

Oversight Trends Update

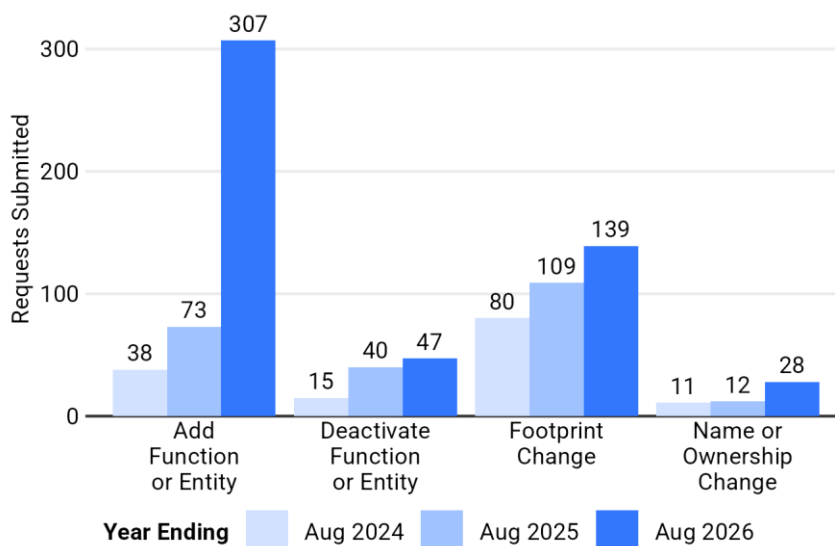
Data as of August 1, 2026

Highlights

- All Category 2 IBR owners and operators are required to self-certify compliance within 90 days of registration. This includes 134 entities registered on the May 15, 2026, function effective date. Standards in scope ensure that entities share important system and modeling data and that generators provide reactive support and voltage control.
- NERC has [proposed changes](#) to the Rules of Procedure to require registration of computational load owners and operators. A comment period is underway for [new and revised standards](#) affecting these entities. WECC is monitoring these efforts to ensure readiness to implement the [Large Loads Action Plan](#).
- A new [self-assessment](#) helps entities evaluate strengths and weaknesses in their system of internal control. WECC expects all entities to periodically evaluate their maturity and make appropriate improvements. Refer to the [internal controls guide](#) for additional resources.

Registration Requests

The Organization Registration and Certification Program (ORCP) registers users, owners, and operators responsible for meeting the requirements of mandatory NERC Reliability Standards. WECC also recommends entities for registration with the British Columbia Utilities Commission (BCUC).



Entities as of Aug 1, 2026				
	US	BC	AB	MX
BA	36	1		
DP/DPUF	80	18		
GO-1	385	18		
GO-2	143			
GOP-1	261	18		
GOP-2	80			
PC	30	2		
RC	2	1		
RP	51	2		
TO	85	4		
TOP	51	3		
TP	68	3		
TSP	34	2		
ISO			1	
Entities	640	32	1	1

Self-Reports and Self-Logs

Many factors drive self-report frequency: the strength of industry internal controls, implementation of new standard versions, and compliance program issues affecting multiple related entities. Trends in the most-reported standard requirements help WECC identify areas for outreach and engagement.

Rank	Standard Requirement	Year Ending			Total	Trend
		Aug 2024	Aug 2025	Aug 2026		
CIP Standards						
1	CIP-010-4 R1 – Configuration change management	25	19	32	76	➔
2	CIP-007-6 R2 – Security patch management	22	21	25	68	➔
3	CIP-003-9 R2 – Cybersecurity plans for low impact BES Cyber Systems	11	18	13	42	➔
4	CIP-006-6 R1 – Physical security plan	8	17	16	41	↗
5	CIP-004-7 R5 – Access revocation	14	12	13	39	➔
O&P Standards						
1	PRC-005-6 R3 – Protection system maintenance	23	17	12	52	↘
2	MOD-025-2 R1 and R2 – Generator capability verification	10	5	11	26	➔
3	MOD-027-1 R2 – Governor and frequency control verification	7	8	5	20	➔
4	VAR-002-4.1 R2 – Maintaining generator voltage schedules	6	7	6	19	➔
5	PRC-024-3 R2 – Generator voltage protection	5	8	3	16	➔

Legend ↗ Increasing Trend ↘ Decreasing Trend → Stable or Mixed Trend

Audits and Spot Checks

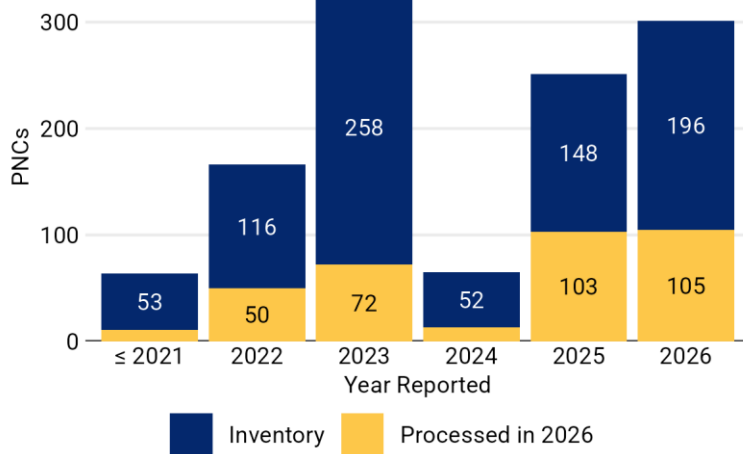
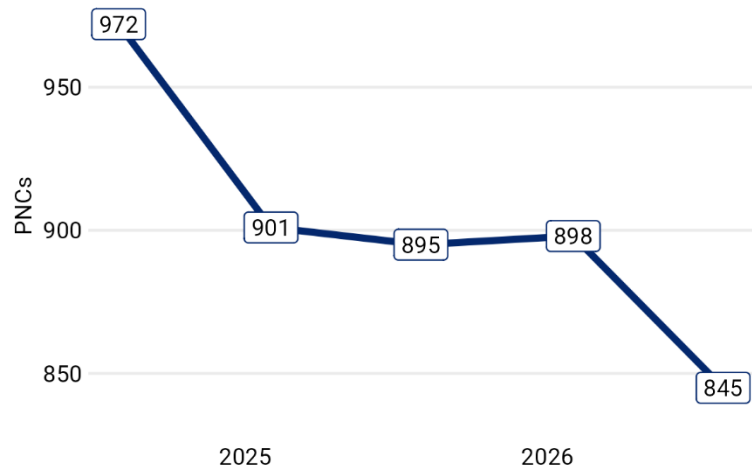
Monitoring objectives for each engagement are based on assessment of the individual entity in the context of regulatory risk priorities. These risks were in scope for the greatest number of recent monitoring engagements. Objectives for each risk can span multiple standard requirements.

Rank	Risk	Year Ending			Total	Trend
		Aug 2024	Aug 2025	Aug 2026		
1	Supply chain and vendor management	16	34	27	77	→
2	Cyber Asset security and maintenance	15	32	27	74	→
3	Network security	13	37	23	73	→
4	Physical protection	12	24	23	59	→
5	CIP emergency operations	11	20	20	51	↗
6	CIP program management	6	18	23	47	↗
7	Security training	9	19	19	47	↗
8	Access control	11	19	14	44	→
9	Emergency preparedness and operations	6	15	21	42	↗
10	Training	6	12	17	35	↗

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Enforcement Inventory

The inventory is made up of potential noncompliance (PNC) under review by WECC and pending disposition. Inventory size affects processing times, risk responsiveness, outreach, and resource management.

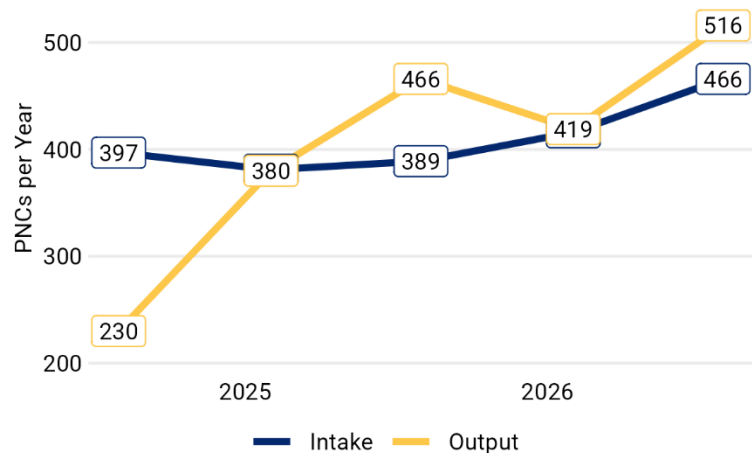


Inventory Age

The ERO Enterprise continues to focus on reducing the volume of open inventory. WECC prioritizes both the oldest and newest cases for enforcement and mitigation processing.

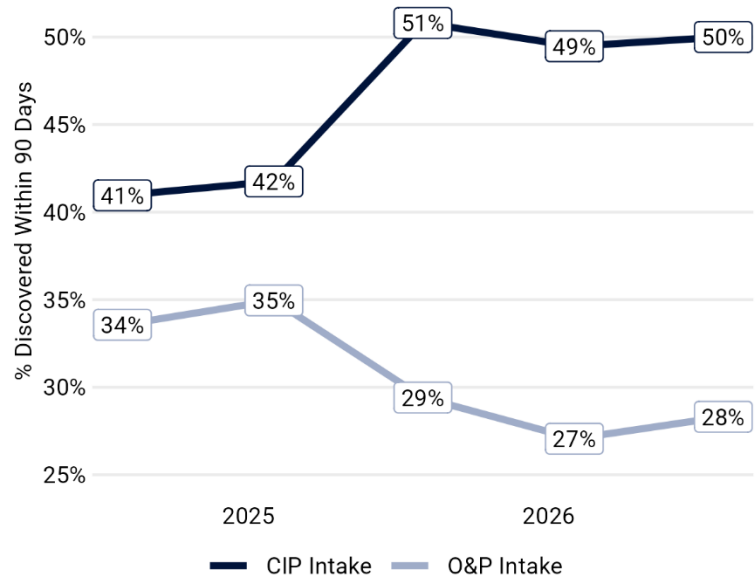
Intake and Output

WECC monitors long-term trends in PNC intake and output as a measure of the effectiveness of the enforcement process to identify, address, and prevent the future recurrence of risks associated with noncompliance.



Detection Time

Time required for an entity to identify noncompliance is a measure of the strength of detective controls. Typical intervals vary by standard and requirement. The ERO Enterprise targets an average discovery time of 90 days or less for most instances of noncompliance.



Mitigation Time

Entities are encouraged to mitigate issues promptly after discovery. Mitigation includes actions and controls to reduce risk, return to compliance, and prevent recurrence. Noncompliance must be mitigated within 12 months to be eligible for Compliance Exception treatment.

