RULES OF

Department of Commerce and Insurance

Division 4240—Public Service Commission
Chapter 23—Electric Utility Operational Standards

thousand (35,000) volts, mature trees whose trunks or limbs have sufficient strength and rigidity to prevent the trunk or limbs from damaging the conductor under reasonably foreseeable wind and weather conditions are exempt from the minimum clearance requirements in this section (9); and

5. The radial clearances in subsection (9)(B) are minimum clearances that should be established between the vegetation and the energized conductors and associated live parts where practicable. Vegetation management practices may make it advantageous to obtain greater clearances than those listed. In the event that the specific trimming conflicts with any other materials within this chapter the strictest rules shall apply.

(10) In the event an electrical corporation incurs expenses as a result of this rule in excess of the costs included in current rates, the corporation may submit a request to the commission for accounting authorization to defer recognition and possible recovery of these excess expenses until the effective date of rates resulting from its next general rate case, filed after the effective date of this rule, using a tracking mechanism to record the difference between the actually incurred expenses as a result of this rule and the amount included in the corporation's rates, or if there is no identifiable amount included in the corporation's rates, the amount reflected in the appropriate uniform system of accounts account for vegetation management on the corporation's books for the test year (as updated) from the corporation's last rate case will be used to determine the amount included in current rates. In the event that such authorization is granted, the next general rate case must be filed no later than five (5) years after the effective date of this rule. Parties to any electrical corporation request for accounting authorization pursuant to this rule may ask the commission to require the electrical corporation to collect and maintain data (such as actual revenues and actual vegetation management expenses) until such time as the commission addresses ratemaking for the deferrals. The commission will address the ratemaking of any costs deferred under these accounting authorizations at the time the electrical corporation seeks ratemaking in a general rate case.

(11) Variances. A variance from a provision of this rule may be granted only for good cause shown. Nothing in this rule shall prevent an electrical corporation from proposing and the commission from approving an alternative vegetation management plan in variance of paragraphs (9)(B)1. and 2., if the electrical corporation can establish that the alternative vegetation management plan has previously produced greater reliability performance than would be produced under this rule or that the alternative vegetation management plan shall produce greater reliability performance in the future than would be produced under this rule.

AUTHORITY: sections 386.040, 386.250, 386.310 and 393.140, RSMo 2000 and section 393.130, RSMo Supp. 2007. This rule originally filed as 4 CSR 240-23.030. Original rule filed Dec. 14, 2007, effective June 30, 2008. Moved to 20 CSR 4240-23.030, effective Aug. 28, 2019.*

**Original authority: 386.040, RSMo 1939; 386.250, RSMo 1939, amended 1963, 1967, 1977, 1980, 1987, 1988, 1991, 1993, 1995, 1996; 386.310, RSMo 1939, amended 1979, 1989, 1996; 393.130, RSMo 1939, amended 1949, 1967, 1969, 2002; and 393.140, RSMo 1939, amended 1949, 1967.*

20 CSR 4240-23.040 State Reliability Mechanism (SRM)

PURPOSE: This rule establishes the requirements governing the state reliability mechanism (SRM) in accordance with section 393.1080, RSMo.

PUBLISHER'S NOTE: The secretary of state has determined that publication of the entire text of the material that is incorporated by reference as a portion of this rule would be unduly cumbersome or expensive. This material as incorporated by reference in this rule shall be maintained by the agency at its headquarters and shall be made available to the public for inspection and copying at no more than the actual cost of reproduction. This note applies only to the reference material. The entire text of the rule is printed here.

(1) Definitions. The following definitions shall apply in this rule:

(A) Accredited capacity means the deliverable or firm capacity value as determined and assigned to a resource by the appropriate regional transmission organization or independent system operator (RTO/ISO) for determining resource adequacy;

(B) Actual peak demand means the maximum demand experienced by an electrical corporation during the applicable time period;

(C) Appropriate regional transmission organization or independent system operator (RTO/ISO) means the Midcontinent Independent System Operator (MISO), or any successor organization, or the Southwest Power Pool (SPP), or any successor organization the electrical corporation is a member of;

(D) Auction purchase means rights to a specific accredited capacity amount bought in an RTO/ISO capacity auction;

(E) Behind the meter generation (BTMG) means a generation resource located downstream of an electrical corporation's interconnection point to an RTO/ISO's system, such as a substation, but only one that is considered by the appropriate RTO/ISO in resource adequacy determinations;

(F) Bilateral contract means an agreement for the rights to future capacity;

(G) Capacity resource means a generation resource, demand response resource, or energy storage system (ESS) resource wholly owned, partially owned, or contracted by an electrical corporation for providing resource adequacy;

(H) Coincident peak demand means the demand experienced by an electrical corporation at the time that the appropriate RTO/ISO experiences peak demand during the applicable time period;

(I) Company-owned capacity resource means a capacity resource for which an electrical corporation has an ownership stake for a portion or all of the accredited capacity;

(J) Contracted capacity resource means a capacity resource for which an electrical corporation has an agreement for a portion or all of the accredited capacity;

(K) Demand-side resource means a resource or program that reduces or shifts demand that is included in resource adequacy determinations submitted to the appropriate RTO/ISO and may be considered a capacity resource in accordance with the rules of the appropriate RTO/ISO or may be included in an electrical corporation's peak forecast but not both;

(L) Demand response resource means a resource that is considered by the appropriate RTO/ISO in resource adequacy determinations that can be dispatched by the appropriate RTO/ISO or electrical corporation to reduce or shift demand. Demand response is the quantified impact reduction of electricity consumption, across one (1) or more customer sites deployed in response to system reliability needs or an economic price signal;

(M) Distribution losses means the amount of real power that is lost across an electrical corporation's system that is included in the electrical corporation's forecast peak demand;

(N) Effective load carrying capability (ELCC) means an accreditation method by which a capacity value is assigned to a capacity resource based on the ability of the capacity resource to dependably and reliably serve as measured against a reliability metric;

(O) Electrical corporation means the same as defined in section 386.020, RSMo, but shall not include an electrical corporation as described in section 393.110.2, RSMo;

(P) Energy storage system (ESS) resource means a resource capable of capturing energy, storing it, and dispatching the energy back into the bulk power system or the utility's distribution system, and accredited by the appropriate RTO/ISO in resource adequacy determinations;

(Q) Forecast peak demand means the maximum demand that an electrical corporation reasonably estimates to be experienced during the applicable time period;

(R) Generation resource means a resource capable of producing electricity and dispatching the electricity into the bulk power system or the utility's distribution system, and accredited by the appropriate RTO/ISO in resource adequacy determinations;

(S) Installed capacity (ICAP) means an accreditation method by which a capacity value is assigned to a generation resource based on the demonstrated output of the generation resource or the contracted output of the generation resource;

(T) Load diversity factor means the ratio of an electrical corporation's coincident peak demand to the actual peak demand of the service territory and shall be determined by dividing the coincident peak demand by the non-coincident peak demand;

(U) Maximum operating capacity means the current maximum intended output of a generator as designed by the manufacturer (e.g., nameplate), as modified after initial installation, as determined based on annual testing required by an appropriate RTO/ISO, or as limited by licensing, permitting, or other operating restrictions;

(V) Non-coincident peak demand means the maximum peak demand experienced by an electrical corporation during the applicable time period, regardless of the demand experienced by the appropriate RTO/ISO;

(W) Planned capacity resource means a capacity resource that has not yet been placed into operation or for which an electrical corporation has not yet purchased or contracted;

(X) Planning reserve margin (PRM) means the percentage, set by the appropriate RTO/ISO, above the forecasted coincident peak demand for which an electrical corporation must have adequate capacity resources to meet. For electrical corporations that take part in the SPP resource adequacy process, the PRM is the base PRM;

(Y) Planning reserve margin required capacity means the capacity determined by the appropriate RTO/ISO for which an electrical corporation must have equal to or greater than accredited capacity for the applicable time period;

(Z) Planning season, for electrical corporations that take part in the MISO resource adequacy process, means the seasons (summer, fall, winter, spring) in a planning year;

(AA) Planning year (PY) means from June 1 of one year through May 31 of the following year that is used for the SRM Reporting Template as described in section (2) of this rule;

(BB) Power purchase agreement (PPA) means an electricity supply agreement between a power producer and an electrical corporation;

(CC) Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 (PURPA) qualifying facility (QF) means a cogeneration facility or a small power production facility that meets the requirements of 18 CFR 292.201 through 292.211 and has obtained a QF certification in accordance with 18 CFR 292.207;

(DD) Pumped-storage hydroelectric system means an ESS where water is pumped to a reservoir at a higher elevation during times of lesser demand, and then the water is released to a reservoir at a lower elevation with the water passing through turbines to generate electricity at times of increased demand;

(EE) Resource type means the fuel or source from which a capacity resource obtains energy, including but not limited to natural gas, coal, oil, solar, wind, nuclear, hydroelectric, geothermal, and pumped-storage hydroelectric system;

(FF) Seasonal accredited capacity (SAC) means an accreditation method by which a capacity value is assigned to a capacity resource based on the availability of the capacity resource during times of increased demand during the relevant season;

(GG) Service territory means the area in which the electrical corporation has been approved by the commission to provide electrical service to customers;

(HH) Sufficient capacity means owned or contracted-for capacity that meets the planning reserve margin or successor metric established by the appropriate RTO/ISO or established by the commission if the electrical corporation is not a participant in a regional transmission organization or independent system operator;

(II) Summer planning season, for electrical corporations that take part in the SPP resource adequacy process, means June 1 through September 30 each year;

(JJ) System capacity purchases means purchases for a specific amount of accredited capacity not tied to specific generation resources;

(KK) System capacity sales means sales for a specific amount of accredited capacity not tied to specific generation resources;

(LL) Transmission limitations means known and measurable constraints within the appropriate RTO/ISO's system that limit the amount of power that can be delivered from an electrical corporation's capacity resources to the electrical corporation's system;

(MM) Transmission losses means the amount of real power, expressed as a percentage, that is lost in transmission facilities when delivering energy to load;

(NN) Unforced capacity (UCAP) means an accreditation method by which a capacity value is assigned to a generation resource after adjusting the ICAP for the expected availability or historical availability of the generation resource or fuel availability; and

(OO) Winter planning season, for electrical corporations that take part in the SPP resource adequacy process, means December 1 through March 31 each year.

(2) Reporting form. The SRM Reporting Template shall include the electrical corporation's plan to own or have rights to sufficient capacity to meet its capacity obligations for the upcoming planning year and each of the three (3) subsequent years. The SRM Reporting Template, revised April 17, 2026, is hereby incorporated by reference and made a part of this rule. The SRM Reporting Template is available at www.psc.mo.gov/. This rule does not incorporate any subsequent amendments or additions.

(3) Reporting.

(A) Annually, but not later than May 31, each electrical corporation that takes part in the MISO resource adequacy process shall submit an SRM Reporting Template (incorporated by reference in section (2)) for each planning season reflecting the electrical corporation's plan to own or have rights to sufficient capacity to meet its capacity obligations.

(B) Annually, but not later than January 14, each electrical corporation that takes part in the SPP resource adequacy process shall submit an SRM Reporting Template required by section (2) for the winter planning season reflecting the electrical corporation's plan to own or have rights to sufficient capacity to meet its capacity obligations.

(C) Annually, but not later than July 15, each electrical corporation that takes part in the SPP resource adequacy process shall submit an SRM Reporting Template required by section (2) for the summer planning season reflecting the electrical corporation's plan to own or have rights to sufficient capacity to meet its capacity obligations.

(D) An electrical corporation shall submit supplemental SRM Reporting Templates if inaccurate information or mistakes are identified in the electrical corporation's initial submission or previous supplemental submissions of any of the above within fourteen (14) days of the discovery by the electrical corporation of the inaccurate information or mistakes.

AUTHORITY: section 393.1080, RSMo Supp. 2025. Original rule filed Jan. 14, 2026, effective Sept. 30, 2026.*

**Original authority: 393.1080, RSMo 2025.*