



NorthWestern currently has over 200 percent more wind generation than its Colstrip generation. In terms of generation asset nameplate capacity, the two largest, by far, are hydroelectric assets and the fleet of wind farms, both of which are carbon free. NorthWestern's portfolio of solar generating facilities has also been increasing in recent years. At the same time, it is important to note the difference between "nameplate" and "accredited" capacity. Nameplate capacity refers to the maximum electrical generating output (in MW) that a generator can sustain over a specified period of time when not restricted by seasonal or other "deratings" (events that reduce effective output), as measured in accordance with the United States Department of Energy standards. In contrast, accredited capacity means the electrical rating given to generating equipment that meets the Utility's criteria for uniform rating of equipment. These criteria include but are not limited to reliability, availability, type of equipment and the degree of coordination between the Distributed Generation and the Utility. Wind and solar accredited capacities are much lower than their nameplate capacities, because of the seasonal and weather variability of those generation sources. Hydroelectric generation also has a gap between nameplate and accredited capacity, reflecting periods when generation is restricted by stream flows. All this is reflected in the table below:

Hydro Generation - Online		
Total	497	298
Thermal/Natural Gas Generation - Online		
Total	255	195
Thermal/Coal Generation - Online		
Total	309	288
Wind Generation - Online		
Total	455	59
Solar Generation - Online		
Total	97	1
Short Term Contracts - Max		
	460	460

In fact, while news coverage of NorthWestern often discusses the coal or natural gas facilities, the proportion of NorthWestern's generation resources that are renewable compares highly favorable to other utilities. In 2022, 59% of NorthWestern's electric generation was from carbon-free resources, which compares to 40% of megawatt hours generated by the U.S. electric power industry as a whole.