

Natural Gas

The region currently relies on natural gas-fired generators to continuously balance supply with demand. This reliance will only increase with the projected changes forthcoming to the resource mix. Below are some maps and information regarding the regional natural gas infrastructure that fuels New England's gas-fired generation fleet.

Natural Gas Pipelines and LNG Terminals

There are several natural gas pipelines serving New England. However, only six bring natural gas from outside of New England's borders and deliver it to end use customers within its borders. These interstate pipelines are regulated by FERC. The majority of New England's gas-fired generating capacity is fueled either directly by or through a natural gas local distribution company (LDC). These pipelines include:

- Algonquin Gas Transmission (AGT) Pipeline
- Granite State Gas Transmission (GSGT)¹
- Iroquois Gas Transmission System (IGTS)
- Maritimes and Northeast Pipeline (M&N)
- Portland Natural Gas Transmission System (PNGTS)
- Tennessee Gas Pipeline (TGP)
- Vermont Gas System (VGS)

Three liquefied natural gas (LNG) import terminals also serve New England, two onshore and one offshore:

- Everett LNG terminal located in Everett, Massachusetts
- Canaport LNG terminal located in Saint John, New Brunswick
- Northeast Gateway's Deepwater Port located offshore of Cape Ann, MA

The Everett LNG is connected to the AGT and TGP pipelines and the National Grid LDC. The Brunswick pipeline connects Canaport LNG with the M&Npipeline. The Northeast Gateway Deepwater Port is connected to the Hub-Line pipeline, which connects, via underwater, Salem/Beverly MA with Weymouth MA.

¹ Granite State Gas Transmission only moves natural gas from within New England.

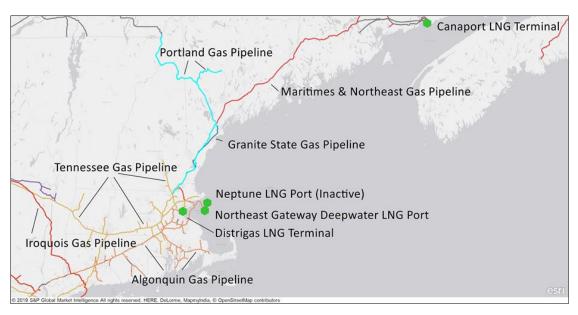


Figure NG-1: Map of natural gas infrastructure serving New England

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