

Ryan Dam
Great Falls, Montana



Siebert Williams West Coast Utilities Conference

March 15-16 2023

8-K March 15, 2023

NorthWestern
Energy
Delivering a Bright Future

Forward Looking Statements

Forward Looking Statements

During the course of this presentation, there will be forward-looking statements within the meaning of the “safe harbor” provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements often address our expected future business and financial performance, and often contain words such as “expects,” “anticipates,” “intends,” “plans,” “believes,” “seeks,” or “will.”

The information in this presentation is based upon our current expectations as of the date hereof unless otherwise noted. Our actual future business and financial performance may differ materially and adversely from our expectations expressed in any forward-looking statements. We undertake no obligation to revise or publicly update our forward-looking statements or this presentation for any reason. Although our expectations and beliefs are based on reasonable assumptions, actual results may differ materially. The factors that may affect our results are listed in certain of our press releases and disclosed in the Company’s most recent Form 10-K and 10-Q along with other public filings with the SEC.



Recognized by Newsweek as one of “**America’s Most Responsible Companies**”

Company Information

NorthWestern Corporation

dba: NorthWestern Energy

Ticker: NWE (Nasdaq)

www.northwesternenergy.com

Corporate Office

3010 West 69th Street

Sioux Falls, SD 57108

(605) 978-2900

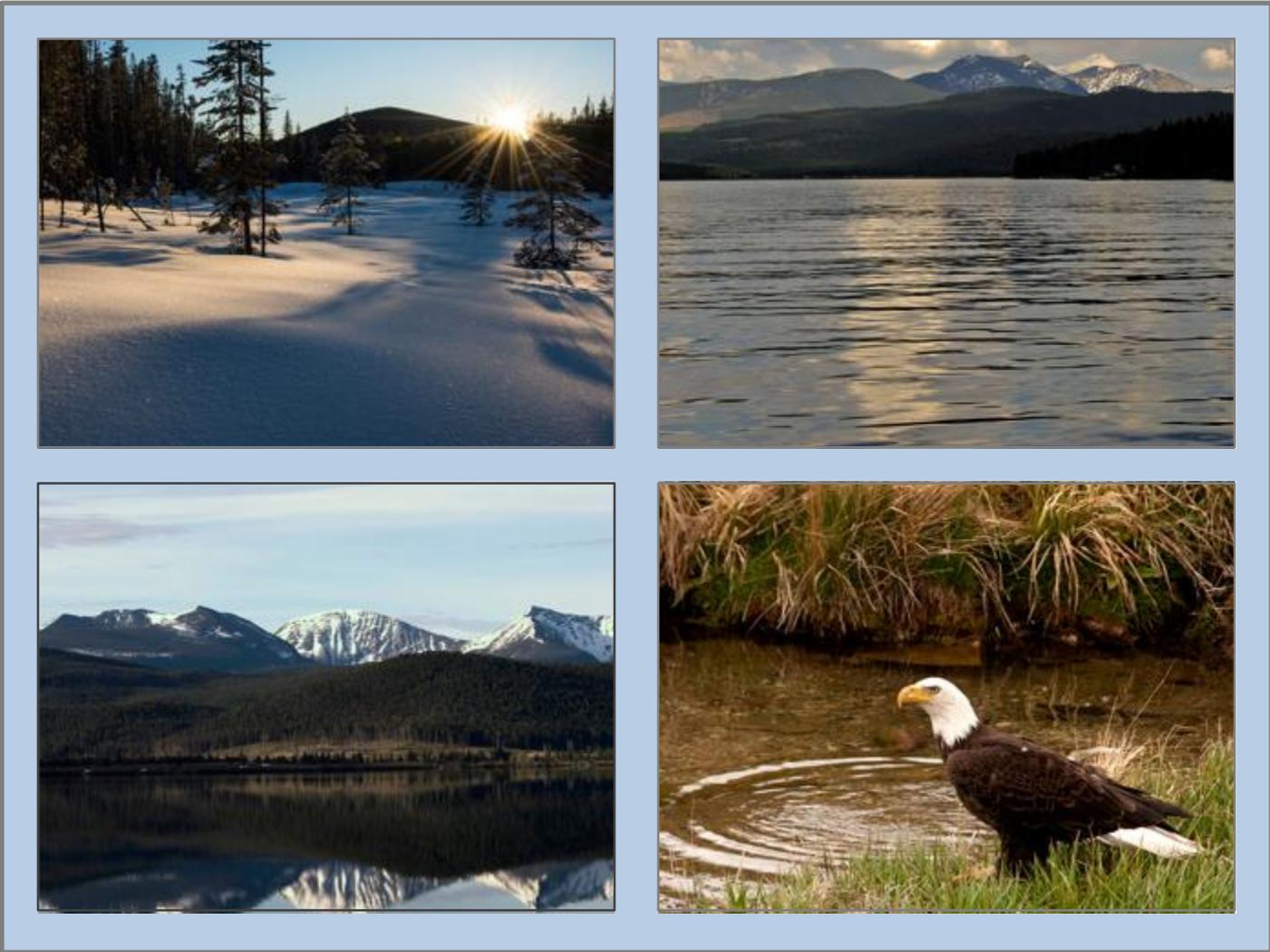
Investor Relations Officer

Travis Meyer

605-978-2967

travis.meyer@northwestern.com

Company Overview



NWE - An Investment for the Long Term

Pure Electric & Gas Utility

- 100% pure electric & natural gas utility business with over 100 years of operating history
- Solid economic indicators in service territory
- Diverse electric supply portfolio ~55% hydro, wind & solar

Solid Utility Foundation

- Residential electric & gas rates below national average
- Solid system reliability
- Low leaks per 100 miles of pipe
- Solid JD Power Overall Customer Satisfaction scores

Earnings & Cash Flow

- Pending Montana electric and natural gas rate review to reduce regulatory lag, aid earnings and cash flow and improve balance sheet strength
- History of consistent annual dividend growth

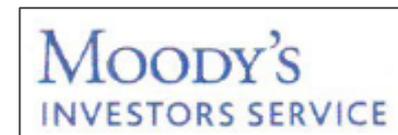
Attractive Future Growth Prospects

- Disciplined maintenance capital investment program to ensure safety and reliability
- Significant investment in renewable resources (hydro & wind) will provide long-term energy supply pricing stability for the benefit of customers for many years to come
- Further opportunity for energy supply investment to meet significant capacity shortfalls

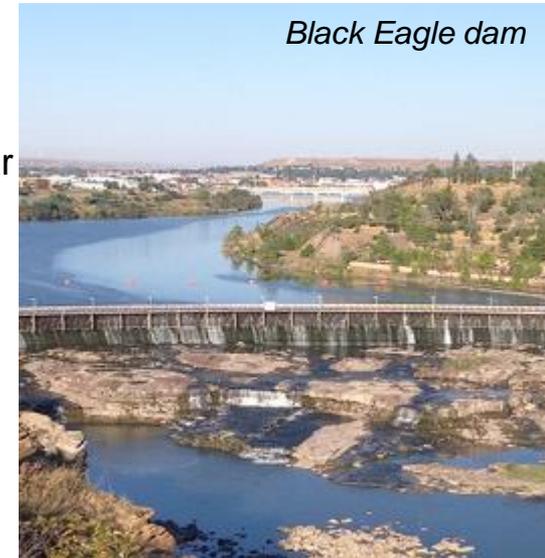
Financial Goals & Metrics

- Target debt to capitalization ratio of 50%-55% with liquidity of \$100 million or greater
- Target 3%-6% EPS growth plus dividend yield to provide competitive total return
- Target dividend long-term payout ratio of 60%-70%

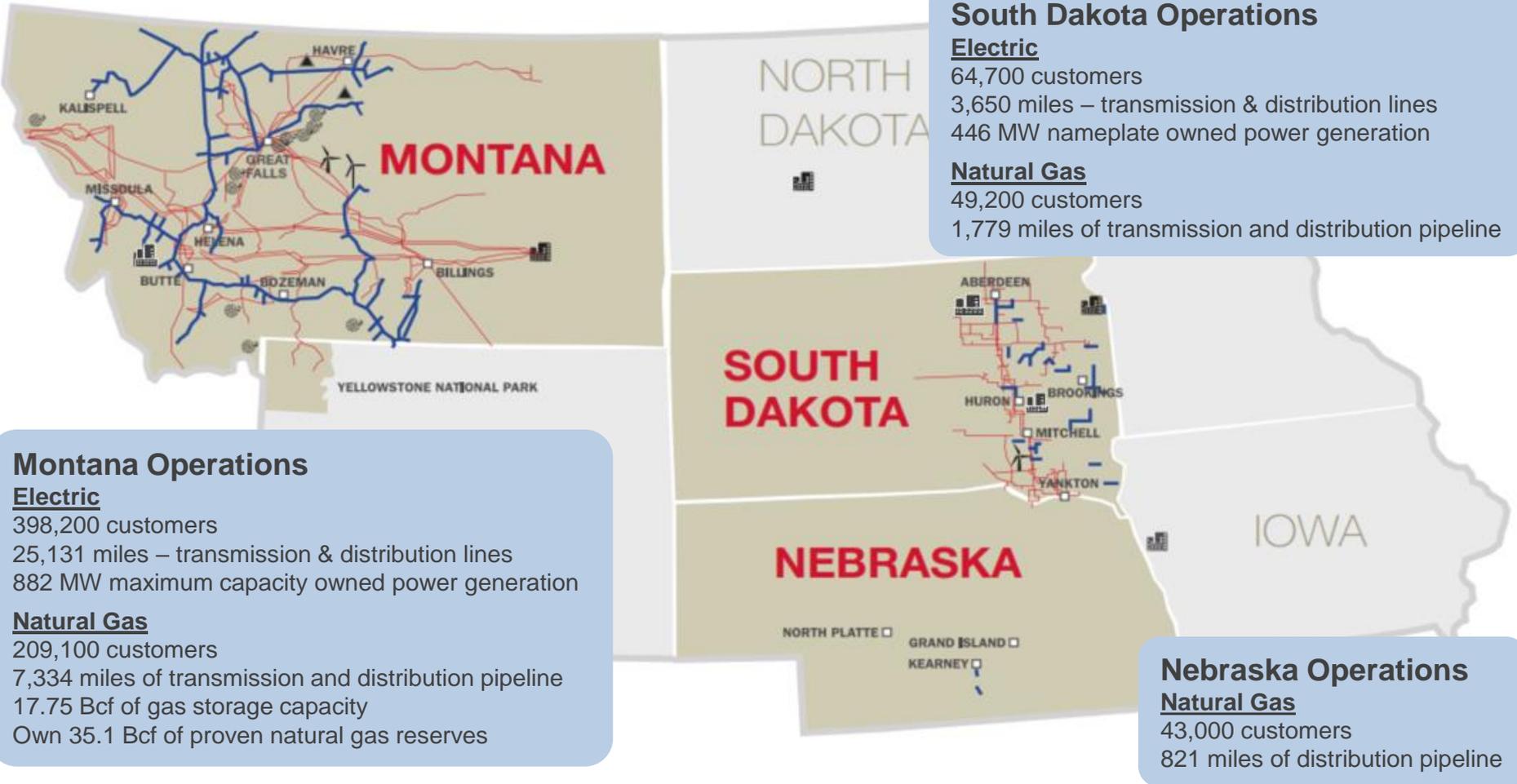
Best Practices Corporate Governance



5th Best Governance Score



About NorthWestern



South Dakota Operations

Electric

64,700 customers
3,650 miles – transmission & distribution lines
446 MW nameplate owned power generation

Natural Gas

49,200 customers
1,779 miles of transmission and distribution pipeline

Montana Operations

Electric

398,200 customers
25,131 miles – transmission & distribution lines
882 MW maximum capacity owned power generation

Natural Gas

209,100 customers
7,334 miles of transmission and distribution pipeline
17.75 Bcf of gas storage capacity
Own 35.1 Bcf of proven natural gas reserves

Nebraska Operations

Natural Gas

43,000 customers
821 miles of distribution pipeline

— Electric

— Natural Gas

Wind Farm

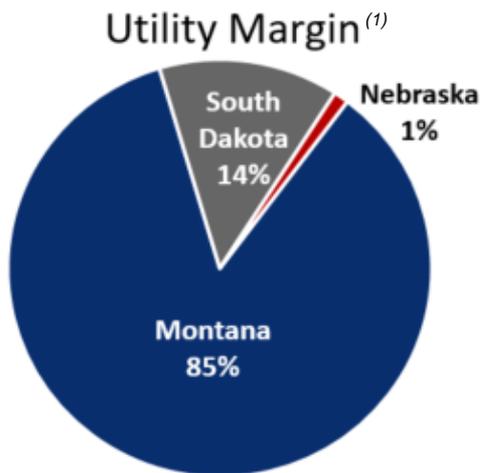
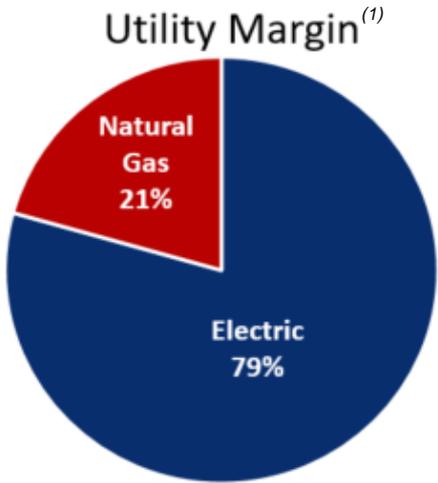
Hydro Facilities

Thermal Generating Plants

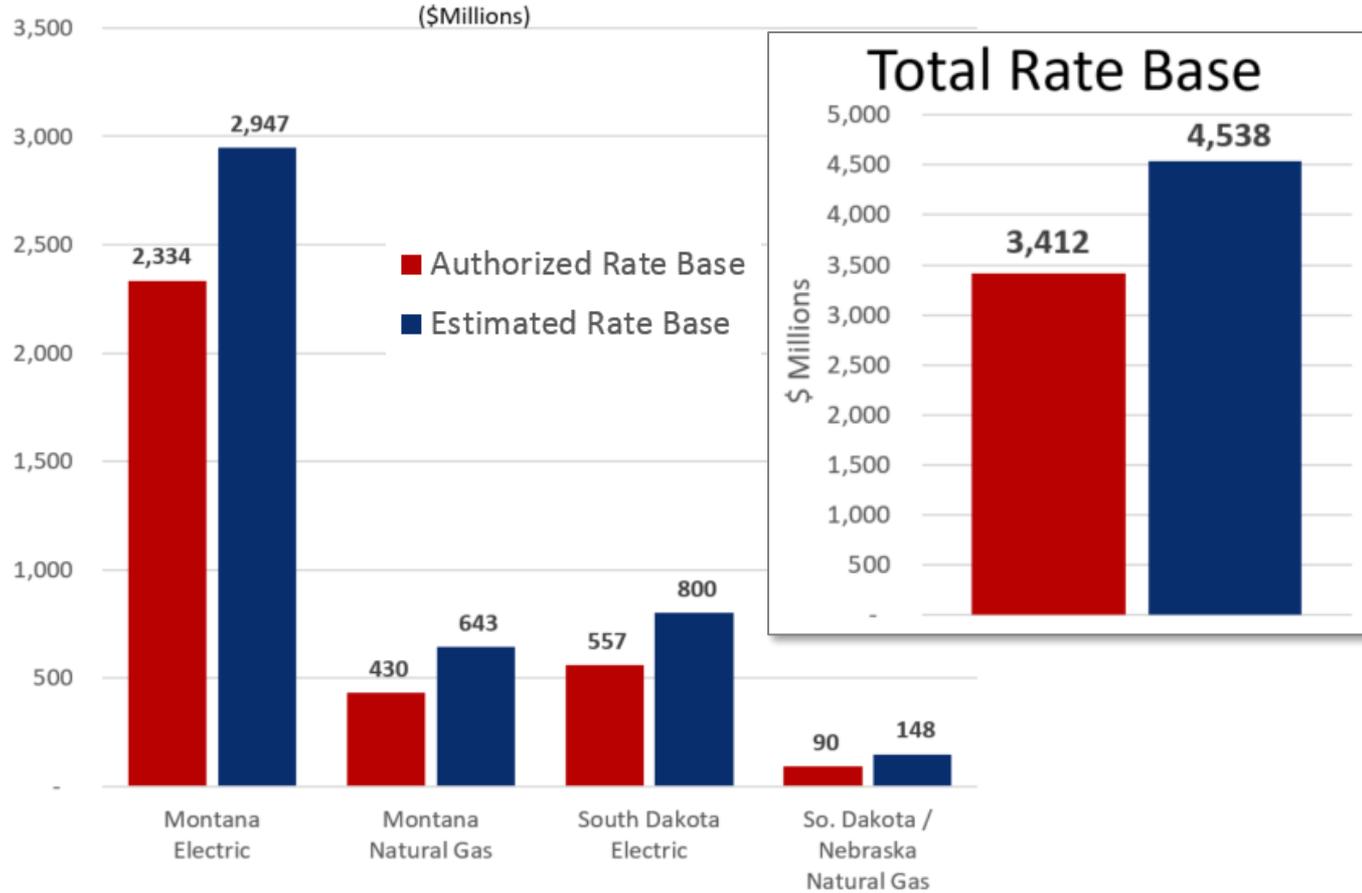
Natural Gas Reserves

Peaking Plants

A Diversified Electric and Gas Utility



Rate Base by Service Territory



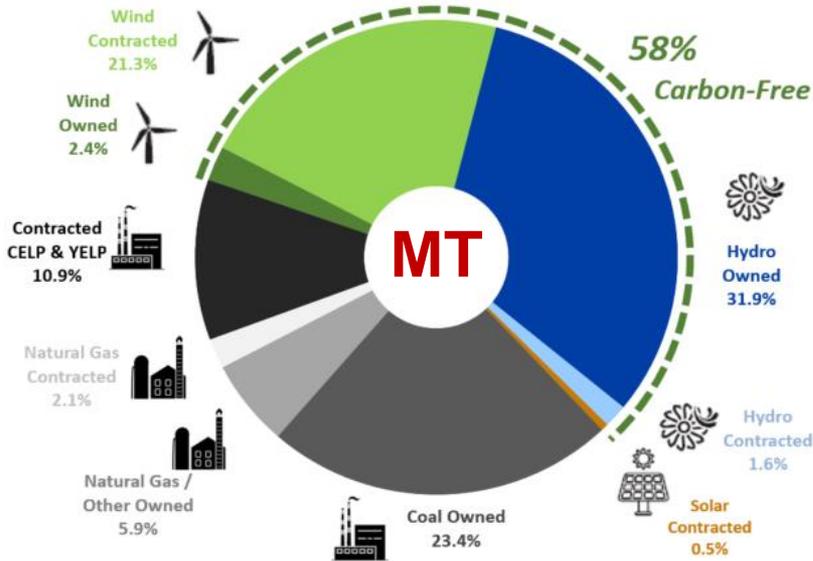
NorthWestern's '80/20' rules:
 Approximately 80% Electric and 80% Montana.
 Over \$4.5 billion of rate base investment to serve our customers

Data as reported in our 2022 10-K

(1) Utility Margin is a non-GAAP Measure. See appendix for additional disclosure.

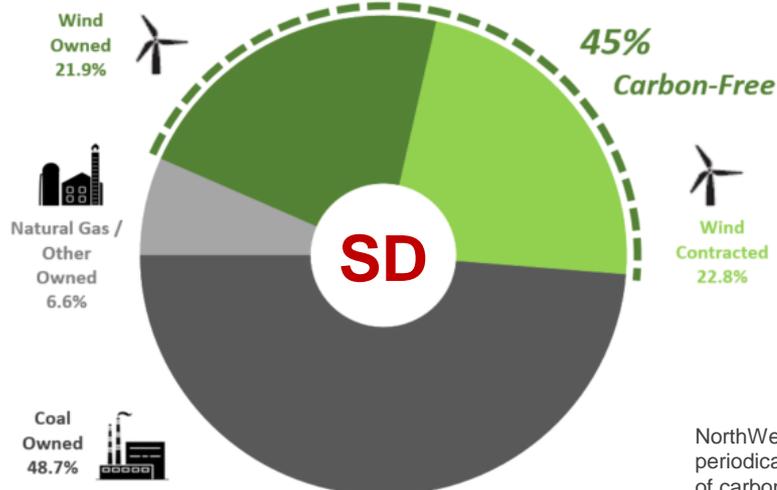
Highly Carbon-Free Supply Portfolio

2022 Electric Generation Portfolio - Montana

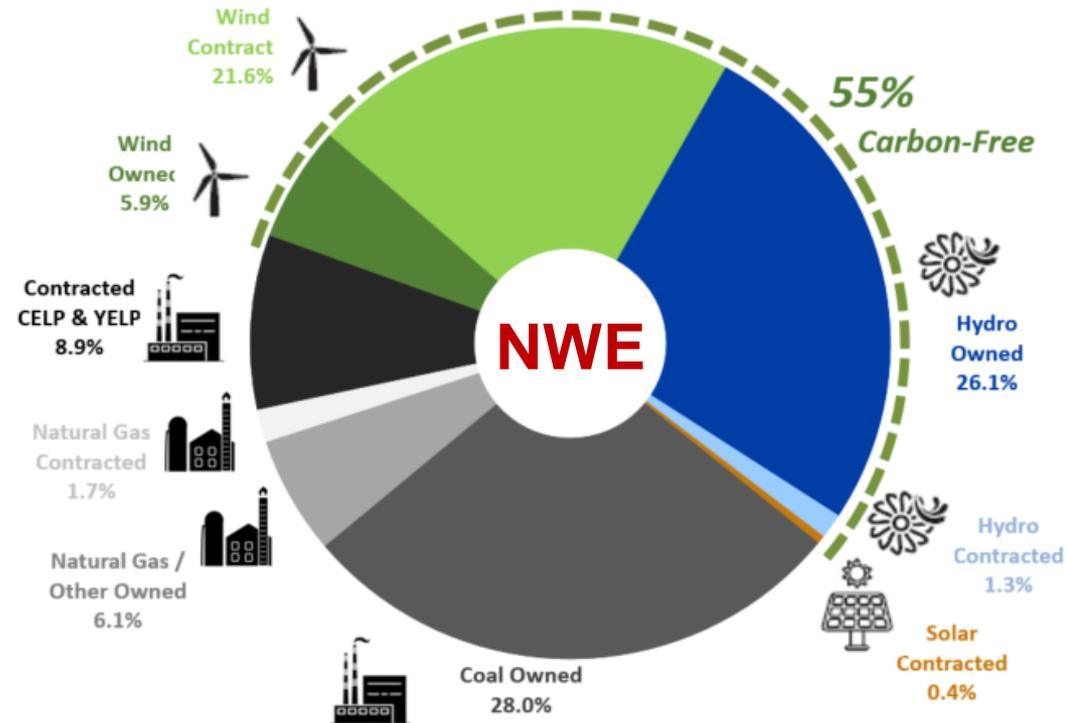


Contracted energy from Colstrip Energy Limited Partners (CELP), Yellowstone Energy Limited Partners (YELP) as well as a majority of the contracted wind, hydro and solar are federally mandated Qualifying Facilities, as defined under the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 (PURPA).

2022 Electric Generation Portfolio - South Dakota



2022 Electric Generation Portfolio - Total NWE



Based upon 2022 MWH's of owned and long-term contracted resources. Approximately 55% of our total company owned and contracted supply is carbon-free – better than the national average of ~39% (2021 eia.gov table 7.2b)

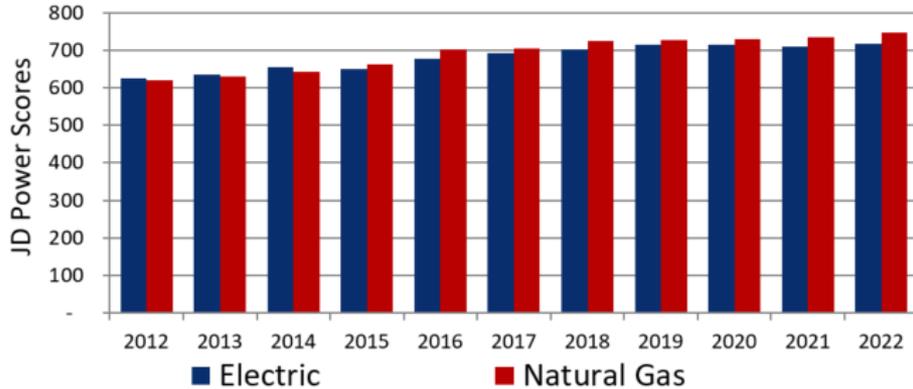
NorthWestern does not own all the renewable energy certificates (RECs) generated by contracted wind, and periodically sells its own RECs with proceeds benefiting retail customers. Accordingly, we cannot represent that 100% of carbon-free energy in the portfolio was delivered to our customers.



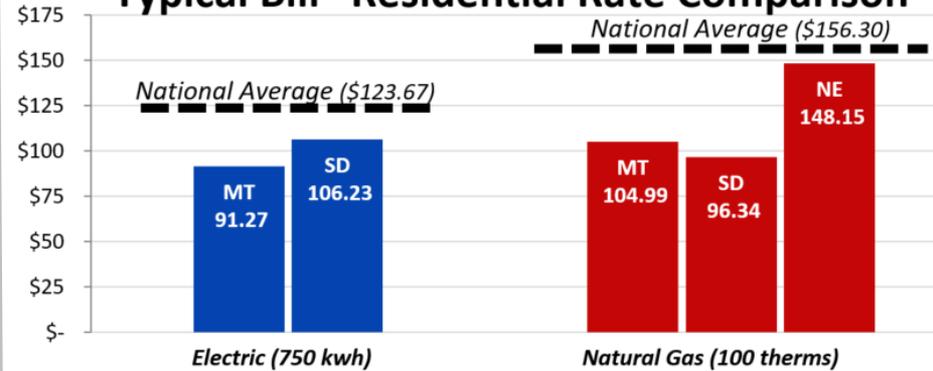
Strong Utility Foundation

NWE's Overall Customer Satisfaction Scores

via JD Power Electric & Gas Residential Studies



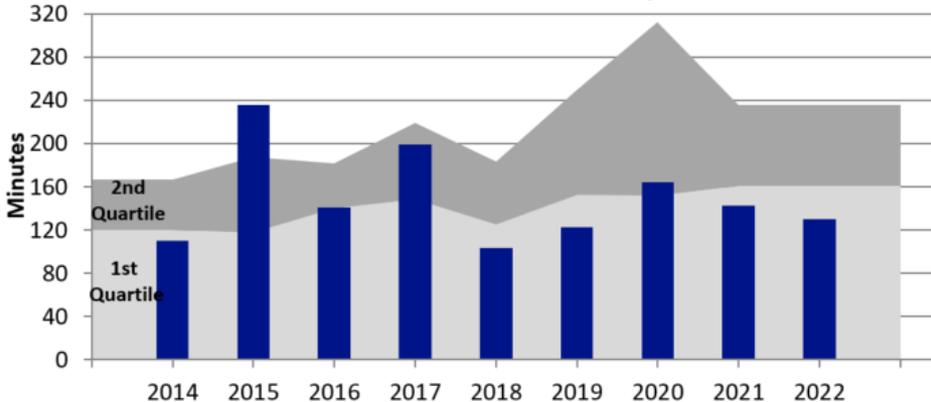
"Typical Bill" Residential Rate Comparison



NWE rates as of 7/1/2022 (Electric) and 11/1/2022 (Natural Gas)
 Electric source: Edison Electric Institute Typical Bills and Average Rates Report, 7/1/22
 Natural Gas source: US EIA - Monthly residential supply and delivery rates as of November 2022

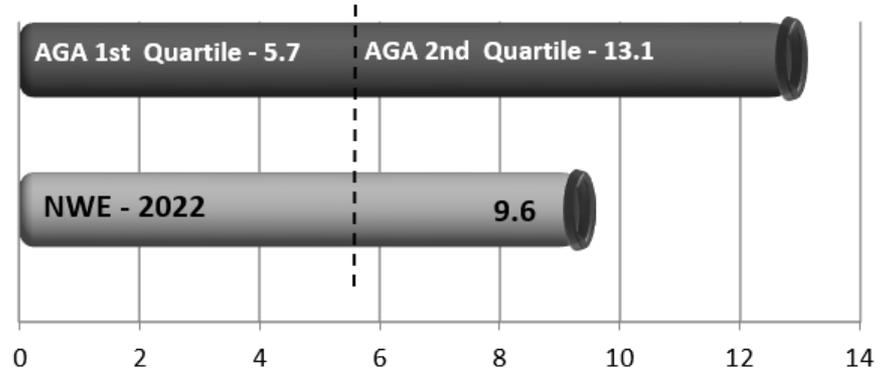
System Average Interruption Duration Index (SAIDI)

Includes MED's - NWE versus IEEE Reliability Quartiles



Leaks per 100 Miles of Pipe

Excluding Excavation Damages - 2022



Note: AGA data is from 2022 survey based on 2021 data

- Solid and generally improving JD Power Overall Customer Satisfaction Scores
- Residential electric and natural gas rates below national average *
- Solid electric system reliability
- Better than average natural gas leaks per mile

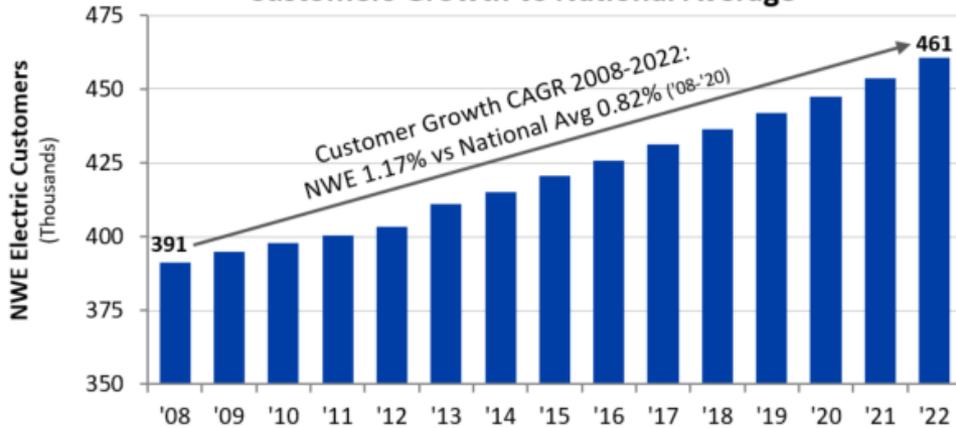
* NE bills temporarily impacted by ongoing recovery of the February 2021 prolonged cold weather event that resulted in extreme price excursion for purchased power and natural gas.



Solid Economic Indicators

Electric

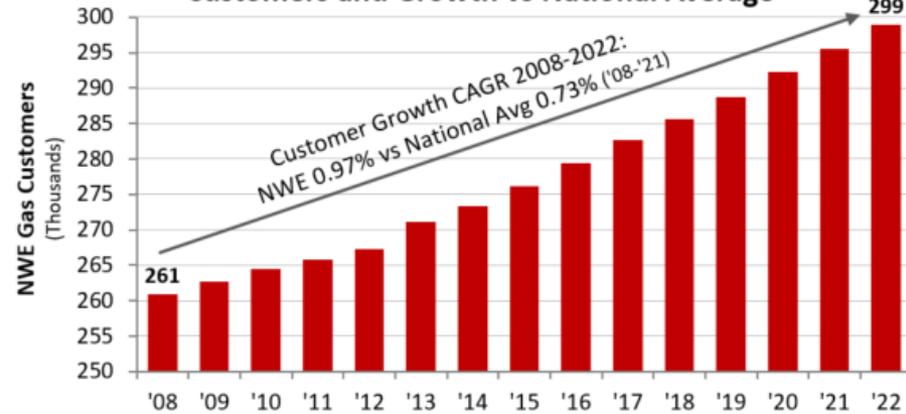
Customers Growth vs National Average



Source: Company 10K's, 2020/2021 EEI Statistical Yearbook – Table 7.2 and EIA.gov

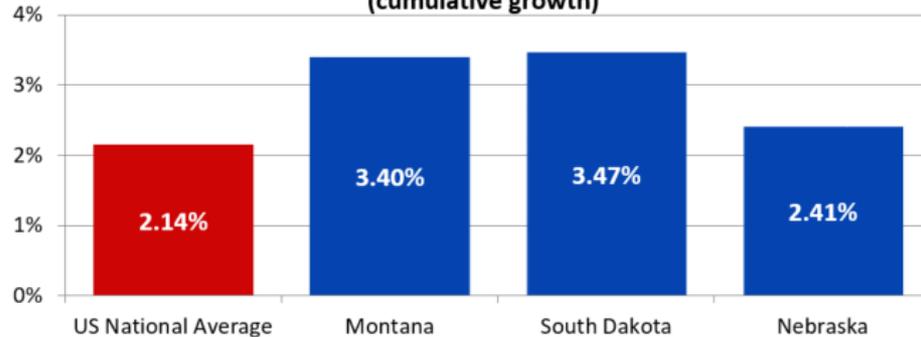
Natural Gas

Customers and Growth vs National Average



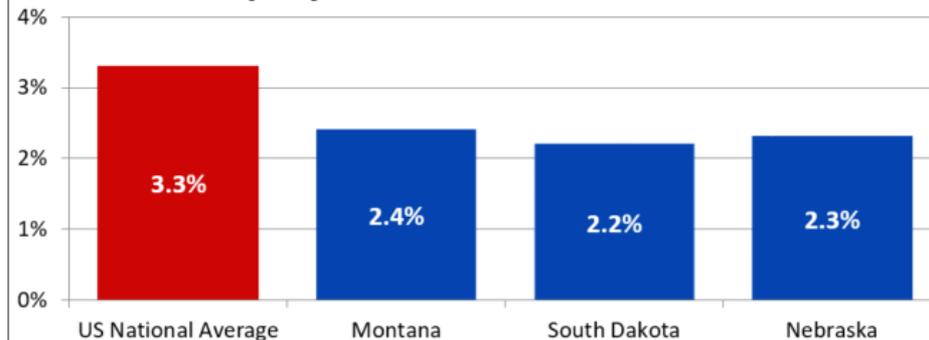
Projected Population Growth 2023 - 2028

(cumulative growth)



Source: Claritas via S&P Global Market Intelligence 2-22-2023

Unemployment Rate - December 2022



Source: U.S. Department of Labor via S&P Global Market Intelligence 2-22-2023

- Customer growth rates historically exceed National Averages.
- Projected population growth in our service territories in-line or better than the National Average.

Regulatory & Financial Update



Montana Rate Review

- ✓ Requested base rate increase supports over a billion dollars invested in Montana critical infrastructure, while keeping operating costs below the rate of inflation, since our last rate reviews.

(Test years: 2015 nat. gas and 2017 electric)

- ✓ Approximately 44%¹ of the requested rebuttal total electric and natural gas revenue increase is driven by flow-through costs including market power purchases and property taxes.

- ✓ With the requested rate relief, including the substantial flow-through costs, our total customer bill increases are in line with inflation.

	Initial Request			Rebuttal Request		
	Electric	Nat. Gas	Total	Electric	Nat. Gas	Total
Current ROE	9.65%	9.55%		9.65%	9.55%	No Change to Capital Structure or Capital Costs
Current Equity Ratio	49.38%	46.79%		49.38%	46.79%	
Proposed ROE	10.60%	10.60%		10.60%	10.60%	
Proposed Equity Ratio	48.02%	48.02%		48.02%	48.02%	
Forecasted 2022 Rate Base (\$Millions)	\$2,790	\$575	\$3,365	\$2,842	\$583	\$3,426
Net Rate Base Increase (\$Millions)	\$453	\$143	\$596	\$505	\$151	\$657
	Initial Revenue Request (\$millions)			Rebuttal Revenue Request (\$millions)		
	Electric	Nat. Gas	Total	Electric	Nat. Gas	Total
Base Rates - owned electric generation, natural gas production / storage, transmission and distribution	\$91.8	\$20.2	\$112.0	\$90.6	\$22.4	\$113.0
PCCAM - Power Cost & Credit Adjustment Mechanism	\$68.1	n/a	\$68.1	\$69.7	n/a	\$69.7
Property Tax (tracker true-up)	\$11.1	\$2.8	\$13.9	\$14.5	\$4.2	\$18.7
Total	\$171.0	\$23.0	\$194.0	\$174.8	\$26.6	\$201.4

Flow-Through

Minimal change to revenue requirement request based upon Rebuttal update.

- \$88.4 million of PCCAM & property tax recovery as a percent of \$201.4million total electric and natural gas request.
- Requesting structural revisions to the PCCAM mechanism to send price signals to customers and protect them from the large rate increases due to delayed recovery.

MT Rate Review – Interim Rates / Procedural Schedule

Interim Rates effective October 1, 2022

September 28th, the MPSC approved the recommendations of the staff for interim rates, subject to refund, which increased rates by the following:

- Base electric rates \$29.4 million
- PCCAM rates \$61.1 million
- Base natural gas rates \$1.7 million

Final rates, once approved, will be retroactive back to interim effective date.

Procedural Schedule

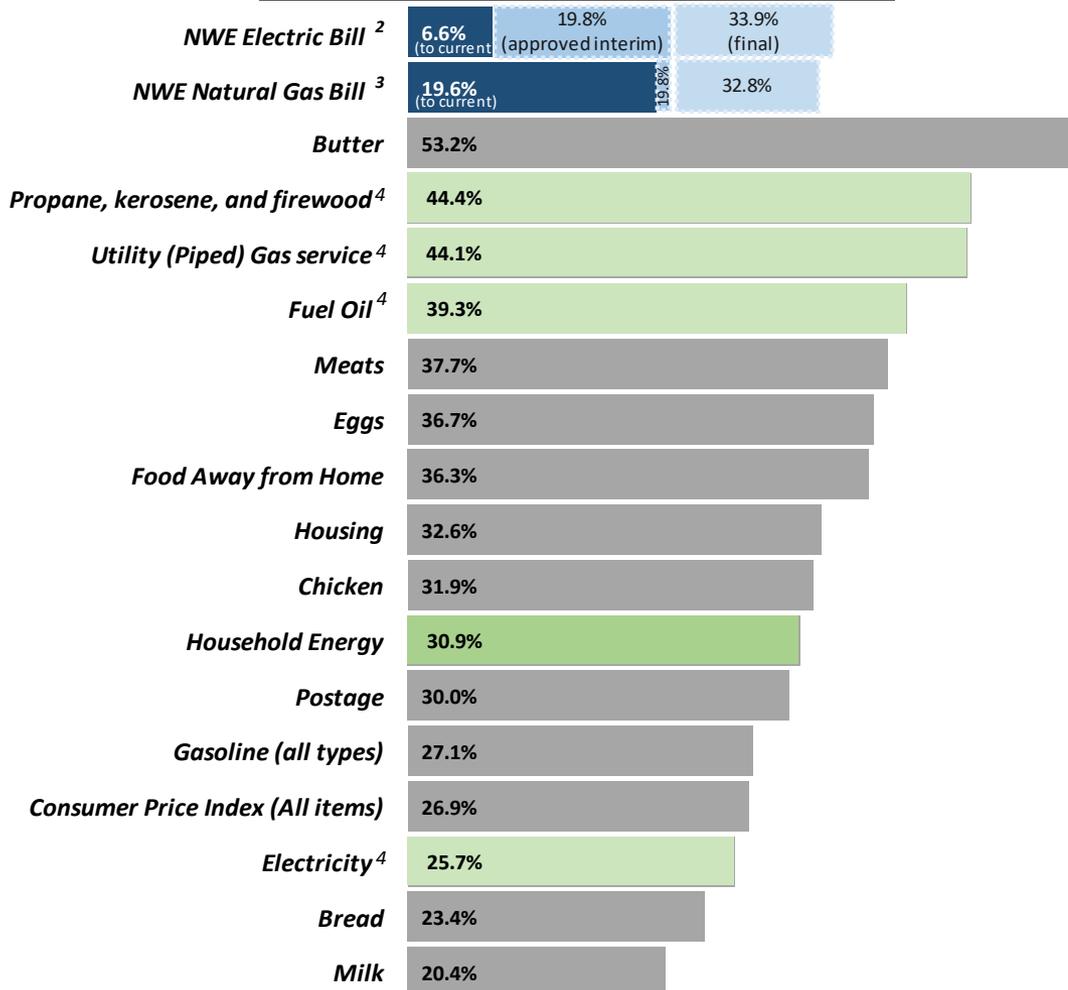
Key dates are currently expected:

- Filed**
- 03/06/23: NorthWestern rebuttal testimony and cross-intervenor testimony
 - 04/03/23: Pre-hearing memoranda due and final day for stipulations and settlement agreements
 - 04/11/23: **Hearing commences and continues day-to-day, as necessary**



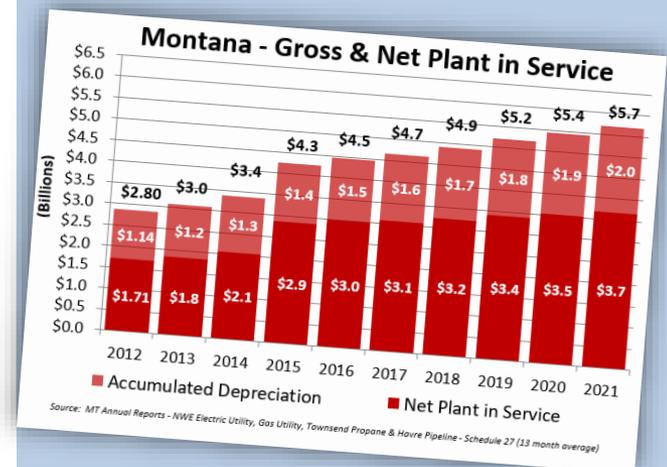
Delivering Customer Value ¹

Percent Increase over the prior Decade ¹



1. Based on U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers comparing June of 2013 to July of 2022.
2. Based on a typical 750 kWh monthly Montana residential electric bill, excluding deferred balance from prior periods (June 2013 - July 2022).
3. Based on a typical 65 therm monthly Montana residential natural gas bill (June 2013 - August 2022).
4. Sub-component of Household Energy

NorthWestern's utility infrastructure investment (gross plant) - providing increased capacity, reliability and safety for our Montana customers - has more than doubled over the last decade (increasing over \$2.9 billion) yet increases to customer bills have remained well below inflation.



Colstrip Transfer

Reliable

- **Existing resource, ready to serve our Montana customers.** Avoids lengthy planning, permitting and construction of a new facility that would stretch in-service beyond 2026.
- Reduces reliance on imported power and volatile markets, providing increased energy independence.
- In-state and on-system asset mitigating the transmission constraints we experience importing capacity.
- Adds critical long-duration, 24/7 on-demand generation necessary for balancing our existing portfolio.

Affordable

- **222 MW of capacity with no upfront capital costs and stable operating costs going forward.**
 - Equivalent new build would cost in excess of \$500 million.
 - Incremental operating costs are known and reasonable. Resulting variable generation costs represent a 90%+ discount to market prices incurred during December's polar vortex.
- In addition to no upfront capital, low and stably priced mine-mouth coal supply costs.

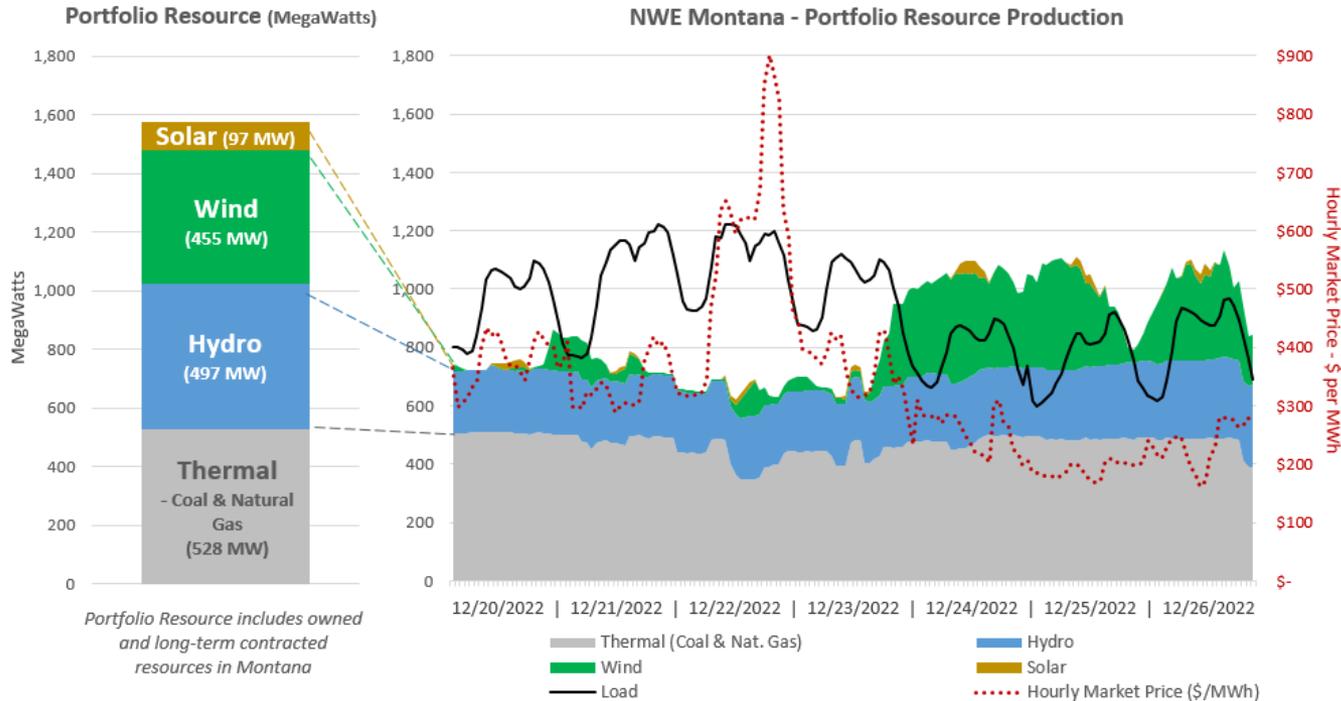
Sustainable

- **We remain committed to our net zero goal by 2050.** This additional capacity, with a remaining life of up to 20 years, helps bridge the interim gap and will likely lead to less carbon post 2040.
- Yellowstone County Generating Station is potentially our last natural gas resource addition in Montana.
- Partners are committed to evaluate non-carbon long-duration alternative resources for the site.
- Keeps the existing plant open and retains its highly skilled jobs vital to the Colstrip community.
- Protects existing ownership interests with an ultimate goal of majority ownership of Unit 4.

NorthWestern Energy executed an agreement with Avista Corporation for the transfer of Avista's ownership interests in Colstrip Units 3 & 4.

- Effective date of transfer:
12/31/2025
- Generating capacity:
222 MW
- Transfer price:
\$0.00

December 2022 Polar Vortex



The chart illustrates the actual resource specific contribution of energy, the capacity deficit we faced, and the market price of power during the late December 2022 multi-day cold weather event in Montana. As a result of our capacity deficit, we were reliant upon the high and volatile power market a majority of the time to meet customer demand.

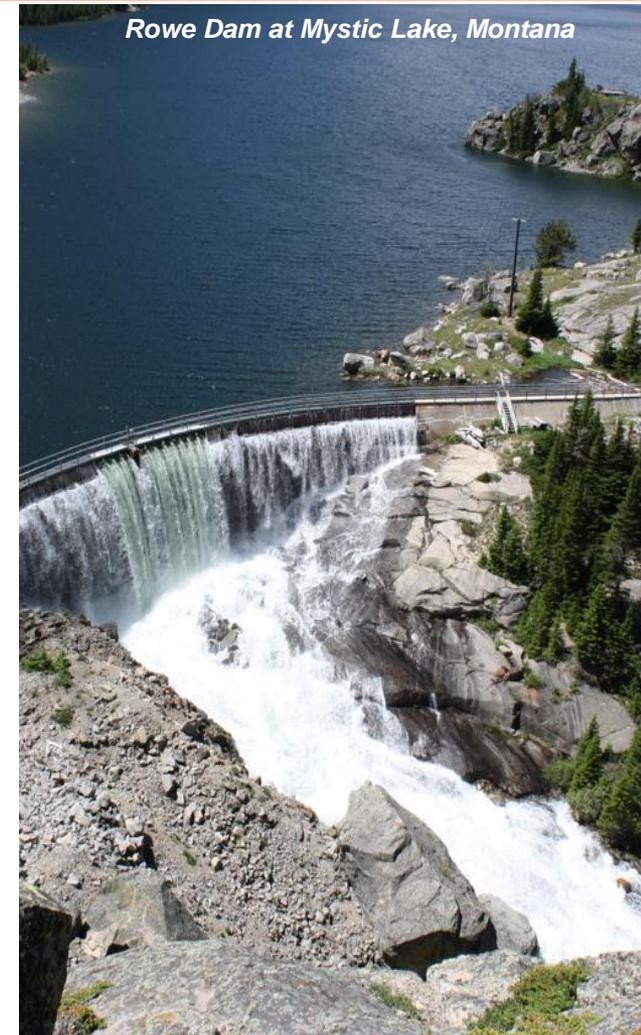
Estimated Cost Benefit of Existing 222 MW Colstrip Ownership vs. Market Purchases (Millions)

	Existing 222 MW of Colstrip				Colstrip Cost vs. Market	Estimated Market Cost	
	MWh	Variable	Fixed	= Total		Total	Avg. \$ Per MWh
Dec. 20-26	35,580	\$0.8	\$1.4	\$2.2	(\$9.8)	\$12.0	\$336.14
Dec. 21-23	15,467	\$0.4	\$0.5	\$0.9	(\$5.7)	\$6.6	\$427.64

Colstrip costs significantly lower than market

Financial Outlook

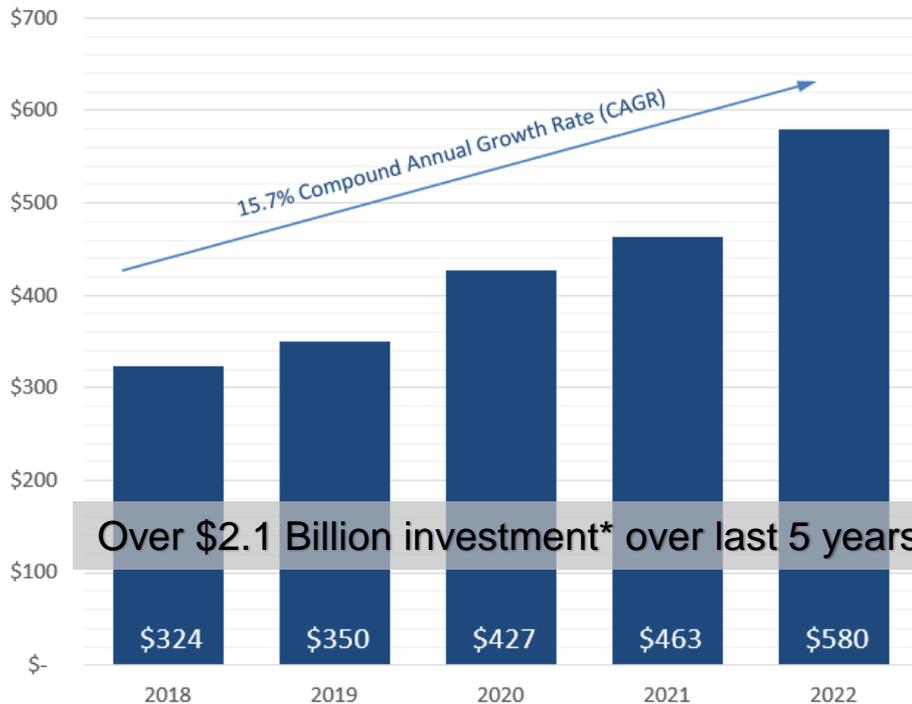
- ✓ **2023 earnings guidance is expected to be provided following an outcome in our pending Montana rate review.**
- ✓ **\$510 million capital plan for 2023 (inclusive of \$80 million of investment specific to Yellowstone County Generating Station).**
- ✓ **Long-term growth targets remain; 3-6% EPS and 4-5% rate base.**
- ✓ **2023 annualized dividend of \$2.56 is expected to be above targeted 60-70% payout ratio. Over the longer-term, we expect to maintain a dividend payout ratio within a targeted 60-70% range .**
- ✓ **Financing plans are intended to maintain current credit ratings; targeting FFO to debt ratio greater than 14%.**



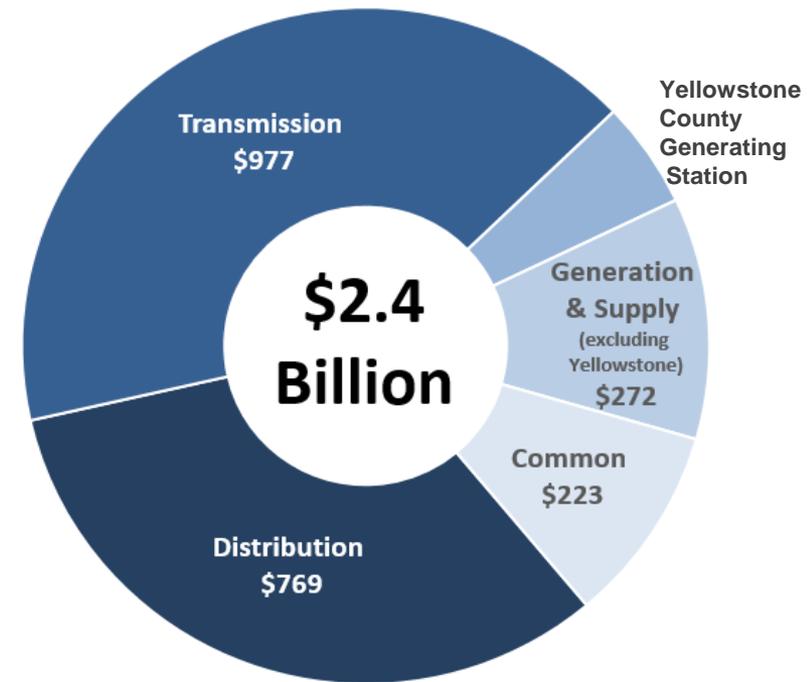
Capital Investment

(\$millions, unless stated otherwise)

5 Year History of Capital Investment



5 Year Forecast of Capital Investment



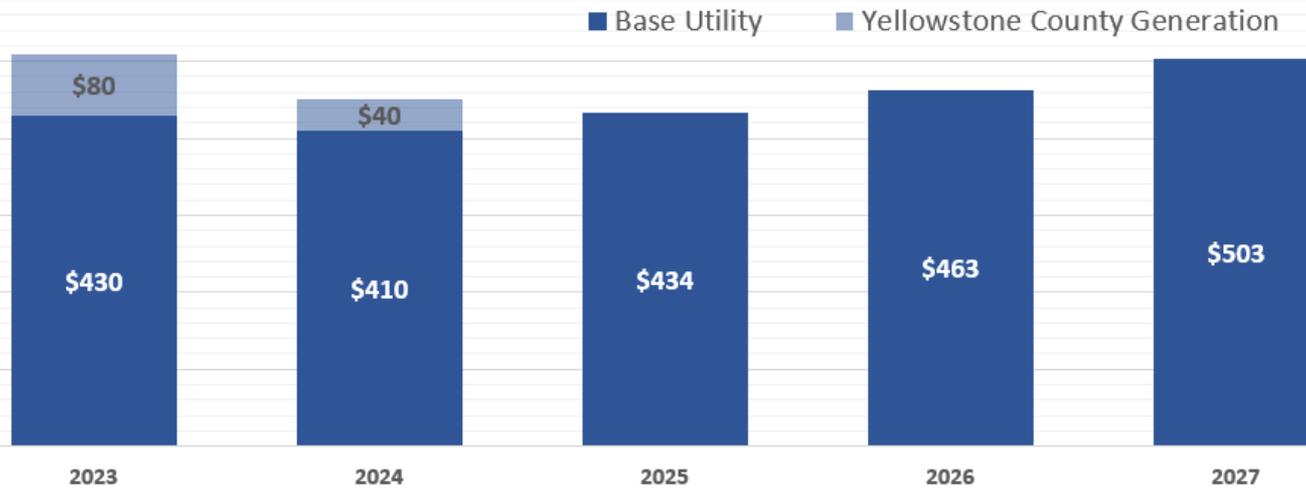
\$2.4 billion of forecasted low-risk capital investment opportunity...

- Capital investment addresses generation and transmission capacity constraints, grid modernization and renewable energy integration. This does not include any incremental opportunities related to additional supply investment.
- This sustainable level of capex is expected to drive an annualized **rate base growth of approximately 4%-5%**.

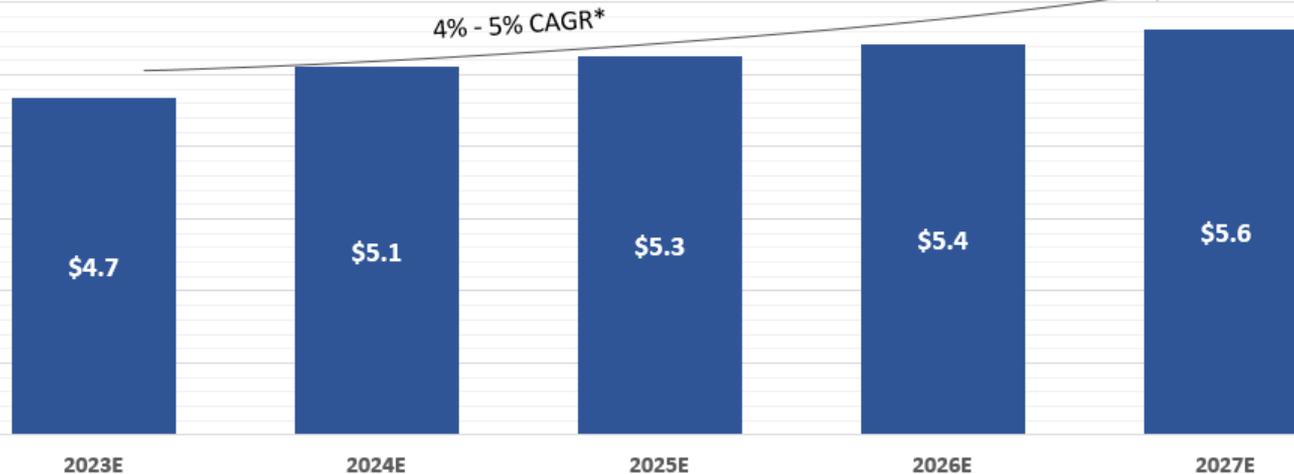
* Historical Capital Investment includes property, plant and equipment additions, acquisitions and capital expenditures included in accounts payable.

Capital Investment

2023 - 2027 Capital Investment Plan - \$ Millions



2023 - 2027 Estimated Rate Base - \$ Billions



This sustainable level of capex is expected to drive annualized rate base growth of approximately 4%-5%.

NorthWestern expects to issue 2023 Earnings Guidance with an updated Capital Investment Plan following an outcome in the Montana Rate Review.

Solid Balance Sheet

Credit Ratings

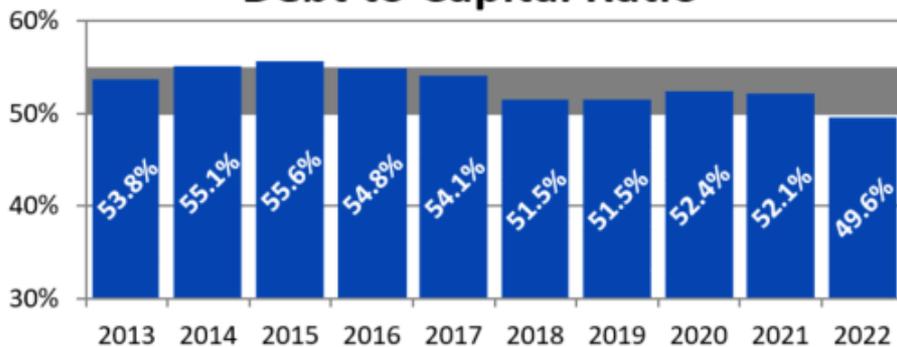
	<u>Fitch</u>	<u>Moody's</u>	<u>S&P</u>
Senior Secured Rating	A-	A3	A-
Senior Unsecured Rating	BBB+	Baa2	BBB
Commerical Paper	F3	Prime-2	A-2
Outlook	Stable	Stable	Stable

A security rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities. Such ratings may be subject to revisions or withdrawal at any time by the credit rating agency and each rating should be evaluated independently of any other rating.

Liquidity

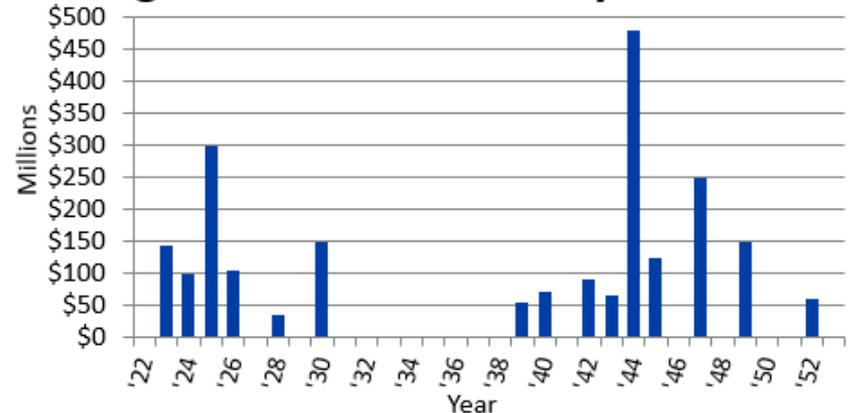


Debt to Capital Ratio



Target: 50% - 55% - Annual ratio based on average of each quarter's debt/cap ratio
Excludes Basin Creek capital lease and New Market Tax Credit Financing

Long-Term Debt Maturity Schedule



Investment grade credit ratings, debt to capitalization within our targeted 50%-55% range and a manageable schedule of debt maturities.

Supply Update



✓ 175 megawatt Yellowstone County generating project in Montana

- Construction began in April 2022
- Construction costs of approximately \$275 million with \$154.9 million invested to date
- Current schedule anticipates commercial operation during 2024*

✓ Electric Supply Resource Plans

South Dakota

- Filed an updated integrated resource plan in September 2022
- Plan identifies 43 megawatts as retire and replace candidates with potential for competitive solicitation during 2023-2024

Montana

- Expect to submit an integrated resource plan to the MPSC by the end of March 2023.



The recently completed 58-megawatt Bob Glanzer Generating Station in Huron, South Dakota, provides on-demand resources to support the variability of wind and solar projects coming onto our system and the grid in our region and help serve our customers during extended periods of peak demand.

* On October 21, 2021, the Montana Environmental Information Center (MEIC) and the Sierra Club filed a lawsuit in Montana State Court, against the Montana Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) and us, alleging that the environmental analysis conducted prior to issuance of the Yellowstone County project's air quality permit was inadequate. The Montana District Court judge held oral argument on June 20, 2022. We expect a decision in 2023. This lawsuit, as well as additional legal challenges related to the Yellowstone County plant, could delay the project timing. Construction continues while we are awaiting this decision.

Distribution System Update

Five Year Projects

System Efficiencies

- Advanced Distribution Management Systems (ADMS) Enhancements
- Fault Location, Isolation and Service Restoration (FLISR) Implementation
- Distribution Energy Resource (DER) Integration

Operational Efficiencies

- Determination of Compliance (DOC) Transitions Control
- Montana Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI)

Customer Experience

- Customer Portals
- Smart Apps

Actionable Data

- Key Performance Indicators
- Predictive Analytics
- Enterprise Connectivity

Grid of the Future

New Technology

- Electric Vehicle Charging / Infrastructure
- Micro Management Systems (MGMS)
- Advanced Distribution Energy Resource Integration

Customer Experience

- Advanced Apps & Controls
- Predictive Analytics (i.e. Customer Bills)
- Home Area Networks
- Customized Solutions

Data Sharing

- Multitenant Solutions
- Transactive Controls



Transmission System Update

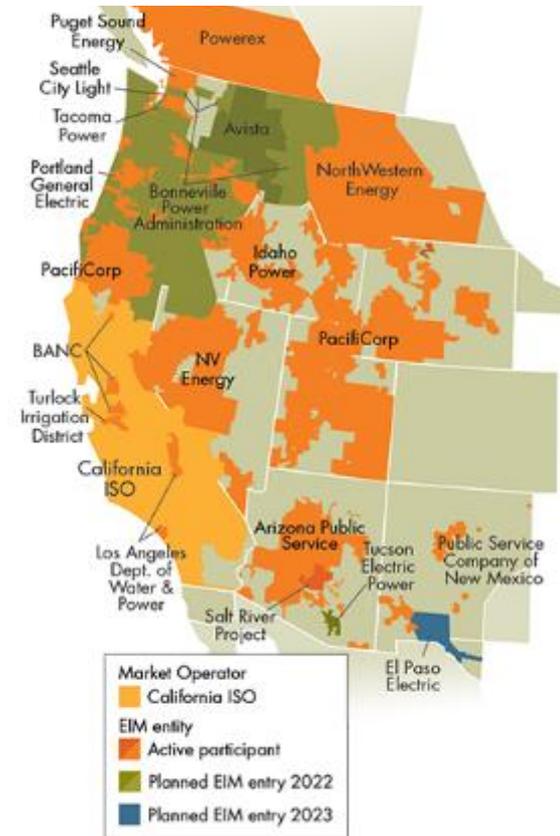
Electric Transmission:

- In June 2021, we joined the Western Energy Imbalance Market (WEIM). This real-time, within-hour energy market will provide the company's Montana customers with economically efficient energy to resolve imbalances and variations in load and generation on our Montana system.
- Continue planned retirements of generating resources in Montana in conjunction with increasing demand is placing more stress on the transmission system (two record peaks in the last three seasons). As a result, we are experiencing less available transmission capacity throughout the system.
- Continued investment is critical to address aging infrastructure, capacity concerns, reliability and compliance requirements.

Gas Transmission:

- Continued investment is critical to address aging infrastructure, capacity concerns, reliability and compliance (including the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration proposed rules).
- Three primary factors leading to the need for additional investment to address:
 - Overall reliability and capacity on the gas transmission system to withstand single large contingencies and to address the decline in on-system gas production;
 - The need to provide additional capacity for existing gas-fired electric generation (given expected growing dependence); and
 - The need to serve new gas-fired capacity generation in South Dakota.

WEIM active & Pending Participants

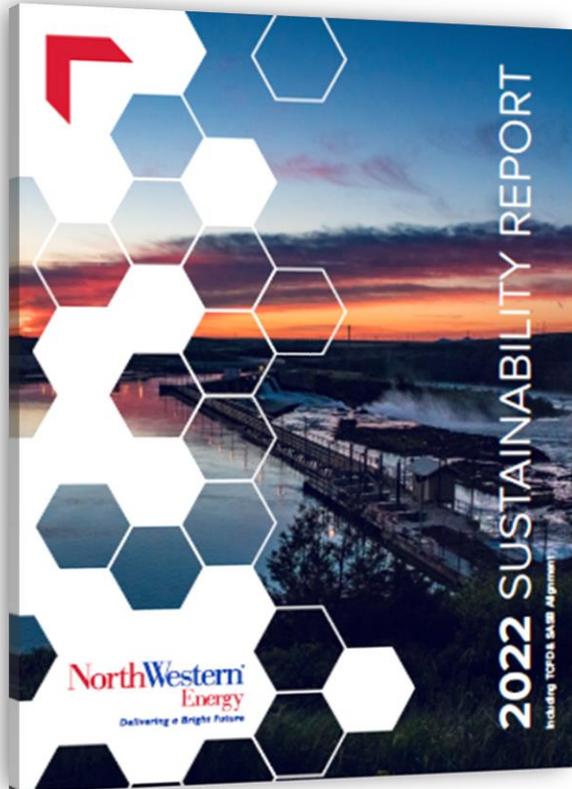


Significant investment needs identified for transmission reliability, capacity and gas / electric interdependence.

Corporate Responsibility



2022 Sustainability Report

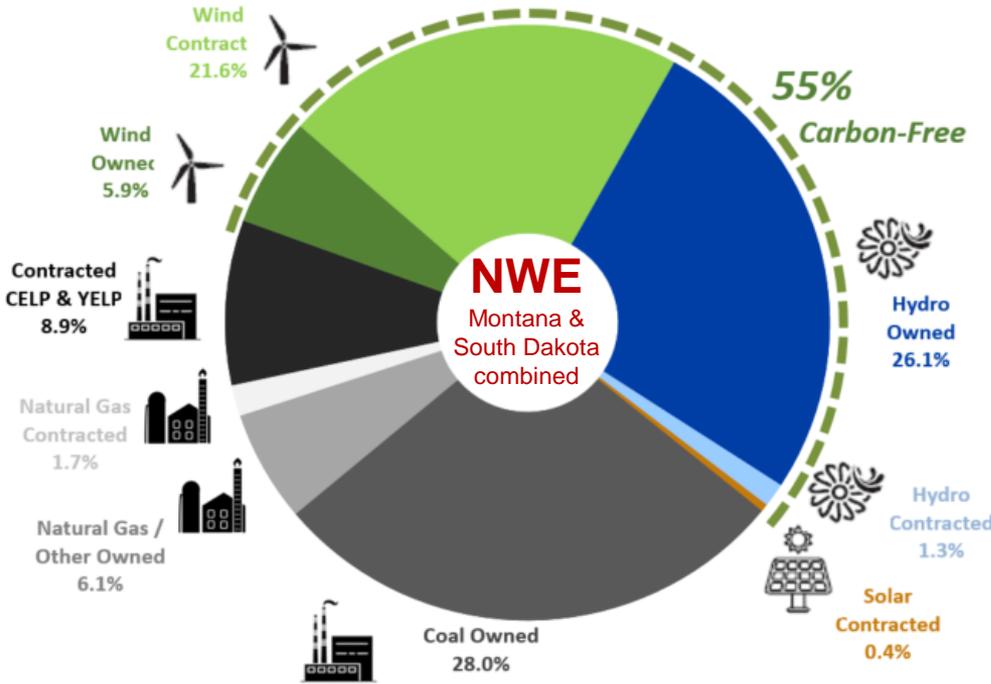


- **Published in November 2022**
- Guided by our commitment to sustainability and our robust environmental, social and governance policies and practices.
- Provides transparency into the social, environmental and economic impacts of NorthWestern Energy and offers insights into how we view sustainability.
- Affirms our ***Net Zero by 2050 vision***
- **Includes Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) and Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) aligned reporting.**



ESG - Environmental

2022 Electric Generation Portfolio - Total NWE



55% Carbon-Free Owned and Long-Term Contracted Portfolio in 2022
VS
~39% National Average (2021 data)
Based on MWh's

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration – form EIA.gov

Table 7.2b Electric Net Generation: U.S. Electric Power Sector 2021

Note: NorthWestern does not own all the renewable energy certificates (RECs) generated by contracted wind, and periodically sells its own RECs with proceeds benefiting retail customers. Accordingly, we cannot represent that 100% of carbon-free energy in the portfolio was delivered to our customers.

NorthWestern Energy - 2022 Electric Portfolio



55% Carbon-Free Electricity Portfolio from Owned and Long-Term Contract Resources - Based on MWh's

U.S. Electric Utilities - 2021 Net Electric Generation



39% Carbon-Free - U.S. Electric Utilities Net Generation - Based on MWh's

Source: EIA.gov Table 7.2b Electric Net Generation: U.S. Electric Power Sector - 2021



Beethoven Wind Farm



Black Eagle Power House



Community

\$2.9 Billion Economic Output in 2022 (\$2.56B in Montana & \$350M in SD/NE)



Over \$5 million Donations, Sponsorships, Economic Development, Scholarship Funding, Public Recreation Support, Safety Awareness and Volunteer Program Grants in 2022

400+ Number of nonprofits that received grants through Employee Volunteer Program

\$18.7 Million Low-Income Energy Assistance in 2022

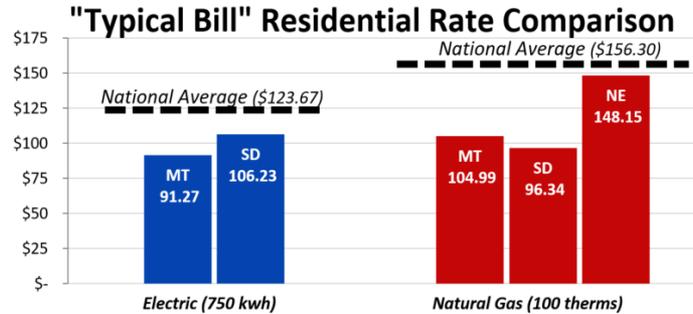
Low-Income Assistance

We work closely with the federal Low Income Energy Assistance programs to provide critical short-term aid to our community's most vulnerable citizens



Customers

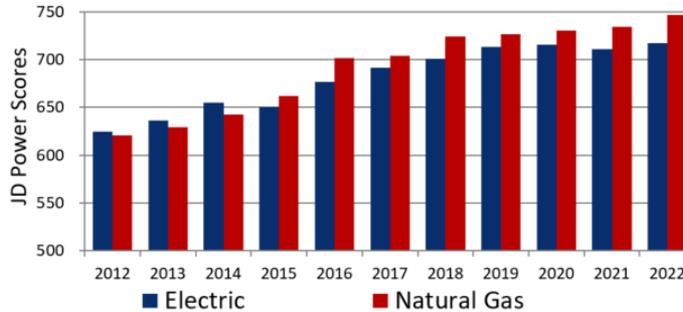
Typical Residential Bills Lower than National Average



NWE rates as of 7/1/2022 (Electric) and 11/1/2022 (Natural Gas)
Electric source: Edison Electric Institute Typical Bills and Average Rates Report, 7/1/22
Natural Gas source: US EIA - Monthly residential supply and delivery rates as of November 2022

Building on Our Best – Improved Customer Satisfaction Scores

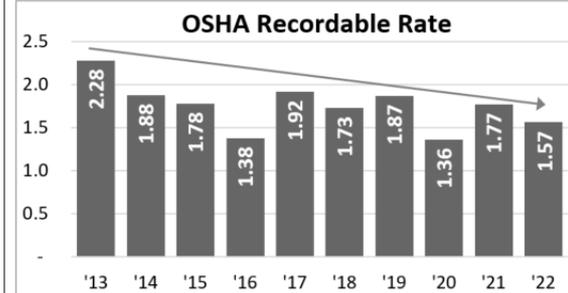
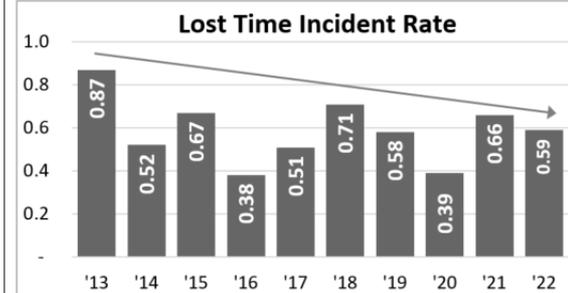
NWE's Overall Customer Satisfaction Scores via JD Power Electric & Gas Residential Studies



Over the last 13 years, our energy efficiency programs have helped customers save 685,041 MWh's of energy – enough to power 76,000 homes for a year.

Employees

Safety Culture Transformation



Workplace Recognition



Certified as a "Great Place to Work"

33.7% Benefits to Pay Ratio

78.5% Percentage of Skilled or Professional Employees

ESG - Governance

5th Best Score Among 50 Publicly Traded North American Utility and Power Companies by Moody's Investment Services on Best Governance Practices

Recent Governance Recognition



America's Most Responsible Companies

Recognized by **Newsweek** as one of the most responsible companies in 2023. One of only eleven EEl member utilities selected.



20 / 20 – Women on Boards

Recognized for gender diversity on its board of directors by 2022 Women on Boards. Three of the company's nine directors are female.



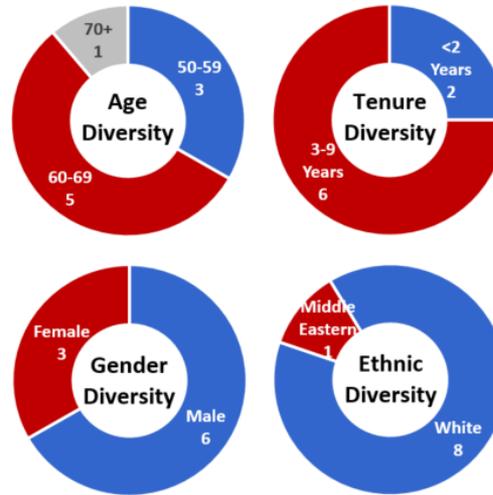
Corporate Governance Award Winner

NorthWestern Corporation's proxy statement has won governance awards – *Best Proxy Statement (Small to Mid-Cap)* by Corporation Secretary magazine (2014 & 2019) and *Exemplary Compensation Discussion and Analysis* from NYSE Governance Services (2014) and NorthWestern was recognized as a finalist by Corporate Secretary magazine in the same category for our '12, '13, '16, '17 & '18 statements

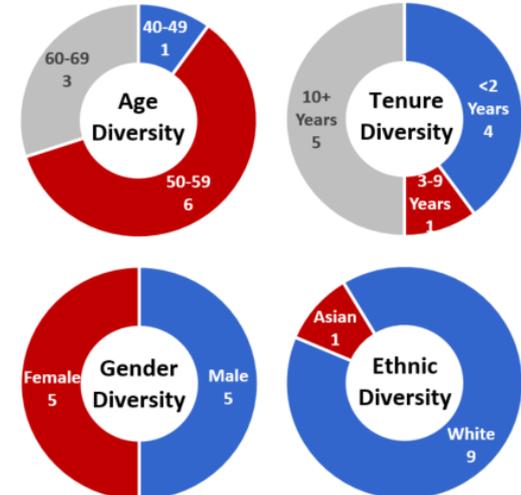


Diverse Leadership

Board of Directors



Executive Team



2021 CEO Pay Ratio to Average Employee Salary

NWE
28:1

U.S. Utilities Average (2021)
79:1

Performance- Based Pay to Peers
76%

ESG Publications

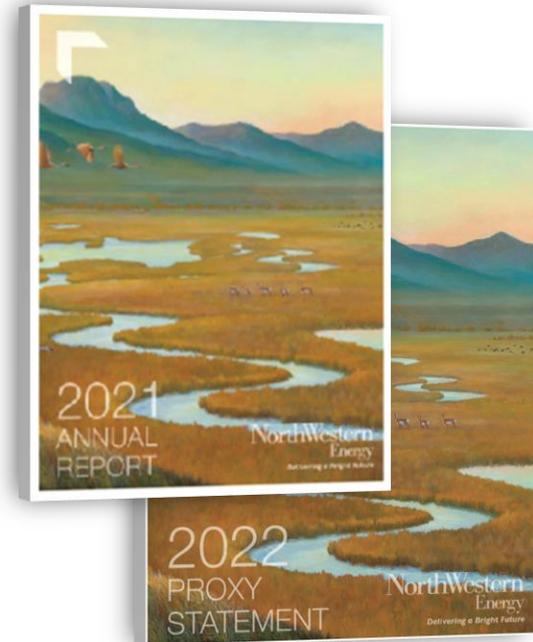
Environmental



Social



Governance



These eight publications provide valuable insight into NorthWestern Energy's Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Sustainability practices.

Available at www.northwesternenergy.com

Conclusion

Pure
Electric &
Gas Utility

Solid Utility
Foundation

Best
Practices
Corporate
Governance

Attractive
Future
Growth
Prospects

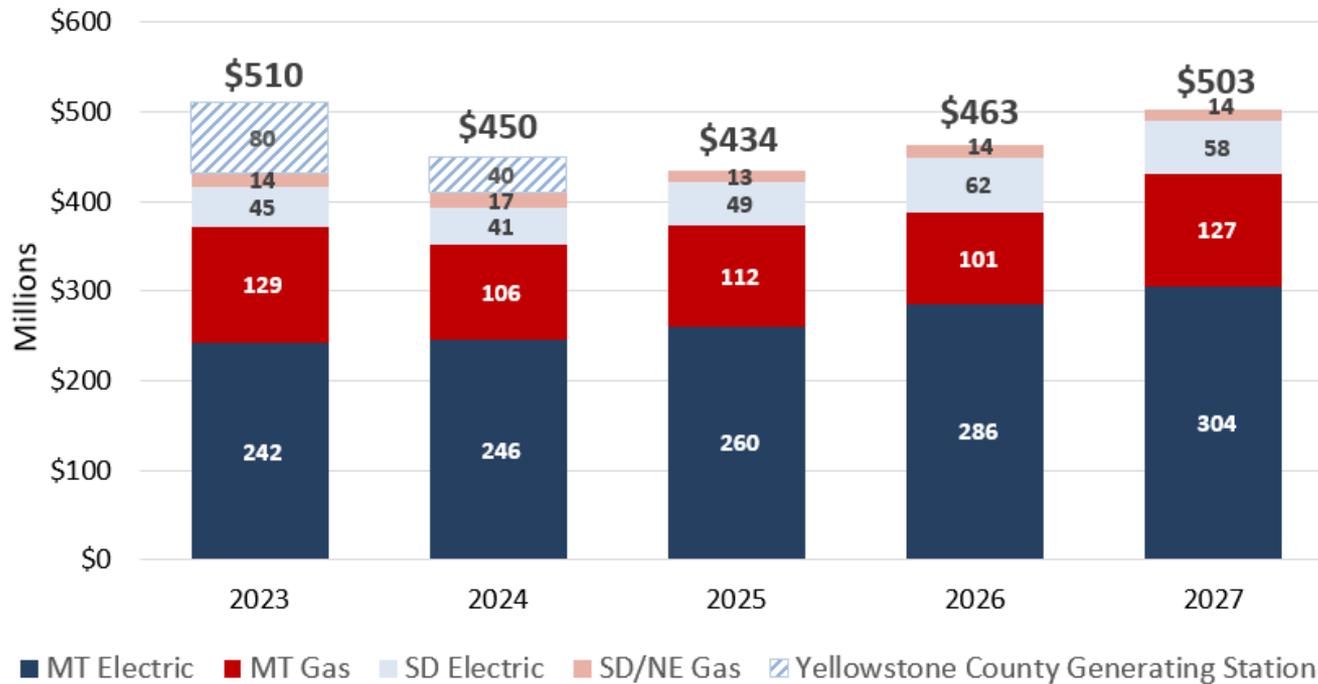
Improving
Earnings &
Cash Flows
(current rate
review pending)



Delivering a
bright future

NorthWestern[®]
Energy

Regulated Utility Five-Year Capital Forecast



Electric Supply Resource Plans - Our energy resource plans identify portfolio resource requirements including potential investments. Included within our projections is approximately **\$120.0 million of capital to complete construction of the 175 MW Yellowstone County Generating Station** to be on line in 2024.

Distribution and Transmission Modernization and Maintenance - The primary goals of our infrastructure investments are to reverse the trend in aging infrastructure, maintain reliability, proactively manage safety, build capacity into the system, and prepare our network for the adoption of new technologies. We are taking a proactive and pragmatic approach to replacing these assets while also evaluating the implementation of additional technologies to prepare the overall system for smart grid applications. Beginning in 2021, and continuing through 2025, we are installing **automated metering infrastructure in Montana** at a total cost of approximately **\$112.0 million**, of which, **\$66.1 million** remains and is reflected in the five year capital forecast.

\$ Millions	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2026</u>	<u>2027</u>
Electric	367	327	309	348	363
Natural Gas	143	123	125	115	140
Total Capital Forecast	\$510	450	\$434	\$463	\$503

\$2.4 billion of highly-executable and low-risk capital investment

NWE Rate Base and Earnings Profile

Data as reported in our 2022 10-K

Estimate as of 12/31/2022

Jurisdiction and Service	Implementation Date	Authorized Rate Base (millions)	Year-end Estimated Rate Base (millions)	Authorized Overall Rate of Return	Authorized Return on Equity	Authorized Equity Level
Montana electric delivery and production (1)	April 2019 (4)	\$ 2,030.1	\$ 2,675.8	6.92%	9.65%	49.38%
Montana - Colstrip Unit 4	April 2019	\$ 304.0	\$ 271.3	8.25%	10.00%	50.00%
Montana natural gas delivery and production (2)	September 2017 (4)	\$ 430.2	\$ 643.3	6.96%	9.55%	46.79%
Total Montana		\$ 2,764.3	\$ 3,590.4			
South Dakota electric (3)	December 2015	\$ 557.3	\$ 799.6	7.24%	n/a	n/a
South Dakota natural gas (3)	December 2011	\$ 65.9	\$ 97.8	7.80%	n/a	n/a
Total South Dakota		\$ 623.2	\$ 897.4			
Nebraska natural gas (3)	December 2007	\$ 24.3	\$ 49.9	8.49%	10.40%	n/a
Total NorthWestern Energy		\$ 3,411.8	\$ 4,537.7			

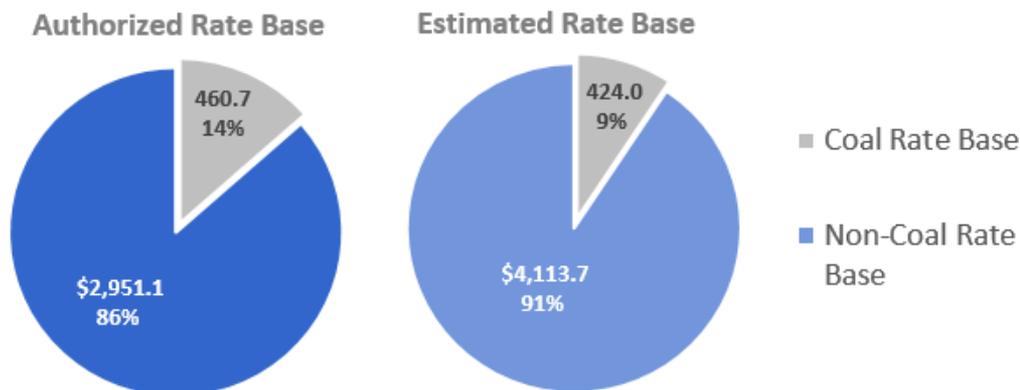
(1) The revenue requirement associated with the FERC regulated portion of Montana electric transmission and ancillary services are included as revenue credits to our MPSC jurisdictional customers. Therefore, we do not separately reflect FERC authorized rate base or authorized returns.

(2) The Montana gas revenue requirement includes a step down which approximates annual depletion of our natural gas production assets included in rate base.

(3) For those items marked as "n/a," the respective settlement and/or order was not specific as to these terms.

(4) On August 8, 2022, we filed a Montana electric and natural gas rate review filing (2021 test year) requesting an increase to our authorized rate base, return on equity, and equity level in our capital structure. We expect a final order regarding this rate review in 2023.

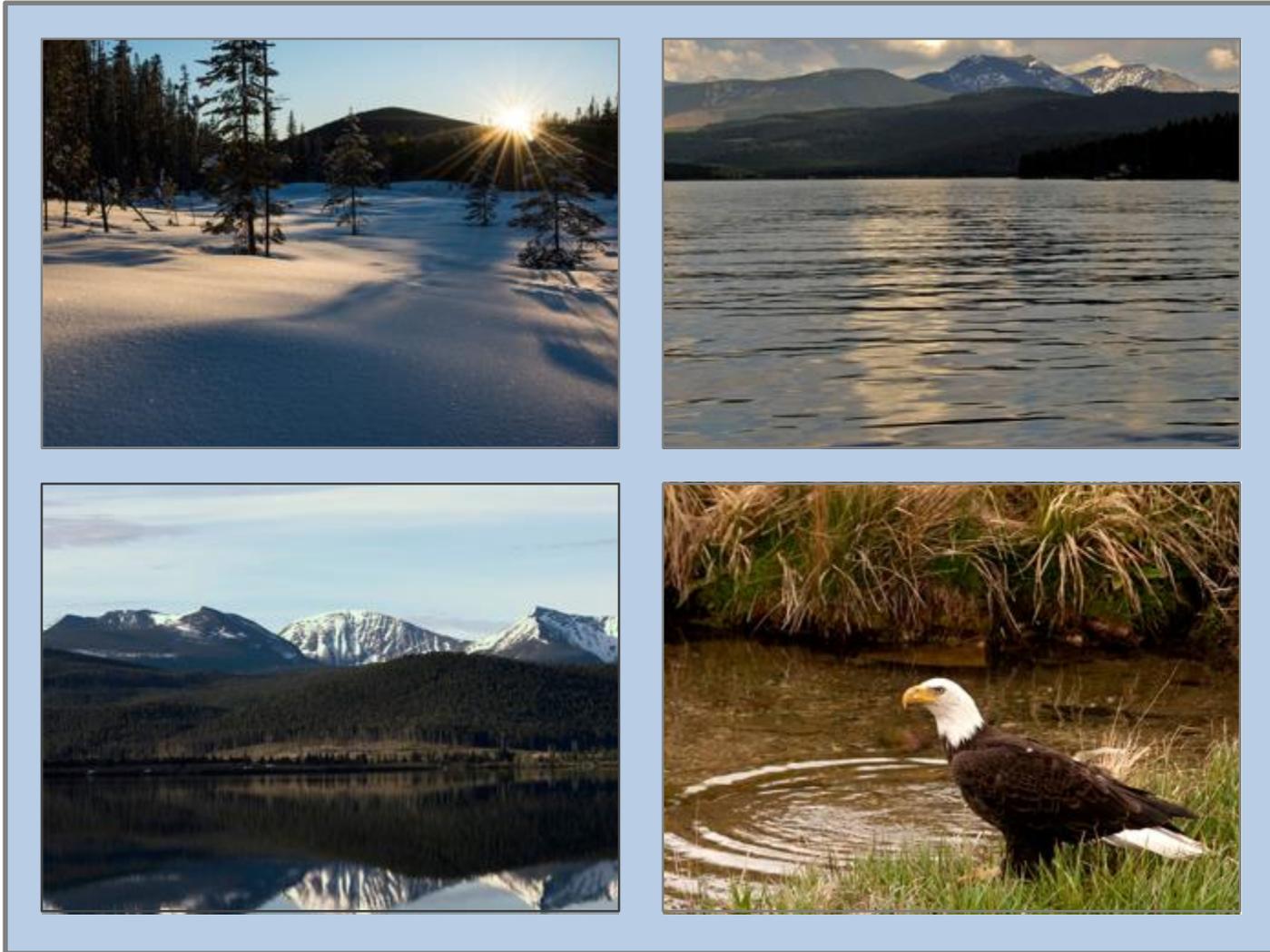
Coal Generation Rate Base as a percentage of Total Rate Base



Revenue from coal generation is not easily identifiable due to the use of bundled rates in South Dakota and other rate design and accounting considerations. However, NorthWestern is a fully regulated utility company for which rate base is the primary driver for earnings. The data to the left illustrates that NorthWestern only derives approximately 9 -14% of earnings from its jointly owned coal generation rate base.



Colstrip Transfer Agreement



Colstrip Transaction Overview

NorthWestern Energy executed an agreement with Avista Corporation (Exit Agreement) for the transfer of Avista's ownership interests in Colstrip Units 3 and 4.

- **Effective date of transfer: December 31, 2025**
- Generating capacity: 222 MW
(bringing our total ownership to 444 MW)
- **Transfer price: \$0.00**
- NorthWestern will be responsible for operational and capital costs beginning January 1, 2026.
 - The agreement does not require approval by the Montana Public Service Commission (MPSC). We expect to work with the MPSC in a future docket for cost recovery in 2026.
 - NorthWestern will have the right to exercise Avista's vote with respect to capital expenditures¹ between now and 2025 with Avista responsible for its pro rata share².
- Avista will retain its existing environmental and decommissioning obligations through life of plant.
- Under the Colstrip Ownership & Operating Agreement, each of the owners will have a 90-day period in which to evaluate the transaction between NorthWestern and Avista to determine whether to exercise their respective right of first refusal.
- We expect to file our Montana Integrated Resource Plan during the first quarter 2023. This transaction is expected to satisfy our capacity needs in Montana for at least the next 5 years.



1. Avista retains the vote related to remediation activities.

2. Avista bears its current project share (15%) costs through 2025, other than "Enhancement Work Costs" for which it bears a time-based pro-rata share. Enhancement Work Costs are costs that are not performed on a least-costs basis or are intended to extend the life of the facility beyond 2025. See the Exit Agreement for additional detail.

Why Colstrip?

Reduces Risk

- We are in a supply capacity crisis due to lack of resource adequacy, with approx. 40% of our customers' peak needs on the market. This transaction will reduce our need to import expensive capacity during critical times.
- Establishes clarity regarding operations past 2025 Washington state legislation deadline.
- Reduces PCCAM risk sharing for customers and shareholders.

Bill Headroom

- Stable pricing reduces impact of market volatility and high energy prices on customers.

Aligned with 'All of the Above' energy transition in Montana

- Supports our generating portfolio that is nearly 60% carbon-free today.
- Provides future opportunity at the site while supporting economic development in Montana.
- Agreement considers the appropriate balance of reliability, affordability and sustainability.



Facility Ownership Overview

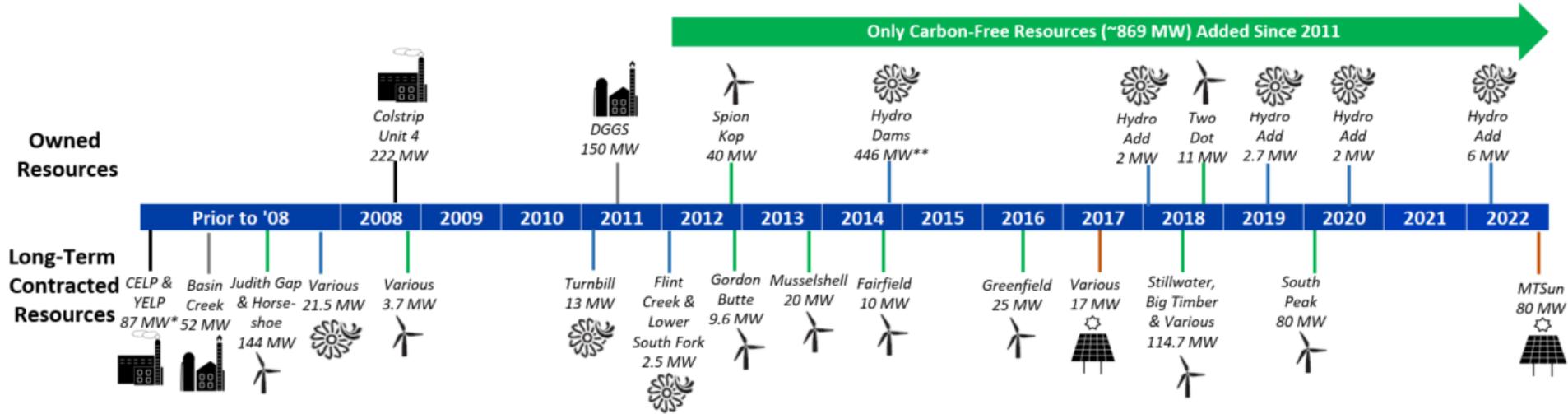
Mitigating today's capacity crisis while creating a sustainable glide path to the cost-effective carbon-free technologies of tomorrow

	Current Colstrip Ownership Structure (megawatts)		Announced Sep. 12, 2022 2026 Exit Agreement 185 MW of both Units 3 & 4 transfer from Puget Sound → Talen		Executed Jan. 16, 2023 2026 Exit Agreement 111 MW of both Units 3 & 4 transfer from Avista → NorthWestern	
	Unit 3	Unit 4	Unit 3	Unit 4	Unit 3	Unit 4
Avista	111	111	111	111		
NorthWestern		222		222	111	333
PacifiCorp	74	74	74	74	74	74
Portland	148	148	148	148	148	148
Puget	185	185				
Talen	222		407	185	407	185
Total	740	740	740	740	740	740

NorthWestern is actively working with the other owners to resolve outstanding issues, including the associated pending legal proceedings. Additionally, the owners intend to pursue a mutually beneficial reallocation (swap) of megawatts between the two units that would ideally provide NorthWestern with a controlling (> 370 megawatts) share of Unit 4.

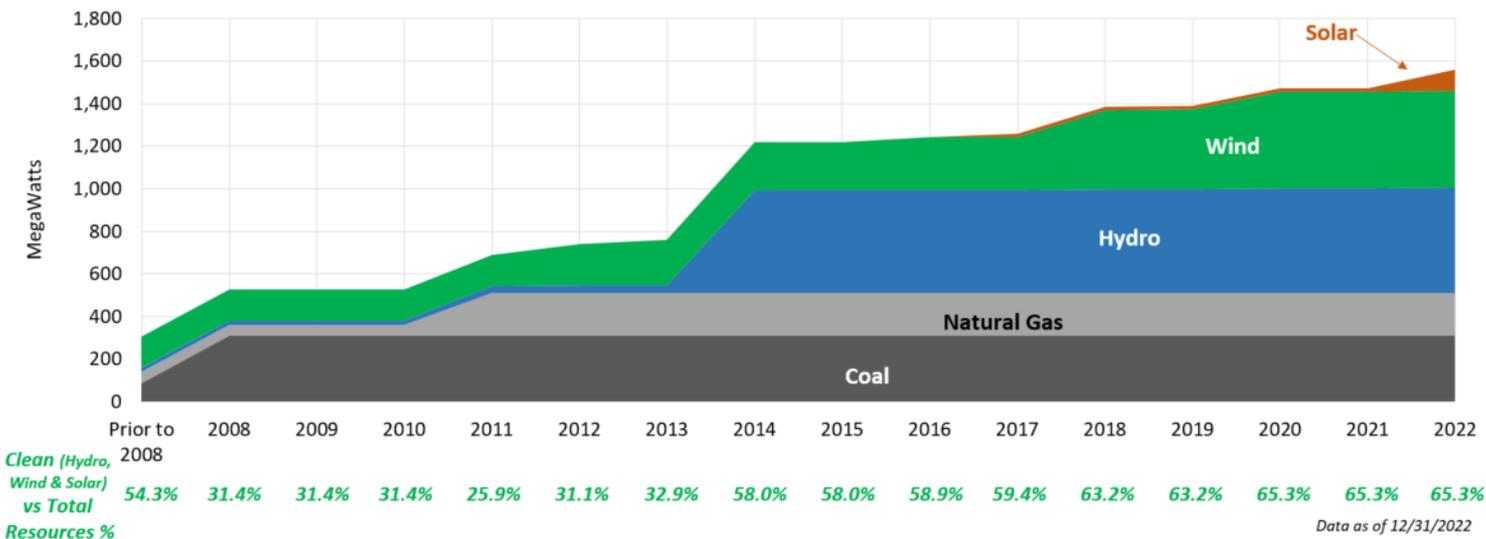
Timeline of Montana Generation Portfolio

Owned and Long-Term Resource Portfolio Timeline



* Federally mandated Qualifying Facilities contracts with CELP (Colstrip Energy Limited Partnership) and YELP (Yellowstone Energy Limited Partnership) expire in 2024 and 2028, respectively.
 ** Excludes 194 MW Kerr Dam which was purchased and subsequently transferred to the Salish & Kootenai Tribes in 2015.

NorthWestern Energy Montana - Cumulative Timeline of Owned and Long-Term Contracted Electric Resources



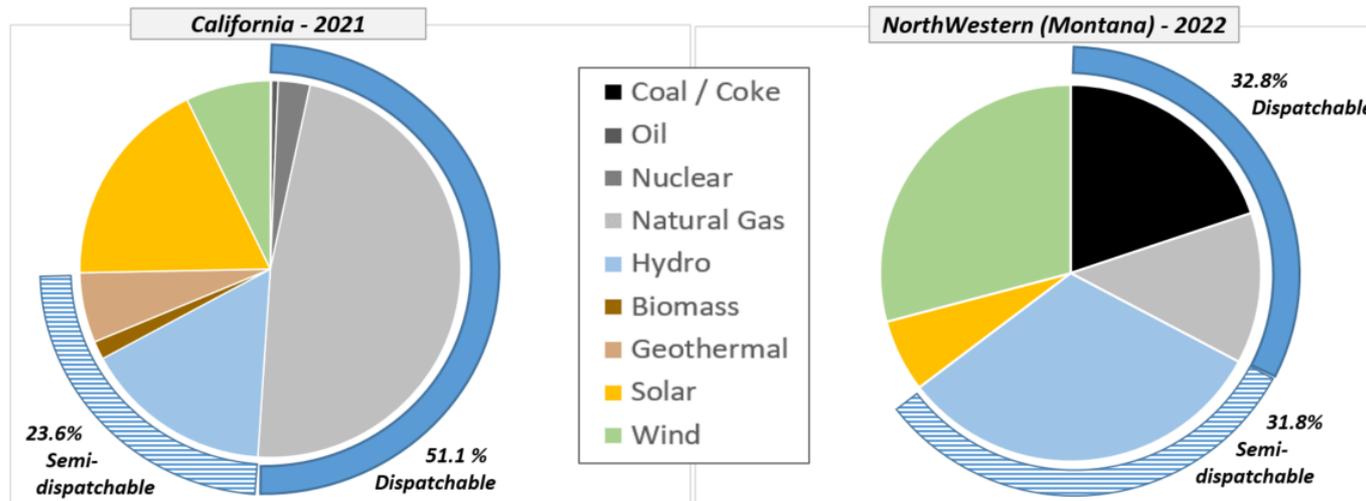
Since 2011, we have added approximately 870 MW, both owned and long-term contract, to our generation portfolio, all of which is from carbon-free resources.

Comparison of Installed Capacity

Comparison of Installed Capacity (MW) - Dispatchability and Carbon Emitting

	California			
	MW 2021	of Total	Percent Dispatchable	Non-Carbon
Coal / Coke	90	0.1%	0.1%	
Oil	476	0.6%	0.6%	
Nuclear	2,323	2.7%	2.7%	
Natural Gas	40,999	47.7%	47.7%	
Hydro	13,809	16.1%		16.1%
Biomass	1,350	1.6%		1.6%
Geothermal	5,163	6.0%	6.0%	
Solar	15,568	18.1%		18.1%
Wind	6,188	7.2%		7.2%
	85,967	100.0%	51.1%	48.9%

	NorthWestern Energy (Montana)			
	MW 2022	of Total	Percent Dispatchable	Non-Carbon
Coal / Coke	309	19.8%	19.8%	
Oil	0	0.0%		
Nuclear		0.0%		
Natural Gas	202	13.0%	13.0%	
Hydro	496	31.8%		31.8%
Biomass		0.0%		
Geothermal		0.0%		
Solar	97	6.2%		6.2%
Wind	454	29.2%		29.2%
	1,558	100.0%	32.8%	67.2%



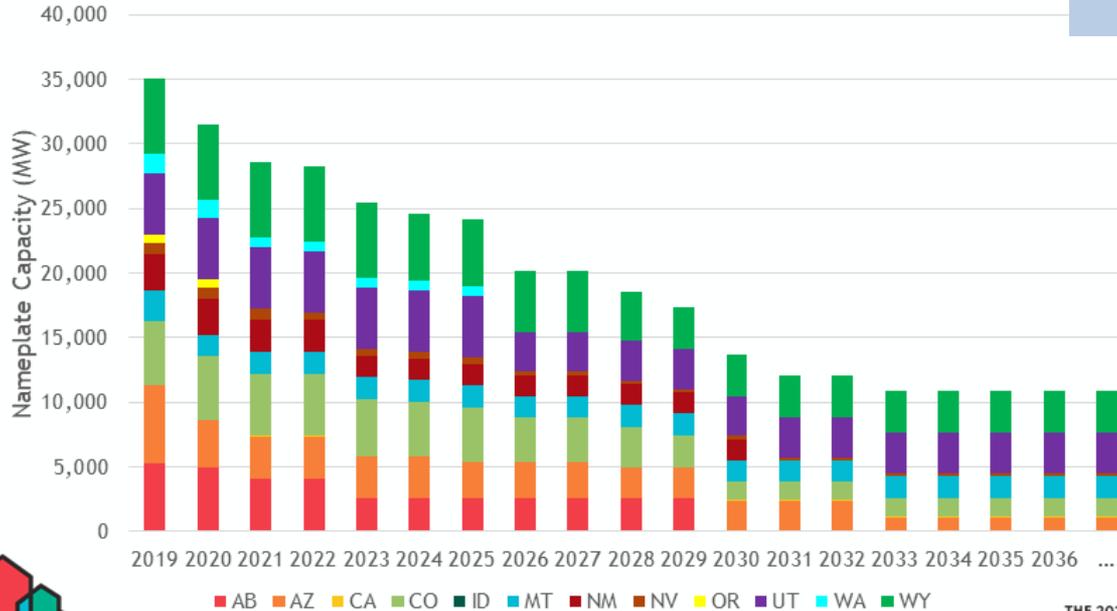
Source:
EIA.gov –
2021 Form
EIA-860 Data
- Schedule 3
for calendar
year 2021

California is dealing with significant capacity issues **DESPITE** having a greater amount of dispatchable generation and fewer renewables than NorthWestern Energy in Montana (as a percentage of the total).

Significant Capacity Retirements in the West

WECC coal units in operation, decreasing over time

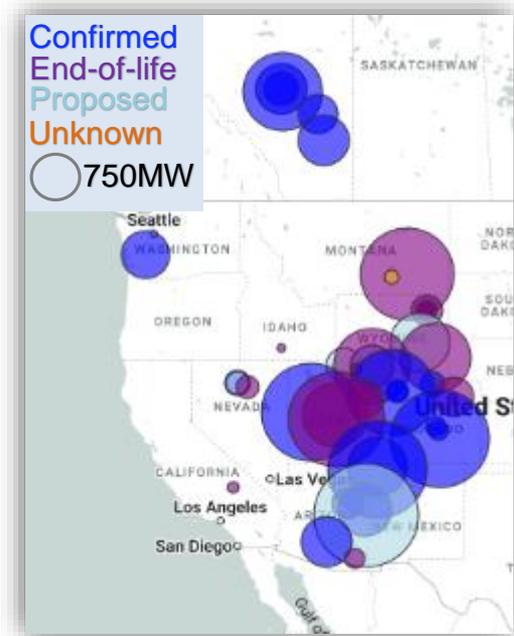
WECC Coal Operating Capacity - By State/Province



THE 2021
NORTHWEST
POWER PLAN

Updated 4/22/21

Planned coal retirements in the west exceed 20 gigawatts over the next decade resulting in worsening capacity deficits as forecasted by the Northwest Power Plan.



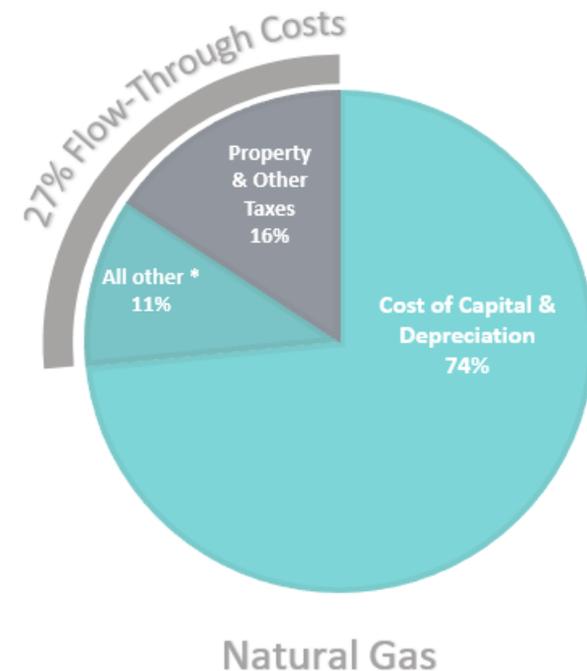
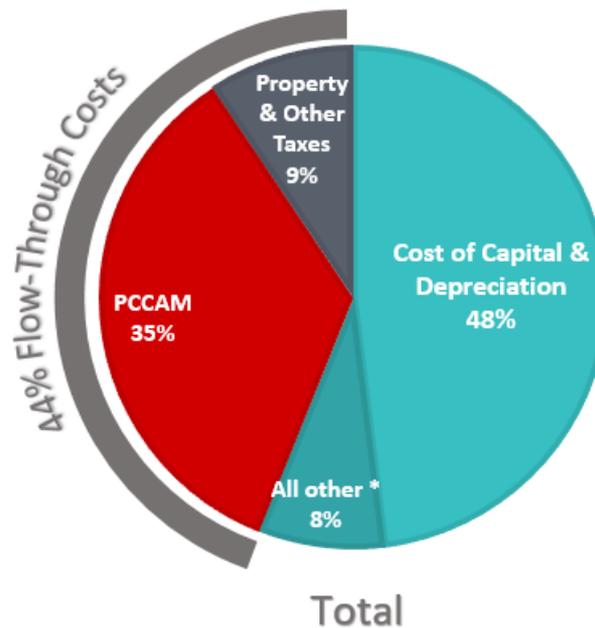
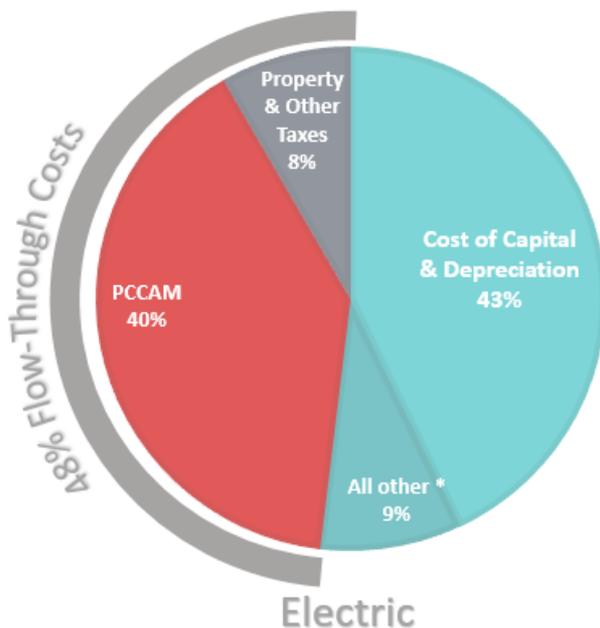
Montana Rate Review



Montana Rate Review

Operating and other costs increases are not driving this request.
 48% of total requested increase is driven by capital investment.
 44% is driven by increases in flow-through costs
 (PCCAM 35% and Property Taxes 9%).

Updated for Rebuttal



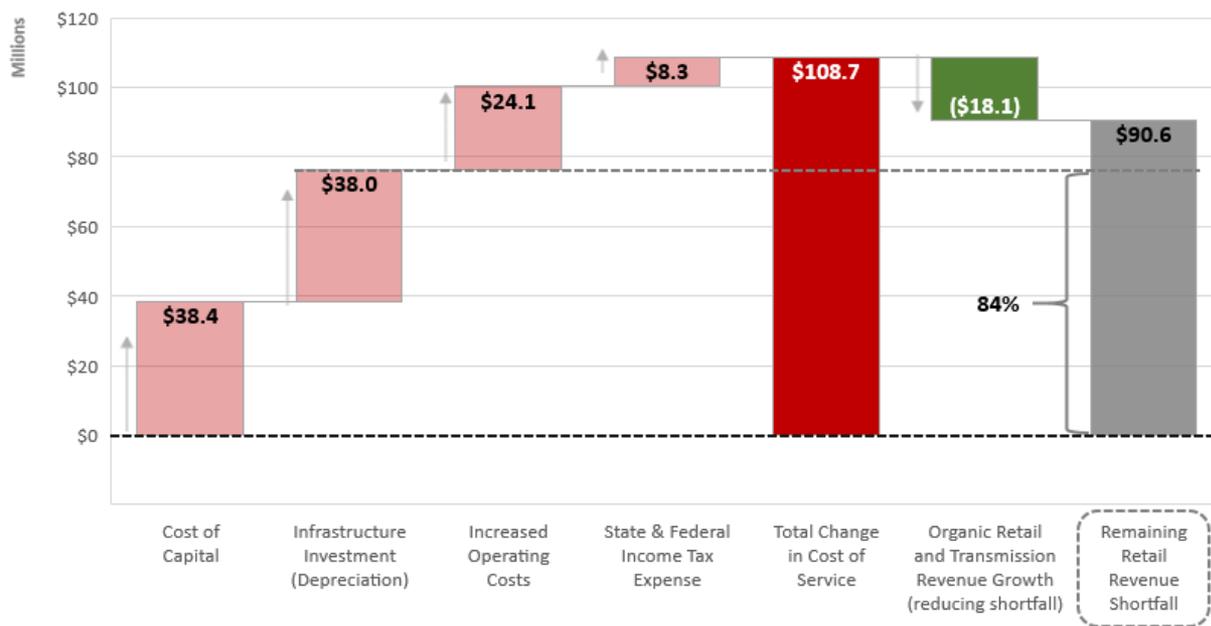
* All other base rate components, including operating costs, income taxes & offsetting miscellaneous revenue growth since last filing.

Montana Electric Revenue Request

✓ Infrastructure investment drives 84%* of requested base rate increase

- Approximately \$505 million increase to rate base (from \$2.337 billion to \$2.842 billion)

\$90.6 Million Rebuttal Revenue Request



Cost of Service Components¹



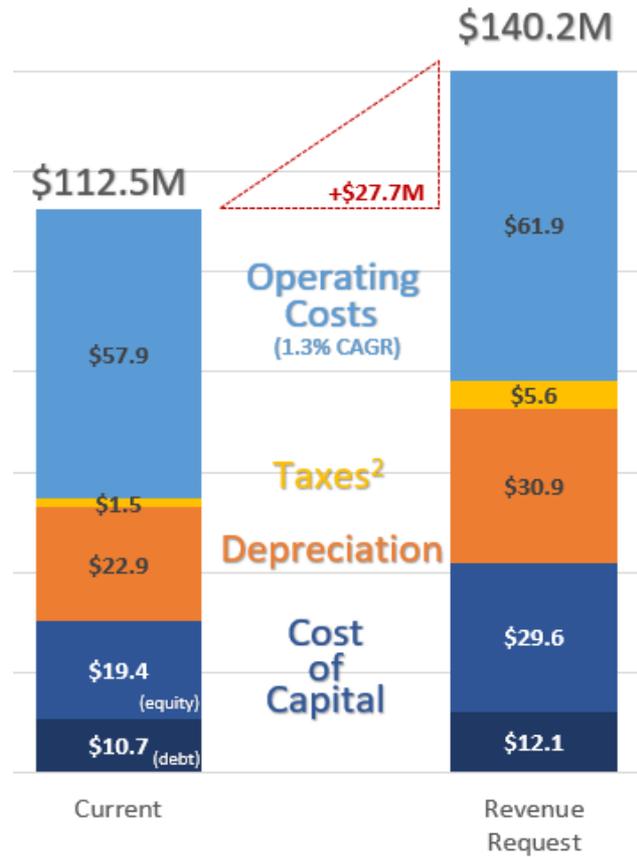
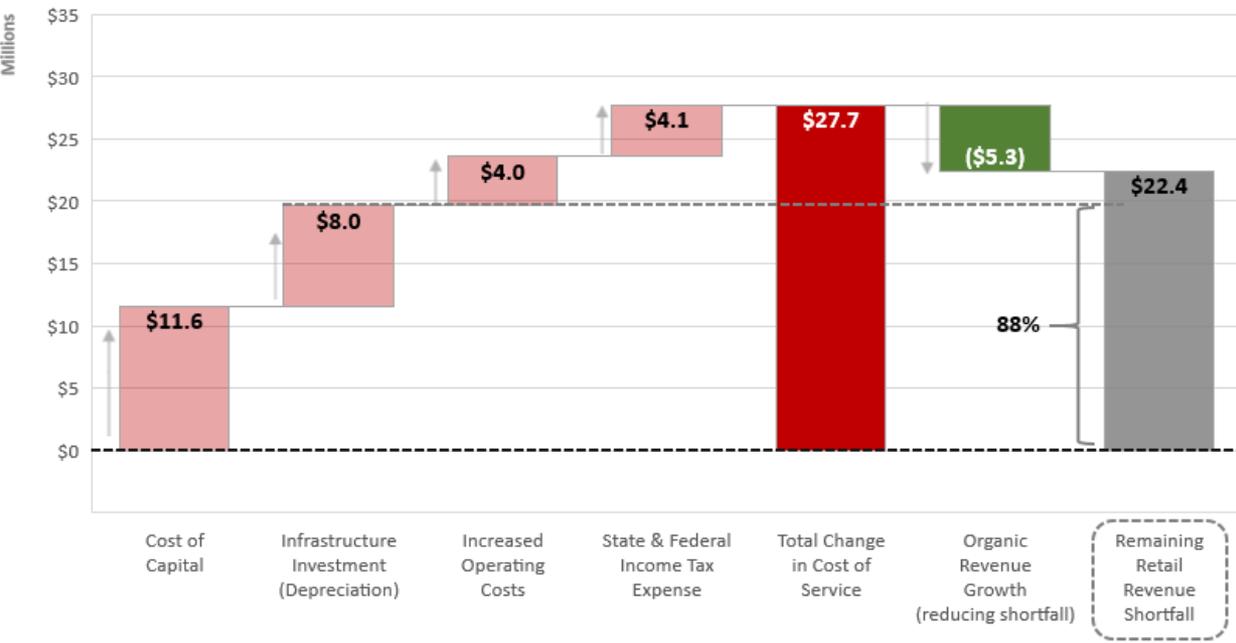
1. Excludes property taxes and supply costs recovered through trackers
2. State and federal income taxes

Montana Natural Gas Revenue Request

✓ Infrastructure investment drives 88%* of requested base rate increase

- \$151 million increase to rate base (from \$432 million to \$583 million)

\$22.4 Million Rebuttal Revenue Request



1. Excludes property taxes and supply costs recovered through trackers
 2. State and federal income taxes



* \$11.6 million Cost of Capital plus \$8.0 million Infrastructure Investment as a percent of \$ 22.4 million Retail Revenue Shortfall.

Modifications to Existing Revenue Mechanisms

PCCAM Redesign Proposal

The current Power Costs & Credit Adjustment Mechanism (PCCAM) does not allow for timely response to changes in market conditions.

NorthWestern proposes:

- Annual updates to forecasted costs
- Monthly adjustments to outstanding balances
- More granular modeling to better capture the market

FCRM Redesign Proposal

The current decoupling, or the Fixed Cost Recovery Mechanism (FCRM), pilot design is flawed because it does not cover all customers or all fixed costs.

NorthWestern proposes to fix this to include all customers and all fixed costs.

New Revenue Mechanisms

NorthWestern Proposes new revenue adjustment mechanisms to support three areas critical to safe and reliable service for our customers.

Enhanced Wildfire Mitigation Plan

- Allows for the ability to adjust rates to reflect the recovery of the annual expenses and new capital in service associated with NorthWestern's 5-Year Enhanced Wildfire Mitigation Plan.
- Any differences between forecasted and actual costs would be trued up at the end of the 5-year period of 2024-2028.

Cyber/IT

- Allows for the ability to increase recovery of costs associated with maintenance and support agreements in between rate review based on escalation factor tied to inflation.
- The reasonableness of an inflation escalator would be reexamined in the next rate review.

Reliability

- Allows for the ability to recover on an interim basis costs related to new Reliability resources **once in-service** in between rate reviews.
- Costs would be **subject to refund** and reviewed in the next rate review.
- NorthWestern seeks to include recovery of Yellowstone County Generating Station.

2022 Earning & Other



Summary Financial Results

(Full Year)

(in millions except per share amounts)

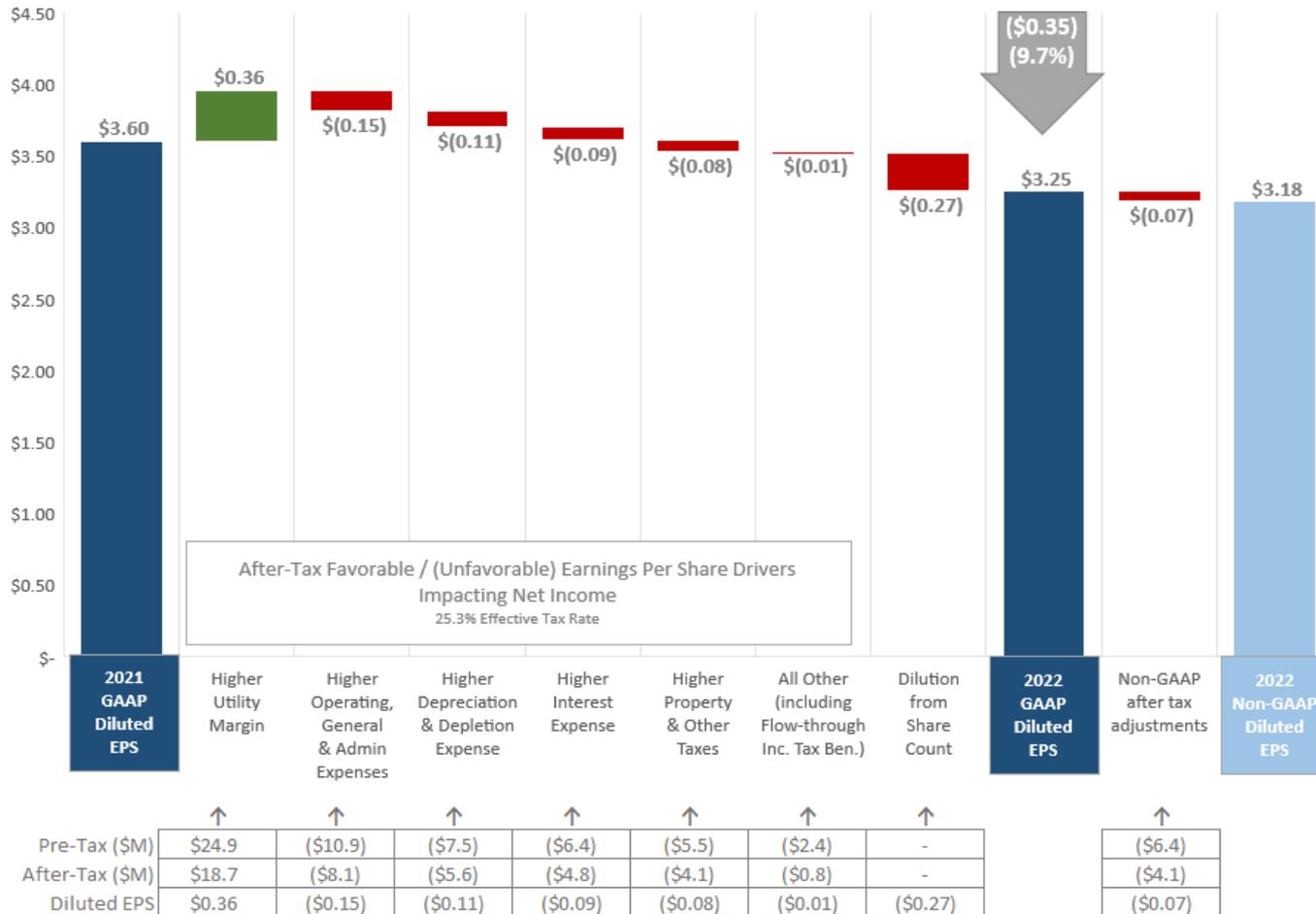
	Twelve Months Ended December 31,			
	2022	2021	Variance	% Variance
Operating Revenues	\$ 1,477.8	\$ 1,372.3	\$ 105.5	7.7%
Fuel, purchased supply & direct transmission expense (exclusive of depreciation and depletion)	492.0	425.5	66.5	15.6%
Utility Margin ⁽¹⁾	985.8	946.8	39.0	4.1%
Operating Expenses				
Operating and maintenance	221.4	208.3	13.1	6.3%
Administrative and general	113.8	101.9	11.9	11.7%
Property and other taxes	192.5	173.4	19.1	11.0%
Depreciation and depletion	195.0	187.5	7.5	4.0%
Total Operating Expenses	722.7	671.1	51.6	7.7%
Operating Income	263.1	275.7	(12.6)	(4.6%)
Interest expense	(100.1)	(93.7)	(6.4)	(6.8%)
Other income, net	19.4	8.2	11.2	136.6%
Income Before Taxes	182.4	190.2	(7.8)	(4%)
Income tax benefit (expense)	0.6	(3.4)	4.0	(117.6%)
Net Income	\$ 183.0	\$ 186.8	\$ (3.8)	(2.0%)
Effective Tax Rate	(0.3%)	1.8%	(2.1%)	
Diluted Average Shares Outstanding	56.3	51.9	4.4	8.5%
Diluted Earnings Per Share	\$ 3.25	\$ 3.60	\$ (0.35)	(9.7%)
Dividends Paid per Common Share	\$ 2.52	\$ 2.48	\$ 0.04	1.6%

(1) Utility Margin is a non-GAAP Measure. See appendix slide titled "Explaining Utility Margin" for additional disclosure.

EPS Bridge

(Full Year)

After-tax Earnings Per Share



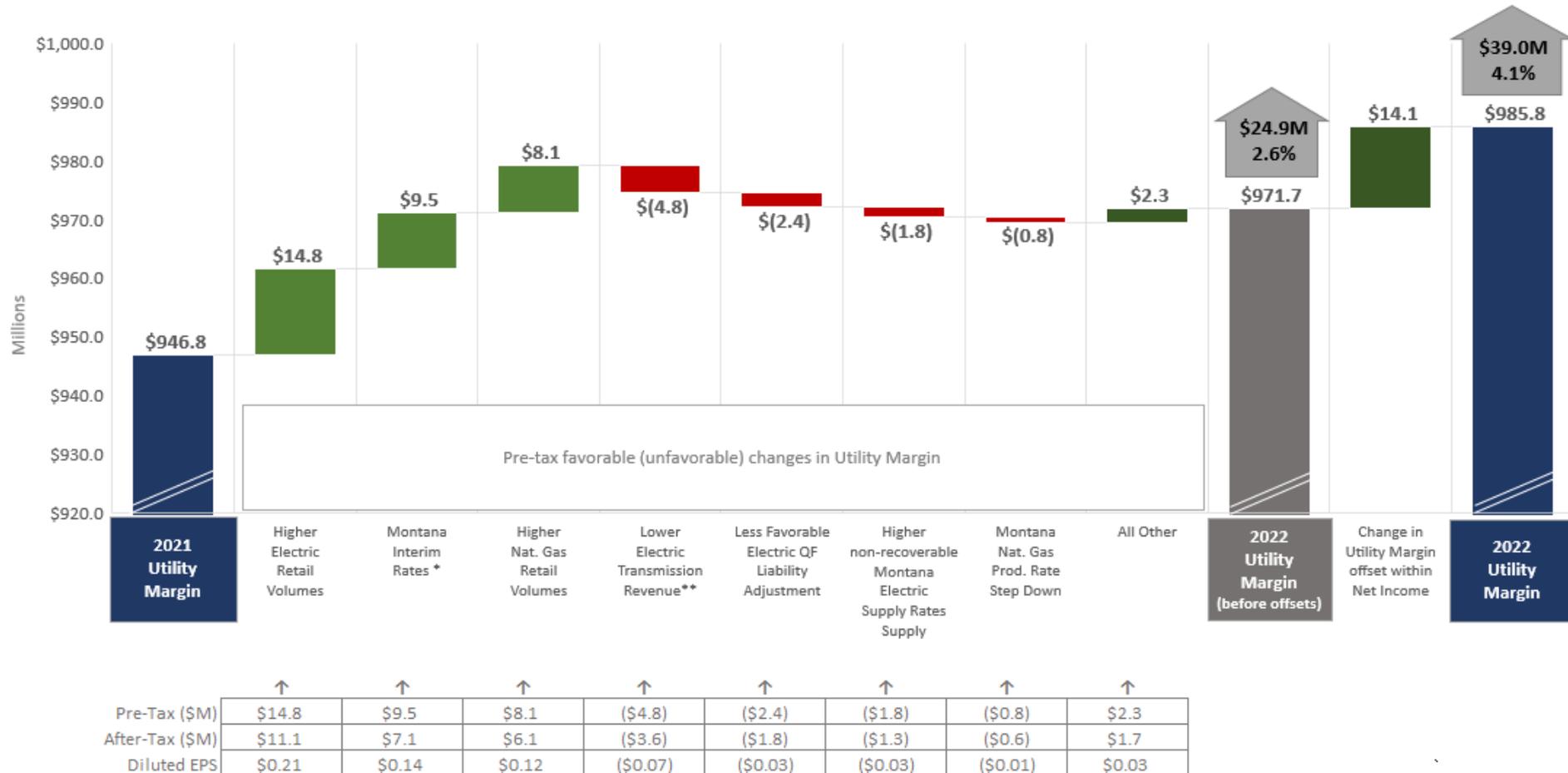
Full year earnings per share driven by increased operating expense (including property taxes and depreciation), interest expense and dilution from higher average shares outstanding. These deterrents were partly offset by weather, customer growth and Montana interim rates.

See "Non-GAAP Financial Measures" slide in the appendix for additional detail on this measure.

Utility Margin Bridge

(Full Year)

Pre-tax Earnings



\$24.9 Million or 2.6% increase in Utility Margin due to items that impact Net Income.

*NOTE: Utility Margin is a non-GAAP Measure
See appendix slide titled "Explaining Utility Margin" for additional disclosure.*

*Interim rates subject to refund

** Primarily due to prior year recognition of \$4.7M of deferred interim rates

Utility Margin

(Full Year)

(dollars in millions)

12 Months Ended December 31,

	2022	2021	Variance	
Electric	\$ 782.1	\$ 757.4	\$ 24.7	3.3%
Natural Gas	203.7	189.4	14.3	7.6%
Total Utility Margin ⁽¹⁾	\$ 985.8	\$ 946.8	\$ 39.0	4.1%

Increase in utility margin due to the following factors:

\$ 14.8	Higher electric retail volumes
9.5	Montana interim rates (subject to refund)
8.1	Higher natural gas retail volumes
(4.8)	Lower transmission revenue (due primarily to \$4.7M prior year recognition of deferred transmission interim rates)
(2.4)	Less favorable electric QF liability adjustment
(1.8)	Higher non-recoverable Montana electric supply costs
(0.8)	Reduction of rates from the step down of natural gas production assets
2.3	Other

\$ 24.9 Change in Utility Margin Items Impacting Net Income

\$ 13.3	Higher property taxes recovered in revenue, offset in property tax expense
2.5	Higher operating expenses recovered in revenue, offset in O&M expense
0.3	Higher gas production taxes recovered in revenue, offset in property & other taxes
(2.0)	Lower revenue from higher production tax credits, offset in income tax expense

\$ 14.1 Change in Utility Margin Offset Within Net Income

\$ 39.0 Increase in Utility Margin

Operating Expenses

(Full Year)

(dollars in millions)

Twelve Months Ended December 31,

	2022	2021	Variance	
Operating & maintenance	\$ 221.4	\$ 208.3	\$ 13.1	6.3%
Administrative & general	113.8	101.9	\$25.0 } 11.9	11.7%
Property and other taxes	192.5	173.4	19.1	11.0%
Depreciation and depletion	195.0	187.5	7.5	4.0%
Operating Expenses ⁽²⁾	\$ 722.7	\$ 671.1	\$ 51.6	7.7%

Increase in operating expenses due to the following factors:

\$ 7.5	Higher depreciation expense due to plant additions
5.5	Higher property tax expense due to an increase in the estimated state and local taxes
2.2	Higher insurance expense
2.0	Increase in uncollectible accounts (due to prior year collection of previously written off balances)
1.9	Higher cost of materials
1.8	Higher technology implementation and maintenance expense
1.6	Higher travel expenses
1.6	Higher fleet fuel costs
1.0	Higher advertising expenses
0.4	Higher expenses at our electric generation facilities
(2.1)	Lower labor and benefits ⁽¹⁾
(1.6)	Prior year write off of preliminary construction costs
2.1	Other

\$ 23.9 Change in Operating Expense Items Impacting Net Income

\$ 13.6	Higher property and other taxes recovered in trackers, offset in revenue
12.8	Higher pension and other postretirement benefits, offset in other income ⁽¹⁾
2.5	Higher operating and maintenance expenses recovered in trackers, offset in revenue
(1.2)	Lower non-employee directors deferred compensation, offset in other income

\$ 27.7 Change in Operating Expense Items Offset Within Net Income

\$ 51.6 Increase in Operating Expenses

(1) In order to present the total change in labor and benefits, we have included the change in the non-service cost component of our pension and other postretirement benefits, which is recorded within other income on our Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income. This change is offset within this table as it does not affect our operating expenses.

(2) (excluding fuel, purchased supply and direct transmission expense)"

Operating to Net Income

(Full Year)

(dollars in millions)

Twelve Months Ended December 31,

	2022	2021	Variance	
Operating Income	\$ 263.1	\$ 275.7	\$ (12.6)	(4.6%)
Interest expense	(100.1)	(93.7)	(6.4)	(6.8%)
Other income, net	19.4	8.2	11.2	136.6%
Income Before Taxes	182.4	190.2	(7.8)	(4.1%)
Income tax benefit (expense)	0.6	(3.4)	4.0	117.6%
Net Income	\$ 183.0	\$ 186.8	\$ (3.8)	(2.0%)

\$6.4 million increase in interest expenses was primarily due to higher interest rates on borrowings under our revolving credit facilities, partly offset by higher capitalization of allowance for funds used during construction (AFUDC).

\$11.2 million increase in other income was primarily due to a decrease in the non-service cost component of pension expense and higher capitalization of AFUDC, partly offset by a \$2.5 million CREP penalty, which relates to litigation we have been involved in associated with our past progress towards meeting obligations to acquire renewable energy projects as mandated by the recently repealed Montana CREP requirement, and a decrease in the value of deferred shares held in trust for non-employee directors deferred compensation (which is offset in operating expense)..

\$4.0 million Income tax improvement was primarily due to lower pre-tax income along with higher flow-through benefits.

Tax Reconciliation

(Full Year)

(in millions)

	Twelve Months Ended December 31,				
	2022		2021		Variance
Income Before Income Taxes	\$182.4		\$190.2		(\$7.8)
Income tax calculated at federal statutory rate	38.3	21.0%	40.0	21.0%	(1.7)
<u>Permanent or flow through adjustments:</u>					
State income taxes, net of federal provisions	0.6	0.3%	0.4	0.1%	0.2
Flow - through repairs deductions	(22.7)	(12.4%)	(21.9)	(11.5%)	(0.8)
Production tax credits	(13.2)	(7.2%)	(11.5)	(6.1%)	(1.7)
Amortization of excess deferred income tax (DIT)	(1.7)	(0.9%)	(0.6)	(0.3%)	(1.1)
Income tax return to accrual adjustment	(1.4)	(0.8%)	-	0.0%	(1.4)
Plant and depreciation of flow-through items	(0.2)	(0.1%)	(0.9)	(0.6%)	0.7
Other, net	(0.3)	(0.2%)	(2.1)	(0.8%)	1.8
Sub-total	(38.9)	(21.3%)	(36.6)	(19.2%)	(2.3)
Income Tax (Benefit) Expense	\$ (0.6)		\$ 3.4		\$ (4.0)

GAAP to Non-GAAP Earnings

(Full Year)

Twelve Months Ended December 31, GAAP and Non-GAAP														
	GAAP	Non-GAAP Adjustments				Non GAAP	Non-GAAP Variance		Non GAAP	Non-GAAP Adjustments			GAAP	
		Twelve Months Ended Dec. 31, 2022	Favorable Weather	Move Pension Expense to OG&A (disaggregated with ASU 2017-07) (1)	Non-employee Deferred Compensation		Community Renewable Energy Project Penalty (not tax deductible)	Twelve Months Ended Dec. 31, 2022		\$	%	Twelve Months Ended Dec. 31, 2021		QF Liability - adjustment associated with one-time clarification of contract
(in millions)														
Revenues	\$1,477.8	(8.9)	-	-	-	\$1,468.9	\$102.4	7.5%	\$1,366.5	(6.9)	-	-	1.1	\$1,372.3
Fuel, supply & dir. tx	492.0	-	-	-	-	492.0	66.5	15.6%	425.5	-	-	-	-	425.5
Utility Margin (2)	985.8	(8.9)	-	-	-	976.9	35.9	3.8%	941.0	(6.9)	-	-	1.1	946.8
Op. Expenses														
OG&A Expense	335.2	-	(6.0)	(0.1)	-	329.1	13.3	4.2%	315.8	-	(1.3)	6.9	-	310.2
Prop. & other taxes	192.5	-	-	-	-	192.5	19.1	11.0%	173.4	-	-	-	-	173.4
Depreciation	195.0	-	-	-	-	195.0	7.5	4.0%	187.5	-	-	-	-	187.5
Total Op. Exp.	722.7	-	(6.0)	(0.1)	-	716.6	39.9	5.9%	676.7	-	(1.3)	6.9	-	671.1
Op. Income	263.1	(8.9)	6.0	0.1	-	260.3	(4.0)	-1.5%	264.3	(6.9)	1.3	(6.9)	1.1	275.7
Interest expense	(100.1)	-	-	-	-	(100.1)	(6.4)	-6.8%	(93.7)	-	-	-	-	(93.7)
Other Inc. (Exp.), net	19.4	-	(6.0)	(0.1)	2.5	15.8	2.0	14.5%	13.8	-	(1.3)	6.9	-	8.2
Pretax Income	182.4	(8.9)	-	-	2.5	176.0	(8.4)	-4.6%	184.4	(6.9)	-	-	1.1	190.2
Income tax Ben / (Exp)	0.6	2.3	-	-	-	2.9	4.9	241.1%	(2.0)	1.7	-	-	(0.3)	(3.4)
Net Income	\$183.0	(6.6)	-	-	2.5	\$178.9	(\$3.5)	-1.9%	\$182.4	(5.2)	-	-	0.8	\$186.8
	ETFF	-0.3%	25.3%	-	-	0.0%	-1.6%		1.1%	25.3%	-	-	25.3%	1.8%
Diluted Shares	56.3					56.3	4.4	8.5%	51.9					51.9
Diluted EPS	\$3.25	(0.11)	-	-	0.04	\$3.18	(\$0.33)	-9.4%	\$3.51	(0.10)	-	-	0.01	\$3.60

The adjusted non-GAAP measures presented in the table are being shown to reflect significant items that are non-recurring or a variance from normal weather, however they should not be considered a substitute for financial results and measures determined or calculated in accordance with GAAP.

(1) As a result of the adoption of Accounting Standard Update 2017-07 in March 2018, pension and other employee benefit expense is now disaggregated on the GAAP income statement with portions now recorded in both OG&A expense and Other (Expense) Income lines. To facilitate better understanding of trends in year-over-year comparisons, the non-GAAP adjustment above re-aggregates the expense in OG&A - as it was historically presented prior to the ASU 2017-07 (with no impact to net income or earnings per share).

(2) Utility Margin is a non-GAAP Measure. See the slide titled "Explaining Utility Margin" for additional disclosure.

Weather Impact Adjustment

(Full Year)

(millions)

Customer Class	2022 Pretax (Favorable) Unfavorable Impact					
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q1-Q3	Q4	2022
Commercial Electric (reversed in Q4)	\$ 0.1	\$ (0.1)	\$ (2.1)	\$ (2.1)	\$ 2.1	\$ —
Residential Electric	0.1	(0.7)	(3.2)	(3.8)	(1.8)	(5.6)
Commercial Natural Gas	0.1	(0.6)	0.3	(0.2)	(0.7)	(0.9)
Residential Natural Gas	0.3	(1.6)	0.8	(0.5)	(1.9)	(2.4)
Non-GAAP adjustment for unfavorable (favorable) weather	\$ 0.6	\$ (3.0)	\$ (4.2)	\$ (6.6)	\$ (2.3)	\$ (8.9)

Customer Class	2021 Pretax (Favorable) Unfavorable Impact					
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q1-Q3	Q4	2022
Commercial Electric	\$ 0.1	\$ (0.9)	\$ (1.6)	\$ (2.4)	\$ 0.5	\$ (1.9)
Residential Electric	0.3	(1.3)	(2.1)	(3.1)	1.4	(1.7)
Commercial Natural Gas	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.5	1.0	1.5
Residential Natural Gas	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.9	2.3	3.2
Non-GAAP adjustment for unfavorable (favorable) weather	\$ 1.3	\$ (2.0)	\$ (3.4)	\$ (4.1)	\$ 5.2	\$ 1.1

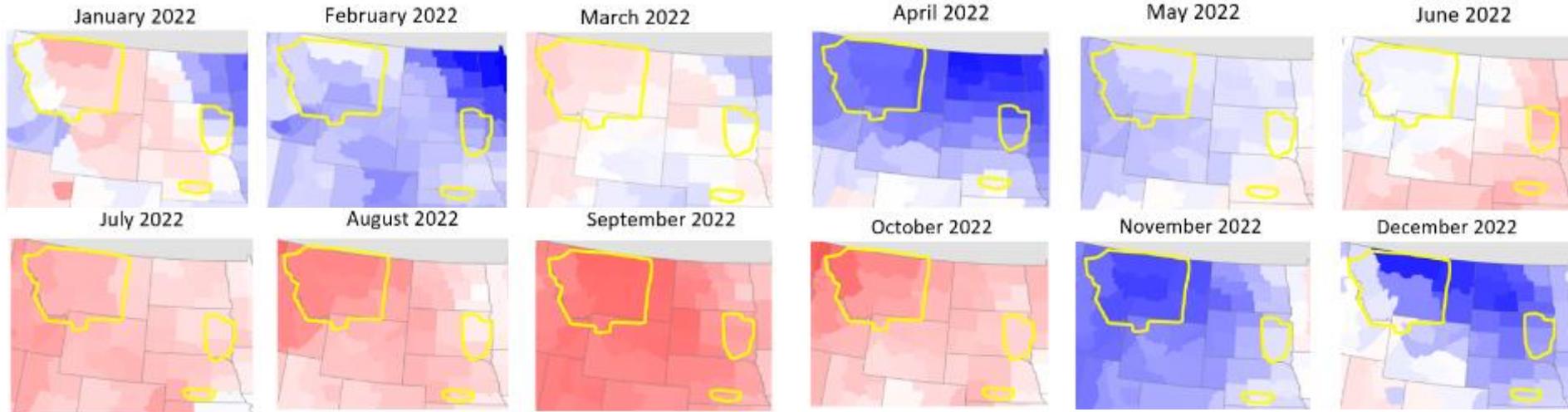
Revision to non-GAAP weather normalization method - Up to, and including, Q3 2022, our weather normalizing adjustment included the estimated impact from four customer classes; commercial electric, residential electric, commercial natural gas and residential natural gas. Due to a statistically low correlation coefficient of our commercial electric customers' usage patterns, we will no longer include a weather normalizing adjustment for this customer class. As a result, the weather adjustment in the fourth quarter reflects the reversal of the first three quarters of commercial electric customer impact (eliminating the commercial electric impact for the year).

Weather

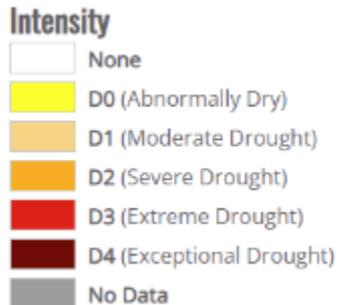
Mean Temperature Departures from 30-Year Average



We estimated a \$8.9 million pre-tax benefit as compared to normal and a \$10.0 million benefit as compared to the full year 2021.



Drought Conditions in Montana vs 30-Year Normal



Week	Date	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4	DSCI
Current	2023-01-24	4.81	95.19	59.89	37.00	10.80	0.00	203
Last Week	2023-01-17	7.84	92.16	59.89	36.33	10.80	0.00	199
3 Months Ago	2022-10-25	10.43	89.57	74.32	41.97	15.61	0.00	221
Start of Calendar Year	2022-12-27	12.08	87.92	59.92	35.11	12.16	0.00	195
Start of Water Year	2022-09-27	5.40	94.60	77.46	45.05	12.35	0.00	229
One Year Ago	2022-01-25	7.50	92.50	89.22	85.89	45.54	7.64	321

Source:
www.drought.gov/states/montana

Approximately 60% of the state of Montana is in moderate and 37% in severe drought conditions. However, this is a significant improvement from a year ago where approximately 86% of the state was in severe drought conditions.

GAAP to Non-GAAP Earnings

(Fourth Quarter)

Three Months Ended December 31,													
GAAP	Non-GAAP Adjustments			Non GAAP	Non-GAAP Variance		Non GAAP	Non-GAAP Adjustments			GAAP		
	Three Months Ended Dec. 31, 2022	Favorable Weather	Move Pension Expense to OG&A (disaggregated with ASU 2017-07) (1)		Non-employee Deferred Compensation	Three Months Ended Dec. 31, 2022		\$	%	Three Months Ended Dec. 31, 2021		QF Liability - adjustment associated with one-time clarification of contract term	Non-employee Deferred Compensation
<i>(in millions)</i>													
Revenues	\$425.2	(2.3)			\$422.9	\$69.9	19.8%	\$353.0	0.5			5.2	\$347.3
Fuel, supply & dir. tx	152.9				152.9	38.5	33.7%	114.4					114.4
Utility Margin (2)	272.3	(2.3)	-	-	270.0	31.4	13.2%	238.6	0.5	-	-	5.2	232.9
Op. Expenses													
OG&A Expense	87.5		(2.0)	(0.6)	84.9	3.4	4.2%	81.5		0.1	10.1		71.3
Prop. & other taxes	52.2				52.2	17.2	49.1%	35.0					35.0
Depreciation	49.3				49.3	2.7	5.8%	46.6					46.6
Total Op. Exp.	189.0	-	(2.0)	(0.6)	186.4	23.3	14.3%	163.1	-	0.1	10.1	-	152.9
Op. Income	83.3	(2.3)	2.0	0.6	83.6	8.1	10.7%	75.5	0.5	(0.1)	(10.1)	5.2	80.0
Interest expense	(27.1)				(27.1)	(3.7)	-15.8%	(23.4)					(23.4)
Other (Exp.) Inc., net	7.6		(2.0)	(0.6)	5.0	0.5	11.1%	4.5		0.1	10.1		(5.7)
Pretax Income	63.8	(2.3)	-	-	61.5	4.9	8.7%	56.6	0.5	-	-	5.2	50.9
Income tax (Exp) / Ben	2.9	0.6	-	-	3.5	4.5	431.8%	(1.0)	(0.1)	-	-	(1.3)	0.4
Net Income	\$66.7	(1.7)	-	-	\$65.0	\$9.4	16.9%	\$55.6	0.4	-	-	3.9	\$51.3
<i>ETR</i>	-4.5%	25.3%	-	-	-5.7%			1.8%	25.3%	-	-	25.3%	-0.8%
Diluted Shares	58.5				58.5	4.9	9.1%	53.6					53.6
Diluted EPS	\$1.16	(0.03)	-	-	\$1.13	\$0.09	8.7%	\$1.04	0.01	-	-	0.07	\$0.96

The adjusted non-GAAP measures presented in the table are being shown to reflect significant items that are non-recurring or a variance from normal weather, however they should not be considered a substitute for financial results and measures determined or calculated in accordance with GAAP.

(1) As a result of the adoption of Accounting Standard Update 2017-07 in March 2018, pension and other employee benefit expense is now disaggregated on the GAAP income statement with portions now recorded in both OG&A expense and Other (Expense) Income lines. To facilitate better understanding of trends in year-over-year comparisons, the non-GAAP adjustment above re-aggregates the expense in OG&A - as it was historically presented prior to the ASU 2017-07 (with no impact to net income or earnings per share).

(2) Utility Margin is a non-GAAP Measure. See the slide titled "Explaining Utility Margin" for additional disclosure.

Quarterly PCCAM Impacts

Pre-tax Millions

	<u>Q1</u>	<u>Q2</u>	<u>Q3</u>	<u>Q4</u>	<u>Full Year</u>
'17/'18 Tracker	First full year recorded in Q3				\$3.3
'18/'19 Tracker			(\$5.1)	\$0.3	(4.8)
2018 (Expense) Benefit	\$0.0	\$0.0	(\$1.8)	\$0.3	(\$1.5)
					<u>Full Year</u>
'18/'19 Tracker	(\$1.6)	\$4.6			\$3.0
'19/'20 Tracker			\$0.1	(\$0.7)	(0.6)
2019 (Expense) Benefit	(\$1.6)	\$4.6	\$0.1	(\$0.7)	\$2.4
					<u>Full Year</u>
CU4 Disallowance ('18/'19 Tracker)				(\$9.4)	(\$9.4)
'19/'20 Tracker	(\$0.1)	\$0.2			\$0.1
Recovery of modeling costs	\$0.7				\$0.7
'20/'21 Tracker			(\$0.6)	(\$0.3)	(\$0.9)
2020 (Expense) Benefit	\$0.6	\$0.2	(\$0.6)	(\$0.3)	(\$0.1)
					<u>Full Year</u>
'20/'21 Tracker	(\$0.8)	(\$0.5)			(\$1.3)
'21/'22 Tracker			(\$2.7)	(\$1.4)	(\$4.1)
2021 (Expense) Benefit	(\$0.8)	(\$0.5)	(\$2.7)	(\$1.4)	(\$5.4)
					<u>Year-to-Date</u>
'21/'22 Tracker	(\$0.8)	(\$0.8)			(\$1.6)
'22/'23 Tracker			(\$4.0)	(\$1.6)	(\$5.6)
2022 (Expense) Benefit	(\$0.8)	(\$0.8)	(\$4.0)	(\$1.6)	(\$7.2)
Year-over-Year Variance	\$0.0	(\$0.3)	(\$1.3)	(\$0.2)	(\$1.8)

In 2017, the Montana legislature revised the statute regarding our recovery of electric supply costs. In response, the MPSC approved a new design for our electric tracker in 2018, effective July 1, 2017. The revised electric tracker, or PCCAM established a baseline of power supply costs and tracks the differences between the actual costs and revenues. Variances in supply costs above or below the baseline are allocated 90% to customers and 10% to shareholders, with an annual adjustment. From July 2017 to May 2019, the PCCAM also included a "deadband" which required us to absorb the variances within +/- \$4.1 million from the base, with 90% of the variance above or below the deadband collected from or refunded to customers. In 2019, the Montana legislature revised the statute effective May 7, 2019, prohibiting a deadband, allowing 100% recovery of QF purchases, and maintaining the 90% / 10% sharing ratio for other purchases.

Balance Sheet

(dollars in millions)

	As of December 31, 2022	As of December 31, 2021
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 8.5	\$ 2.8
Restricted cash	14.0	15.9
Accounts receivable, net	245.0	198.7
Inventories	107.4	80.6
Other current assets	164.1	139.7
Goodwill	357.6	357.6
PP&E and other non-current assets	6,421.4	5,985.1
Total Assets	\$ 7,317.8	\$ 6,780.4
Payables	201.5	115.2
Current Maturities - debt and leases	147.6	2.9
Other current liabilities	271.7	261.5
Long-term debt & capital leases	2,483.2	2,553.4
Other non-current liabilities	1,548.6	1,507.7
Shareholders' equity	2,665.2	2,339.7
Total Liabilities and Equity	\$ 7,317.8	\$ 6,780.4
Capitalization:		
Short-Term Debt & Short-Term Finance Leases	147.6	2.9
Long-Term Debt & Long-Term Finance Leases	2,483.2	2,553.4
Less: Basin Creek Finance Lease	(11.9)	(14.8)
Shareholders' Equity	2,665.2	2,339.7
Total Capitalization	\$ 5,284.1	\$ 4,881.2
Ratio of Debt to Total Capitalization	49.6%	52.1%

Debt to Total Capitalization down from last year and slightly below our targeted 50% - 55% range with the incremental equity issuance in the 4th quarter of 2022.

Cash Flow

(Full Year)

(dollars in millions)	Twelve Months Ending	
	December 31,	
	2022	2021
Operating Activities		
Net Income	\$ 183.0	\$ 186.8
Non-Cash adjustments to net income	183.1	187.5
Changes in working capital	(37.0)	(120.6)
Other non-current assets & liabilities	(21.9)	(33.7)
Cash provided by Operating Activities	307.2	220.0
Cash used in Investing Activities	(516.8)	(435.8)
Cash provided by Financing Activities	213.3	217.5
Cash provided by Operating Activities	\$ 307.2	\$ 220.0
Less: Changes in working capital	(37.0)	(120.6)
Funds from Operations	\$ 344.2	\$ 340.6
PP&E additions	515.1	434.3
Capital expenditures included in trade accounts payable	64.8	29.0
Total Capital Investment	\$ 579.9	\$ 463.3

Cash from Operating Activities increased by \$87.2 million primarily due to \$78.0 million increase in collection of energy supply costs from customers.

Funds from Operations increased by \$3.6 million over prior period.

Net Under-Collected Supply Costs

(in millions)

	Beginning (Jan. 1)	Ending (Dec. 31)	Outflow
2021	\$4.8	\$99.1	(\$94.3)
2022	\$99.1	\$115.4	(\$16.3)
2022 Improvement (less outflow)			\$78.0

We anticipate issuing \$75 million of common stock through our At-the-Market program in 2023. Debt maturities are manageable with approximately \$144 million due in 2023.

Financing plans (targeting a FFO to Debt ratio > 14%) are expected maintain our current credit ratings and are subject to change.

Qualified Facility Earnings Adjustment

(Millions)	Annual actual contract price escalation		Annual adjustment for actual output and pricing	Adjustment associated with the one-time clarification in contract term		Total
	(Arbitration)	Non-GAAP Adj.				
Nov-12	\$47.9		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$47.9	
Jun-13	\$0.0		1.0	0.0	\$1.0	
Jun-14	\$0.0		0.0	0.0	\$0.0	
Jun-15	(\$6.1)		1.8	0.0	(\$4.3)	
Jun-16	\$0.0		1.8	0.0	\$1.8	
Jun-17	\$0.0		2.1	0.0	\$2.1	
Jun-18	\$17.5		9.7	0.0	\$27.2	
Jun-19	\$3.3		3.1	0.0	\$6.4	
Jun-20	\$2.2		0.9	0.0	\$3.1	
Jun-21	(\$2.1)		2.6	8.7	\$9.2	
Sep-21	\$0.0		0.0	(1.3)	(\$1.3)	
Dec-21	\$0.0		0.0	(0.4)	(\$0.4)	
Jun-22	\$3.3		1.8	0.0	\$5.1	
Year-over-Year Better (Worse)						
2013	(\$47.9)		1.0	0.0	(\$46.9)	
2014	\$0.0		(1.0)	0.0	(\$1.0)	
2015	(\$6.1)		1.8	0.0	(\$4.3)	
2016	\$6.1		0.0	0.0	\$6.1	
2017	\$0.0		0.3	0.0	\$0.3	
2018	\$17.5		7.6	0.0	\$25.1	
2019	(\$14.2)		(6.6)	0.0	(\$20.8)	
2020	(\$1.1)		(2.2)	0.0	(\$3.3)	
2021	(\$4.3)		\$1.7	\$7.0	\$4.4	
2022	\$5.4		(\$0.8)	(\$7.0)	(\$2.4)	

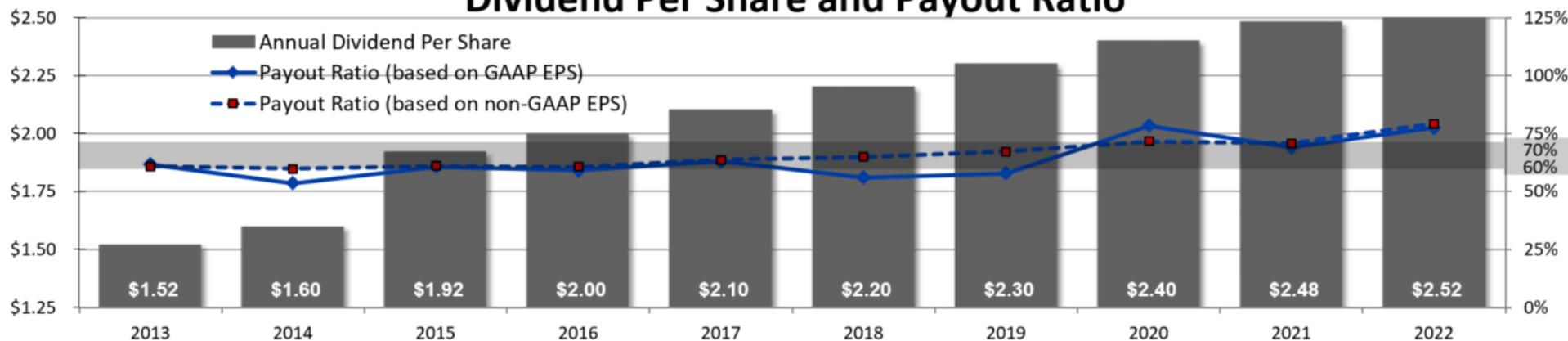
Our electric QF liability consists of unrecoverable costs associated with contracts covered under PURPA that are part of a 2002 stipulation with the MPSC and other parties. Risks / losses associated with these contracts are born by shareholders, not customers. Therefore, any mitigation of prior losses and / or benefits of liability reduction also accrue to shareholders.

EPS & Dividend History

Diluted Earnings Per Share



Dividend Per Share and Payout Ratio

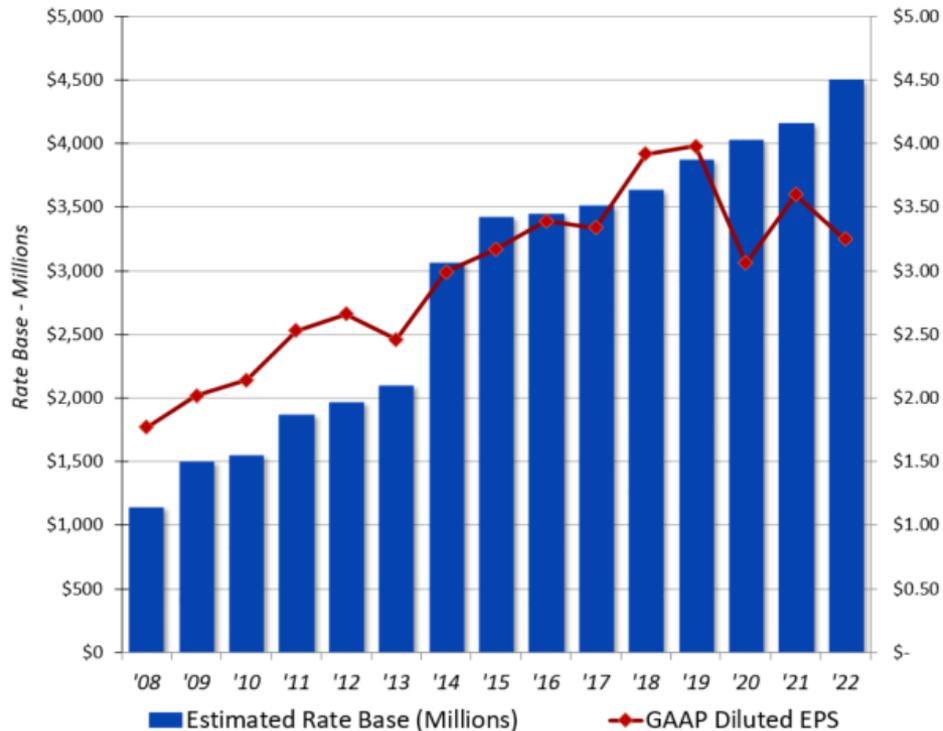


2013-2022 CAGR's: GAAP EPS: 3.1% - Non-GAAP EPS: 2.7% - Dividend: 5.8%

See appendix for "Non-GAAP Financial Measures"

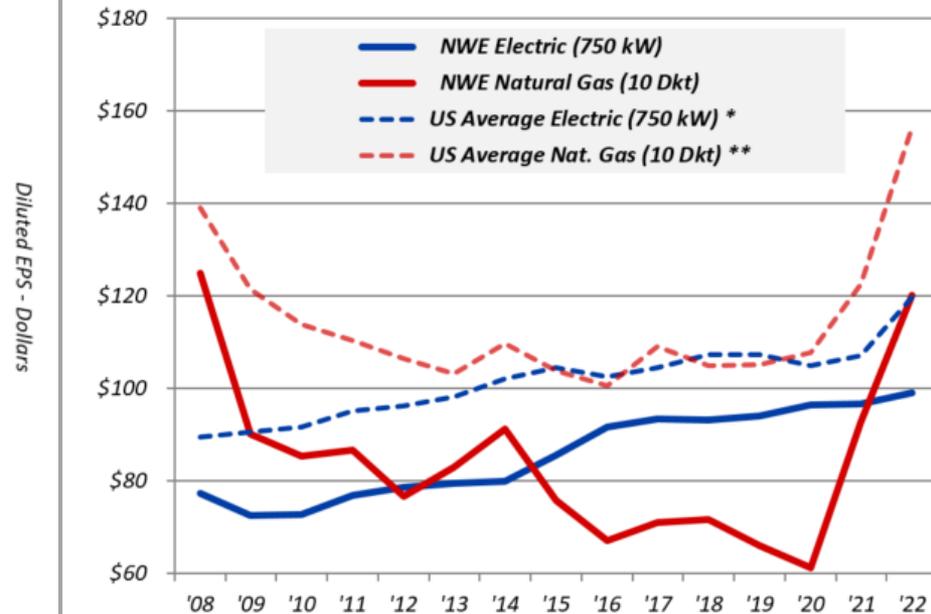
Investment for Our Customers' Benefit

Rate Base and Earnings per Share



Typical Residential Electric and Natural Gas Bill

(average Montana, South Dakota and Nebraska monthly residential customer bill)



* Electric - EEI Typical Bills and Average Summer and Winter Rates Report (2008-2022)

** Natural Gas - EIA U.S. Price of Natural Gas Delivered to Residential Customers (2008-2022)

Note: 2022 data is as of November 2022

Over the past decade we have been reintegrating our Montana energy supply portfolio and making additional investments across our entire service territory to enhance system safety, reliability and capacity.

We have made these enhancements with minimal impact to customers' bills while maintaining bills lower than the US average.

As a result we have also been able to deliver solid earnings growth for our investors.

2008-2022 CAGRs

2008-2022 CAGRs

2008-2022 CAGRs

Estimated Rate Base: 10.4%

NWE typical electric bill: 1.8%

US average electric bill: 2.1%*

GAAP Diluted EPS: 4.4%

NWE typical natural gas bill: (0.3%)

US average natural gas bill: 0.8%**

2022 System Statistics



Owned Energy Supply

Electric (MW)	MT	SD	Total
Base load coal	222	211	433
Wind	51	80	131
Hydro	459	-	459
Other resources (2)	150	155	305
	882	446	1,328

Natural Gas (Bcf)	MT	SD	Total
Proven reserves	35.1	-	35.1
Annual production	3.1	-	3.1
Storage	17.8	-	17.8

Transmission

Trans for Others	MT	SD	Total
Electric (GWh)	12,396	24	12,420
Natural Gas (Bcf)	47	35	82

System (miles)	MT	SD	Total
Electric	6,597	1,308	7,905
Natural gas	2,235	55	2,290
Total	8,832	1,363	10,195

Distribution

Demand	MT	SD / NE (1)	Total
Daily MWs	750	200	950
Peak MWs	1,250	340	1,590
Annual GWhs	6,600	1,750	8,350
Annual Bcf	23	11	34

Customers	MT	SD / NE	Total
Electric	398,200	64,700	462,900
Natural gas	209,100	92,200	301,300
Total	607,300	156,900	764,200

System (miles)	MT	SD / NE	Total
Electric	18,534	2,342	20,876
Natural gas	5,099	2,545	7,644
Total	23,633	4,887	28,520

Note: Statistics above are as of 12/31/2022 except for electric transmission for others which is 2021 data

(1) Nebraska is a natural gas only jurisdiction

(2) Dave Gates Generating Station (DGGs) in Montana is a 150 MW nameplate facility but consider it a 105 MW (60 MW FERC & 45MW MPSC jurisdictions) peaker

Experienced and Engaged Board of Directors



Dana J. Dykhouse

- Chairman
- Independent
- Since Jan. 2009



Anthony T. Clark

- Nom. & Gov., HR
- Independent
- Since Dec. 2016



Jan R. Horsfall

- SETO (chair), Audit
- Independent
- Since April 2015



Britt E. Ide

- Nom. & Gov., HR
- Independent
- Since April 2017



Kent T. Larson

- SETO, Audit
- Independent
- Since July 2022



Brian B. Bird

- Chief Executive Officer
- Non-independent
- Since January 2023



Linda G. Sullivan

- Audit (Chair), SETO
- Independent
- Since April 2017



Mahvash Yazdi

- HR (Chair), SETO
- Independent
- Since December 2019



Jeff W. Yingling

- Nom. & Gov.(Chair), Audit
- Independent
- Since October 2019

Our Commissioners

Montana Public Service Commission



<u>Name</u>	<u>Party</u>	<u>Began Serving</u>	<u>Term Ends</u>
<i>James Brown (President)</i>	R	Jan-21	Jan-25
<i>Jennifer Fielder (Vice President)</i>	R	Jan-21	Jan-25
<i>Annie Bukacek</i>	R	Jan-23	Jan-27
<i>Tony O'Donnell</i>	R	Jan-17	Jan-25
<i>Randy Pinocci</i>	R	Jan-23	Jan-27

Commissioners are elected in statewide elections from each of five districts. Leadership positions are elected by fellow Commissioners.

Commissioner term is four years, Chairperson term is two years.

South Dakota Public Utilities Commission



<u>Name</u>	<u>Party</u>	<u>Began Serving</u>	<u>Term Ends</u>
<i>Kristie Fiegen (Chair)</i>	R	Aug-11	Jan-25
<i>Gary Hanson (Vice Chair)</i>	R	Jan-03	Jan-27
<i>Chris Nelson</i>	R	Jan-11	Jan-29

Commissioners are elected in statewide elections.

Chairperson is elected by fellow Commissioners.

Commissioner term is six years, Chairperson term is one year.

Nebraska Public Service Commission



<u>Name</u>	<u>Party</u>	<u>Began Serving</u>	<u>Term Ends</u>
<i>Eric Kamler</i>	R	Jan-23	Jan-29
<i>Christian Mirch</i>	R	Jan-23	Jan-27
<i>Tim Schram</i>	R	Jan-07	Jan-25
<i>Kevin Stocker</i>	R	Jan-23	Jan-29
<i>Dan Watermeier (Chair)</i>	R	Jan-19	Jan-25

Commissioners are elected in statewide elections.

Chairperson is elected by fellow Commissioners.

Commissioner term is six years, Chairperson term is one year.



Non-GAAP Financial Measures (1 of 4)

This presentation includes financial information prepared in accordance with GAAP, as well as other financial measures, such as Utility Margin, Adjusted Non-GAAP pretax income, Adjusted Non-GAAP net income and Adjusted Non-GAAP Diluted EPS that are considered “non-GAAP financial measures.” Generally, a non-GAAP financial measure is a numerical measure of a company’s financial performance, financial position or cash flows that excludes (or includes) amounts that are included in (or excluded from) the most directly comparable measure calculated and presented in accordance with GAAP.

We define Utility Margin as Operating Revenues less fuel, purchased supply and direct transmission expense (exclusive of depreciation and depletion) as presented in our Consolidated Statements of Income. This measure differs from the GAAP definition of Gross Margin due to the exclusion of Operating and maintenance, Property and other taxes, and Depreciation and depletion expenses, which are presented separately in our Consolidated Statements of Income. A reconciliation of Utility Margin to Gross Margin, the most directly comparable GAAP measure, is included in this presentation.

Management believes that Utility Margin provides a useful measure for investors and other financial statement users to analyze our financial performance in that it excludes the effect on total revenues caused by volatility in energy costs and associated regulatory mechanisms. This information is intended to enhance an investor's overall understanding of results. Under our various state regulatory mechanisms, as detailed below, our supply costs are generally collected from customers. In addition, Utility Margin is used by us to determine whether we are collecting the appropriate amount of energy costs from customers to allow recovery of operating costs, as well as to analyze how changes in loads (due to weather, economic or other conditions), rates and other factors impact our results of operations. Our Utility Margin measure may not be comparable to that of other companies' presentations or more useful than the GAAP information provided elsewhere in this report.

Management also believes the presentation of Adjusted Non-GAAP pre-tax income, Adjusted Non-GAAP net income and Adjusted Non-GAAP Diluted EPS is more representative of normal earnings than GAAP pre-tax income, net income and EPS due to the exclusion (or inclusion) of certain impacts that are not reflective of ongoing earnings. The presentation of these non-GAAP measures is intended to supplement investors' understanding of our financial performance and not to replace other GAAP measures as an indicator of actual operating performance. Our measures may not be comparable to other companies' similarly titled measures.

Non-GAAP Utility Margin Reconciliation (2 of 4)

Reconciliation of Gross Margin to Utility Margin for quarter ending December 31,

	Electric		Natural Gas		Total	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
(in millions)						
Reconciliation of gross margin to utility margin						
Operating Revenues	\$ 299.1	\$ 253.2	\$ 126.1	\$ 94.1	\$ 425.2	\$ 347.3
Less: Fuel, purchased supply and direct transmission expense (exclusive of depreciation and depletion shown separately below)	93.5	76.0	59.5	38.4	153.0	114.4
Less: Operating & maintenance expense	46.6	34.4	14.0	14.6	60.6	49.0
Less: Property and other tax expense	40.6	26.8	11.7	8.3	52.3	35.1
Less: Depreciation and depletion expense	41.1	38.7	8.2	7.8	49.3	46.5
Gross Margin	77.3	77.3	32.7	25.0	110.0	102.3
Plus: Operating & maintenance expense	46.6	34.4	14.0	14.6	60.6	49.0
Plus: Property and other tax expense	40.6	26.8	11.7	8.3	52.3	35.1
Plus: Depreciation and depletion	41.1	38.7	8.2	7.8	49.3	46.5
Utility Margin ⁽¹⁾	\$ 205.6	\$ 177.2	\$ 66.6	\$ 55.7	\$ 272.2	\$ 232.9

Reconciliation of Gross Margin to Utility Margin Twelve Months Ending December 31,

	Electric		Natural Gas		Total	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
(in millions)						
Reconciliation of gross margin to utility margin						
Operating Revenues	\$1,106.5	\$1,052.2	\$ 371.3	\$ 320.1	\$1,477.8	\$1,372.3
Less: Fuel, purchased supply and direct transmission expense (exclusive of depreciation and depletion shown separately below)	324.4	294.8	167.6	130.7	492.0	425.5
Less: Operating & maintenance expense	167.8	156.4	53.6	51.9	221.4	208.3
Less: Property and other tax expense	149.8	134.9	42.7	38.5	192.5	173.4
Less: Depreciation and depletion expense	162.4	154.6	32.6	32.8	195.0	187.4
Gross Margin	302.1	311.5	74.8	66.2	376.9	377.7
Plus: Operating & maintenance expense	167.8	156.4	53.6	51.9	221.4	208.3
Plus: Property and other tax expense	149.8	134.9	42.7	38.5	192.5	173.4
Plus: Depreciation and depletion	162.4	154.6	32.6	32.8	195.0	187.4
Utility Margin ⁽¹⁾	\$ 782.1	\$ 757.4	\$ 203.7	\$ 189.4	\$ 985.8	\$ 946.8

(1) Utility Margin is a non-GAAP Measure.

Management believes that Utility Margin provides a useful measure for investors and other financial statement users to analyze our financial performance in that it excludes the effect on total revenues caused by volatility in energy costs and associated regulatory mechanisms. This information is intended to enhance an investor's overall understanding of results.

Under our various state regulatory mechanisms, as detailed below, our supply costs are generally collected from customers. In addition, Utility Margin is used by us to determine whether we are collecting the appropriate amount of energy costs from customers to allow recovery of operating costs, as well as to analyze how changes in loads (due to weather, economic or other conditions), rates and other factors impact our results of operations. Our Utility Margin measure may not be comparable to that of other companies' presentations or more useful than the GAAP information provided elsewhere in this report.

Non-GAAP Earnings (3 of 4)

Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures - Reconcile to Non-GAAP diluted EPS

Pre-Tax Adjustments (\$ Millions)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Reported GAAP Pre-Tax Income	\$ 108.3	\$ 110.4	\$ 181.2	\$ 156.5	\$ 176.1	\$ 178.3	\$ 182.2	\$ 144.2	\$ 190.2	\$ 182.4
Non-GAAP Adjustments to Pre-Tax Income:										
Weather	(3.7)	(1.3)	13.2	15.2	(3.4)	(1.3)	(7.3)	9.8	1.1	(8.9)
Lost revenue recovery related to prior periods	(1.0)	-	-	(14.2)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remove hydro acquisition transaction costs	6.3	15.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exclude unplanned hydro earnings	-	(8.7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remove benefit of insurance settlement	-	-	(20.8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
QF liability adjustment	-	-	6.1	-	-	(17.5)	-	-	(6.9)	-
Electric tracker disallowance of prior period costs	-	-	-	12.2	-	-	-	9.9	-	-
Income tax adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	9.4	-	-	-	-
Community Renewable Energy Project Penalty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5
Unplanned Equity Dilution from Hydro transaction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted Non-GAAP Pre-Tax Income	\$ 109.8	\$ 115.8	\$ 179.7	\$ 169.7	\$ 172.7	\$ 168.9	\$ 174.9	\$ 163.9	\$ 184.4	\$ 176.0
Tax Adjustments to Non-GAAP Items (\$ Millio	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
GAAP Net Income	\$ 94.0	\$ 120.7	\$ 151.2	\$ 164.2	\$ 162.7	\$ 197.0	\$ 202.1	\$ 155.2	\$ 186.8	\$ 183.0
Non-GAAP Adjustments Taxed at 38.5% ('12-'17) and 25.3% ('18-current):										
Weather	(2.3)	(0.8)	8.1	9.3	(2.1)	(1.0)	(5.5)	7.3	0.8	(6.6)
Lost revenue recovery related to prior periods	(0.6)	-	-	(8.7)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remove hydro acquisition transaction costs	3.9	9.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exclude unplanned hydro earnings	-	(5.4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remove benefit of insurance settlement	-	-	(12.8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
QF liability adjustment	-	-	3.8	-	-	(13.1)	-	-	(5.2)	-
Electric tracker disallowance of prior period costs	-	-	-	7.5	-	-	-	7.4	-	-
Income tax adjustment	-	(18.5)	-	(12.5)	-	(12.8)	(22.8)	-	-	-
Community Renewable Energy Project Penalty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5
Unplanned Equity Dilution from Hydro transaction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-GAAP Net Income	\$ 94.9	\$ 105.5	\$ 150.3	\$ 159.8	\$ 160.6	\$ 170.1	\$ 173.8	\$ 169.9	\$ 182.4	\$ 178.9
Non-GAAP Diluted Earnings Per Share	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<i>Diluted Average Shares (Millions)</i>	38.2	40.4	47.6	48.5	48.7	50.2	50.8	50.7	51.9	56.3
Reported GAAP Diluted earnings per share	\$ 2.46	\$ 2.99	\$ 3.17	\$ 3.39	\$ 3.34	\$ 3.92	\$ 3.98	\$ 3.06	\$ 3.60	\$ 3.25
Non-GAAP Adjustments:										
Weather	(0.05)	(0.02)	0.17	0.19	(0.04)	(0.02)	(0.11)	0.14	0.01	(0.11)
Lost revenue recovery related to prior periods	(0.02)	-	-	(0.18)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remove hydro acquisition transaction costs	0.11	0.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exclude unplanned hydro earnings	-	(0.14)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remove benefit of insurance settlements & recoveries	-	-	(0.27)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
QF liability adjustment	-	-	0.08	-	-	(0.26)	-	-	(0.10)	0.04
Electric tracker disallowance of prior period costs	-	-	-	0.16	-	-	-	0.15	-	-
Income tax adjustment	-	(0.47)	-	(0.26)	-	(0.25)	(0.45)	-	-	-
Community Renewable Energy Project Penalty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unplanned Equity Dilution from Hydro transaction	-	0.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-GAAP Diluted Earnings Per Share	\$ 2.50	\$ 2.68	\$ 3.15	\$ 3.30	\$ 3.30	\$ 3.39	\$ 3.42	\$ 3.35	\$ 3.51	\$ 3.18

Non-GAAP Ratios and Metrics (4 of 4)

Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures - Dividend Payout Ratio to GAAP and Non-GAAP diluted EPS

(per share)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Dividend per Share	\$ 1.52	\$ 1.60	\$ 1.92	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.10	\$ 2.20	\$ 2.30	\$ 2.40	\$ 2.48	\$ 2.52
Reported GAAP diluted EPS	\$ 2.46	\$ 2.99	\$ 3.17	\$ 3.39	\$ 3.34	\$ 3.92	\$ 3.98	\$ 3.06	\$ 3.60	\$ 3.25
Dividend Payout Ratio - GAAP diluted EPS	61.8%	53.5%	60.6%	59.0%	62.9%	56.1%	57.8%	78.4%	68.9%	77.5%
Reported Non-GAAP diluted EPS	\$ 2.50	\$ 2.68	\$ 3.15	\$ 3.30	\$ 3.30	\$ 3.39	\$ 3.42	\$ 3.35	\$ 3.51	\$ 3.18
Dividend Payout Ratio - Non-GAAP diluted EPS	60.8%	59.7%	61.0%	60.6%	63.6%	64.9%	67.3%	71.6%	70.7%	79.2%

Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures - Return on Average Equity for GAAP and Non-GAAP Earnings

(per share)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
GAAP Net Income (\$M's)	\$ 94.0	\$ 120.7	\$ 151.2	\$ 164.2	\$ 162.7	\$ 197.0	\$ 202.1	\$ 155.2	\$ 186.8	\$ 183.0
Average Quarterly Equity (\$M's)	\$ 991.1	\$ 1,119.3	\$ 1,520.2	\$ 1,632.3	\$ 1,720.4	\$ 1,875.7	\$ 1,998.8	\$ 2,056.9	\$ 2,186.8	\$ 2,467.8
Return On Average Equity (ROAE) - GAAP Earnings	9.5%	10.8%	9.9%	10.1%	9.5%	10.5%	10.1%	7.5%	8.5%	7.4%
Reported Non-GAAP diluted EPS	\$ 2.50	\$ 2.68	\$ 3.15	\$ 3.30	\$ 3.30	\$ 3.39	\$ 3.42	\$ 3.35	\$ 3.51	\$ 3.18
Average Diluted Shares (M)	\$ 38.2	\$ 39.3	\$ 47.6	\$ 48.5	\$ 48.7	\$ 50.2	\$ 50.8	\$ 50.7	\$ 51.9	\$ 56.3
Calculated Non-GAAP Adjusted Net Income (\$M's)	\$ 94.9	\$ 105.3	\$ 150.3	\$ 160.2	\$ 160.6	\$ 170.8	\$ 174.3	\$ 170.4	\$ 182.4	\$ 178.9
Return on Average Equity (ROAE) - Non-GAAP Earnings	9.6%	9.4%	9.9%	9.8%	9.3%	9.1%	8.7%	8.3%	8.3%	7.3%

The data presented in this presentation includes financial information prepared in accordance with GAAP, as well as other Non-GAAP financial measures such as Utility Margin (Revenues less Fuel, purchased supply and direct transmission expense (exclusive of depreciation and depletion)), Free Cash Flows (Cash flows from operations less maintenance capex and dividends) and Net Debt (Total debt less capital leases), that are considered "Non-GAAP financial measures." Generally, a Non-GAAP financial measure is a numerical measure of a company's financial performance, financial position or cash flows that exclude (or include) amounts that are included in (or excluded from) the most directly comparable measure calculated and presented in accordance with GAAP. The presentation of Utility Margin, Free Cash Flows and Net Debt is intended to supplement investors' understanding of our operating performance. Utility Margin is used by us to determine whether we are collecting the appropriate amount of energy costs from customers to allow recovery of operating costs. Net Debt is used by our company to determine whether we are properly levered to our Total Capitalization (Net Debt plus Equity). Our Gross Margin, Free Cash Flows and Net Debt measures may not be comparable to other companies' similarly labeled measures. Furthermore, these measures are not intended to replace measures as determined in accordance with GAAP as an indicator of operating performance.



Delivering a
bright future

NorthWestern[®]
Energy