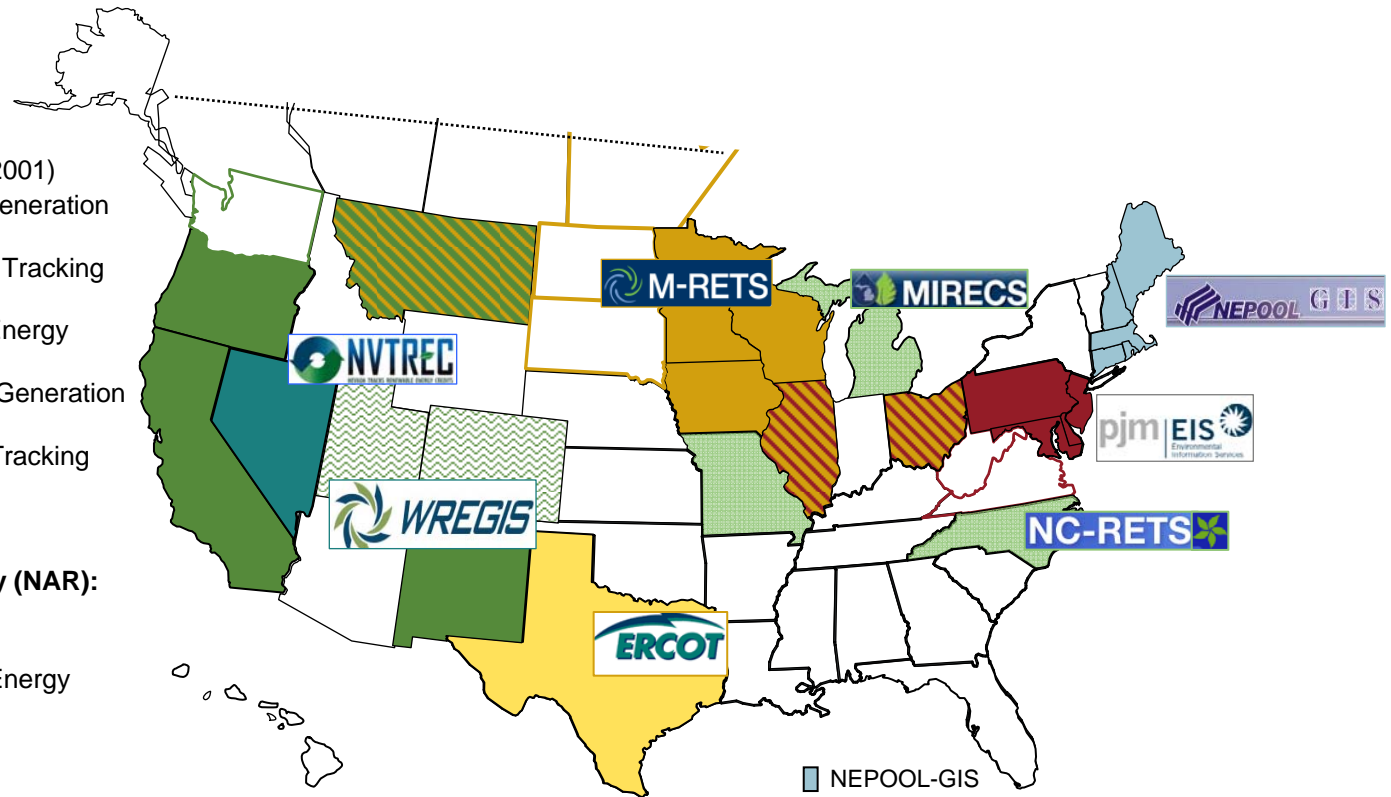


Renewable Energy Tracking Systems Operating in North America

Tracking Systems: (year operational)

- **ERCOT:** Texas REC Trading System (2001)
- **NEPOOL – GIS:** New England Pool - Generation Information System (2002)
- **PJM – GATS:** PJM-Generator Attribute Tracking System (2005)
- **NVTREC:** Nevada Tracks Renewable Energy Credits (2007)
- **WREGIS:** Western Renewable Energy Generation Information System (2007)
- **M-RETS:** Midwest Renewable Energy Tracking System (2007)
- **MIRECS:** Michigan Renewable Energy Certification System (2009)
- **North American Renewables Registry (NAR):** non-market facilities or states (2009)
 - Missouri (2010)
- **NC-RETS:** North Carolina Renewable Energy Tracking System (2010)



- NEPOOL-GIS
- PJM-EIS GATS
- M-RETS
- ERCOT
- WREGIS
- NVTREC
- "NAR" or APX-developed state systems
- stripes, all colors – mixed states

Updates at: <http://www.ferc.gov/market-oversight/othr-mkts/renew/othr-rnw-rec-trk.pdf>

Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) Tracking Systems

Operating Systems Track RECs:

- Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) tracking systems began as quasi-governmental regional entities. They were created as accounting systems to issue, track, and retire RECs, or certificates of renewable generation, within their jurisdiction in accordance with state's Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) rules.
- RECs allow regulators to track compliance with mandatory RPS targets and to verify progress in voluntary state renewable programs.
- Each reported megawatt-hour (MWh) of eligible generation results in a system-issued REC with a unique identification number to prevent double-counting.
- Each REC includes attributes such as generator location, capacity, fuel-type and source, owner, and date operational. Records are tagged by program eligibility.
- Differences in intra-regional rules include whether RECs can be banked for use in future years and for how long; which renewable technologies are eligible; and whether some fuels or technologies are granted multiple credits.
- Compliance entities, such as retail suppliers, can meet RPS targets by purchasing RECs in lieu of generating renewable electricity.
- Where necessary, systems track conservation or energy efficiency credits in states with a combined RPS and Energy Efficiency Resource Standard (EERS).
- Most systems have added attributes to support other state, provincial, or regional programs or requirements such as solar set-asides, voluntary utility green-power programs, or emissions tracking.

Tracking Activities:

- **Five** regional tracking systems geographical area is based on market footprints for ERCOT, NEPOOL-GIS (ISO-NE), PJM-GATS, WREGIS (CAISO and WECC), and M-RETS (MISO).
- **23** states plus D.C. use REC tracking systems to monitor compliance with an RPS.
- **Four** state tracking systems operate independently or as part of a national registry in MI, MO, NC and NV.
- **APX, Inc.** designed the infrastructure for all regional operating systems. It administers the systems for NEPOOL-GIS, MIRECS, M-RETS, and NC-RETS.
- APX also developed the **North American Renewables Registry (NAR)** to create, track, and retire RECs for facilities and regions not covered by existing market systems.
- **California** released Commissioner Peevey's proposed decision to modify the CPUC's position on tradable renewable energy certificates (TRECs), or RECs generated from out-of-state resources. The CPUC reviewed their use, up to what amount, and whether the related energy should be deemed as bundled with the certificate since suspending trading in May. It had authorized their use in March. This proposal would allow utilities to use TRECs up to 40% of their RPS requirement if the California Energy Commission certifies the source as eligible. The proposal will be put on the CPUC agenda this fall for full approval. (Aug 25)
- **North Carolina** launched NC-RETS, its APX-designed and administered tracking system on July 1. It will track renewable energy and energy efficiency certificates for NC's standard, and is able to import and export certificates to NAR. However, the NCUC must now address timely crediting of imported RECs. Some other systems only credit a generator's account for its generation a quarter later, which could mean that imported RECs won't be reflected before compliance entities' March 2011 reports are due. (Sept 1)