



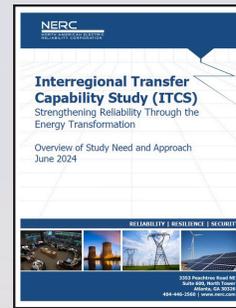
Congress directed NERC to conduct the Interregional Transfer Capability Study (ITCS) in the Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023. The final document will be filed with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) by December 2, 2024 with a FERC public comment period to follow.

The ITCS provides foundational insights for enhancing transfer capability and strengthening reliability. Transmission upgrades alone will not fully address all risks and a broader set of solutions should be considered, emphasizing the need for local resources, energy efficiency, demand-side, and storage solutions. A diverse and flexible approach allows tailored solutions specific to each Transmission Planning Region’s vulnerabilities, risk tolerance, economics, and policies.

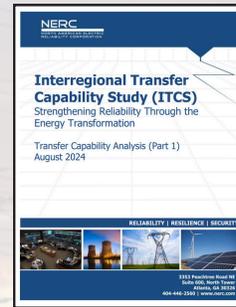
ITCS Parts 2 and 3

The third document in the ITCS series, addresses Part 2 (Prudent Additions Recommendations), and Part 3 (Meet and Maintain Recommendations) of the ITCS mandate.

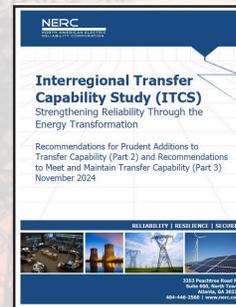
Part 2 provides an energy margin analysis and technically prudent recommendations for transfer capability increases, while Part 3 discusses how to meet and maintain transfer capability as enhanced by these technically prudent additions.



CONTEXT



ANALYSIS



RECOMMENDATIONS

Key Findings

Transmission limitations, and potential for energy inadequacy, were identified in all 12 weather years studied. Enhancing specific transmission interfaces could reduce the likelihood of energy deficits during extreme conditions.

The import capability needed during extreme conditions varied significantly across the country, indicating that a one-size-fits-all requirement may be ineffective. An additional 35 GW of transfer capability is recommended across the United States as a vehicle to strengthen energy adequacy under extreme conditions.

Some identified transmission needs could be alleviated by projects already in the planning, permitting, or construction phases. If completed, these projects could mitigate several risks highlighted by the ITCS, reinforcing their importance for grid resilience.

Higher than expected retirements (without replacement capacity) would lead to increased energy deficiencies and potentially more transfer capability needed than recommended in this study.

Interregional transmission connections could help distribute resources more effectively. However, there are numerous barriers to realizing these benefits in a timely fashion.