missouri, Madison and Clark Fork Rivers, and seeks rents for Talen's and our use and occupancy of such lands. The facilities at issue in the litigation include the Hebgen, Madison, Hauser, Holter, Black Eagle, Rainbow, Cochrane, Ryan, and Morony facilities on the Missouri and Madison Rivers and the Thompson Falls facility on the Clark Fork River. We acquired these facilities from Talen in November 2014.

The litigation has a long prior history, which culminated with a 2012 decision by the United States Supreme Court holding that the Montana Supreme Court erred in not considering a segment-by-segment approach to determine navigability and relying on present day recreational use of the rivers. It also held that what it referred to as the Great Falls Reach "at least from the head

of the first waterfall to the foot of the last" was not navigable for title purposes, and thus the State did not own the riverbeds in that segment. The United States Supreme Court remanded the case to the Montana Supreme Court for further proceedings not inconsistent with its opinion. Following the 2012 remand, the case laid dormant for four years until the State's Complaint was filed with the State District Court. On April 20, 2016, we removed the case from State District Court to the United States District Court for the District of Montana (Federal District Court). The State filed a motion to remand and following briefing and argument, on October 10, 2017, the Federal District Court Judge entered an order denying the State's motion. As the State's Complaint included a claim that the State owned the riverbeds in the Great Falls Reach, on October 16, 2017, we and Talen renewed our earlier filed motions seeking to dismiss the portion of the State's Complaint concerning the Great Falls Reach in light of the United States Supreme Court's decision. The motions to dismiss have been fully briefed and are awaiting decision.

We dispute the State's claims and intend to vigorously defend the lawsuit. This matter is in the initial stages, and we cannot predict an outcome. If the Federal District Court determines the riverbeds under all 10 of the hydroelectric facilities are navigable (including the five hydroelectric facilities on the Great Falls Reach) and if it calculates damages as the State District Court did in 2008, we estimate the annual rents could be approximately \$7 million commencing in November 2014, when we acquired the facilities. We anticipate that any obligation to pay the State rent for use and occupancy of the riverbeds would be recoverable in rates from customers, although there can be no assurances that the MPSC would approve any such recovery.

Wilde Litigation

On October 10, 2017, Martin Wilde, a Montana resident and wind developer, and three entities with which he is affiliated, commenced a lawsuit against the MPSC, each individual commissioner of the MPSC (in each of their official and individual capacities), and us in the Montana Eighth Judicial District Court (Eighth District Court). The plaintiffs allege that the MPSC collaborated with NorthWestern to set discriminatory rates and contract durations for QF developers. The plaintiffs seek power purchase agreements at \$45.19 per megawatt hour for a 25-year term or, as an alternative remedy to the alleged discrimination, a reduction in NorthWestern's rates by \$17.03 per megawatt hour. The plaintiffs also seek compensatory damages of not less than \$4.8 million, various forms of declaratory relief, injunctive relief, unspecified damages, and punitive damages.

On October 20, 2017, the Eighth District Court conducted a hearing on the plaintiffs' application for a preliminary injunction to stop the defendants from the alleged ongoing discrimination that harms development of renewable energy in Montana. At the hearing's conclusion, the court did not rule on the requested injunction but orally ordered post-hearing briefs and set deadlines for answers and dispositive motions. On November 11, 2017, Mr. Wilde died in a farming accident, and, at plaintiffs' request, the Eighth District Court has stayed the proceeding through May 11, 2018. We have received no indication whether or not Mr. Wilde's estate or the other plaintiff entities will continue the litigation after the stay expires.

Other Legal Proceedings

We are also subject to various other legal proceedings, governmental audits and claims that arise in the ordinary course of business. In the opinion of management, the amount of ultimate liability with respect to these other actions will not materially affect our financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

Sch. 19	MONTANA PLANT IN SERVICE - PROPANE								
		7	his Year	L	ast Year	•			
	Account Number & Title		Utility		Utility	% Change			
1	Local Storage Plant								
'2	3360 Land and Land Rights	\$	64,954	\$	64,954	0.00%			
3	3363 Other Equipment		385,262		385,262	0.00%			
4	Total Local Storage Plant		450,216		450,216	0.00%			
5			·						
6	Distribution Plant				i				
7	3376 Mains		490,965		490,965	0.00%			
8		1	493,066		493,066	0.00%			
9	3381 Customers Meters and Regulators	•	33,429		33,429	0.00%			
10			-		-	-			
11			51,888		51,888	0.00%			
	Total Distribution Plant		1,069,348		1,069,348	0.00%			
	Total Propane Plant in Service		1,519,564		1,519,564	0.00%			
14				•					
15						-			
16			24,839		23,292	6.64%			
17		İ							
18		<u></u>	4.544.400	<u></u>	4.540.050	0.400/			
	TOTAL PROPANE PLANT	\$	1,544,403	\$	1,542,856	0.10%			
20									
21			Desar	.h 2	<u> </u>				
22		<u> </u>	Decem 2017	iber 3					
23			2017	<u> </u>	2016				
24		6.2	E40 004 46E	60	000 047 070				
25	Montana Electric Yellowstone National Park	φ 5,	518,024,165, 19,786,507	\$ 3,4	298,847,873				
					19,414,223				
27	, , ,		793,388,754		763,632,169				
28			135,376,180		123,877,637				
29			1,519,564		1,519,564				
30			877,763,048		360,324,872				
31			182,730,749		175,034,946				
32	I .		57,381,499		53,553,212				
	Asset Retirement Obligation	0.5	29,230,068		31,407,853				
34	TOTAL PLANT	 \$ 5	,615,200,534	\$ 5,	327,612,349				

Sch. 20	MONTAN	IA E	EPRECIATION	ısı	JMMARY - PROPA	ANE		
								Current
<u> </u>	Functional Plant Class		Plant Cost		This Year		Last Year	Avg. Rate
1	Accumulated Depreciation							
2								
3	Local Storage Plant	\$	385,262	\$	259,543	\$	251,375	2.12%
4	D		4 000 040		202 202		000 400	0.0404
5	Distribution		1,069,348		632,865		600,406	3.04%
6								
8	Total Accumulated Depreciation	\$	1,454,610	\$	892,408	\$	851,781	2.79%
9	Total / local lates and a population	Ψ_	1,101,010	Ψ_	002,100	<u> </u>	301,101	2.1070
10								
11		, .						
12								
13	Consolidated		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		Decemb	er (31,]
14	Accumulated Deprec	iatio	on		2017		2016	1
15								1
16	Montana Electric				\$1,206,041,588	\$	1,130,680,436	
17	Yellowstone National Park				10,185,147		9,754,156]
18	Montana Natural Gas (Includes CM	IP)			323,232,339		303,627,188]
19	Common	•			34,519,406		28,020,639	
20	Townsend Propane				892,408		851,781	
21	South Dakota Electric				299,417,542		285,819,969	
22	South Dakota Natural Gas				89,410,312		85,162,714	
23	South Dakota Common				16,362,957	ŀ	15,875,159	
24	Acquisition Writedown				51,390,109		54,094,598	
25	Basin Creek Capital Lease				23,120,462		21,109,982	2
26	FIN 47				4,651,008		3,750,578	
27	CWIP-Capital Retirement Clearing				-5,337,297		-7,538,353	3
28	Total Consolidated Accum Depre	ecia	tion	\$	2,053,885,980	\$	1,931,208,847	

Sch. 22	MONTANA REGULATORY CAPITAL	STRUCTURE & CO	OSTS - PROPANE	
		% Capital		Weighted
	Commission Accepted - Most Recent	Structure	% Cost Rate	Cost
1				
2	Docket Number: 2016.9.68			
3				
4	Effective Date : September 1, 2017			
5	, ,			
6	Common Equity	46.79%	9.55%	4.47%
7	Long Term Debt	53.21%	4.67%	2.49%
8	-	ļ		·
9	TOTAL	100.00%		6.96%
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38	3			
39 40	3			
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Sch. 23	STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS			
SOURCE SAME	Description	This year	Last Year	% Change
1	Increase/(Decrease) in Cash & Cash Equivalents:	11.10) 00.1	Laor Tour	70 Ondrigo
2	Cash Flows from Operating Activities:			
3	Net Income	\$ 162,702,800	\$ 164,171,857	-0.89%
4	Noncash Charges (Credits) to Income:	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		0.50 %
5	Depreciation and Depletion	146,632,297	140,114,080	4,65%
6	Amortization, Net	24,318,621	18,958,796	28.27%
7	Other Noncash Charges to Net Income, Net	9,908,598	14,018,040	-29.32%
8	Deferred Income Taxes, Net	10,373,635	(6,771,384)	253.20%
9	Investment Tax Credit Adjustments, Net	166,193	(196,376)	184.63%
10	Change in Operating Receivables, Net	(13,168,865)	860,619	>-300.00%
11	Change in Materials, Supplies & Inventories, Net	(3,378,081)	3,365,478	-200.37%
12	Change in Operating Payables & Accrued Liabilities, Net	2,904,555	16,004,227	-81.85%
13	Allowance for Funds Used During Construction (AFUDC)	(5,563,937)	(4,581,196)	-21,45%
14	Change in Other Assets & Liabilities, Net	(5,123,658)	(36,351,861)	85.91%
15	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	(0,1-0,000)	(,,,,,	
16		(2,945,962)	(2,297,510)	-28.22%
17	Change in Regulatory Assets	438,662	(15,485,060)	102.83%
18		(7,107,084)	(411,739)	>-300.00%
19	Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	320,157,774	291,397,972	9.87%
20				
21	Construction/Acquisition of Property, Plant and Equipment	(269,400,928)	(287,062,468)	6.15%
22	(Net of AFUDC)	((=0.,00=,.00)	0.1075
23	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	379,491	1,354,211	-71.98%
25		(269,021,437)	(285,708,257)	5.84%
26		(===,==,,==,)	(223) 223-217	- 5.0 1.70
27	Proceeds from Issuance of:			
28		250,000,000	249,660,000	0.14%
29	l	18,745,418	70,936,129	-73.57%
30	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	53,668,520	- 1	100.00%
31	,	35,000,020		100.00%
34		(250,000,000)	(225,205,000)	-11.01%
35		(101,269,773)		-5.75%
36		(, =,	(==,===,==,	5.1.5.1
37		(16,382,233)	(8,430,186)	-94.33%
38		1,082,861	(560,077)	293.34%
39		(44,155,206)		>-300.00%
40	Net Increase/Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents	6,981,130	(3,674,990)	289.96%
	Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	433,142	4,108,132	-89.46%
	Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	\$ 7,414,272	\$ 433,142	>300.00%
43		7,111,212	100/1 /2	1 000.0078
	This financial statement is presented on the basis of the accounting requirements	of the Federal Enero	v Regulatory	
i	Commission (FERC) as set forth in its applicable Uniform System of Accounts. A	-		ne equity
1	method of accounting. The amounts presented are consistent with the presentation	•		
	Pipeline Corporation and the adjustment to a regulated basis for Colstrip Unit 4 ar			
48				

Sch. 24			MON	ITAN	NA LONG TERM D	EBT	· 1/						
						į			Outstanding			Annual	
	•	Issue	Maturity		Principal		Net		Per Balance	Yield to		Net Cost	Total
	Description	Date	Date		Amount		Proceeds		Sheet	Maturity	Inc	. Prem./Disc.	Cost %
1													
2	First Mortgage Bonds					l							
3 5	5.71% Series (\$55M), Due 2039	10/15/09	10/15/39		55,000,000	ŀ	54,450,000		55,000,000	5.71%	١.	3,158,845	5.74%
4 5	5.01% Series (\$225M), Due 2025	05/27/10	05/01/25	ļ	161,000,000		160,075,635		161,000,000	5.01%		8,585,842	5.33%
5 4	l.15% Series(\$60M), Due 2042	08/10/12	08/10/42	l	60,000,000		59,623,329		60,000,000	4.15%		2,502,562	4.17%
6 4	l.30% Series(\$40M), Due 2052	08/10/12	08/10/52		40,000,000		39,748,886		40,000,000	4.30%		1,726,280	4.32%
	l.85% Series(\$65M), Due 2043	12/19/13	12/19/43		15,000,000		14,929,953		15,000,000	4.85%		730,647	4.87%
	3.99% Series(\$35M), Due 2028	12/19/13	12/19/28		35,000,000		34,836,556		35,000,000	3.99%		1,409,343	4.03%
	1.176% Series(\$450M), Due 2044	11/14/14	11/14/44		450,000,000		445,743,514		450,000,000	4.18%		19,570,295	4.35%
10 3	3.11% Series(\$75M), Due 2025	06/23/15	07/01/25		75,000,000		74,563,893		75,000,000	3.11%		2,746,650	3.66%
11 4	l.11% Series(\$125M), Due 2045	06/23/15	07/01/45		125,000,000		124,273,156		125,000,000	4.11%	1	5,367,425	4.29%
12 4	.03% Series(\$250M), Due 2047	11/06/17	11/06/2047		250,000,000		248,817,402		250,000,000	4.03%		10,631,783	4.25%
13 T	otal First Mortgage Bonds			\$	1,266,000,000	\$	1,257,062,324	\$	1,266,000,000		\$	56,429,672	4.46%
14													
15	Pollution Control Bonds							l					
16 2	1.00% Series (\$144.7 M), Due 2023	08/11/16	08/01/23	\$	144,660,000	\$	138,906,956	\$	144,660,000	2.000%	\$	3,627,593	2.51%
17_													
18 <u>T</u>	otal Pollution Control Bonds			\$	144,660,000	\$	138,906,956	\$	144,660,000		\$	3,627,593	2.51%
19								l					
20	Other Long-Term Debt							l				İ	
21 N	New Market Tax Credit Financing - New G.O Bldg	07/01/14	07/01/46	\$	26,976,900	\$	26,292,348	\$	26,976,900	1.146%	\$	348,054	1.29%
22								<u> </u>					
	otal Other Long Term Debt			\$_	26,976,900	\$	26,292,348	\$	26,976,900		\$	348,054	1.29%
24													
25 T	OTAL LONG TERM DEBT			\$	1,437,636,900	\$	1,422,261,628	\$	1,437,636,900		\$	60,405,319	4.20%
26 27 28 T 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42	This schedule does not reflect our capital lease, which	is the Basin	Creek contra	act l	ease. That amou	unt is	\$ \$22,213,443						

Sch. 25					PREFER	RED STOCK				
	Series	Issue Date Mo./Yr.	Shares Issued	Par Value	Call Price	Net Proceeds	Cost of Money	Principal Outstanding	Annual Cost	Embed. Cost %
1 2	Not Applicable									
3										
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 20 21 22 23										
6					.					
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24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	i									
26										
27	[
28	31									,
30									· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
31										
32	TOTAL							<u> </u>		

Sch. 26				COMMON	STOCK				
		Avg. Number		Basic	Dividends				
		of Shares	Book	Earnings	Per				Price/
į . · :		Outstanding	Value	Per	Share	Retention	Marke	t Price	Earnings
		1/	Per Share	Share	(Declared)	Ratio	High	Low	Ratio
1									
3 4	January	48,338,900	\$35.29				\$57.51	\$56.41	
5		48,426,606	35.60				58.50	56.09	
6 7	March	48,444,284	35.28	\$1.17	0.525		59.01	56,51	
8 9	April	48,445,078	35.48				60.42	58.56	
10 11	May	48,451,537	35.59				61.96	59.75	
12 13	June	48,470,756	35.25	0.45	0.525		63.78	61.02	
14 15	July	48,471,447	35.54				61.77	57.79	
16 17	August	48,472,926	35.81				61.26	58.92	
18 19	September	48,563,559	35.54	0.75	0.525		60.65	56.94	
20 21	October	48,594,516	35.79				59.28	57.27	
22 23	November	49,231,437	36.40				64.26	58.87	
24 25 26	December	49,372,463	36.44	0.98	0.525		63.76	58.52	
27	TOTAL Year End	48,557,599	\$36.44	\$3.35	\$2.10	37.31%	\$59.70		17.8
28		-	:						

1/ Monthly shares are actual shares outstanding at month-end. Total year-end shares are average shares for the twelve months ended December 31, 2017.

Sch. 27	MONTANA EARNED RATE	OF RETURN -	PROPANE	
	Description	This Year	Last Year	% Change
1	Rate Base			
2	101 Plant in Service	\$1,519,564	\$1,519,564	0.00%
3	108 Accumulated Depreciation	(872,095)	(831,331)	-4.90%
4	'	(0.1_,000)	(66,166,17	7.0070
	Net Plant in Service	\$647,470	\$688,233	-5.92%
6	Additions:			
8	Propane on Hand	\$24,839	\$26,216	-5.25%
9	Total Additions	\$24,839	\$26,216	-5.25%
10	Deductions:		<u> </u>	
11	190 Accumulated Deferred Income Taxes	\$37,251	\$57,827	-35.58%
12		451,251	, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	00.0070
13	Total Deductions	\$37,251	\$57,827	-35.58%
14	Total Rate Base	\$635,058	\$656,621	-3.28%
	Net Earnings	\$ (1,608)		92.65%
	Rate of Return on Average Rate Base	-0.253%	-3.334%	92.40%
	Rate of Return on Average Equity	Not applicable	Not applicable	92.4076
18	- totali on thomaso mounty	Not applicable	Not applicable	
19	Major Normalizing and			
20	Commission Ratemaking Adjustments			
21	Commission Ratemaking Adjustments			
22				
23		Nama		
24		None		
25				
26				
27				
28				
	Total Adjustments			
	Revised Net Earnings			
	Adjusted Rate of Return on Average Rate Base			
	Adjusted Rate of Return on Average Equity	<u> </u>	<u>_</u>	
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Sch. 28		MONTANA COMPOSITE STATISTICS - PROPANE	
		Description	Amount
1 2 3		Plant	
5 4 5		Plant in Service Construction Work in Progress	\$1,519,564
6		Gas in Underground Storage	24,839
7	108, 111	Depreciation & Amortization Reserves	892,408
8	100, 111	Doprociation a 7 and azation 1 tooch too	002,700
	NET BOOK C	COSTS	651,995
10			
11		Revenues & Expenses	
12			
13	400	Operating Revenues	592,918
14			
	Total Operat	ing Revenues	592,918
16			
17	401-402	Operation & Maintenance Expenses	488,293
18		Depreciation Expense	40,627
19		Taxes Other than Income Taxes	63,285
20	409-411	Federal & State Income Taxes	2,321
21			
		ing Expenses	594,526
	Net Operatin	ng Income	(1,608)
24	i .		
25	1		-
		Other Deductions	-
		E BEFORE INTEREST EXPENSE	\$ (1,608)
28		A	
29	I	Average Customers	
30		Residential	516
31 32	1	Commercial / Industrial	70
		RAGE NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS	586
34			
35	1	Other Statistics	
36	1	Average Annual Residential Use (Dkt)	56.8
37		Average Annual Residential Cost per (Dkt)	\$12.23
38	1	Average Residential Monthly Bill	\$57.84
39		5	,
40	1	Plant in Service (Gross) per Customer	\$2,593

Sch. 29	Montana Customer Information- Propane, 1/										
		Population			Industrial						
	City	Census 2010	Residential	Commercial	& Other	Total					
1	Townsend	1,878	516	70	-	586					
2											
3											
4	•		·								
5											
6		İ									
7		•									
8											
9	Total ·	1,878	516	70		586					
10											
11											
12	1/ Customer population	ns represent an aver	age of the 12 mon	th period from 01/0	1/17 through 12/3 ⁻	ı 1/17.					

Sch. 30	MONTANA EMPLOYEE COUNTS 1/										
	Department	Year Beginning	Year End	Average							
1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Utility Operations Executive Customer Care Finance Regulatory Affairs Distribution	2 150 151 28 449	2 159 154 1 445	2 155 153 15 447							
8 9 10 11, 12 13 14 15 16 17	Transmission Supply Legal	309 1114 20	315 123 25	312 119 23							
	TOTAL EMPLOYEES	1,223	1,224	1,224							

1/ Consistent with prior years, part time employees have been converted to full-time equivalents.

On January 15, 2018, Patrick Corcoran, the company's Vice President of Government and Regulatory Affairs, retired. During November 2017, in anticipation of his retirement, the company announced that the employees that had previously reported to Patrick would be reassigned to other vice presidents, effective immediately.

	MONTANA CONSTRUCTION BUDGET 2018 (ASSIGNED & ALLOCATED)							
	Project Description	Total Company	Total Montana					
1								
2	Electric Operations							
1	MT Elec Trans - Holter - Drummond 100kv NERC	\$7,702,170	\$7,702,170					
1	MT Elec Trans - Substation Wicks Lane 230 kV Breaker	4,454,629	4,454,629					
1	MT Elec Trans - Substation Big Timber Auto Breaker	3,268,632	3,268,632					
1	MT Elec Trans - Substation Kerr A Line Auto Banks	3,190,683	3,190,683					
1	MT Elec Dist - Bozeman Substation Jackrabbit Transformer	2,863,106	2,863,106					
1	B MT Elec Dist - Substation SSIP Spare Transformers	2,730,296	2,730,296					
	MT Electric - Distribution Management System	2,592,760	2,592,760					
	MT Elec Dist - OHRC MT Talc - Three Forks	1,560,475	1,560,475					
	MT Elec Trans - OHRC Big Timber-Melville 50kv	1,460,311	1,460,311					
	2 MT Elec Trans - Holter Helena Viy Tap Reconductor	1,389,041	1,389,041					
	MT Elec Trans - Butte Substation Sheridan Auto Upgrade	1,380,311	1,380,311					
	MT Elec Trans - 0419 C Falls to Chester Reliability	1,243,551	1,243,551					
ſ	MT Elec Dist - Missoula UGCA New CKT 92	1,132,598	1,132,598					
	MT Elec Dist - OHCU Billings Eastside New Height	1,110,264	1,110,264					
	7 MT Elec Trans - 500KV SBSB Colstrip Reactor Replace	1,092,113	1,092,113					
18	MT Elec Dist - SBSQ Belgrade West Substation	1,014,034	1,014,034					
19								
20	O All Other Projects < \$1 Million Each	116,210,432	83,406,327					
21								
22		154,395,405	121,591,300					
23								
24								
	5 MT Gas Trans - Absarokee Compress and Upgrade	6,146,333	6,146,333					
	6 MT Gas Dist - Butte Base Gas Infrastructure	4,445,600	4,445,600					
	7 MT Gas Trans - Compliance Warren-Billings Steam Plant	2,825,863	2,825,863					
	8 MT Gas Trans - PIM Carway Line Piggable	2,004,569	2,004,569					
	9 MT Gas Dist - Bozeman HVGC Express Feed Extension Year 2	1,434,655	1,434,655					
30	0 MT Gas Dist - Livingston Base Gas Infrastructure	1,194,455	1,194,455					
3.	1							
	2 All Other Projects < \$1 Million Each	23,680,946	16,395,837					
33								
3/	4 Total Natural Gas Utility Construction Budget	41,631,451	34,447,312					
3								
30	6 Common							
3	7 SD AMI Metering	16,915,640	-					
	8 MT Fleet and Equipment Upgrades	4,365,912	4,365,912					
	9 MT Communications Fiber Backbone	2,135,710	2,135,710					
	0 Business Tech - LAM Software Gas Transmission	1,298,132	1,298,132					
	1 MT Facilities - Bozeman Facility Expansion and Upgrade	6,976,211	6,976,211					
	2 MT Communications MPLS Core Network	1,292,233	1,292,233					
1	3 MT Facilities - Bozeman City Property Acquisition	1,057,073	1,057,073					
	4 SD Fleet and Equipment Upgrades	2,075,000	-,201,010					
4								
	6 All Other Projects < \$1 Million Each	27,926,954	13,898,129					
	7 (Includes BT, Communications, Facilities, Customer Services)	1,5==,7=\$,,					
4	0							
		64,042,865	31,023,400					
4	9 Total Common Utility Construction Budget	64,042,865	31,023,400					
4 5	9 Total Common Utility Construction Budget	64,042,865	31,023,400					
4 5 5	9 Total Common Utility Construction Budget 0 1 MT/SD Generation							
4 5 5 5	9 Total Common Utility Construction Budget 1 MT/SD Generation 2 MT Colstrip Unit 4 Capital Additions - PPL invoice	5,205,322	5,205,322					
4 5 5 5 5	Total Common Utility Construction Budget MT/SD Generation MT Colstrip Unit 4 Capital Additions - PPL invoice MT - Hydro Hauser Unit 4 Turbine Upgrade	5,205,322 2,483,031	5,205,322 2,483,031					
4 5 5 5 5 5	Total Common Utility Construction Budget MT/SD Generation MT Colstrip Unit 4 Capital Additions - PPL invoice MT - Hydro Hauser Unit 4 Turbine Upgrade MT - Hydro Thompson Falls Spillway Upgrade	5,205,322 2,483,031 1,734,668	5,205,322 2,483,031 1,734,668					
4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	Total Common Utility Construction Budget MT/SD Generation MT Colstrip Unit 4 Capital Additions - PPL invoice MT - Hydro Hauser Unit 4 Turbine Upgrade MT - Hydro Thompson Falls Spillway Upgrade MT - Hydro Ryan Unit 6 Gen Rewind-Restack	5,205,322 2,483,031 1,734,668 1,669,471	5,205,322 2,483,031 1,734,668 1,669,471					
4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	Total Common Utility Construction Budget MT/SD Generation MT Colstrip Unit 4 Capital Additions - PPL invoice MT - Hydro Hauser Unit 4 Turbine Upgrade MT - Hydro Thompson Falls Spillway Upgrade MT - Hydro Ryan Unit 6 Gen Rewind-Restack MT - Hydro Madison Unit 4 Turbine Upgrade	5,205,322 2,483,031 1,734,668 1,669,471 1,035,389	5,205,322 2,483,031 1,734,668 1,669,471 1,035,389					
4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	Total Common Utility Construction Budget MT/SD Generation MT Colstrip Unit 4 Capital Additions - PPL invoice MT - Hydro Hauser Unit 4 Turbine Upgrade MT - Hydro Thompson Falls Spillway Upgrade MT - Hydro Ryan Unit 6 Gen Rewind-Restack MT - Hydro Madison Unit 4 Turbine Upgrade MT - Dave Gates S/N 743177 25K Hour Maintenance	5,205,322 2,483,031 1,734,668 1,669,471 1,035,389 2,530,942	5,205,322 2,483,031 1,734,668 1,669,471 1,035,389					
4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	Total Common Utility Construction Budget MT/SD Generation MT Colstrip Unit 4 Capital Additions - PPL invoice MT - Hydro Hauser Unit 4 Turbine Upgrade MT - Hydro Thompson Falls Spillway Upgrade MT - Hydro Ryan Unit 6 Gen Rewind-Restack MT - Hydro Madison Unit 4 Turbine Upgrade MT - Dave Gates S/N 743177 25K Hour Maintenance SD Big Stone, Neal 4, Coyote Partner Capital, Internal	5,205,322 2,483,031 1,734,668 1,669,471 1,035,389	5,205,322 2,483,031 1,734,668 1,669,471 1,035,389					
4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	Total Common Utility Construction Budget MT/SD Generation MT Colstrip Unit 4 Capital Additions - PPL invoice MT - Hydro Hauser Unit 4 Turbine Upgrade MT - Hydro Thompson Falls Spillway Upgrade MT - Hydro Ryan Unit 6 Gen Rewind-Restack MT - Hydro Madison Unit 4 Turbine Upgrade MT - Dave Gates S/N 743177 25K Hour Maintenance SD Big Stone, Neal 4, Coyote Partner Capital, Internal	5,205,322 2,483,031 1,734,668 1,669,471 1,035,389 2,530,942 5,169,561	5,205,322 2,483,031 1,734,668 1,669,471 1,035,389 2,530,942					
4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	Total Common Utility Construction Budget MT/SD Generation MT Colstrip Unit 4 Capital Additions - PPL invoice MT - Hydro Hauser Unit 4 Turbine Upgrade MT - Hydro Thompson Falls Spillway Upgrade MT - Hydro Ryan Unit 6 Gen Rewind-Restack MT - Hydro Madison Unit 4 Turbine Upgrade MT - Dave Gates S/N 743177 25K Hour Maintenance SD Big Stone, Neal 4, Coyote Partner Capital, Internal All Other Projects < \$1 Million Each	5,205,322 2,483,031 1,734,668 1,669,471 1,035,389 2,530,942	5,205,322 2,483,031 1,734,668 1,669,471 1,035,389					
4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6	Total Common Utility Construction Budget MT/SD Generation MT Colstrip Unit 4 Capital Additions - PPL involce MT - Hydro Hauser Unit 4 Turbine Upgrade MT - Hydro Thompson Falls Spillway Upgrade MT - Hydro Ryan Unit 6 Gen Rewind-Restack MT - Hydro Madison Unit 4 Turbine Upgrade MT - Dave Gates S/N 743177 25K Hour Maintenance SD Big Stone, Neal 4, Coyote Partner Capital, Internal All Other Projects < \$1 Million Each	5,205,322 2,483,031 1,734,668 1,669,471 1,035,389 2,530,942 5,169,561 7,251,769	5,205,322 2,483,031 1,734,668 1,669,471 1,035,389 2,530,942					
4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	Total Common Utility Construction Budget MT/SD Generation MT Colstrip Unit 4 Capital Additions - PPL invoice MT - Hydro Hauser Unit 4 Turbine Upgrade MT - Hydro Thompson Falls Spillway Upgrade MT - Hydro Ryan Unit 6 Gen Rewind-Restack MT - Hydro Madison Unit 4 Turbine Upgrade MT - Dave Gates S/N 743177 25K Hour Maintenance SD Big Stone, Neal 4, Coyote Partner Capital, Internal All Other Projects < \$1 Million Each	5,205,322 2,483,031 1,734,668 1,669,471 1,035,389 2,530,942 5,169,561	5,205,322 2,483,031 1,734,668 1,669,471 1,035,389 2,530,942 - 7,251,769					

Sch. 33	MONTANA SOURCES OF PROPANE SUPPLY										
		Dekatherm	Dekatherm Volumes		dity Cost						
		2017	2016	2017	2016						
		Year	Year	Year	Year						
1	Name of Supplier										
2											
3	AmeriGas	28,326	21,674	\$6.2439	\$6.1838						
4	Gibson Energy, LLC	27,305	23,089	\$7.0779	\$7.1105						
5			• •		, ,,,,,,						
6	Total Propane Supply Volumes	55,631	44,763	\$6.6532	\$6.6618						

Sch. 35	MONTANA CONSUMPTION AND REVENUES - PROPANE										
		Operating F	Operating Revenues		Dkt Sold		ustomers				
***		2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016				
		Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year				
1	Sales of Propane										
2											
3	Residential	\$358,145	\$294,653	29,281	23,298	516	508				
4	Commercial / Industrial	234,773	200,676	20,056	16,742	70	69				
5				-							
6							·				
7	TOTAL SALES	\$592,918	\$495,329	49,337	40,040	586	577				