ROW		INPUTS					TOTAL WINTER IMPACT									
							OP 4 Actions			Depletion of 10-Minute Reserves[1]			OP 7 Action: Load Shedding			
							All OP 4 Actions	Actions 6-11								
	Reference Case (i.e., Current Trends) **and Single-Variable Cases**	Retirements (MW)	LNG Cap (Bcf/Day)	Dual-Fuel (Oil Tank Fills)[2]	Imports (MW)	Renewables (MW)[3]	Hours	Hours	Avg. Hourly Power Deficit (MW)[4]	Hours	Avg. Hourly Power Deficit (MW)[4]	Load at Risk (MWh)[5]	Hours	Avg. Hourly Power Deficit (MW)[4]	Unserved Load (MWh)[5]	Days with Load Shedding
1	High Boundary	–1,500	1.25	3	3,500	8,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	More Renewables	–1,500	1.00	2	3,500	8,000	24	6	408	2	765	1,530	0	0	0	0
3	More LNG	–1,500	1.25	2	2,500	6,600	40	9	440	6	545	3,272	0	0	0	0
4	More Dual-Fuel Replenishment	–1,500	1.00	3	2,500	6,600	69	26	319	13	609	7,913	1	696	696	1
5	More Imports	–1,500	1.00	2	3,000	6,600	103	43	404	28	816	22,859	7	290	2,031	4
6	**Reference Case (Ref)**	–1,500	1.00	2	2,500	6,600	165	76	419	53	980	51,963	14	743	10,397	6
7	Less Imports	–1,500	1.00	2	2,000	6,600	239	120	427	87	1,039	90,395	33	867	28,608	7
8	Less Dual-Fuel Replenishment	–1,500	1.00	1	2,500	6,600	317	173	410	115	1,079	124,045	46	1,005	46,232	10
9	Less LNG	–1,500	0.75	2	2,500	6,600	355	208	430	153	1,072	164,065	58	1,193	69,179	10
10	More Retirements	–4,500	1.00	2	2,500	6,600	455	316	454	258	1,078	278,135	105	1,431	150,297	16
11	Low Boundary	–4,500	0.75	1	2,000	6,600	811	692	480	642	1,394	895,145	475	2,080	987,872	31
	Combination Cases															
12	High Renewables/High Retirements	–3,000	1.00	2	3,500	8,000	84	25	373	17	760	12,918	2	535	1,070	1
13	High LNG/High Renewables/Higher Retirements	–4,000	1.25	2	3,500	8,000	18	4	405	2	500	1,000	0	0	0	0
14	Low LNG/High Renewables/Higher Retirements	–4,000	0.75	2	3,500	8,000	358	200	435	154	1,030	158,552	56	1,009	56,518	12
15	Max Renewables/Max Retirements (Max)	–5,400	1.00	2	3,500	9,500	206	94	408	64	934	59,790	15	907	13,609	6
	Outage Cases (Modeled on Ref and Max Cases; Assumed More Dual-Fuel Tank Fills)															
16	Distrigas LNG Outage: Ref[6]	–1,500	1.00	3	2,500	6,600	276	114	440	87	961	83,628	24	854	20,496	7
17	Distrigas LNG Outage: Max[6]	–5,400	1.00	3	3,500	9,500	346	181	442	142	971	137,814	49	1,016	49,805	11
18	Canaport LNG Outage: Ref[7]	–1,500	0.65	3	2,500	6,600	270	129	421	90	944	84,973	27	816	22,026	9
19	Canaport LNG Outage: Max[7]	–5,400	0.65	3	3,500	9,500	354	187	424	134	998	133,779	46	844	38,819	11
20	Millstone Nuclear Outage: Ref[8]	–1,500	1.00	3	2,500	6,600	349	166	433	124	1,015	125,852	47	874	41,080	10
21	Millstone Nuclear Outage: Max[8]	–5,400	1.00	3	3,500	9,500	389	243	450	193	1,012	195,358	70	1,147	80,312	12
22	Compressor Outage: Ref[9]	–1,500	1.50	3	2,500	6,600	458	290	468	252	1,231	310,163	138	1,411	194,705	17
23	Compressor Outage: Max[9]	–5,400	1.50	3	3,500	9,500	510	340	448	273	1,107	302,258	121	1,236	149,574	19

1. Once reserves are depleted, any resource loss or transmission line trip that cuts imports would trigger load shedding.
2. Count assumed tanks were filled before winter, plus refilled during winter. For example, "2x" counted the initial full tank, plus one refill.
3. Cases with increased renewables also included increased imports to reflect expected additions of clean energy imports from Canada or New York.
4. On average, one megawatt (MW) of electricity can serve about 860 homes in New England, which has about 7.1 million retail customers, encompassing not just residential customers but also commercial and industrial.
5. A megawatt-hour (MWh) of electricity can serve about 860 homes for one hour in New England, on average.
6. Case assumed a disruption to the Distrigas LNG import facility in Massachusetts, eliminating all the natural gas that can fuel the nearby, 1,700 MW Mystic 8 and 9 gas-fired generators, as well as 0.435 Bcf/d the LNG facility can inject into the Algonquin and Tennessee interstate gas pipeline systems (0.3 Bcf/d) and the local gas utility's distribution system (0.135 Bcf/d).
7. Case assumes the loss of Canaport, the major LNG import facility in New Brunswick, Canada, eliminating as much as 1.2 Bcf/d that could be injected into the New England and Maritimes pipeline systems.
8. Case assumes the loss of Millstone, one of the region's remaining two nuclear power plants, eliminating 2,100 MW of baseload power.
9. Case assumes the loss of a compressor station on a major natural gas pipeline, eliminating 1.2 Bcf/d and cutting off fuel for the entire winter to generators with a combined capacity of about 7,000 MW.