Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Company: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Which entity is typically responsible for issuing and tracking RECs in the U.S.?
   * EPA
   * DOE
   * Regional Transmission Organization (RTO)
   * REC Tracking Systems (e.g., WREGIS, M-RETS)
2. Calculating the Market Clearing Price in a Wholesale Electricity Market
   * Objective: Understand how supply and demand bids interact in a simplified wholesale electricity market to determine the Market Clearing Price (MCP).
   * You are observing a regional electricity market for a single trading hour. Several electricity suppliers submit offers (supply bids), and consumers submit demand bids.

| **Generator** | **Capacity (MW)** | **Offer Price ($/MWh)** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Gen A | 50 | $25 |
| Gen B | 40 | $30 |
| Gen C | 40 | $35 |
| Gen D | 20 | $45 |
| Gen E | 60 | $50 |

* 1. Rank the supply offers from lowest to highest price.
  2. Determine which generators will be dispatched to meet the 120 MW of demand.
  3. What is the market clearing price (MCP)? (hint: This is the price of the last MW needed to meet demand)
  4. Suppose a new generator, Gen F, offers 25 MW at $28/MWh.
     1. Recalculate the MCP.
     2. Which generator(s) will now be excluded from the dispatch?