**Winter Readiness**

Electricity supplies should be sufficient to meet New England’s consumer demand for electricity this winter.

Possible natural gas pipeline constraints during extended cold snaps could limit electricity production from natural-gas-fired power plants.

A Winter Reliability Program has been implemented to incentivize gas- and oil-fired power plants to procure sufficient fuel before winter begins.

The ISO has procedures in place to maintain a reliable supply of electricity on the coldest winter days. Should unexpected generator or transmission line outages occur, operators can call on demand-response resources to reduce their energy use, import emergency power from neighboring regions, and ask businesses and residents to voluntarily conserve electricity.

**Winter Stats**

**Weather Forecast:**

Average winter temperatures & precipitation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WINTER PEAK DEMAND FORECAST:</th>
<th>EXTREME WINTER PEAK DEMAND FORECAST:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21,197 MW</td>
<td>21,895 MW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(with temperatures of about 7°F)</td>
<td>(with temperatures of about 2°F)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Last Winter’s Peak Demand:**

19,647 MW

(with winter temperatures of about 18°F)

**All-Time Highest Winter Peak Demand:**

22,818 MW

(set on January 15, 2004)

**Non-Gas-Fired Resources Are Critical During Winter**

- Natural Gas
- Nuclear
- Renewables
- Hydro
- Coal
- Oil

**Oct. 21, 2015**

11:30 AM

≈54°F

**Feb. 25, 2015**

12:21 PM

≈26°F

**Natural-Gas-Fired Generation at Risk of Not Being Able to Get Fuel When Pipelines are Constrained:**

More than 4,000 MW

(number will increase in future years as more coal, oil, and nuclear plants retire and are replaced with gas-fired units)