A megawatt-hour (MWh) of electricity can serve about 860 homes for one hour in New England, on average. It also encompasses not just residential customers but also commercial and industrial.

Cases with increased renewables also included increased imports to reflect expected additions of clean energy imports from Canada or New York. Count assumed tanks were filled before winter, plus refilled during winter. For example, "2x" counted the initial full tank, plus one refill. Once reserves are depleted, any resource loss or transmission line trip that cuts imports would trigger load shedding.

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 assumed the loss of Millstone, one of the region’s remaining two nuclear power plants, eliminating as much as 1.2 Bcf/d that could be injected into the New England and Maritimes pipeline systems.

7. Case assumed a disruption to the Canaport 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 assumed a disruption to the Compressor station on a major natural gas pipeline, eliminating 12 Bcf/d and cutting off fuel for the entire winter to generators with a combined capacity of about 7,000 MW.

9. 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 assumed the loss of Millstone, one of the region’s remaining two nuclear power plants, eliminating as much as 1.2 Bcf/d that could be injected into the New England and Maritimes pipeline systems.

10. Case assumes the loss of Canaport, the major LNG import facility in New Brunswick, Canada, eliminating as much as 12 Bcf/d that could be injected into the New England and Maritimes pipeline systems.

11. Case assumed the loss of Millstone, one of the region’s remaining two nuclear power plants, eliminating 12 Bcf/d and cutting off fuel for the entire winter to generators with a combined capacity of about 7,000 MW.