



WECC

WREGIS Operating Rules

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Overview

1. Functional Requirements

The Operating Rules describe the operations of the Western Renewable Energy Generation Information System (WREGIS). The current functionality shall override any conflict that arises between the WREGIS Operating Rules and the current system functionality, as agreed upon by the Western Electricity Coordinating Council (WECC) and APX, Inc. or other software or support entity servicing WREGIS operations (Functional Requirements) and updated through the Change Control Process.

2. Amendments to the Operating Rules and Adoption of New Operating Rules

As specified in the WREGIS Terms of Use, any changes that are not of an emergency nature shall become effective on the first day of the month immediately following their adoption, after a minimum 60 days from the date of written notice to Account Holders. As specified in the WREGIS Terms of Use, any changes that are of an emergency nature shall become effective 15 days from the date of written notice to Account Holders.

No changes to these Operating Rules shall be inconsistent with the WREGIS Terms of Use or the current system functionality. To the extent that the current functionality is inconsistent with the WREGIS Terms of Use, then the current functionality shall override.

3. Dispute Resolution

Any dispute between the WREGIS Administrator and an Account Holder arising from these WREGIS Operating Rules shall be subject to the dispute resolution procedures set forth in the WREGIS Terms of Use.



1. Introduction

The Western Renewable Energy Generation Information System (WREGIS) is an independent, renewable energy generation tracking system for the Western Interconnection. WREGIS tracks the renewable and environmental attributes associated with renewable energy, and has been tracking generation in the Western Interconnection and creating Certificates since June 25, 2007. The Renewable and Environmental Attributes are unbundled from the megawatt-hour (MWh) of renewable energy or determined equivalent produced and recorded onto a WREGIS Certificate. One WREGIS Certificate is created for each MWh or determined equivalent¹ of renewable energy produced, and each WREGIS Certificate is assigned a unique serial number.

WREGIS Certificates can be used by electricity suppliers and other energy market participants to comply with relevant state/provincial policies, regulatory programs and to support voluntary “green” electricity markets, or as determined by state or provincial policy. The data collected by WREGIS will include meter information from Qualified Reporting Entities (QRE), and static information regarding the Generating Unit that has been inputted by the Account Holder and verified by the WREGIS Administrator.

WREGIS was developed by means of a collaborative process between the Western Governors’ Association, the Western Regional Air Partnership, and the California Energy Commission. The functional design of WREGIS was developed and guided by stakeholder input from more than 400 participants gathered over a period of more than three years.

WREGIS is overseen by a seven-member committee consisting of representatives from various stakeholder groups, known as the WREGIS Committee. More information about WREGIS is available on our website at www.wregis.org.

2. Definition of Terms

Account Holder: An entity that has registered with WREGIS and has established an account within WREGIS.

Accumulation: The act of summing kilowatt-hour (kWh) or determined equivalent generation data over multiple months from a single Generating Unit until one MWh has been accumulated and a WREGIS Certificate can be issued. Accumulation is used primarily by small generators that do not generate one MWh in a month.

¹ For units tracking thermal energy, the energy output is measured in BTUs and then converted to MWhs according to the formula in Appendix G.



Active Account Holder Report: A report that shows a list of all Active Account Holders within WREGIS as well as basic contact and other public information.

Active Certificates: A WREGIS Certificate held in a WREGIS Active Subaccount. Such Certificates may be Transferred, Exported, Retired, or Reserved at the discretion of the WREGIS Account Holder or agent.

Active Generator Report: A report listing all approved Generating Units within WREGIS. If a generation facility has more than one registered Generating Unit, the facility may have multiple corresponding listings. If a registered Generating Unit has more than one fuel type, it will have multiple listings corresponding to each fuel type.

Active Subaccount: The holding place for all Active WREGIS Certificates. If the Active Subaccount is associated with registered Generating Units, or the Account Holder is the designated representative of a registered Generating Unit, the Account Holder's Active Subaccount is the first point of deposit for any WREGIS Certificates created that are associated with the Generating Unit ID number – unless the Certificate is subject to a Forward Certificate Transfer. One Active Subaccount may be associated with one or more Generating Units.

Aggregated Generating Units: A collection of individual Generating Units with similar characteristics aggregated to the same meter or as specified in Appendix F for small-scale installations.

Balancing Authority: The area operator that is responsible for matching generation and load, for maintaining scheduled interchange with other Balancing Authority Areas, and for maintaining the frequency, in Real-time, of the electric power systems.

Capacity Factor: The capacity factor of a power plant is the ratio of its actual output over a period of time, to its potential output if it were possible for it to operate at full nameplate capacity continuously over the same period of time.

Certificate: A WREGIS Certificate (also called a Renewable Energy Credit (REC)) represents all Renewable and Environmental Attributes of MWh of electricity generation from a renewable energy Generating Unit registered with WREGIS or a Certificate imported from a Compatible Tracking System and converted to a WREGIS Certificate.² The WREGIS system will create exactly one Certificate per MWh of generation that occurs from a registered Generating Unit or that is imported from a Compatible Tracking System. Disaggregation of Certificates is not currently allowed within WREGIS.

² A renewable Generating Unit, for the purposes of WREGIS, includes any Generating Unit that is defined as renewable by any of the states or provinces in WECC.



Commenced Operation Date (COD): The date a Generating Unit stopped producing test energy and first began commercial operation, or for non-commercial facilities, the date approved by the licensing or permitting agency. For repowered or refurbished Generating Units, this is the date of original operation, not the date of the repower or refurbishing.

Compatible Tracking System: A generation tracking system that has an operating agreement with WREGIS regarding the conversion and transfer of Certificates between tracking systems pursuant to a protocol developed between the WREGIS Director and the administrator of the other tracking system.

Conversion: A process by which Certificates from a Compatible Tracking System are made available for import into WREGIS. The process involves designating the Certificate as Exported from the compatible tracking system according to the protocol agreed on jointly by the administrator of the Compatible Tracking System and the WREGIS Director and the approval of the WREGIS Committee.

Creation Date: The date WREGIS Certificates are created as determined by the Certificate Issuance Cycle.

Customer-Sited Distributed Generation: A parallel or stand-alone electric Generating Unit generally located in or close to a customer's site (near the point of consumption) and on the customer's side of the meter.

Director (WREGIS Director): The person responsible for maintenance and operations of the WREGIS program, which is housed at Western Electricity Coordinating Council (WECC).

Dispute Resolution Process: Administrative process managed by the WREGIS Director to resolve disputes regarding WREGIS functionality and actions including, but not limited to, disputes related to the number of Certificates in an Account/Subaccount, static data, Account Holder requests to reverse permanent transactions (such as Retirements), and Certificate creation.

Dynamic Data: Variable information associated with a specific MWh from a Registered Generating Unit, such as Certificate serial number or date of generation.

Export: To transfer a WREGIS Certificate from WREGIS to a Compatible Tracking System.

First Point of Interconnection: The substation or other facility where generation tie lines from a given power plant interconnect to network transmission.

Forward Certificate Transfer: A Certificate transfer from an Account Holder with a registered generating unit to another account that occurs simultaneously with the Certificate creations for the requested generation month(s).

Generating Facility: One or more Generating Units at a single physical location.



Generating Unit (GU): Any combination of physically connected generators, reactors, boilers, combustion turbines, and other prime movers operated together to produce electric power or thermal energy.

Generation Activity Log (GAL): A series of log entries associated with each registered Generating Unit that includes activity date, activity information, period start, period end, posted quantity, associated fuel type, and activity status.

Generator Agent: An entity designated by a Generator Owner, via a Notice of Agent Designation or other legal assignment, to act on the Generator Owner's behalf for interaction with WREGIS. A Generator Agent may represent more than one Generating Unit.

Generator Owner: The entity that owns the Generating Unit(s).

In-Organization Agent: An employee of an Account Holder who is authorized to act on the Account Holder's behalf within WREGIS.

Interface Control Document (ICD): A document containing the protocol for collecting and transferring data from other computer systems to the WREGIS application for integrating data between the two systems. Examples of ICDs used in WREGIS are the Qualified Reporting Entity-ICD and the State, Provincial, and Voluntary Program ICD.

Multi-Fuel Generating Unit: A Generating Unit that can produce energy using more than one fuel type.

Nameplate Capacity: Installed generator nameplate capacity is commonly expressed in megawatts (MW) alternating current (AC) and is the maximum rated output of a generator.

Program Administrator (PA): A state, provincial, or voluntary body that administers a renewable energy program that registers for use of WREGIS' services.

Qualified Reporting Entity (QRE): An organization providing renewable generation data to WREGIS for registered generating units. QREs meet the Qualified Reporting Entity Guidelines established in the QRE-ICD located on the official WREGIS website, www.wregis.org.

Registered Generating Unit: A Generating Unit that has been registered and approved by the WREGIS Administrator.

Registration: The act of filling out the forms and paying fees necessary to establish an Account in WREGIS.

Registration Verification Documentation: Documents required by the WREGIS Administrator during the Generating Unit registration process to verify information in the Generating Unit registration. A list of required documents is located on the WREGIS website, www.wregis.org.



Renewable and Environmental Attributes: Any and all credits, benefits, emissions reductions, offsets, and allowances—howsoever titled—attributable to the generation from the Generating Unit, and its avoided emission of pollutants.³ Renewable and Environmental Attributes do not include (i) any energy, capacity, reliability, or other power attributes from the Generating Unit; (ii) production tax credits associated with the construction or operation of the Generating Unit and other financial incentives in the form of credits, reductions, or allowances associated with the Generating Unit that are applicable to a state, provincial, or federal income taxation obligation; (iii) fuel-related subsidies or “tipping fees” that may be paid to the seller to accept certain fuels, or local subsidies received by the generator for the destruction of particular pre-existing pollutants or the promotion of local environmental benefits; or (iv) emission reduction credits encumbered or used by the Generating Unit for compliance with local, state, provincial, or federal operating and/or air quality permits.

Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS): A requirement on electrical utilities, wholesale markets, Load-Serving Entities, or other entities in a jurisdiction to include a designated percentage of renewable electricity in their generation/retail portfolio.

Renewable: A resource that has been defined as renewable by a state or province within the Western Interconnection.

Reserve Subaccount: A repository for WREGIS Certificates that the Account Holder wants to withdraw from circulation within WREGIS but does not want to Retire or Export from WREGIS to a Compatible Tracking System. Use of this Subaccount is to deposit WREGIS Certificates that the Account Holder wants to transfer to a third party who is not a WREGIS Account Holder. Once a Certificate has been transferred into a WREGIS Reserve Subaccount, it cannot be transferred again.

Retirement of Certificates: An action taken to remove a Certificate from circulation within the WREGIS system. Retirement may be initiated by the WREGIS Account Holder for Certificates in their own Account(s) or by the WREGIS Administrator. The WREGIS Administrator shall have sole discretion to retire any Active Certificates for mistake, fraud, or other reasonable cause consistent with these Rules, the Terms of Use and/or the purposes of the WREGIS program. Transferring Certificates into a Retirement Subaccount signifies retirement.

³ The avoided emissions referred to here are the emissions avoided by the generation of electricity by the Generating Unit and therefore do not include the reduction in greenhouse gases (GHG) associated with the reduction of solid waste or treatment benefits created using biomass or biogas fuels. Avoided emissions may or may not have any value for complying with any local, state, provincial, or federal GHG regulatory program. Although avoided emissions are included in the definition of a WREGIS Certificate, this definition does not create any right to use those avoided emissions to comply with any GHG regulatory program.



Retirement Subaccount: A repository for WREGIS Certificates that the Account Holder wants to designate as Retired and remove from circulation (e.g., to demonstrate compliance with a state's RPS). Once a Certificate has been transferred into a WREGIS Retirement Subaccount, it cannot be transferred again.

Revenue-Quality Meter Output: Data electronically collected by a meter data acquisition system, such as an MV-90 system, or pulse accumulator readings collected by the Balancing Authority's energy management system, and verified through a Balancing Authority checkout/energy accounting or settlements process that occurs at the end of each month. Metering standards for Generating Units not reported by Balancing Authorities are further described in Section 9.

Self-Reporting Generator: A Customer-Sited Distributed Generation installation with a Nameplate Capacity of less than or equal to 360 kW that elects to transmit dynamic data to WREGIS.

Standing Order Transfer: A recurring, automatic transfer of WREGIS Certificates from an Account Holder's Active Subaccount to another Subaccount or to an Active Subaccount held by a different Account Holder.

Static Data: Static data describes the attributes of the Generating Unit that do not change based on actual operation. Static information is entered at registration and generally includes information related to the characteristics of the generation facility such as technology type, ownership, or location. See Appendices B-1 and B-2 of the Operating Rules for a list of WREGIS Static Data Fields.

Station Service: The electric supply for the ancillary equipment used to operate a generating station or substation.

Third-Party Agent: An entity outside of an Account Holder's organization that has been authorized to act on the Account Holder's behalf within WREGIS.

Vintage: The month/year of the generation period for which a WREGIS Certificate is created. Vintage will always be a single month/year.

Western Electricity Coordinating Council (WECC): A regional reliability council and Regional Entity delegate of the North American Electric Reliability Corporation that, among other things adopts, administers, and enforces reliability standards pursuant to Section 215 of the Federal Power Act for the Western Interconnection; which includes all or part of Alberta, British Columbia, Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Idaho, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Texas, South Dakota, and Nebraska and Baja, Mexico.

Western Interconnection: The interconnected electrical systems that encompass the region of the Western Electricity Coordinating Council of the North American Electric Reliability Corporation. The region extends from Canada to Mexico. It includes the territory listed in the definition of WECC above.



Wholesale Generation Also Serving On-Site Loads: Generating Units interconnected to the transmission systems, but with on-site loads other than station-service drawing service from the generator before the revenue metering point.

WREGIS Administrator: The entity contained within the WECC with the authority to oversee the administration and implementation of the WREGIS Operating Rules.

3. WREGIS Administration

3.1 WREGIS Administration Staff Roles and Responsibilities

The WREGIS Administration staff members are responsible for all aspects of program and application administration. They manage the WREGIS budget, fee collection, and billing; and the program's technical infrastructure at WECC. The WREGIS Administration staff also verifies Generating Unit registration information,⁴ and prepares and maintains standard operating procedures for the program including change and issue management, configuration management and verification, and acceptance testing processes.

The WREGIS Director is the public spokesperson for WREGIS and, with the rest of the Administration staff, is responsible for conducting outreach, including training, and for maintaining the WREGIS informational website. Core administration duties include:

- overseeing the registration and information management for Account Holders, Qualified Reporting Entities, Program Administrators, and Generating Units;
- providing assistance with generation data uploads;
- administering WREGIS billing; and
- acting as the first-line of technical support help.

The WREGIS staff supports the WREGIS Committee and the Stakeholder Advisory Committee consistent with WECC By-laws and Policies and the charters of the two Committees. The Stakeholder Advisory Committee is open to the public, acts as an advisory group to the WREGIS Committee, and is responsible for electing WREGIS Committee members.

⁴ See Section 5.3.1 for more details on Generating Unit registration verification.



3.2 WREGIS Terms of Use

Users of WREGIS must agree to the Terms of Use⁵ to obtain access and use of the system. The Terms of Use define the terms for using the system as well as the rules of conduct. The Terms of Use control how all rights and obligations between WREGIS and the users are defined. Usage fees are outlined in a separate document called the WREGIS Fee Matrix and Definitions that may be periodically updated under the conditions allowed for in the Terms of Use.

4. Geographic Scope of WREGIS

WREGIS covers the same geographic territory as the Western Interconnection. WREGIS will issue Certificates only for Registered Generating Units whose First Point of Interconnection is located in the Western Interconnection or in a state bisected by the boundaries of the Western Interconnection. However, Generating Units located within WECC states whose generation is reported to another generation tracking system cannot register in WREGIS except as allowed under section 5.3.5 of these Operating Rules.

5. WREGIS User Registration

5.1 Participation in WREGIS

An entity that registers with WREGIS and pays applicable fees may establish an Account in the system, once granted permission from the WREGIS Administrator. Generating Units must meet the WREGIS geographical requirements and be renewable according to the definition in these rules to be registered and to earn WREGIS Certificates. Participation in WREGIS is voluntary, though some states, provinces, or voluntary programs may require participation in WREGIS for purposes of program compliance.

In addition to completing the registration process and paying any applicable fees, generators must also arrange to meet all generation data requirements set forth in Section 9 of these Operating Rules.

5.2 Establishing a WREGIS Account

Any entity that wishes to own Certificates recognized in WREGIS must register with the WREGIS Administrator to establish an Account. The WREGIS Administrator may establish reasonable limits on the number of separate Accounts an entity may establish. The WREGIS Administrator may refuse to allow an account to be opened by an entity that has been

⁵ Also called the Account Holder Registration Agreement.



terminated for cause or convenience under the Terms of Use. To open an Account in WREGIS, registrants must follow the instructions for joining WREGIS on the website at www.wregis.org. The WREGIS Administrator will not approve an Account Holder registration and activate the Account until a signed Account Holder Agreement and the first year's annual fee are received. Failure of the prospective Account Holder to follow the registration instructions may lead to delays in the approval process.

5.2.1 Terminating a WREGIS Account

Voluntary termination of an Account must be initiated by the Account Holder by notifying the WREGIS Administrator in writing on letterhead from the Account Holder. Any pending/scheduled transactions will be cancelled after the WREGIS Account is terminated.

If the Account has associated Generating Units, the Account Holder must either change the Account to which the Generating Unit(s) is associated, or the Generating Unit(s) will be inactivated when the Account is closed, or after no generation data has been reported for two years. Inactive Generating Units are not eligible for Certificate creation. The disposition of Certificates associated with the Account during Account closure will follow the rules in Sections 5.3.5 and 5.3.6.

Termination of a WREGIS Account by the WREGIS Administrator is governed by the Terms of Use.

5.3 Registering a Generating Unit with WREGIS

Once an Account has been established, an Account Holder may register a Generating Unit(s) and associate it with its WREGIS Account. Each Generating Unit at a facility can be registered separately or as a single facility, depending on the needs of the Account Holder and the characteristics of the Generating Unit. Multiple Generating Units or Facilities can be aggregated to a single meter. To ensure that double-counting does not occur by registering Generating Units or Facilities participating in WREGIS, Account Holders are attesting that 100 percent of their generation output from the registered meter has been reported to and tracked by WREGIS. Generators will not be approved until COD has been achieved. Once a generator is approved by the WREGIS Administrator, generation data can be uploaded by the QRE.

No generation prior to the earliest active certificate issuance cycle at the time the generator is approved will be eligible for Certificate creation, except for test energy in accordance with the procedures defined in this section.



Account Holders with eligible generating units may receive WREGIS Certificates for test energy after the generating unit has been approved. The criteria listed below must be met for a unit to be eligible to receive WREGIS Certificates for test energy:

- The unit must be in a WREGIS-approved status
- The unit must have a COD no greater than two years in the past at the time the test energy generation data is uploaded to the WREGIS
- The unit must have been approved in WREGIS within 75 days of the unit's COD
- The unit's QRE must upload generation data, that includes the test energy, that meets the requirements in Section 9 of these Operating Rules and the QRE-ICD for the applicable test energy period

To register a Generating Unit(s), an Account Holder must follow instructions for the Generating Unit Registration Process on the WREGIS website at www.wregis.org. The WREGIS Account Holder will be asked to provide documentation and information about the Generating Unit. During the registration process, the Account Holder will select an Active Subaccount from its open Active Subaccount list in which to deposit the Certificates created for the Generating Unit. Account Holders may associate one or more Generating Units with a single Account or a single Active Subaccount. Registration with WREGIS does not imply or confer acceptance into or eligibility for any state, provincial, or voluntary program. Such determinations will be made exclusively by the state, provincial, or voluntary program administrator.

Generating Units or Facilities that are jointly owned must privately appoint a single entity to act as the Account Holder who will control the Account in which the Generating Unit is registered. The Account Holder registering the facility will be required to provide documentation of its right to do so. All financial or other responsibilities associated with registering with WREGIS are the responsibility of the Account Holder in whose account the Generating Unit is registered.

5.3.1 Verification of Static Data Submitted During Generator Registration

Upon completion of the generator registration process, the WREGIS Administrator will conduct a review and verify the information provided to WREGIS by the registrant. The verification process consists of a confirmation that the documentation and information matches the online information and that all appropriate forms have been submitted. Submission of the registration information constitutes an attestation as to the veracity of the information. In addition, the WREGIS Administrator reserves the right to conduct site visits or request additional documentation and information to further verify the information as needed.

In the event data submitted is found to be false or if there is a discrepancy between the information submitted during the online registration process and the materials



provided to verify the information, the WREGIS Administrator will notify the registrant that the information was not positively verified. A process of correcting the registration form, withdrawing the registration form, or providing proof that the information on the registration form is correct will ensue between the WREGIS Administrator and the registrant until the WREGIS Administrator is satisfied that the information provided meets WREGIS standards for accuracy. Failure of the Account Holder to provide verification data may result in delays in the approval process.

5.3.2 WREGIS Interaction with Program Administrators

Each Program Administrator is responsible for determining whether a Generating Unit qualifies for its program; Program Administrators are responsible for providing that information to the WREGIS Administrator if the information needs to appear on certificates. If the information is provided to WREGIS, a data field on the WREGIS Certificate known as the “eligibility indicator” will carry this information for all Certificates issued during and after the period that eligibility has been verified. The eligibility indicator will not automatically update on any previously-created Certificates.

Under the WREGIS ICD for state, provincial, and voluntary programs, WREGIS will establish a formal relationship with a Program Administrator from a state, provincial or voluntary program and will provide a list of these Program Administrators on the WREGIS system website as part of the public reports. The Generator Owner or Generator Agent is solely responsible for ensuring that WREGIS contains accurate information regarding each generating unit and that eligibility indicators are verified by the appropriate Program Administrator. The WREGIS Administrator is not responsible for initiating verification or reverification of any eligibility claim.

5.3.3 Aggregating Multiple Generating Units on a Single Meter

Generating Units are registered on a revenue meter basis.⁶ In the case where there is more than one Generating Unit associated with a single revenue meter, the Generator Owner or Generator Agent may still register each Generating Unit separately or may register the units on a facility level depending on the characteristics of the units. Generating Facilities sharing a revenue meter but consisting of units with varying online dates or other disparate characteristics will need to register as an aggregated facility. The Account Holder will need to determine the split of generation (in percent

⁶ See Section 9 for a definition of a revenue meter.



terms) to each included Generating Unit and may update this split as needed or may allow WREGIS to automatically assign a split based on pro rata Nameplate Capacity.

Generators are required to report to WREGIS within 30 days if there is a change in any of the essential characteristics for any of the aggregated Generating Units.

Generation data may only be reported for the aggregate portions that are commercially operational and approved in WREGIS.

5.3.4 Registration of Multi-Fuel Generating Units

A Multi-Fuel Generating Unit can produce energy using more than one fuel type. A facility must register with WREGIS as a Multi-Fuel Generating Unit if each of the fuels used is greater than 1 percent annually on a total heat-input basis measured in BTUs, excluding fuels used for start-up or if the non-renewable fuels used are greater than 2 percent total annually. Generating Units that use a single, renewable fuel type and no more than 2 percent fossil fuel annually on a total heat-input basis are not required to register as Multi-Fuel Generating Units and may have WREGIS Certificates issued for 100 percent of their output. If the relative quantities of electricity production (percentage of MWhs produced) from each fuel cannot be measured or calculated, and verified and documented by a Licensed Professional Engineer; the Generating Unit is not eligible to register in WREGIS, as the Account Holder must enter these relative quantities in WREGIS to create Certificates by fuel type.

Generators with fuel usage that varies between multi-fuel and single-fuel basis must register as a multi-fuel if they have fallen into the multi-fuel usage category in any of the last five (5) years.

Generators that have previously registered as a single fuel must alter their registration to a multi-fuel registration if they used more than 2 percent non-renewable fuel in the previous year or if they used more than 1 percent of any additional renewable fuel in the previous year. Certificates created for the excess non-renewable fuel may be forcibly retired by the WREGIS Administrator. Refer to Appendix B-3 for documentation Requirements.

5.3.5 Simultaneous Registration

Simultaneous registration of Generating Units or Facilities in WREGIS and any other tracking system for the purpose of creating more than one unique Certificate associated with a MWh of renewable generation is prohibited and will be grounds for immediate suspension of the Generating Units or Facilities in WREGIS, which may lead to forfeiture of any and all Certificates associated with these Generating Units or Facilities.



Upon discovery of factual evidence indicating the use of simultaneous registration to create multiple Certificates for the same renewable generation, the WREGIS Administrator will report the discovery to (1) the administrator of the other tracking system; (2) any Program Administrators who have granted eligibility status to the Units; (3) the Generating Units; and (4) any affected WREGIS Account Holders who have transacted with the Generating Units or Facilities.

The WREGIS Administrator shall expressly authorize the simultaneous registration of Generating Units where an Account Holder shows:

- 1) a legal requirement that it must comply with separate and distinct renewable performance standards using different renewable energy accounting systems; or
- 2) that a compelling rationale exists for deviation from this rule. The WREGIS Administrator is solely responsible for determining whether any rationale provided by the Account Holder is considered compelling.

In either case described above, the Account Holder shall provide an annual, sworn verification that identifies the simultaneously registered Generating Units or Facilities of the other affected tracking systems, and a reconciliation of generation production demonstrating that multiple Certificates for the same renewable generation were not claimed.

If the WREGIS Administrator authorizes the simultaneous registration of Generating Units; all state, provincial, and voluntary program administrators that have approved that generator will be informed.

5.3.6 Tracking System Generating Unit Transfer

Generating Units or Facilities registered in any other tracking system and not authorized by the WREGIS Administrator under 5.3.5 above that wish to transfer to or register in WREGIS must:

- terminate generator registration in the other tracking system;
- provide the WREGIS Administrator with information as to the length of time and reporting periods covered by registration in the other tracking system; and
- sign a sworn affidavit that the Generating Unit or Facility has been terminated from the other tracking system prior to registration with WREGIS.



The registrant must also provide written permission to the administrator of the non-WREGIS tracking system to release any and all information regarding periods of registration, certificate batch creation, and other information deemed necessary by the WREGIS Administrator. Whether to accept such Generating Units or Facilities into WREGIS will be at the discretion of the WREGIS Administrator.

5.3.7 De-Registering a Generating Unit from WREGIS

If the Generator Owner or Generator Agent wants to remove a Generating Unit from its WREGIS account or the account in which the unit is registered, it can do so by notifying the WREGIS Administrator in writing. There are two methods by which this removal can occur:

- (1) Inactivation is for use with facilities that either no longer want to track their Certificates through WREGIS or are in long-term maintenance mode. Generator Owners or Agents must alert WREGIS within 90 days of precipitating events (contract end, Generating Unit breakdown, etc.).
- (2) Termination is for those units that have been decommissioned. Generator Owners must alert the WREGIS Administrator within 90 days of decommissioning.

WREGIS will issue Certificates for any generation that occurs prior to the date of Generating Unit termination as instructed by the Generator Owner and supported by generation data from the QRE. Because of the lag time between generation and Certificate issuance, this may mean that Certificates will be issued and deposited after the termination date, but only for generation that occurred prior to the termination date and only for those whose meter reading came in within 75 days after the termination date. No Certificates will be issued for generation that occurs after the termination date. All Certificates, including Prior Period Adjustments, will be deposited in the Active Subaccount that the Generating Unit is associated with or as directed through an automatic transfer order, such as a Forward Certificate Transfer or a Standing Order.

Any fractional MWhs (i.e., any kWhs) left on the generation activity log at the time of removal will be forfeited. WREGIS will not accept a Prior Period Adjustment after a generator has been de-registered for any reason.

If the WREGIS Administrator has cause to permanently suspend or inactivate the Generating Unit's participation in WREGIS, no Certificates will be created.



A generating unit will be inactivated when an Account is closed or after no generation data has been reported for two years. Refer to Section 24.1 for more information on suspension of a Generating Unit.

5.3.8 Changing the Account to Which the Generating Unit is Associated

If the Generator Owner or Generator Agent wants to change the Account to which a Generating Unit is associated, it can do so by requesting a facility transfer from the WREGIS Administrator. The WREGIS Administrator will verify the transfer request and transfer the unit to the designated Account Holder. The transfer schedule will be set during the verification process. Once transferred, Prior Period Adjustments to data cannot be made. It is the responsibility of the original Account Holder to verify that all prior period data has been reported and that all associated Certificates were created correctly prior to authorizing the transfer.

The transfer date of a unit will determine what Certificate batches will be deposited into the new Account Holder's account. Certificates from any open reporting periods at the time of the transfer can only be deposited into the new Account Holder's account. If the transfer is authorized prior to the original Account Holder receiving its contractually obligated WREGIS Certificates, it is the responsibility of the original and new account holders to work out appropriate arrangements as to certificate disposition.

Any fractional MWhs (i.e., any kWhs) left on the generation activity log on the date the change is effective will not be transferred to the new Account and will be forfeited.

5.4 Generator Agents

A generator owner may assign the rights to register a Generating Unit to a WREGIS Account Holder using the WREGIS Assignment of Registration Rights form, or by a legal or regulatory requirement (Court or Regulator Assignment), or a specific Power Purchase Agreement (PPA). This assignment of registration rights will give the Generator Agent full and sole permissions and authority over the transactions and activities related to the Generating Unit and any Certificates issued for generation from that Generating Unit. A Generator Agent may be the Account Holder for more than one Generating Unit.

5.4.1 Termination of Assignment of Registration Rights

The Assignment of Registration Rights may be terminated by the Generator Owner or the Generator Agent (Account to which the Generating Unit is currently registered). The party terminating the Assignment of Registration Rights must specify whether the assignment will be terminated immediately or at a future date. A Generator Owner



cannot terminate a judicial or regulatory assignment without the appropriate court or regulatory documents approving said termination.

Upon termination of registration rights, the affected Generating Unit must be either inactivated or transferred to another active WREGIS Account.

Existing Certificates will remain in the Active Subaccount in which they reside unless transferred by the Account Holder. Any future Certificates will be deposited to the Account associated with that Generating Unit at the time the Certificates are created by WREGIS.

5.5 Registration of Qualified Reporting Entity (QRE)

Any entity wishing to become a QRE must register with the WREGIS Administrator to establish an Account. To register as a QRE, registrants must follow the instructions for joining WREGIS on the website at www.wregis.org. An affidavit declaring that the entity agrees to the QRE Guidelines and protocol established in the ICD may be required. QREs will be expected to provide information regarding their ability and qualifications to act as a reporting entity within WREGIS prior to approval by the WREGIS Administrator. The specific information requirements will be contained within the ICD and supplemented on the WREGIS website, www.wregis.org. The WREGIS website will include a list of all QREs in approved status.

6. WREGIS Subaccount Structure

When a WREGIS Account Holder account is opened and approved the following three Subaccount types are created:

1. Active
2. Retirement
3. Reserve

For increased certificate management multiple Active, Reserve and Retirement Subaccounts can be established at the Account Holder's discretion in numbers allowed by system functionality. The Account Holder will be able to view a listing of Certificates in each Subaccount, including the generation characteristics associated with each Certificate or batch of Certificates.

Each Subaccount will have a unique identification number similar to a banking system where a checking and savings account associated with one person has unique account numbers. Users may name Subaccounts for ease of reference (by state, by product name, etc.).



WREGIS Certificates are deposited into the Active Subaccount listed on each Generating Unit registration at the time of Certificate creation unless a Forward Certificate Transfer is in place.⁷ Account Holders can then transfer WREGIS Certificates to their other Subaccounts or to another Account Holder's Active Subaccounts, or export them to another tracking system as described in this document.

WREGIS users will be able to perform various functions and transactions within each Subaccount type, as described below.

6.1 Active Subaccount

An Active Subaccount is the holding place for all Active WREGIS Certificates. The WREGIS Certificates in it can be transferred, exported, or otherwise transacted at the discretion of the Account Holder.⁸

If the Account Holder has a registered generator or is the designated representative of a registered generator, the Active Subaccount will be the first point of deposit for any WREGIS Certificates created that are not designated in a Forward Certificate Transfer. One Active Subaccount may be associated with one or more Generating Units.

6.1.1 Deposits to an Active Subaccount

There are four ways WREGIS Certificates are deposited in an Active Subaccount:

- 1) From another WREGIS Account Holder's Active Subaccount after a mutually agreed upon transfer with another Account Holder is executed (Inter-Account transfer);
- 2) Upon certificate creation from an approved Generating Unit associated with the Active Subaccount in one's own Account;
- 3) To another Active Subaccount within one's own Account (Intra-Account transfer); or
- 4) Imported into WREGIS from another Compatible Tracking System.

If the Account Holder has more than one Active Subaccount, the Active Subaccount must be specified each time Certificates are to be deposited.

⁷ See Section 15.5.

⁸ Active WREGIS Certificates are distinguished from Retired, Reserved or Exported WREGIS Certificates, which have been transferred to the appropriate Retirement or Reserve Subaccount or Exported to a Compatible Tracking System and are no longer available for transferring to another Account Holder's account.



6.1.2 Transfers from the Active Subaccount

There are five ways WREGIS Certificates can be transferred from an Active Subaccount:

- 1) To another WREGIS Account Holder (Inter-Account transfer);
- 2) To another Active Subaccount within one's own Account (Intra-Account transfer);
- 3) To a Retirement Subaccount within one's own Account (Intra-Account transfer);
- 4) To a Reserve Subaccount within one's own Account (Intra-Account transfer); or
- 5) Exported out of WREGIS to another Compatible Tracking System.

6.1.3 Functionality of Active Subaccount

In addition to being able to deposit and withdraw WREGIS Certificates from the Active Subaccount, Account Holders will be able to:

- view and sort their Certificates by Certificate fields;
- generate reports about their Account;
- create additional Active Subaccount; and
- transfer Active Certificates between Active Subaccounts.

6.2 Retirement Subaccount

A Retirement Subaccount is used as a repository for WREGIS Certificates that the Account Holder wants to designate as Retired to show compliance with a state, provincial, or voluntary renewable energy program or to otherwise show the Certificates have been used and removed from circulation. WREGIS Certificates in a Retirement Subaccount are no longer transferable to another party and serve as an electronic record of use. WREGIS Certificates in a Retirement Subaccount cannot be transferred back into an Active or Reserve Subaccount or into any other Retirement Subaccount, except as described in 6.2.2. Refer to Section 16 for more information on Retirement Subaccounts.

6.2.1 Deposits to a Retirement Subaccount

WREGIS Certificates are deposited in a Retirement Subaccount through transfer by the Account Holder or the agent or representative from the Account Holder's Active Subaccount.

Due to the permanency of a retirement transaction, the WREGIS Administrator does not recommend the use of automatic, recurring transfers to retire Certificates.



6.2.2 Withdrawals from the Retirement Subaccount

Account Holders cannot withdraw Certificates from a Retirement Subaccount. The WREGIS Administrator will have the right, but not the duty, to withdraw Certificates from an Account Holder's Retirement Subaccount that were placed there in error. If such a withdrawal is to be granted, the WREGIS Administrator will require documentation. See Section 16.2 for more details.

6.2.3 Functionality of a Retirement Subaccount

Account Holders will be able to:

- view and sort WREGIS Certificates by Certificate fields,
- generate reports about WREGIS Certificates held in their Retirement Subaccount, and
- voluntarily indicate for what purpose the WREGIS Certificates were retired.

Once an Account Holder indicates the reason for retirement and retires the certificates, the reason cannot be changed.

The retirement reason options will be consistent with state and provincial regulatory programs and any voluntary programs or voluntary market activities.

6.3 This Section Intentionally Left Blank

6.4 Reserve Subaccount

A Reserve Subaccount is used as a repository for WREGIS Certificates the Account Holder wants to designate as reserved. Transferring a Certificate to a Reserve Subaccount removes it from circulation in WREGIS without making usage claims. WREGIS Certificates in the Reserve Subaccount are no longer transferable to another party. WREGIS Certificates in a Reserve Subaccount cannot be transferred back into an Active or Retirement Subaccount or into any other Reserve Subaccount, except as described in 6.4.2.

Account Holders may use this Subaccount for WREGIS Certificates sold outside the WREGIS system or for Certificates disaggregated by the owner. For example, an Account Holder transferring Active Certificates to a third party who is neither a WREGIS Account Holder nor an Account Holder in a Compatible Tracking System reserves the Certificates within WREGIS to indicate the transfer outside of the system has occurred. Refer to Section 18 for more information on Reserve Subaccounts.



6.4.1 Deposits to a Reserve Subaccount

WREGIS Certificates are deposited in a Reserve Subaccount through transfer by the Account Holder or designated agent or representative from the Account Holder's Active Subaccount.

Due to the permanency of a reserve transaction, the WREGIS Administrator does not recommend the use of the automatic recurring transfers to reserve Certificates.

6.4.2 Withdrawals from a Reserve Subaccount

Account Holders cannot withdraw WREGIS Certificates from a Reserve Subaccount. The WREGIS Administrator will have the right, but not the duty, to withdraw Certificates from an Account Holder's Reserve Subaccount that were placed there in error. If such a withdrawal is to be granted, the WREGIS Administrator will require documentation. See Section 18.2 for more information.

6.4.3 Functionality of a Reserve Subaccount

Account Holders will be able to view and sort WREGIS Certificates by Certificate fields, generate reports about WREGIS Certificates held in their Reserve Subaccount, and voluntarily indicate for what purpose the WREGIS Certificates were reserved. Once an Account Holder indicates the reason for the reserve, it cannot be changed.

7. Access to Accounts and Account Holder Responsibilities

There are different levels of access to an Account. In addition, the WREGIS System Administrator will have access to all Accounts through system operation functions.

The Account Holder has full access to any Account that it establishes. The Account Holder can also assign permission to another entity, known as an "In-Organization Agent" or "Third-Party Agent," to "use" the Account, which may include viewing information, performing transactions, running reports, etc. Assignment of Account access can be done at any time the Account Holder wishes to update its Account profile online by adding additional users to the Account according to the procedures below.

User access may be granted at the Account level, Generating Unit level or the Subaccount level. The WREGIS System will be able to track the specific activities of each user through the unique user ID and password. This audit trail includes the date and time of the activity and who has made the change along with documentation of the change itself.



7.1 WREGIS Levels of Account Access

When an Account Holder designates a *Third-Party Agent* or *In-Organization Agent* for its Account, a level of access must be chosen: Account Supervisor, Account Maintenance or Account View Only. These levels provide certain automatic permissions in the Account Registration, Supervision, Maintenance and View Only categories. Once the Third-Party Agent or In-Organization Agent is approved, the Account Holder can provide the entity with additional, optional permissions in the Generation Management, Certificate Management and Maintenance categories, which are assignable to each entity on a Generating Unit and/or Subaccount basis. An Account Manager has the broadest level of access and permissions. There can only be one Account Manager who can assign and revoke access and set up or terminate the Account. This individual will be the primary contact person for all aspects of the Account.

Account Supervisors have the second broadest level of access and permissions. An Account Supervisor has the same Account permissions as the Account Manager, except for terminating the Account or revoking access of the Account Manager or any other Account Supervisors to the Account. Account Supervisors can revoke the access of lower-level users, such as Account Maintenance and Account View-Only users.

The *Account Maintenance* level of access and permissions only allows the contact person to update or change the Account registration data, and create and maintain an Account's Subaccounts and aliases.

The least broad level of Account access and permissions is the *Account View Only* designation. Individuals who have this level of access may only view the Account and are unable to change anything within the Account.

7.2 Process for Assigning Account Access

7.2.1 Assigning Third-Party Agent Access

An Account Holder can request Third-Party Agent access for its WREGIS Account. The WREGIS Administrator must approve all such requests. Any Third-Party Agent will not be approved until the WREGIS Administrator has received the appropriate paperwork from the Account Holder as described below.

After entering information including, but not limited to, Account access levels, company, contact name, login and password; the Account Holder downloads the "Agent Authorization Form" located on the WREGIS website at www.wregis.org. The form contains the new login information plus lines for Account Holder and Third-Party Agent signatures. After the Account Holder and Third-Party Agent sign



this document, it must be provided to the WREGIS Administrator for final approval and Account access.

The Account Holder then submits the request and waits for the WREGIS Administrator to approve or reject it. As soon as the WREGIS Administrator approves the request, the requested access is activated and WREGIS sends automated confirmation notifications to both the Account Holder and the Third-Party Agent.

If the WREGIS Administrator rejects the request, the Account Holder will be notified. Third-Party Agent requests may be rejected if incomplete registration information was received or according to the discretion of the WREGIS Administrator.

The Account Manager can disable the Third-Party Agent access at any time.

7.2.2 Assigning In-Organization Access

An Account Manager can create and edit access for individuals within the Account Holder's organization. This feature allows the Account Manager to:

- (1) Create, assign and cancel additional access for individuals within their company/organization; and
- (2) Limit access and permissions of In-Organization Agents to the Account based on the WREGIS-defined classes and sub-classes.

To assign In-Organization access, the Account Holder Manager enters information including, but not limited to, Account access levels, contact name, login and password. In-Organization access is automatically approved. If the WREGIS Administrator finds at any time In-Organization access is assigned to an Out-of-Organization individual, access will be inactivated without notice to the Account Holder. Assignment of In-Organization access to an Out-of-Organization individual is a violation of the Operating Rules and may make the Account Holder subject to sanction under the Terms of Use.

The Account Holder can disable In-Organization access at any time.

7.3 Account Holder Responsibilities

The Account Holder is responsible for all users within the Account. An Account Holder can assign permissions for staff members, ensuring that no person may view or manage information to which the Account Holder has not given explicit permission.



8. Static Data

Static data fields describe the physical attributes of the Generating Unit. This data is provided by Account Holders to the WREGIS Administrator during the initial Generating Unit Registration and subsequent update processes as described below.

8.1 Verification of Static Data

For static data to be included in WREGIS, it must be verified by the WREGIS Administrator who requires a verification documentation to be submitted prior to granting Generating Unit approval. A list of required documentation can be found on the WREGIS website. In addition to verification documentation, the WREGIS Administrator may conduct site visits or other audits to further verify the information.

Verification of generator eligibility for a state, provincial, or voluntary certification program is the responsibility of the relevant state, province, or voluntary program administrator. In accordance with the State, Provincial, and Voluntary Program ICD, each such agency may either upload a file of eligible Generating Units into WREGIS or manually verify the eligibility of each Generating Unit identified as eligible for their program.

When providing static data to WREGIS, the Account Holder is declaring that the Generating Unit information being provided is true and correct to the best of their knowledge. Intentional provision of false information is a violation of the Operating Rules and the Terms of Use and may subject the Account Holder to sanctions as allowed under the Terms of Use.

8.2 Updating Static Data

Static data for each Generating Unit must be updated annually within 30 days of the anniversary date of the registration approval. The Account Holder will be informed of the need for an annual review via a series of system-generated emails. WREGIS will stop issuing Certificates to any Account Holder that does not review and confirm or update its Generating Unit static data within 30 days of its annual review date.

In addition to the annual update, Account Holders must notify WREGIS of the following that have the effect of changing static data tracked by WREGIS:

1. Changes in fuel type at a Generating Unit and the date on which the change occurred, within 30 calendar days from when any change is implemented. Multi-fuel Generating Units must be updated when adding or removing a possible fuel source.
2. Changes in Generating Unit ownership and the date on which the change occurred, within 30 calendar days after the sale closes. WREGIS will not be liable for depositing Certificates into an Account that no longer represents a Generating Unit if the incorrect



deposit occurs because of a lack of notification by the buyer and seller of the Generating Unit. Changes in ownership must be supported by documentation submitted to the WREGIS Administrator.

3. Changes to the aggregation of Generating Units to a single meter within 30 calendar days after the change occurred.
4. Decommissioning of a Generating Unit must be reported to the WREGIS Administrator within 90 days of the status change.
5. Details regarding repowering of a Generating Unit must be reported to the WREGIS Administrator within 30 days of completion.

8.3 Misrepresentation of Static Information

Misrepresentation of static information is a violation of the Terms of Use and the Operating Rules, and may subject the Account Holder to sanctions as allowed under the Terms of Use. Pursuant to the Terms of Use, Account Holders acknowledge and agree that WREGIS will have no liability to them or any third party for WREGIS Certificates that are created based on incorrect information provided to WREGIS regarding Generating Unit characteristics. More information on how WREGIS will address incorrect information is found in Section 24.

9. Generator Megawatt-hour Data in WREGIS

For Generating Units to participate in WREGIS, they must have their generation data submitted to WREGIS by a QRE, with the exception of small, customer-sited distributed Generating Units that are allowed to self-report generation data as described further in 9.2.2.

9.1 Classes of Generating Units

WREGIS classifies Generating Units according to their size, contracts, and if the generation is reported to a Balancing Authority on a unit-specific basis.

9.2 Generation Data Reporting

All generation data must be reported in Alternating Current (AC).

9.2.1 Classes A – H

Data files must be electronically transmitted by a QRE according to the format specified in the ICD for Qualified Reporting Entities. The data shall reflect the month and year (begin date and end date of the period covered by the meter reading) of the generation, vintage and monthly accumulated MWhs for each Reporting Entity Unit ID.



TABLE 9-1 WREGIS GENERATING UNIT CLASSIFICATIONS

Generating Unit Capacity and Existing Contract Determinants	WREGIS Generating Unit Classification			
	Generation Reported to a Balancing Authority on a Unit-Specific Basis	Generation <u>Not</u> Reported to a Balancing Authority on a Unit-Specific Basis		
		Wholesale Generation	Wholesale Generation Also Serving On-Site Load	Customer-Sited Distributed Generation
No Determinants - Classification applies to <u>any</u> Generating Unit whose generation is reported to or through a Balancing Authority on a Unit-Specific basis	Class A			
Nameplate Capacity greater than 125 kW		Class B		
Nameplate Capacity less than or equal to 125 kW		Class C		
Where data collection only allows meter reading and reporting less frequently than monthly. Class must be approved by WREGIS		Class D		
Nameplate Capacity greater than 125 kW			Class E	
Nameplate Capacity less than or equal to 125 kW			Class F	
Where data collection only allows meter reading and reporting less frequently than monthly. Class must be approved by WREGIS			Class G	
Nameplate Capacity greater than 360 kW				Class H
Nameplate Capacity less than or equal to 360 kW and with an annual production technically capable of exceeding 30 MWh per year				Class I
Nameplate Capacity less than or equal to 360 kW and with either an annual production technically not capable of exceeding 30 MWh per year or where data collection only allows meter reading and reporting less frequently than monthly				Class J



As the owner of the metered data, the generator owner (or designated representative) has the responsibility to direct the QRE to release generation data to WREGIS and to make all arrangements pertaining to such release.

QREs and Account Holders must maintain complete separation of the reporting and the Account Holder/marketing responsibilities. This means that there can be no interaction in WREGIS related matters between the QRE and the Account Holder except with regard to reporting logistics in WREGIS or more broadly REC or renewable energy marketing related activities not related to WREGIS data. This also means that WREGIS users will not be permitted to have a login for both types of accounts except when vetted by the WREGIS Administrator.

9.2.2 Classes I and J

For Customer-Sited Distributed Generation installations less than or equal to 360-kW Nameplate Capacity (AC rating), the generator dynamic data may be self-reported through the Account Holder's account or by a QRE.

A Self-Reporting Generator Owner or its Generator Agent report actual cumulative meter readings with the begin date and end date of the period covered by the meter reading.

9.3 Revenue Metering Standards

For each renewable energy resource, total MWhs of generation shall be measured at the point of interconnection to the transmission or distribution company's system or adjusted to reflect the energy delivered into either the transmission or distribution grid at the high side of the transformer.⁹

9.3.1 Class A

Generating Units whose generation is metered by a Balancing Authority on a unit-specific basis. The original data source for reporting must be from a revenue-quality meter output measuring, or adjusted to reflect, the energy delivered into the transmission grid at the high side of the transformer. The data must be electronically collected by:

- a meter data acquisition system (such as an MV-90 system); or

⁹ Losses occurring on the bulk transmission or distribution systems after the metering point are not reflected in the number of Certificates created except as required by a Balancing Authority's metering protocols.



- pulse accumulator readings collected by the Balancing Authority's energy management system.

The data must be verified through a Balancing Authority checkout/energy accounting or settlements process.

9.3.2 Classes B - G

Generating Units whose generation is not metered by a Balancing Authority on a unit-specific basis and are not Customer-sited Distributed Generation will fall into the classification of Classes B-G depending on their other specifications as outlined in Table 9-1. The original data source for reporting must be from a revenue-quality meter output measuring or adjusted to reflect the energy delivered at the high side of the transformer. The preferred source for the data is a meter data acquisition system.

If a QRE does not have an electronic source for collecting revenue meter data, then manual meter reads of the revenue meter at the point of interconnection to the transmission grid will be accepted. The QRE is required to report primary data.

9.3.3 Classes H - J

Generating Units whose generation is not metered by a Balancing Authority on a unit-specific basis and are Customer-sited Distributed Generation fall into the classification of Classes H-J, depending on their other specifications as outlined in Table 9-1. The original data source for reporting must be from the output of a revenue-quality meter.

For this class of generators, a revenue-quality meter and its installation must, at a minimum, have +/- 2 percent accuracy. Recognition of generation for creation of WREGIS Certificates from renewable electricity generation resources that do not have a revenue-quality meter will only be at the direction of state or provincial regulators or voluntary program administrators. Program Administrators must notify the WREGIS Administrator in writing of approved exceptions to a revenue-quality meter and upon receipt, WREGIS will make exception information publicly available on its website.

For each renewable energy resource, the original data source for reporting total energy production must be from revenue-quality metering (subject to approved exceptions as noted above) at the AC output of an inverter or generator.¹⁰ In the absence of a meter

¹⁰ Example: the AC output from the inverter measures the total renewable production from a customer-sited solar photovoltaic facility. This measurement will capture both the energy used to serve on-site loads as well as any net metered generation that flows back to the grid.



measuring production as described in this Section (i.e., if there is no meter at the inverter); the original data source for reporting total energy production must be from revenue-quality metering placed to measure only the hourly positive generation flowing to the distribution system.¹¹

9.4 Adjustments to Reported Generation

9.4.1 Adjustments Reported Before Certificate Creation

If adjustments to the generation data are required after it is reported but before Certificate creation, an adjustment must be reported by the entity who originally reported the data. The original data will be over-written.

9.4.2 Prior Period Adjustments

Certificates are issued based on revenue meter data as reported to WREGIS. There may be debits and credits in the current period as Prior Period data adjustments are finalized. Once adjustment data is loaded by the QRE, the Account Holder has 90 calendar days to dispute or accept the adjustment. If the Account Holder does not accept or dispute within 90 days, the adjustment will be auto-accepted by WREGIS and will be reflected in the next certificate issuance cycle. Data with unresolved feasibility failures or lacking a multi-fuel split will not contribute to certificate creation.

Certificates cannot be uncreated. Downward adjustments will be subtracted from a future Certificate vintage that is scheduled to create following the approval/waiting period of the adjustment, and any subsequent vintages, until the total subtracted equals the downward adjustment. The combination of the Certificates will sum the total amount of the periods. Upward adjustments will result in additional Certificates for the corresponding vintage period (same month and year). Prior Period Adjustments may only be made within two years after the end of the generation month.

If a Generating Unit has been transferred to another Account Holder or the reporting entity has been changed, no Prior Period Adjustments can be made.

9.5 Data Validity Check

For all reported generation, WREGIS will conduct an automatic electricity production data validity check to assure that erroneous and technically infeasible data is not entered into

¹¹ Adjustments are applicable if the contract for the sale of the electricity to the grid specifies procedures for such adjustments.



WREGIS. The data validity check will compare reported electricity production to an engineering estimate of maximum potential production, calculated as a function of associated capacity factor or maximum annual capacity, Nameplate Capacity, and duration (start and end dates the generation data covers).

If data reported exceeds an estimate of technically feasible generation, the QRE, the Account Holder and the WREGIS Administrator will be notified that reported generation has exceeded the estimate of maximum potential production. The data will go into pending status and will not contribute to Certificate creation until approved by the WREGIS Administrator. The WREGIS Administrator will take steps to verify the reported generation. Failure of the QRE or Generator Owner to respond to data requests from the WREGIS Administrator may result in a delay of Certificate issuance or may prevent issuance of Certificates.

9.6 On-Site Load, Station Service, and Off-Grid Generation

9.6.1 On-Site Load

If the QRE meets the requirements related to metering, communication, and verification of dynamic data, WREGIS Certificates may be created for any renewable energy production serving a load that would have been served by the grid if not for the generator (On-Site Load).

For On-Site Load to contribute to Certificates, the Generating Unit must have sufficient metering in place to measure, either directly or through a process of netting, the On-Site Load. If a netting process is used, it must be designed to exclude Station Service. If On-Site Load is metered directly, the Generating Unit must have two separate meters, one to meter the On-Site load and one to meter generation that is supplied to the grid and each meter must be registered separately with WREGIS. If On-Site Load is measured through a netting process, both the meter measuring generation supplied to the grid and one of the other meters involved in the netting process must be registered separately with WREGIS. The method of metering to be used as well as the netting process, if applicable, must be reviewed and approved by WREGIS staff prior to the On-Site Load being registered and reported in WREGIS.

On-Site Load must be adjusted for transformer losses to the high side of the transformer.

9.6.2 Station Service

WREGIS Certificates will not be created for generation supplying Station Service unless specifically requested by a state, provincial or voluntary program. Generation supplying Station Service must be netted from total generation, regardless of whether the Generating Unit provides its own Station Service or purchases it from another entity.



Station Service is defined by the WREGIS PA Advice Letter posted to the WREGIS website.

9.6.3 Off-Grid Generation

Off-Grid generation is not eligible for creation of WREGIS Certificates.

9.7 Special Requirements for Self-Reporting Generators

9.7.1 Self-Reporting Generators in Classes I and J

Self-Reporting Generators that do not enter usage as required will receive an automatic reminder notice, as a Generating Unit of any class that did not report at the minimum frequency. Self-Reporting Generators in Class I are expected to report monthly; those in Class J can report as infrequently as yearly.

9.7.2 Small-Scale Aggregates

Small-Scale Aggregate units should either have all units within a group with the same reporting period, normalize data according to a methodology approved by the WREGIS Administrator, or otherwise report data according to a process or methodology approved by the WREGIS Administrator. Refer to Appendix F.

9.8 Multi-Fuel Generating Units

9.8.1 Definition of Multi-Fuel Generating Units

Any Generating Unit must register with WREGIS as a Multi-Fuel Generating Unit if:

1. it is capable of producing energy from more than one non-renewable fuel, renewable fuel or non-fuel energy source, either simultaneously or as alternatives, provided that at least one fuel source (energy source) meets the definition of renewable; and
2. the relative quantities of energy production can be measured or calculated, and verified; or
3. it is producing and is required or desires to track both electric and thermal production.

Generating Units that use a single renewable fuel type, produce a single type of energy, and use no more than 2 percent fossil fuel annually on a total heat-input basis are not required to register as Multi-Fuel Generating Units and may have WREGIS Certificates issued for 100 percent of their output.



9.8.2 Issuance of WREGIS Certificates for Multi-Fuel Generating Units

WREGIS will create Certificates for all electricity and/or thermal energy generated using renewable energy for Generating Units registered with WREGIS as Multi-Fuel Generating Units. WREGIS Certificates will not be created for fuel types that do not meet WREGIS' definition of renewable. State, provincial, and voluntary program administrators may request that WREGIS Certificates be created for fuels not defined as renewable by WREGIS.¹²

Each WREGIS Certificate issued for a Multi-Fuel Generating Unit will reflect only one fuel or energy type. All Certificates from Multi-Fuel Generating Units will designate in a data field that the Generating Unit is considered Multi-Fuel.

9.8.3 Measuring and Verifying Output Allocation

By no later than the 89th day following the month of generation, each WREGIS Account Holder that has registered a Multi-Fuel Generating Unit must report to WREGIS the proportion of electric output per fuel type, by percentage based on heat input. Such information shall be used to allocate generation to create WREGIS Certificates for each month for which the percentage allocation was supplied. The generator owner or its agent must maintain supporting documentation as described in Appendix B-3, and copies of the derivation of the proportion of electric output per fuel type for each month, at the generation facility for a minimum of two years from the date of submission to WREGIS. This supporting documentation will be subject to audit by the WREGIS Administrator.

If a Multi-Fuel Generating Unit does not provide WREGIS with the percentage allocation for each fuel type by the 89th day following the generation period, WREGIS Certificates will not be created for that Certificate Issuance Cycle for any of its electricity production and the data will need to be reloaded by the reporting entity. Once the percentage allocation for each fuel type is provided, WREGIS Certificates will be created as provided for in the Certificate Issuance Cycle.

¹² Example, a Generating Unit that is an existing Qualifying Facility and is certified as eligible for the California Renewables Portfolio Standard that commenced operation prior to January 1, 2002 and that uses no more than 25 percent fossil fuel on an annual basis may count the fossil fuel portion toward California RPS compliance. In this instance, WREGIS may issue Certificates for the portion of generation that was produced using fossil fuels.



For purposes of creating WREGIS Certificates for Multi-Fuel Generating Units, the proportion of Certificates attributable to each fuel type shall be determined consistent with the following rules.¹³

9.8.3.1 *Biomass*

For biomass co-fired with fossil fuels or using fossil fuels for startup or supplemental firing: in each month, the Certificates for each fuel in each Multi-Fuel Generating Unit will be created in proportion to the ratio of the net heat content of each fuel consumed to the net heat content of all fuel consumed in that month, adjusted to reflect differential heat rates for different fuels, if applicable.

9.8.3.2 *Solar Thermal*

For solar thermal energy co-fired with fossil fuels or using fossil fuels for startup or supplemental firing, in each month the fraction of Certificates for each fossil fuel used in such a facility will be calculated as the ratio of the net heat content of the fuel divided by the plant's heat rate operating on that fuel to the total net electricity production of the Generating Unit during that month. The fraction of Certificates designated as solar thermal will be input as the remaining fraction of production not attributed to fossil fuel(s) consumed in the plant during that month.

9.8.3.3 *Hydrogen*

The WREGIS Administrator will consider Generating Units whose fuel source is hydrogen as Multi-Fuel Generating Units for purposes of creating WREGIS Certificates. WREGIS Certificates for hydrogen created from renewable energy sources, stored, and later converted to electricity through a combustion or fuel cell technology may be created reflecting the renewable energy sources used to create the hydrogen.

Multi-Fuel Generating Units not fitting the descriptions in 9.8.3.1, 9.8.3.2 or 9.8.3.3 above may request from the WREGIS Administrator an advisory ruling, which will set precedence for similar generators.

¹³ The WREGIS Administrator reserves the right to approve deviations from these methodologies on a case-by-case basis.



10. Qualified Reporting Entities in WREGIS

10.1 Definition of Qualified Reporting Entity

A Qualified Reporting Entity (QRE) in WREGIS is an organization or individual providing renewable generation data to create WREGIS Certificates that the QRE has met the Qualified Reporting Entity Guidelines established in the QRE-ICD located on the WREGIS website www.wregis.org. QREs may include Balancing Authorities, the interconnecting utility, scheduling coordinator, independent third-party meter reader, or other appropriate party, so long as the QRE has a signed agreement with the WREGIS Administrator and is meeting and following the established guidelines.

10.2 Registering a Qualified Reporting Entity with WREGIS

Any entity wishing to become a QRE must register with the WREGIS Administrator to establish an Account and may be required to sign an affidavit declaring that the entity agrees to the Qualified Reporting Entity Guidelines and protocol, including observing functional separation where applicable, established in the QRE-ICD. To register as a QRE, registrants must follow the instructions for joining WREGIS, on the website at www.wregis.org.

The WREGIS Administrator reviews the QRE registration and any follow up documentation. Once the WREGIS Administrator has verified that this entity meets the standards to becoming a QRE in WREGIS, the QRE will be approved.

The QRE-ICD details the formats and procedures a QRE will need to follow to report generation data into WREGIS.

A QRE found to be out of compliance with these Operating Rules or the QRE-ICD are subject to termination of their WREGIS account.

11. This Section Intentionally Left Blank

12. Creation of Certificates

A Certificate created and tracked within WREGIS will represent all the Renewable and Environmental Attributes from a MWh of renewable generation. WREGIS Certificates are “Whole Certificates”. Once a WREGIS Certificate is created the Certificate cannot be retroactively withdrawn or deleted by the WREGIS Administrator. The WREGIS Administrator shall have the right, but not the duty, to change or retire Certificates once they are created if the Generating Unit or its associated Account Holder has submitted inaccurate information that resulted in faulty creation of Certificates for that Generating Unit. If an Account Holder needs to disaggregate the WREGIS Certificate, the



Certificate must be placed in a Reserve or Retirement Subaccount. WREGIS does not define the lifetime or expiration date for Certificates. States and provinces may do so outside of WREGIS to meet their own requirements.

The certificate issuance cycle consists of the following phases:

- **Generation Output Reporting:** From Day 1 to Day 75, generation can be reported.
- **Generation Output Approval and Current Period Adjustments:** From Day 1 to Day 82, the reported data can be accepted, disputed, or adjusted.
- **Quiet Period:** From Day 83 to Day 89, disputes may be logged, although no changes/adjustments can be posted.
- **Certificate Creation and Issuance:** On Day 90, Certificates are created and issued.
- **Prior Periods/Adjustments:** Between Day 90 and Day 730, prior periods and adjustments to previously reported data can be reported.

Certificate Issuance Cycle begins the first day after the end of the Current Period Generation Month.

12.1 Certificate Creation

Certificates will be based on generation data reported to WREGIS. All generation data must meet the minimum standards for quality that are laid out in Section 9 of these Operating Rules and the QRE-ICD. Certificates will be issued for renewable generation that meets one of the renewable fuel/technology definitions within WREGIS. In certain circumstances, Program Administrators may request that WREGIS Certificates be created for fuels not defined as renewable by WREGIS.

Each Certificate shall have a unique serial number. Certificate serial numbers shall contain codes embedded in the number that indicate the Generating Unit ID and the location of the generator. Certificate numbers cannot be changed.

12.2 Frequency of Certificate Creation

WREGIS will create Certificates 90 days following the end of each generation month. Generation data must at a minimum reflect a month's worth of generation. WREGIS Certificates will be issued based on the revenue meter data that has been uploaded. WREGIS does not create Certificates outside of the certificate creation cycle.

12.3 Process and Time Line for Certificate Creation

QREs and self-reporting generators have 75 days following the end of the generation period to report generation data. Once generation has been uploaded, the Account Holder may accept or



dispute the reported generation. If the Account Holder does nothing, the system will automatically accept the posted generation data, if the data passed the automated check as described in section 9.5.

12.4 Certificate Creation for Generation Accumulated Over Multiple Months

Certificates representing generation data accumulated over multiple months will include the duration date – the period of accumulation (mm/yyyy to mm/yyyy). This will apply to Classes D, G and J, only as a reported period for these classes may include multiple months due to allowed reporting frequencies.

12.5 Certificate Creation for Generating Units in States Bisected by WECC

WREGIS issues Certificates for registered Generating Units located outside of WECC only when the Generating Unit is located in a state bisected by WECC. Generating Units outside of WECC that are in states bisected by WECC are subject to the same requirements as those Generating Units that are within WECC.

Generating Units with the first point of interconnection outside of the WECC service territory and that are not in a state that is bisected by WECC, may not participate in WREGIS.

12.6 Generation Activity Log

Each Generation Unit registered in WREGIS will have a Generation Activity Log associated with it. The Generation Activity Log is an electronic ledger where generation and related activities are posted. Each time generation data is received by WREGIS for a Generating Unit, the date and quantity of MWhs is recorded in the Generation Activity Log. When adjustments are received, they will be similarly recorded.

On the day of Certificate creation, Certificates will be issued based on the total whole number of MWhs on the Generation Activity Log that have been accepted by the Account Holder either actively or automatically after accounting for any prior period adjustments. Any fractional MWh will be rolled forward until sufficient generation is accumulated for the creation of a WREGIS Certificate.

The Generation Activity Log will include, at minimum, the following entries:

1. Opening Balance/Prior Month's Balance Forward reflecting the kWh (fraction of a MWh) remaining after the prior month's Certificate creation date;
2. Reported generation (via QREs or self-reported) during the current month;
3. Prior Period Adjustments; and
4. Number of WREGIS Certificates created.



The Generation Activity Log will have a notes section for the WREGIS Administrator.

12.7 Data Fields Carried on Each Certificate

Appendix B-1 lists the data fields that are carried on each Certificate. Mandatory data fields are provided on every Certificate. The data listed under voluntary fields may be included on Certificates if the data has been provided to and verified by the WREGIS Administrator. Both mandatory and voluntary data are subject to verification.

12.8 Expiration of Certificates

WREGIS Certificates have no expiration and will remain Active until Retired or Reserved. State, provincial or voluntary programs will determine their own program eligibility expiration periods.

12.9 Retroactive Creation of Certificates

Retroactive creation of Certificates refers to the creation of Certificates for a past generation period for which WREGIS has no verified static data.

Automatic creation of retroactive Certificates is not part of the standard functionality of WREGIS. If creation of these Certificates is needed, this process will require action through the Change Control Process. WREGIS will not have a time limit for which retroactive Certificate creation will be allowed; however, retroactive Certificate creation will only be allowed upon request from a state program or provincial program that requires tracking of generation in WREGIS after a certain date.

No Prior Period Adjustment will be allowed for the retroactive Certificates that were created, and retroactive Certificates cannot be created more than once for any single Generating Unit.

WREGIS reserves the right to require states and provinces that require retroactive Certificates to pay for the cost associated with the additional WREGIS staff time and labor required for all work associated with retroactive Certificates including, but not limited to, entering and verifying data, and systems changes.

13. Certificate Errors and Corrections

13.1 Errors on Certificate Characteristics

When an error is discovered by the WREGIS Administrator after Certificates have been issued, but the Certificates have not been transferred out of the Active Subaccount of the original Account Holder, the WREGIS Administrator shall have the right, but not the duty, to correct the information on the Certificate. If the Certificates have already been transferred into another



Account, Account Holders who have received the Certificate from WREGIS will be notified of the error on the Certificate. The associated Generating Unit that issued the inaccurate Certificates may be placed into Inactive status and reactivated at such time that the Account Holder supplies the WREGIS Administrator with sufficient documentation to ensure the reliability of the ongoing certificate data. The WREGIS Administrator will determine required documentation on a case-by-case basis according to the type of error reported. The WREGIS Administrator shall also have the right, but not the duty, to forcibly retire or otherwise correct such Certificates where, at the sole discretion of Administrator, such action is deemed appropriate. More information on possible penalties for misrepresenting information is found in Section 24.

13.2 Errors on Number of Certificates

If the error is related to the number of Certificates issued, the WREGIS Administrator will notify the Generator and the QRE and require a Prior Period Adjustment.

14. Assignment of WREGIS Certificates

14.1 Initial Assignment of WREGIS Certificates

WREGIS Certificates are assigned by Generating Unit and correspond with the Generating Unit ID number. Meter IDs will correspond to the revenue meter whose output is reported by the QRE. In the event of aggregated Generating Units, a single meter ID may correspond to multiple Generating Unit IDs.

14.2 Initial Deposit of Certificates in WREGIS Accounts

The WREGIS Certificates will be first deposited into the WREGIS Account that is associated with the Generating Unit, as identified by the Generating Unit ID number. WREGIS Certificates that are involved in forward Certificate transfers will be deposited into the Account specified by the forward Certificate transfer.

In cases of multi-party ownership, the parties must designate which person/entity is going to manage the WREGIS Active Subaccount associated with the Generating Unit. Transfers of Certificates to another party are the responsibility of the entity that is responsible for the Active Subaccount associated with the Generating Unit. Disputes between parties must be resolved outside of WREGIS.



15. Transfers of Certificates

15.1 Intra-Account Transfers

Intra-Account transfers are transfers within an Account Holder's Account, including transferring from one Active Subaccount to another, or from an Active Subaccount to a Retirement Subaccount or Reserve Subaccount. An Account Holder may not transfer Certificates out of Retirement Subaccount(s) or Reserve Subaccount(s).

15.2 One-time Inter-Account Transfers

Inter-Account transfers are transfers from one Account Holder's Active Subaccount to another Account Holder's Active Subaccount.¹⁴ WREGIS Account Holders may transfer Active Certificates to other WREGIS Account Holders at any time.

In the setup of a transfer, the transferor shall indicate:

1. Certificate batch or batches to be transferred;
2. Quantity from each batch to be transferred;
3. Account Holder recipient of the transferred Certificates;
4. Execution date for a non-immediate transfer; and
5. Confirmation that the information entered is correct.

When the request to transfer has been confirmed, WREGIS sends an electronic confirmation to the Account Holder.

WREGIS will also send an electronic confirmation to the proposed recipient of the request to transfer Certificates. The Certificate recipient must accept or reject the transfer in a designated screen in WREGIS. If the recipient does not accept or reject the transfer within 14 calendar days of when it was requested by the transferor, then the transfer request will expire and both parties will be notified. If an execution date has been entered that is less than 14 calendar days from the date of initiation, the transfer will expire on the execution date if it has not been accepted or rejected. Upon acceptance or rejection of the transfer, WREGIS will send an electronic communication to the transferor as notification of the state of the Certificate transfer.

Once the transferee accepts the transfer of any Certificate or batch of Certificates, WREGIS will complete the transfer of Certificates immediately, unless scheduled with an execution date, and

¹⁴ WREGIS does not allow an Account Holder to transfer a WREGIS certificate directly into another Account Holder's Retirement, Reserve or Export Subaccount.



send an electronic confirmation to transferor confirming that the transfer has been completed. Scheduled transfers will not take place immediately, but will take place at 12:01 a.m. on the scheduled transfer date.

15.3 Canceling a Transfer with an Execution Date

The transferor Account Holder may cancel any transfer at any time up to the execution date of the transfer, regardless of whether the transferee Account Holder has already accepted it. A transfer is cancelled by withdrawing the transfer in a designated screen on the website. WREGIS will notify the transferee that the transfer request was withdrawn.

15.4 Standing Orders

A Standing Order is a recurring transfer that does not require the transferor to be an Account Holder representing Generating Units. An Account Holder may use Standing Orders for automatic transfers of Certificates from an open Active Subaccount to a Subaccount (Active, Retirement or Reserve) as well as to open, Active Subaccounts of other Account Holders.¹⁵

In the setup of a Standing Order Transfer, the transferor shall indicate:

1. The Active Account Holder/Subaccount from which the Certificates are to be transferred;
2. The Account Holder or Subaccount to which the Certificates are to be transferred;
3. The Generating Unit(s) whose Certificates are to be transferred and/or the fuel type of Certificates to be transferred;
4. Whether the transfer can be cancelled after it has been initiated;
5. Quantity of Certificates from either of the above as a fixed number of Certificates or a percentage amount of that type of Certificate. If the Certificate amount is fixed, select one of the following:
 - All or nothing
 - Partial fill
6. The month(s) to which the Standing Order relates; and,

¹⁵ The WREGIS Administrator does not recommend having recurring transfers into an end-use subaccount (Retirement, Reserve).



7. Set priority (no two Standing Orders that share transfer Certificate sources can share the same priority).

The Account Holder may select a fixed quantity or percentage for any single Generating Unit involved in a Standing Order.

The transferor and the transferee Account Holders will not have any control over which Certificates for a particular generator are transferred.

Standing Order Transfers will be executed monthly as scheduled or when transferee chooses to accept them. Account Holders are responsible in the case that there are insufficient Certificates to complete a Standing Order Transfer.

A notice will be sent to the transferee of the Standing Order Transfer Request. The transferee has four options:

1. Accept All: All transfers proceed monthly on the same calendar date as the first scheduled transfer for the duration of the Standing Order;
2. Accept First: The first transfer proceeds when scheduled; transferee must choose among same options each month after (unless Accept All or Reject All is later chosen);
3. Reject All: No transfers occur; the Standing Order is canceled; or
4. Reject First: The first transfer does not occur; transferee must choose among same options each month after (unless Accept All or Reject All is later chosen).

The transferor is notified of the transferee's choice at the initial request to transfer and any subsequent requests to transfer (i.e., in the case of Accept First).

If the recipient does not accept or reject the transfer within 14 calendar days of when it was requested by the transferor, then the transfer request will expire and both parties will be notified.

15.4.1 Rescission of Standing Orders

The transferor can choose to withdraw the Standing Order Transfers at any time either by selecting "Withdraw All", which will withdraw all future instances of the Standing Order, or "Withdraw Current" to withdraw the next scheduled instance. WREGIS will send an automated email to the transferee that the Standing Order was withdrawn. Transfers cannot be withdrawn if the "do not rescind" option was selected during transfer setup.



15.5 Forward Certificate Transfers

Only Account Holders representing Generating Units may conduct Forward Certificate Transfers.

Account Holders may request that Certificates from a specific Generating Unit be directly deposited into another WREGIS Account or into one of their own Active, Retirement or Reserve Subaccounts when the Certificates are created.¹⁶ Such a request occurs in advance of the Certificate Creation Date and is known as a Forward Certificate Transfer. Forward Certificate Transfers will be created through designated screens and processes in WREGIS.

1. The transferor (party initiating transfer) will only be able to rescind a Forward Certificate Transfer up until the corresponding Certificate Cycle Creation Date and will not be able to after the Certificates have already been transferred; and
2. The transferee (party receiving transfer) will receive a notification for the Forward Certificate Transfer. The transferee has 14 days to respond to the initial Forward Certificate Transfer request with Accept All or Reject All. Upon a decision by the transferee, a notification is sent to the transferor with the status of the transfer. If no response is received from the transferee within 14 days, the Forward Certificate Transfer Transaction expires and a notification is sent to both parties.

In the registration of a Forward Certificate Transfer, the transferor shall indicate:

1. The Account Holder/Subaccount the Certificates are to be transferred to;
2. The Generating Unit(s) whose Certificates are to be transferred;
3. Quantity of Certificates from either of the above as a fixed number of Certificates or a percentage amount of that type of Certificate. If the Certificate amount is fixed, select one of the following:
 - All or nothing
 - Partial fill
4. The beginning and end vintage month/year; and
5. Set priority (no two Forward Certificate Transfers that share transfer Certificate sources can share the same priority).

¹⁶ The WREGIS Administrator does not recommend having recurring transfers into an end-use subaccount (Retirement, Reserve).



Once the Forward Certificate Transfer is registered in WREGIS, such Forward Certificates, when converted into Certificates on their Creation Date, will be deposited directly into the Account of the transferee, and the transferor will not at any point have possession of the Forward Certificates.

Forward Certificate Transfers can be requested to multiple transferees based on percentage of Certificates created in a given month, or as a fixed quantity in a given month. The Account Holder may only select fixed quantity or percentage for any single Generating Unit involved in a Forward Certificate Transfer.

Forward Certificate Transfers will be executed by the system when Certificate issuance occurs. Transferors will indicate during the transfer setup what action will be taken (partial fill of transfer or no Certificates transferred) in the case that there are insufficient Certificates to complete a Forward Certificate Transfer.

15.5.1 Rescission of Forward Certificate Transfers

Forward Certificate Transfers can be rescinded at any time by the Account Holder that set up the Forward Certificate Transfer unless the “do not rescind” option was selected during the transfer setup. Rescinding a Forward Certificate Transfer will not return any previously transferred certificates to the transferor.

Forward Certificate Transfers can only be rescinded for all remaining, unexecuted occurrences; they cannot be rescinded on a month-by-month basis. When a Forward Certificate Transfer is rescinded, the WREGIS Administrator will send a notice to the transferee that the Forward Certificate Transfer was canceled.

16. Retirement of Certificates

WREGIS Certificates may be retired by the WREGIS Account Holder and, in some instances, by the WREGIS Administrator. The Retirement Subaccount is a repository for WREGIS Certificates and is used when an Account Holder is committing to a final use for WREGIS Certificates; an Account Holder may designate Certificates for a final use on behalf of a third party who does not have an Account with WREGIS. Retirement Subaccounts must be open before following the retirement process.

16.1 Mechanism for Retiring WREGIS Certificates

When an Account Holder wishes to retire a Certificate or batch of Certificates, it will select a batch(es) of Certificates from its Active Subaccounts and indicate that such Certificates are to be Retired. The Account Holder will be required to select a Retirement reason from a dropdown list and will select the Retirement Subaccount to which the Certificates will be deposited. The



system will transfer the Certificates from the Account Holder's Active Subaccount to the indicated Retirement Subaccount. Once the Certificates are deposited in the Retirement Subaccount, they cannot be withdrawn except as provided in section 16.2.

For certain state, provincial, or voluntary programs, an Account Holder may be required to show delivery of energy using e-Tags. This is accomplished by matching e-Tags and Certificates before or during the retirement process. Account Holders who need access to e-Tags will be required to sign up for additional functionality with the WREGIS Administrator and pay all associated fees. E-Tags may only be pulled on a forward-looking basis, meaning that e-Tags for months prior to the one in which an Account Holder signs up for the functionality will not be available. Account Holders anticipating such a need must sign up as soon as practicable to account for this limitation. The specific information requirements are supplemented on the WREGIS website, www.wregis.org.

16.2 Withdrawal from a Retirement Subaccount

An Account Holder may request that the WREGIS Administrator withdraw Certificate(s) from a Retirement Subaccount only if all the following apply:

1. The Certificate(s) was retired within 12 months of the date of the withdrawal request.
2. The Account Holder can demonstrate that the Retired Certificate(s) has not yet been applied toward a state or provincial RPS, or other regulatory program or renewable obligation, nor has it been applied toward a renewable obligation under a voluntary program.
3. The Account Holder can demonstrate that a legitimate error was made or a regulatory, legislative, or programmatic change occurred that is prompting the withdrawal.

If the Retired Certificate(s) in question has as the "Reason for Retirement" either a state/provincial or voluntary program, the WREGIS Administrator will notify the Program Administrator in writing and, if possible, via telephone of the proposed withdrawal from the Account Holder's Retirement Subaccount. The Program Administrator will be given 15 business days to respond. If no response is received, or if the Program Administrator confirms that the WREGIS Certificate(s) has not been used for compliance purposes, the WREGIS Certificate(s) will be withdrawn from the Account Holder's Retirement Subaccount.

If the program administrator indicates the WREGIS Certificate(s) has already been applied to a program for compliance purposes, the WREGIS Administrator may refuse to withdraw the WREGIS Certificate(s) from the Account Holder's Retirement Subaccount. The Account Holder will be responsible for all fees associated with the original retirement and any other transfer fees incurred to fix the mistake.



17. Imports and Exports of Certificates

The import functions related to WREGIS Certificates are unavailable, as WREGIS does not have import protocols set up with any other tracking system.

Exports from WREGIS are currently limited to NC-RETS (North Carolina) and NAR (North American Renewables Registry), but may be expanded as demand and protocols dictate. WREGIS Certificates may be Exported by the WREGIS Account Holder from an Active Subaccount to another Account Holder in a Compatible Tracking System. An Account Holder may not export Certificates out of its Retirement Subaccount(s) or Reserve Subaccount(s).

17.1 Mechanism for Exporting WREGIS Certificates

To export a Certificate or batch of Certificates, the Account Holder will select [a] batch(es) of Certificates from its Active Subaccounts and indicate the Certificates should be Exported.

Exports require the Account Holder to indicate:

1. Certificate batch(es);
2. Quantity from each batch;
3. Compatible Tracking System (select from a dropdown list);
4. Account ID and Account Name for the recipient; and
5. The information entered is correct.

When a Certificate Export Request is made by a WREGIS Account Holder a notification will be sent to the recipient's tracking system.

The Certificate recipient shall accept or reject the transfer through its Compatible Tracking System. If the recipient does not accept or reject the export within 14 calendar days, the request will expire. Upon acceptance or rejection of the export, the Account Holders in each Compatible Tracking System will be notified.

18. Reserved Certificates

18.1 Reserve Subaccount

An Account Holder may withdraw Active Certificates from WREGIS by transferring them to the Reserve Subaccount. The Reserve Subaccount is to be used in instances where the Renewable Energy Certificates may be used outside of WREGIS. From a WREGIS standpoint, these Certificates will no longer be tracked, and WREGIS will make no claims as to the Certificate status.



Examples of how Account Holders might use the Reserve Subaccount functionality include the following:

1. If the Account Holder wants to transfer Active Certificates to a third party that is either not represented by a tracking system or is participating in a tracking system that is not considered to be a Compatible Tracking System.
2. If an Account Holder wants to disaggregate (separate) some of the Renewable and Environmental Attributes contained in a WREGIS certificate, the Account Holder transfers the certificate to its Reserve Subaccount and then conducts transactions outside of WREGIS for the distinct subset of Renewable and Environmental Attributes. WREGIS is not designed to separately track any greenhouse gas or other emissions-related attributes.

The Reserve Subaccount shall include all the data related to reserve transactions. An Account Holder may choose from a drop-down list of reserve reasons or type a separate reason in a free-text field. Selecting or specifying the reserve reason for a certificate is optional.

18.2 Mechanism for Reserving WREGIS Certificates

When an Account Holder reserves a Certificate or batch of Certificates, they will select the applicable Certificates from an Active Subaccount(s). The Account Holder will select the Reserve Subaccount where the Certificates will be deposited. The system will transfer the Certificates from the Account Holder's Active Subaccount to the indicated Reserve Subaccount. Once the Certificates are deposited in the Reserve Subaccount, they cannot be withdrawn except as provided in Section 18.3.

18.3 Withdrawal from a Reserve Subaccount

An Account Holder may request that the WREGIS Administrator withdraw WREGIS Certificate(s) from a Reserve Subaccount if all the following apply:

1. The WREGIS Certificate(s) was Reserved within three months of the date of the withdrawal request.
2. The Account Holder can demonstrate that the Reserved Certificate(s) has not yet been disaggregated and sold separately to a third party(ies).
3. The Account Holder can demonstrate that the Reserved WREGIS Certificate(s) has not yet been sold to a third party(ies).
4. The Account Holder can demonstrate that a legitimate error was made or a regulatory, legislative, or programmatic change occurred that is prompting the withdrawal.



The Account Holder will be responsible for all fees associated with the mistaken Reserve as well as any associated with any transfers associated with correcting the mistake.

19. Reporting and Confidentiality

There will be two general types of reports available through WREGIS: publicly-available reports and Account-accessible reports. Publicly-available reports will be accessible on the WREGIS website.

There are three publicly-available reports:

1. Active Account Holders
2. Active Generators
3. Certificate Activity Statistics

Account-accessible reports will be available only to authorized users through an applicable WREGIS Account. There are four general types of Account-accessible reports, each only available to the applicable account type:

1. Account Holder reports
2. Program Administrator reports
3. Reporting Entity reports
4. WREGIS Administrator reports

19.1 Confidentiality: Access to Private Account Holder Information

Public reports can only be viewed at an aggregate level sufficient to protect generator or other account confidentiality. The minimum threshold of Generating Units in a report is currently set to fifteen.

Access to Accounts will be limited through a password-protected portal on the WREGIS website. Only the Account Holder or its representative or agent will be able to access the Account. Members of the Account Holder's organization may also have access to the Account with permissions given by the Account Manager. To maintain security and confidentiality, each person must have their own login and password.

19.2 Public Reports

19.2.1 Public Directory of Active Account Holders

This report will contain a listing of all active Account Holders including the name of the company, and contact information. The public directory will allow filtering by Account Holder type.



19.2.2 Public Directory of Active Generators

This report contains a listing of all active Generating Units.

If a generation facility has more than one Generating Unit, the facility may have multiple Generating Unit listings corresponding to the various Accounts to which it is assigned. The information included will be the Account Holder company, ownership type and fuel type as well as information regarding the commenced operation date and Nameplate Capacity.

Multi-fuel Generating Units will have a record in this report for each individual fuel type registered.

19.2.3 Public Report on WREGIS Certificate Activity

This report will allow the viewer to create a customized report on WREGIS Certificate activity for a selected period. Each individual report will contain tabs for filtering and displaying information by the following statistical categories:

Data fields for standardized WREGIS Activity Report:

- Renewable Fuel
- Fuel Source
- State/Provincial/Voluntary Program Eligibilities
- Nameplate Capacity
- Facility Ownership Type

19.3 Account-Accessible Reports

19.3.1 Account-Accessible Account Holder Reports

These reports allow Account Holders to create standard or custom reports on their own Account and Subaccount activity. Account Holders can access and create these reports at any time.

19.3.2 Account Accessible Regulator Reports and Regulator Access to Private User Accounts

Regulators have limited access to Accounts that have selected them to view their information in the State/Provincial/Voluntary Access Selection screen.

19.3.3 Account-Accessible Reporting Export to Third Party

An Account Holder can display all the following reports and, if needed, submit a request to export a copy of a report to an external party:



1. My Activity Log
2. My Generation (monthly or annual)
3. My Subaccounts Certificates Disposition
4. My Certificate Transfers
5. Account Holder Fees
6. State/Provincial/Voluntary Program Compliance Report
7. All Reports created in the Ad-Hoc Reporting Interface

On each report listed above, there will be an “Export Request to External Party” button that displays a pop-up window where the user may request to have the report sent to anyone, either via email or by hard-copy via United States mail. The Account Holder may only choose one option at a time. After entering the required information, the Account Holder will submit the request to the WREGIS Administrator. If the validation regarding the mailing address or email address fails, WREGIS will prompt the user to correct the errors and resubmit the request.

The Account Holder must also complete a disclosure authorization to allow WREGIS to disclose confidential information to an outside party. This form can be found on the WREGIS website, www.wregis.org.

After completing the report export request, the WREGIS Administrator will send the Account Holder an email notification, informing the requesting Account Holder that the report has been delivered as requested.

20. Certificate Serial Number Look-up Function

A program administrator may want to verify the status of a Certificate by using the Certificate serial number look-up function. If the Account Holder wishes to provide a program administrator with the ability to use this function as concerns the Account Holder’s certificates (state/provincial regulators as well as voluntary certification administrators), the Account Holder will indicate on a screen within the WREGIS application which program administrators may access the look-up function for their Account. The WREGIS Administrator will also have access to the look-up function.

The Certificate serial number look-up function is a search function in which a program administrator (state/provincial regulators as well as voluntary certification administrators), can enter a WREGIS Certificate serial number (or range of serial numbers) and find the status of the Certificate. The Certificate serial number look-up function will list all the Certificate fields and whether the Certificate is Active, Exported to a compatible tracking system, Retired, or Reserved. For Certificates that have



been Exported, Retired, or Reserved, it will display the date that the Certificate was Exported, Retired, or Reserved.

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23. Inactive Accounts

The WREGIS Administrator may place an Account in Inactive status or the system can place an Account in Inactive status automatically.

When an Account is set to Inactive, the Generating Units are affected first: all units associated with that Account lose their ability to accumulate data and contribute to Certificate creation. The Account is also removed from the list of Active Account Holders in WREGIS with whom other Account Holders can trade. The WREGIS Administrator also has the ability to impose additional restrictions at the login level of the Account (e.g., removing permissions to transfer for some or all logins associated with the Account).

24. Actions to Incur WREGIS Penalties

The WREGIS Terms of Use contains the rules of conduct for users of WREGIS. WREGIS may need to administer penalties on users who, either through negligence or willful misconduct, do not abide by the Terms of Use and the guidelines of WREGIS. Below are examples of instances in which users may have certain restrictions placed on their Accounts because of either negligence or willful misconduct. These examples are not intended to be an exhaustive list. Other types of misconduct may be subject to penalties as determined by the WREGIS Administrator and allowed by the Terms of Use.

24.1 Failure to Update Generating Unit Registration Data by Deadline

If the Account Holder does not update its Generating Unit registration data within 30 days after the annual review date, the unit will go into suspension. When suspended, the generator will not be eligible for Certificate creation until the Account Holder reviews and updates the Generating Unit registration information and the WREGIS Administrator reapproves the registration. The Account Holder must inform the WREGIS Administrator in writing of any changes to the registration information in a grayed-out field accompanied by verification documentation. After the changes have been verified, the WREGIS Administrator can reapprove the Generating Unit. The Account Holder may be charged a fee for each suspended generating unit that is taken out of suspension and reapproved. Failure to complete this process in a timely manner will prevent the issuance of Certificates.



If the WREGIS Administrator has cause to permanently suspend the Generating Unit's participation in WREGIS, no Certificates will be created after the date the Generating Unit has been suspended.

A Generating Unit will be inactivated when an Account is closed or after no generation data has been reported for two years. Refer to Section 5.3.7 for more information on De-Registering a Generating Unit from WREGIS.

24.2 Incorrect Data Resulting in Issuance of Inaccurate Certificates

If the characteristics of a Generating Unit significantly change and these changes are not reported to WREGIS in an update, or if inaccurate data is submitted, resulting in inaccurate Generating Unit characteristic data being displayed on a WREGIS Certificate, the WREGIS Administrator shall have the right, but not the duty, to place the associated Generator on Inactive status resulting in suspension of generation logging and Certificate creation.

If the Certificates have not been transferred out of the Account Holder's Active Subaccount, the WREGIS Administrator may modify the Certificates to reflect the updated and correct information.

If the Certificates have been transferred to another Account Holder's Active Subaccount or to one of the original Account Holder's Retirement or Reserve Subaccounts, or Exported to a Compatible Tracking System, Program Administrators and Account Holders that have received the Certificates will be notified. In addition, the WREGIS Administrator shall have the right, but not the duty, to forcibly retire incorrect Certificates containing inaccurate data and issue corrected Certificates.

In all cases, the Account Holder must pay any outstanding fees to remove the Account's Inactive status.

24.3 Failure to Update Multi-Fuel Generating Unit Fuel Allocation by Deadline

If an Account Holder does not enter a Generation Allocation by Fuel Type for its Multi-Fuel Generating Unit before the end of the Certificate Issuance Cycle, the system will not create Certificates for that month's generation and the data will need to be reloaded by the reporting entity.

24.4 Late Payment of Required Fees

If the Account Holder is more than 90 days late with fees, the Account will be considered in default under the Terms of Use. After following the required steps, the WREGIS Administrator will place the Account in Inactive status and inactivate all associated user logins until the fees



are paid. If the Account Holder fails to cure the default, the Account will be terminated for cause.

24.4.1 Repeated Late Payment of Required Fees

If late payment as described above is repeated three times in a rolling twelve-month period, the Account Holder will be required to pay a six-month deposit of potential fees, based on fees incurred during the previous six months as well as charges to return the Account to Active Status.

24.5 Non-reporting of Generation Data at the Minimum Required Time Interval

24.5.1 Classes A – I

The system will notify the Account Holder of the deadline for reporting generation data 75 days after the end of the generation month has passed. The Account Holder will need to contact its QRE for any unit that receives a no generation data-reported email if the Account Holder expected data to have been reported.

24.5.2 Class J

The system will notify the Account Holder the deadline for reporting generation data has passed. This class has a minimum frequency of one year.

24.6 Repeated Misconduct

If an Account Holder engages in misconduct, the Account Holder may be pursued through whatever means allowed under the Terms of Use.



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Appendix B-1: Data Fields on a Certificate

Generating Unit Static Data Fields
WREGIS GU ID
Generating Unit Name
Primary Facility Name
Facility County
Facility State or Province
Facility Country
Multi-Fuel Generator Indicator
Generation Technology/Prime Mover —where one Generation Technology (GT) must be specified by selecting one of the valid GT's listed.
Fuel Type/Energy Source —where at least one Fuel Type must be specified by selecting from the valid Fuel Types listed and more than one selection is permitted only if the Multi-Fuel Generator Indicator = Y.
Fuel Source —where one or more (for those fuel types that may have more than one fuel source) by selecting one or more from the valid fuel sources for the specified fuel type.
Date when GU first commenced operation
Nameplate Capacity
Facility Operator Info —Company or Organization Name
Customer-sited distributed generation
Reporting Entity —where one of the following valid values must be selected: Balancing Authority Operator; Qualified Reporting Entity; or, WREGIS Account Holder, where the selection is only allowed if WREGIS Generation Reporting Classification is CLASS I or J.
Reporting Entity Contact Company or Organization Name
Generating Unit in WECC Region Declaration Indicator —(Y/N)
Utility to which GU is Interconnected



Generating Unit Static Data Fields
Qualifying Facility Indicator —(Y/N)
Facility Ownership Type —where multiple selections can be made and valid options are: Privately Owned Distributed Generation, Investor-Owned Utility, Municipal Utility, Rural Electric Cooperative, Irrigation District, Electric Service Provider, Joint Power Authority, Federal Marketer/Power Administrator, or Tribal Organization.
California Supplemental Payment Received —(Y/N)
Facility Receives State/Provincial Public Benefit Fund Support Indicator —(Y/N)
Federal Tax Credits Received Indicator —(Y/N)
FERC Hydro License Date —most recent
FERC Hydro License Status (if no date provided above) —Non-jurisdictional, Application pending, or Not Applicable.
Repowered Indicator —(Y/N)
Repower Date —required if Repowered Indicator = Y
State/Provincial/Voluntary RPS selections; Eligible —Certification Number
AZ
BC
CA
CO
MT
NV
NM
TX
WA
OR
AB
UT
Green-e Energy Eligible; Certification Number
Ecologo Certified; Certification Number



Generating Unit Static Data Fields
Low Impact Hydro Certification; Certification Number
SMUD Eligible; Certification Number
Generation Period Start Date —records the start of the period during which the reported generation accumulated or to which the reported adjustment applies.
Generation Period End Date —records the end of the period during which the reported generation accumulated or to which the reported adjustment applies.
Certificate Serial Number
Total Certificates
Certificate Creation Date
Vintage Month/Year



Appendix B-2: Generation Technology/Prime Mover, and Fuel Type/Fuel Source Drop Down Menu Options

Generation Technologies / Prime Movers
Biomass Combustion
Biomass Gasification
Biomass Liquefaction
Co-Generation
Conduit Hydroelectric
Conversion of Fuel from Natural Gas Pipeline
Geothermal – Binary Cycle
Geothermal – Dry Steam
Geothermal – Flash Steam
Hydroelectric Water
Hydrogen – Fuel Cell
Industrial Digestion of Biomass
Multi-Fuel
Municipal Solid Waste Combustion
Municipal Solid Waste Conversion
Ocean Thermal
Ocean Tidal Current
Ocean Wave
Reverse Polymerization of Biomass
Solar Photovoltaic
Solar Thermal
Tidal
Wind

Fuel Type / Fuel Source Drop Down Menu Options

Fuel Type	Fuel Source	Other Eligible Criteria
BBL	Biomass-Black Liquor	BBL
Biogas	Landfill Gas	Landfill Gas
	Digester Gases	Digester Gas
		Wastewater Treatment Gases
		Farm-based Methane Gas
		Industrial Digester Gas
		Meets the following criteria: Gases that are derived from plant-derived organic matter, agricultural food and feed matter, wood wastes, aquatic plants, animal wastes, vegetative wastes, or wastewater treatment facilities using anaerobic digestion or from municipal solid waste.
Biomass	Agricultural Crops	Agricultural Crops
		Dedicated Energy Crops
	Agricultural Wastes and Residues	Agricultural Wastes and Residues
		Invasive Species
	Animal Wastes and Products of Animal Wastes	Animal Wastes and Products of Animal Wastes
	Aquatic Plants	Aquatic Plants
	Biodiesel	Biodiesel
		Derived from a biomass feedstock such as “agricultural crops and agricultural wastes and residues” including, but not limited to; food waste, restaurant waste oil, and straight vegetable oil.
		Derived from municipal solid waste (MSW) conversion process.
		Feedstock derived from crops not raised on land cleared from old growth or first-growth forests where the clearing occurred after December 7, 2006. Reference: RCW 19.285.030(21)(h).
	Biodiesel Blend	Biodiesel Blend
Containing no more than 25% fossil fuel		



Fuel Type	Fuel Source	Other Eligible Criteria
	Inter Alia Ethanol and Methanol Derived from Biomass	Inter Alia Ethanol and Methanol Derived from Biomass
	Cooking Oil Derived from Biomass	Cooking Oil Derived from Biomass
	Black Liquor Derived from Biomass	Black Liquor Derived from Biomass
	Biomass	Biomass
		Not derived from fossil fuels
		Material that has been separated from MSW, and subsequently processed (e.g., pelletization, gasification) to serve as a combustion fuel
	Organic Material or Wastes	Organic Material or Wastes
		Non-hazardous plant matter waste that is segregated from other waste
		Fuel meets the following definition: Non-toxic plant matter that is the by-product of agricultural crops, urban wood waste, mill residue, slash, or brush
	Recycled Paper Fibers No Longer Suitable for Recycled Paper Production	Recycled Paper Fibers No Longer Suitable for Recycled Paper Production
	Solid Waste Materials	Recycled paper fibers that are no longer suitable for recycled paper production
		Including waste pallets, crates, dunnage, manufacturing, and construction wood wastes, landscape or right-of-way tree trimmings, mill residues that are directly the result of the milling of lumber, and rangeland maintenance residues.
	Wood and Wood Wastes	Wood and Wood Wastes



Fuel Type	Fuel Source	Other Eligible Criteria
		<p>Fuel Source meets ALL of the following criteria: (i) Have been harvested pursuant to an approved timber harvest plan prepared in accordance with the Z'berg-Nejedly Forest Practice Act of 1973 (Ch. 8 commencing with Sec. 4511), Pt. 2, Div. 4, Public Resources Code.</p> <p>(ii) Have been harvested for the purpose of forest fire fuel reduction or forest stand improvement.</p> <p>(iii) Do not transport or cause the transportation of species known to harbor insect or disease nests outside zones of infestation or current quarantine zones, as identified by the Department of Food and Agriculture or the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, unless approved by the Department of Food and Agriculture and the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection.</p>
		<p>Fuel meets the following definition: low-emission, nontoxic biomass based on solid organic fuels from wood, forest, or field residues, except that the term does not include wood pieces that have been treated with chemical preservatives such as creosote, pentachlorophenol, or copper-chroma-arsenic.</p>
		<p>Fuel meets the following definition: small diameter timber, salt cedar and other phreatophyte or woody vegetation removed from river basins or watersheds in New Mexico.</p>
		<p>Fuel meets the following definition: landscape waste, right-of-way tree trimmings, small diameter forest thinnings; forest-related resources such as harvesting and mill residue, pre-commercial thinnings, slash and brush; waste pallets, crates, and dunnage; but not including painted, treated, or pressurized wood, wood contaminated with plastics or metals, tires, or recyclable post-consumer waste paper.</p>
		<p>(a) "Biomass energy" includes: (i) Organic by-products of pulping and the wood manufacturing process; (ii) animal manure; (iii) solid organic fuels from wood; (iv) forest, or field residues; (v) untreated wooden demolition or construction debris; (vi) food waste and food processing</p>



Fuel Type	Fuel Source	Other Eligible Criteria
		residuals; (vii) liquors derived from algae; (viii) dedicated energy crops; and (ix) yard waste. (b) "Biomass energy" does not include (i) Wood pieces that have been treated with chemical preservatives such as creosote, pentachlorophenol, or copper- chrome- arsenic; (ii) wood from old growth forests; or (iii) municipal solid waste.
Conversion of Fuel from Natural Gas Pipeline	Conversion of Fuel from Natural Gas Pipeline	Biogas
Fuel Cells	Fuel Cells using Hydrogen Derived from Fossil Fuels	Fuel Cell
Geothermal Energy	Geothermal Energy	Geothermal
Hydroelectric Water	Hydroelectric Water	Water
		The facility does NOT require a new impoundment of water
		The facility does NOT require a new or increased appropriation or diversion of water
		The facility does NOT require a new or increased appropriation or diversion of water from a watercourse.
		The facility was under contract to, or owned by, a retail seller as of December 31, 2005.
		The facility had efficiency improvements undertaken after January 1, 2003 that caused it to exceed 30 MW and do not require a new or increased appropriation or diversion of water from a watercourse.
		The facility does NOT require a new or increased appropriation or diversion of water under Water Code Section 1200 et seq. or any other provision of law authorizing an appropriation of water.
		The facility does NOT require an increase in the volume or rate of water diverted under an existing right, even if such an increase would not require a new permit or license from any government body.



Fuel Type	Fuel Source	Other Eligible Criteria
		The facility does NOT require a new or revised permit from the California State Water Resources Control Board (or any government body) for a new appropriation of water.
		The facility does NOT require a new permit or license from the California State Water Resources Control Board (or any government body) for an increase in the volume or rate of water diverted.
		The facility does NOT require a new permit or license from the California State Water Resources Control Board for a new diversion of water.
		The facility does NOT require a water right permit or license from the California State Water Resources Control Board for an increase in the volume or rate of water diverted under an existing right.
		<p>The hydropower generator meets the following criteria:</p> <p>(1) was in existence prior to 1997, and</p> <p>(2) satisfies one of the following three criteria:</p> <p>(a) New Increased Capacity of Existing Hydropower Facilities: A hydropower facility that increases capacity due to improved technological or operational efficiencies or operational improvements resulting from improved or modified turbine design, improved or modified wicket gate assembly design, improved hydrological flow conditions, improved generator windings, improved electrical excitation systems, increases in transformation capacity, and improved system control and operating limit modifications.</p> <p>(b) Generation from pre-1997 hydropower facilities that is used to firm or regulate the output of other eligible, intermittent renewable resources.</p> <p>(c) Generation using canals or other irrigation systems.</p>
		The hydropower generator meets the following criteria: The hydropower generator was installed after January 1, 2006, produces 10 MW or less, and is either:



Fuel Type	Fuel Source	Other Eligible Criteria
		<p>(a) A low-head, micro hydro run-of-the-river system that does not require any new damming of the flow of the stream; or</p> <p>(b) An existing dam that adds power generation equipment without requiring a new dam, diversion structures, or a change in water flow that will adversely impact fish, wildlife, or water quality; or</p> <p>(c) Generation using canals or other irrigation systems.</p>
		<p>Facility meets the following definition: Facility is located in the Pacific Northwest, and facility has made efficiency improvements completed after March 31, 1999, and such improvements do not result in a new water diversion or impoundment.</p>
		<p>The power is derived from water that has been pumped from a lower to a higher elevation where the generating capacity of the plant, facility, equipment, or system for which the water is used is not more than 30 megawatts.</p>
		<p>The power meets the following two criteria: (a) Was not derived from water stored in a reservoir by a dam or similar device, unless: (1) The water is used exclusively for irrigation; (2) The dam or similar device was in existence on January 1, 2003; and (3) The generating capacity of the plant, facility, equipment or system for which the water is used is not more than 30 megawatts; (b) Does not require the use of any fossil fuel for its creation, unless: (1) The primary purpose of the use of the fossil fuel is not the creation of the power; and (2) The generating capacity of the plant, facility, equipment or system for which the water is used is not more than 30 megawatts.</p>
		<p>Generation using canals or other irrigation systems.</p>
		<p>Conduit hydroelectric</p>
		<p>Conduit hydroelectric. The facility is not located on federal lands and uses for its generation only the hydroelectric potential of a manmade conduit that is operated for the distribution of water for agricultural, municipal, or industrial consumption and not primarily</p>



Fuel Type	Fuel Source	Other Eligible Criteria
		for the generation of electricity as specified in Section 823a of Title 16 of the United States Code.
		Conduit hydroelectric. The facility had efficiency improvements undertaken after January 1, 2003 that caused it to exceed 30 MW and does not require a new or increased appropriation or diversion of water from a watercourse.
		Conduit hydroelectric. The facility does NOT require a new or increased appropriation or diversion of water from a watercourse.
		Conduit hydroelectric. The facility does not require a new or increased appropriation or diversion of water under Water Code Section 1200 et seq. or any other provision of law authorizing an appropriation of water.
		Conduit hydroelectric. The facility does NOT require an increase in the volume or rate of water diverted under an existing right, even if such an increase would not require a new permit or license from any government body.
		Conduit hydroelectric. The facility does NOT require a new or revised permit from the California State Water Resources Control Board (or any government body) for a new appropriation of water.
		Conduit hydroelectric. The facility does NOT require a new permit or license from the California State Water Resources Control Board (or any government body) for an increase in the volume or rate of water diverted.
		Conduit hydroelectric. The facility does NOT require a new permit or license from the California State Water Resources Control Board for a new diversion of water.
		Conduit hydroelectric. The facility does NOT require a water right permit or license from the California State Water Resources Control Board for an increase in the volume or rate of water diverted under an existing right.
Hydrogen	Hydrogen	Hydrogen derived from a renewable resource
		Hydrogen not derived from fossil fuels



Fuel Type	Fuel Source	Other Eligible Criteria
Incremental/ Efficiency – Hydroelectric Water	Incremental/ Efficiency – Hydroelectric Water	Hydroelectric Water generated from the installation of a supplemental process and/or equipment to alter and/or add to the processes of an existing operation to generate electricity from a renewable energy source. The existing operation must not have been originally designed or intended for electricity generation, nor had any processes in place at the time of commissioning that would have facilitated electricity generation.
Incremental/ Efficiency – Hydroelectric Water – Oregon	Incremental/ Efficiency – Hydroelectric Water – Oregon	Used in conjunction with Incremental/ Efficiency – Hydroelectric Water for additional eligibility and when more than the State of Oregon needs to identify and use Incremental/ Efficiency – Hydroelectric Water. Hydroelectric Water generated from the installation of a supplemental process and/or equipment to alter and/or add to the processes of an existing operation to generate electricity from a renewable energy source. The existing operation must not have been originally designed or intended for electricity generation, nor had any processes in place at the time of commissioning that would have facilitated electricity generation.
Incremental/ Efficiency – Hydroelectric Water – Washington	Incremental/ Efficiency – Hydroelectric Water – Washington	Used in conjunction with Incremental/ Efficiency – Hydroelectric Water for additional eligibility and when more than the State of Washington needs to identify and use Incremental/ Efficiency – Hydroelectric Water. Hydroelectric Water generated from the installation of a supplemental process and/or equipment to alter and/or add to the processes of an existing operation to generate electricity from a renewable energy source. The existing operation must not have been originally designed or intended for electricity generation, nor had any processes in place at the time of commissioning that would have facilitated electricity generation.
Legacy – Biomass-Black Liquor – Washington	BLW	Electricity generated by a biomass energy facility that: (a) Commenced operation before March 31, 1999; (b) contributes to the qualifying utility's load; (c) is owned either by: (i) A qualifying utility; or (ii) an industrial facility that is directly interconnected with electricity facilities that are owned by a qualifying utility and capable of carrying electricity at transmission voltage;



Fuel Type	Fuel Source	Other Eligible Criteria
		and (d) is not the result of a capital investment completed after January 1, 2010.
Legacy – Wood and Wood Waste – Washington	BIW	Electricity generated by a biomass energy facility that: (a) Commenced operation before March 31, 1999; (b) contributes to the qualifying utility's load; (c) is owned either by: (i) A qualifying utility; or (ii) an industrial facility that is directly interconnected with electricity facilities that are owned by a qualifying utility and capable of carrying electricity at transmission voltage; and (d) is not the result of a capital investment completed after January 1, 2010.
Municipal Solid Waste	Municipal Solid Waste	<p>Municipal Solid Waste</p> <p>Facility meets one of the following definitions: 1) For MSW combustion facilities the electric generation facility is located wholly within Stanislaus County and began operating before September 26, 1996. 2) For solid waste conversion facilities: A facility that uses a two-step process to create energy whereby in the first step (gasification conversion) a non-combustion thermal process that consumes no excess oxygen is used to convert municipal solid waste into a clean burning fuel, and then in the second step this clean burning fuel is used to generate electricity and meets the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The technology does not use air or oxygen in the conversion process, except ambient air to maintain temperature control. (ii) The technology produces no discharges of air contaminants or emissions, including greenhouse gases as defined in Section 42801.1 of the California Health and Safety Code. (iii) The technology produces no discharges to surface or groundwater of California. (iv) The technology produces no hazardous wastes. (v) To the maximum extent feasible, the technology removes all recyclable materials and marketable green waste compostable materials from the solid waste stream before the conversion process, and the owner



Fuel Type	Fuel Source	Other Eligible Criteria
		<p>or operator of the facility certifies that those materials will be recycled or composted.</p> <p>(vi) The facility at which the technology is used complies with all applicable laws, regulations, and ordinances.</p> <p>(vii) The technology meets any other conditions established by the California State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission.</p> <p>(viii) The facility certifies that any local agency sending solid waste to the facility diverted at least 30 percent of all solid waste it collects through solid waste reduction, recycling, and composting.</p> <p>For MSW conversion technologies: The facility certifies that any local agency sending solid waste to the facility complies with Division 30 of the California Public Resources Code (commencing with Section 40000), and has reduced, recycled, or composted solid waste to the maximum extent feasible, and shall have been found by the California Integrated Waste Management Board to have diverted at least 30 percent of all solid waste through source reduction, recycling, and composting.</p>
Natural Gas (CEC Renewable)	Natural Gas (CEC Renewable)	Natural Gas (CEC Renewable)
Ocean	Ocean	Ocean
Solar	Solar	Solar
Tidal	Tidal	Tidal
Waste Heat Recovery	Waste Heat Recovery	Waste Heat Recovery System
Wind	Wind	Wind
Non-Renewable Fuels of Multi-Fuel Generators	This category is only available to Multi-Fuel Generators and shall have a drop-down menu of which the generator can pick one or more categories. These include the following:	
	Coal	Coal
	Diesel	Diesel
	Jet fuel	Jet fuel



Fuel Type	Fuel Source	Other Eligible Criteria
	LHN	Large Hydro not meant for certificate creation
	Natural Gas	Natural Gas
	Nuclear	Nuclear
	Oil	Oil
	PKC	Petroleum Coke (petcoke)
	PSN	Pumped Storage not meant for certificate creation
	TDF	Tire-derived fuel
	Waste Oil	Waste Oil



Appendix B-3: Documentation Requirements for Multi-Fuel Generating Units

Upon registration with WREGIS as a Multi-Fuel Generating Unit, each Multi-Fuel Generating Unit's Account Holder must submit a report to the WREGIS Administrator that documents its methodology for calculating the electricity production associated with each fuel used during a typical month. This report must be prepared by a Licensed Professional Engineer. Following the WREGIS Administrator's review and acceptance of such a report's methodology, the Multi-Fuel Generating Unit's Account Holder will be eligible to have WREGIS Certificates issued for the Generating Unit. Documentation must include, but is not limited to, an introduction, background, fuel method, formula, example, and the Licensed Professional Engineer's stamp. The Account Holder may submit methodology paperwork that has been approved by a state, provincial, or other regulatory authority.

Documentation of the following information used to calculate the proportion of electric output per fuel type, by MWh, generated by the unit during a calendar month must be maintained by Multi-Fuel Generating Units seeking WREGIS Certificates, using the best available sources of information. If the Generating Unit already provides documentation to regulatory entities addressing each of the items below or otherwise provides substantiation of the percentage of generation from each fuel type to regulatory entities, upon approval of the WREGIS Administrator this documentation may be substituted for the requirements listed below:

1. Quantities of each fuel type (other than solar) must be measurable and verified by documentation provided to Balancing Authority Operators, the United States Environmental Protection Agency, or state air regulators; if available. If such documentation is not available, verifiable documentation of fuel quantities consumed during the month may be considered, such as: metered liquid or gaseous fuel input where the meter is read by a Qualified Reporting Entity, or financial records of fuel supply deliveries coupled with plant reports documenting mass of each fuel consumed in each calendar month.
2. Documentation of net heat content for each fuel source, other than solar thermal, must be supported by documentation of heat content measurement by an independent laboratory.
3. If specification of a heat rate (i) is required by the Account Holder's state, provincial or other regulatory authority; or (ii) is deemed necessary by WREGIS to determine methodological integrity; the heat rate must be determined according to testing certified by an independent third party consistent with the protocol accepted for plant heat rate testing in the plant's Balancing Authority. If different heat rates apply for different fuels, the determination for each applicable heat rate must meet the requirements of this paragraph.



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Appendix F: Small-Scale Aggregation

Definition

Small-scale aggregate group registrations allow Account Holders to register multiple customer-sited distributed Generating Units under a single generator registration.

These types of generator registrations are intended for Account Holders with large numbers of small customer-sited distributed-Generating Units with similar attributes to help facilitate generator registration and data reporting.

Small-scale aggregation is not intended to reduce the number of generator registrations or reduce the amount of required documentation. Small-scale aggregation is subject to the same WREGIS Operating Rules as all other generator registrations (stand-alone).

Pre-Approval

Account Holders must be pre-approved by the WREGIS Administrator to participate. Applicants must first contact WREGIS to see if they qualify.

Qualifications include, but are not limited to: rights to register, metering standards, etc. In addition to these qualifications, applicants must demonstrate they are ideal candidates for small-scale aggregation. Ideal candidate attributes include, but are not limited to: prior possession of required documentation, telemetering capabilities, sufficient time and staff availability, feasible methodologies, etc.

If the WREGIS Administrator deems an applicant to be a qualified and ideal candidate, the applicant must then open or have a pre-established active WREGIS Account Holder account.

The pre-approval process includes:

- Completing a questionnaire provided by the WREGIS Administrator to determine the scope and methodology of the project.
- Drafting methodology for grouping and registering units, as well as internal processes outside of WREGIS.
- Submitting verification documentation, as determined by the WREGIS Administrator.
- Completing small-scale aggregation training provided by WREGIS.

The WREGIS Administrator will notify the Account Holder once the pre-approval process is completed. Pre-approval may be terminated if the Account Holder does not manage the process in a timely or consistent manner.



Registration

A modified online, stand-alone generator registration form is used for the registration of small-scale aggregate groups. The registration form includes static information pertaining to the overall group, as well as details of the individual units being registered within the group. The individual units are uploaded into the registration via a comma-delimited (.csv) file.

Small-scale aggregate groups require regular updates by the Account Holder. Updates to group registrations include adding or removing units and updating static information. Once a group registration has been updated, the registration is placed in Suspended Certificate Creation status making the registration ineligible for certificate creation until the WREGIS Administrator has approved the changes. WREGIS does not recommend group updates during the last week of the month to ensure the registration(s) will be eligible for Certificate creation during the upcoming issuance date.

Small-scale aggregate groups are registered as Class I or J, with Class H allowance for unique cases approved by the WREGIS Administrator. Class I requires that generation data be reported monthly and is intended for groups capable of meeting this requirement. Class J allows for reporting as infrequent as once per year and is intended for units not exceeding a nameplate of approximately 15 kW AC (0.015 MW AC), or units whose generation data cannot be reported monthly. Class H is reserved for very large small-scale aggregation projects with thorough oversight by WREGIS and potentially the Account Holders' Program Administrator(s).

Governing Rules

Exceptions to the governing rules can be made by the WREGIS Administrator if deemed necessary.

Required documentation must be readily accessible from the Account Holder for all units registered in small-scale aggregate groups, in the event of a WREGIS audit. The required documentation is determined during the pre-approval process and includes, but is not limited to:

- WREGIS Acknowledgement of Station Service
- Utility Interconnection Agreement
- Purchase Power Agreement
- Rights to Environmental Attributes (rights to register unit in WREGIS)
- Notice of Commercial Operation
- Manufacturer's Specifications
- Proof of Revenue Meter ID



Small-scale aggregate groups cannot exceed total nameplate of 250 kW AC (0.250 MW AC), with a maximum allowance of 360 kW AC (0.360 MW AC) to allow for nameplate capacity expansions of previously registered units.

Units registered within a group cannot exceed a nameplate of 50 kW AC (0.050 MW AC). Exceptions may be made on a case-by-case basis, as determined by the WREGIS Administrator. State program administrators may request exceptions from this rule to maintain consistency with state program requirements.

Units registered in small-scale aggregate groups must be divided by fuel type, interconnecting utility and residential/non-residential. Additional parameters for grouping units may be determined by the WREGIS Administrator during the pre-approval process.

Generation Data Reporting

The Account Holder may choose to self-report or have a QRE report generation data for Class I and J registrations. Class H registrations must have a QRE report generation data. A self-reporting Account Holder and QRE are subject to the WREGIS ICD for Qualified Reporting Entities.

Because WREGIS certificate vintages are by month and year, generation data for small-scale aggregate groups must match this format as closely as possible. The sum of the generation data for the individual units in a group must be uploaded into WREGIS, not as multiple data sums for each group. Generation data for all units within a group must be collected simultaneously, with as little variance as possible, and must either have all units within a group with the same reporting period (first and last day), normalize the data according to a methodology approved by the WREGIS Administrator, or report data using a process approved by the WREGIS Administrator.

Interval meter data (telemetry) is generally required to effectively report generation data, though site-reading may be warranted if other primary-sourced data is readily available. Meter reads must be tracked internally by the Account Holder in the event of a data audit.

WREGIS Rights of Refusal and Termination

WREGIS reserves the right to refuse pre-approval, or inactivate existing registrations if the WREGIS Administrator deems a proposed or existing small-scale aggregation to be ineffective.

Causes for an ineffective small-scale aggregation project include, but are not limited to: insufficient methodology, unavailable documentation, ineffective Account Holder processes, deficient or belated generation data reporting or dormant group registrations.



Appendix G: Thermal Renewable Energy Certificate (TREC)

Applicable Definitions

British Thermal Unit (BTU): The quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of 1 pound of liquid water by 1 degree Fahrenheit at the temperature at which water has its greatest density (approximately 39 degrees Fahrenheit). BTU or MMBTU (one million BTUs) is the standard unit of measurement for thermal energy.

Cogeneration: The production of electricity from steam, heat, or other forms of energy produced as a by-product of another process.

Secondary Purpose: An end use for thermal energy that may be additionally eligible by a participating renewable energy program.

Thermal Energy: The energy made available in a combined-heat-and-power system for use in any industrial or commercial process, heating or cooling application, or delivered to other end users, i.e., total thermal energy made available for processes and applications other than electrical generation.

Thermal Renewable Energy Certificate (TREC): A renewable energy Certificate that has specifically been issued for thermal energy.

Governing Rules

These rules govern how Thermal Renewable Energy Certificates (TREC) are issued. They apply to a facility that generates both electricity and thermal energy that is used for a secondary purpose. The facility and its thermal energy must be recognized as renewable and eligible by one or more state, provincial, or voluntary program located in the WECC footprint.

Classifications

Thermal facilities fit into two different classifications:

1. K – Thermal
 - Capacity to generate one or more TRECs per hour of operation (3.412 million Btu/hr)
2. L – Thermal
 - Capacity to generate less than one TREC per hour of operation (3.412 million Btu/hr)

Data Verification

Thermal facilities are required to meet the same verification standards that are currently used to register electric generating units (Section 5.3.1). However, additional registration paperwork may be required for the thermal portion of the registration to confirm the metering practices and to establish the secondary purpose(s).



Data Conversion

WREGIS converts reported thermal energy to a single WREGIS Certificate using the following BTU/MMBTU-to-MWh equivalency standard:

$$3,412,000 \text{ BTUs}/3.412 \text{ MMBTUs} = \text{one WREGIS Certificate (1 MWh equivalent)}$$

The total reported BTU/MMBTUs and MWhs is displayed on the data reporting screen at the time the data is uploaded.

A maximum annual energy amount is used by the system to check reasonableness of the amount of energy reported and is determined by the WREGIS Administrator at the time of registration. If the reported energy exceeds the estimated amount, the WREGIS Administrator will follow up with the QRE and/or the Account Holder to resolve.

Reporting Energy Data

Thermal energy data must be reported monthly and may only be reported by the following types of Account Holders:

1. QRE – Non-Balancing Thermal
2. Self-Reporting Account Holder (AH) – Class L

Consequently, a Cogeneration Electricity/Thermal registration can have data reported from two separate sources:

1. Electrical meter data reported by:
 - a. QRE (Balancing Authority or Non-Balancing Authority)
 - b. Self-Reporting AH (Classes I and J)
2. Thermal data as identified above.

Similar to the electric generation reporting process, thermal energy data is uploaded via the file upload function of the system in which the Account Holder may indicate either BTUs or MMBTUs. Upon upload, the system converts the thermal data to MWhs and displays the reported amounts on a summary screen as mentioned above.

Metering Standards

Similar to the electric generator revenue metering standards (Section 9.3), all thermal facilities are required to meet a specific set of standards as determined by their class and as indicated below:

1. **Large Facilities** - For facilities with the capacity to generate one or more TRECs per hour of operation (3.412 million Btu/hr), the generator representative must have installed an energy measurement system to continually measure thermal energy. The



thermal energy delivered to the secondary purpose must be metered. All parameters needed to determine thermal energy to the secondary purpose must be directly measured.

2. **Small Facilities** - For facilities with the capacity to generate less than one TREC per hour of operation (3.412 million Btu/hr), the generator representative must have installed an energy measurement system to measure thermal energy delivered to the secondary purpose. Calculation parameters such as heat capacity, and directly measured parameters, such as temperature and pressure that do not vary more than +/- 2 percent for the full range of expected operating conditions, may be evaluated annually and used in the calculation methodology as a constant.

These parameters may be based on such sources as manufacturers' published ratings or one-time measurements, but must be clearly defined and explained in a thermal energy measurement plan. All other parameters used to determine the amount of thermal energy must be continually measured.

Both on-site load and station service are handled in the same manner as electric generation (Section 9.6).

Certificate Creation

Thermal Certificate creation is handled in the same manner as electric generation. Separate batches of Certificates are issued for each type of renewable energy:

1. Electric – “renewable” fuel type and/or aggregated meter
2. Thermal – “renewable” thermal type

Certificates are created for one or both if reported data has been reviewed and approved by either the Account Holder or the WREGIS Administrator. Certificate creation of one type is not dependent upon the reporting or approval of the other type.

