INTERREGIONAL TRANSFER CAPABILITY STUDY

Strengthening Reliability through the Energy Transformation

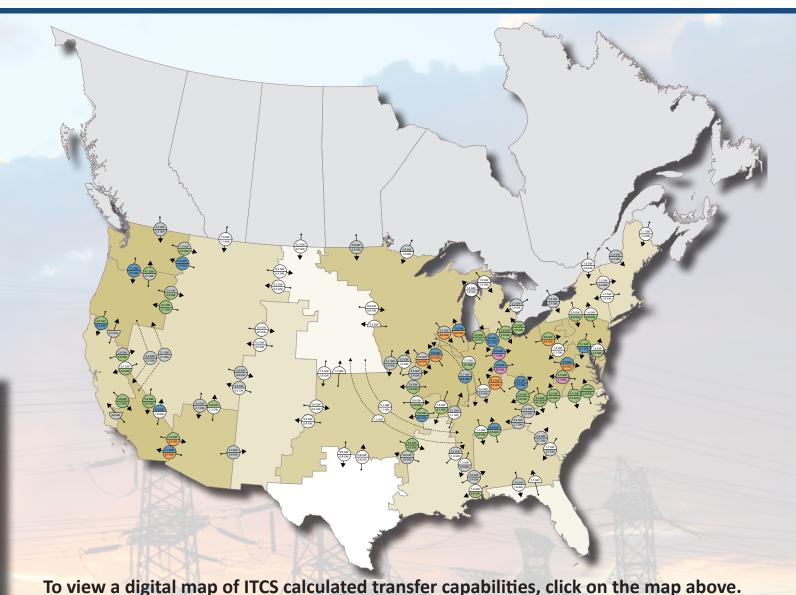




Congress directed NERC to conduct the Interregional Transfer Capability Study (ITCS) in the Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023. The ITCS will identify locations between Transmission Planning Regions (TPR) where enhanced transfer capability would strengthen grid reliability. The study is being performed in consultation with NERC's six Regional Entities, each transmitting utility across North America and in collaboration with interested stakeholders. A series of three draft documents, the contents of which will be merged into the final ITCS document, will be filed with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) by December 2, 2024, with a FERC public comment period to follow. A study of transfer capabilities from the United States to Canada and between Canadian provinces will be published in the first quarter of 2025.

TRANSFER CAPABILITY ANALYSIS (PART 1)

ITCS Part 1 analyzes transfer capability between each pair of neighboring TPRs, focusing on 2024 Summer and 2024/25 Winter conditions. Transfer capability is a critical measure of the power system's ability to transfer energy from areas that have available energy to those that are energy deficient. Adequate transfer capability is fundamental to the operation of the bulk power system for meeting reliability, economic, and policy objectives.



KEY OBSERVATIONS

- Transfer capability varies seasonally and under different system conditions that limit transmission loading it cannot be represented by a single number.
- Transfer capability varies widely across North America, with total import capability varying between 1% and 92% of peak load.
- Observed transfer capabilities are generally higher in the West Coast, Great Lakes, and mid-Atlantic areas, but relatively lower in the Mountain States, Great Plains, Southeast and the Northeast. There is limited transfer capability between Interconnections.
- The magnitude of transfer capability is not itself a measure of energy adequacy. This will be evaluated in Part 2 of the study, which will recommend prudent additions, where needed, based on a holistic view of transmission and resource availability.