# Denny Hoskins

**Secretary of State / Administrative Rules**

**RULE TRANSMITTAL**

1023

Administrative Rules Stamp

**RECEIVED**
*By Administrative Rules at 4:47 pm, Sep 21, 2026*

JCAR Stamp

**RECEIVED**
*By JCAR at 3:57 pm, Sep 21, 2026*

Rule number **20 CSR 4240-21.015**

Use a SEPARATE rule transmittal sheet for EACH individual rulemaking.

Name of person(s) Administrative Rules can contact with questions about this rule:
Content Nancy Dippell Phone 573-751-8518 Fax 573-526-6010
Email address Nancy.Dippell@psc.mo.gov

Data Entry Kayla Kliethermes Phone 573-751-4256 Fax 573-526-6010
Email address Kayla.Kliethermes@psc.mo.gov

Interagency mailing address Public Service Commission, 9th Floor Gov. Office Bldg, JC, MO

TYPE OF RULEMAKING ACTION TO BE TAKEN

☐ Emergency rulemaking > ☐ Rule ☐ Amendment ☐ Rescission ☐ Termination
Effective date for the emergency ______

☒ Proposed rulemaking > ☒ Rule ☐ Amendment ☐ Rescission

☐ Rule Action Notice
☐ In Addition
☐ Rule Under Consideration
☐ Request for Non-Substantive Change
☐ Statement of Actual Cost

☐ Order of Rulemaking > ☐ Withdrawal ☐ Adoption ☐ Amendment ☐ Rescission
Effective date for the order ______
☐ Statutory 30 days OR ☐ Specific date ______

Does the Order of Rulemaking contain changes to the rule text? ☐ NO
☐ YES—LIST THE SECTIONS/SUBSECTIONS WITH CHANGES:

# *Missouri Public Service Commission*

**MAIDA J. COLEMAN**
Commissioner

**GLEN KOLKMEYER**
Commissioner

**KAYLA HAHN**
**Chair**

**POST OFFICE BOX 360**
**JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI 65102**
**573-751-3234**
**573-751-1847 (Fax Number)**
**http://psc.mo.gov**

**JOHN P. MITCHELL**
Commissioner

**VACANT**
Commissioner


September 18, 2026

Sarah Schappe
Director
Joint Committee on Administration Rules
State Capitol, Room B8A
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

**Re: 20 CSR 4240-21.015 Electric Utility Resource Planning Definitions**

Dear Director Schappe,

CERTIFICATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE RULE

I do hereby certify that the attached is an accurate and complete copy of the proposed rule lawfully submitted by the Missouri Public Service Commission.

The Public Service Commission further certifies it has conducted an analysis of whether or not there has been a taking of real property pursuant to section 536.017, RSMo, that the proposed rule does not constitute a taking of real property under relevant state and federal law.

The Public Service Commission has determined and hereby also certifies that if the proposed rule does affect small business pursuant to sections 536.300 to 536.310, RSMo, a small business impact statement has been filed as required by those sections. If no small business impact statement has been filed the proposed rule either does not affect small business or the small business requirements do not apply pursuant to section 536.300.4, RSMo.

Statutory Authority: *sections 386.040, 386.250, 386.610, 393.140, RSMo 2016, and section 393.1900, RSMo Supp. 2025..*

If there are any questions regarding the content of this proposed rule, please contact:

Nancy Dippell
Secretary/Chief Regulatory Law Judge
Missouri Public Service Commission
200 Madison Street
P.O. Box 360
Jefferson City, MO  65102
(573) 751-8518
Nancy.Dippell@psc.mo.gov

Nancy Dippell

Nancy Dippell
Secretary

Enclosures

*Missouri Public Service Commission*

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Commissioner

**GLEN KOLKMEYER**
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September 18, 2026

Denny Hoskins
Secretary of State
Administrative Rules Division
600 West Main Street
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

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Secretary

Enclosures

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Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

(573) 751-3222
www.governor.mo.gov

Mike Kehoe
Governor
State of Missouri

September 16, 2026

Kayla Hahn, Chair
Missouri Public Service Commission
P O Box 360
Jefferson City MO 65102

Dear Ms. Hahn:

Our office has received the Proposed New rulemakings for the following regulations:

- **20 CSR 4240-21.010** General Provisions
- **20 CSR 4240-21.015** Electric Utility Resource Planning Definitions
- **20 CSR 4240-21.020** Filing Schedule, Filing Requirements, and the Integrated Resource Plan Proceeding
- **20 CSR 4240-21.025** Standards and Dataset Management Requirements

Executive Order 25-13 requires this office's approval before state agencies release proposed regulations for notice and comment, amend existing regulations, or adopt new regulations. After our review, we approve submission of the rule and the regulatory impact report (if required) to JCAR and the Secretary of State.

Sincerely,

Lowell Pearson

Lowell Pearson
General Counsel

**AFFIDAVIT**

**PUBLIC COST**

**STATE OF MISSOURI )**
**)**
**COUNTY OF COLE )**

I, Rodney Massman, General Counsel of the Public Service Commission, do declare that it is my opinion that the cost of proposed rule 20 CSR 4240-21.015 is less than five hundred dollars in the aggregate to this agency, any other agency of state government or any political subdivision thereof.

Rodney Massman

Rodney Massman
General Counsel
Public Service Commission

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of September, 2024. I am commissioned as a notary public within the County of Cole, State of Missouri, and my commission expires on June 29, 2029.

KAYLA DANAE KLIETHERMES
Notary Public - Notary Seal
State of Missouri
Commissioned for Cole County
My Commission Expires: June 29, 2029
Commission Number: 29746700

Kayla Dana Kliethermes

Notary Public

**Title 20 - DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INSURANCE**
**Division 4240 - Public Service Commission**
**Chapter 21 - Resource Planning for Electric Utilities**

**PROPOSED RULE**

**20 CSR 4240-21.015 Electric Utility Resource Planning Definitions**

*PURPOSE: This rule establishes definitions of terms used in Chapter 21, Resource Planning for Electric Utilities.*

(1) 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.

(2) Alternative resource plan means a schedule of a combination of supply-side, demand-side, and distribution and transmission resource additions and retirements that the electric utility develops or the commission orders pursuant to 20 CSR 4240-21.020(2)(B)8. and then the electric utility analyzes as part of its integrated resource plan (IRP) to meet its load serving obligations, or with respect to the commission's order to be issued pursuant to 20 CSR 420-21.020(2)(C)12, a set of conditions used to describe such a schedule, such as retirement of an existing resource by a certain date, or inclusion or exclusions of certain supply-side or demand-side resources.

(3) Annual energy usage means the total amount of energy the electric utility uses combined with the total amount of energy the electric utility’s customers use as metered by the appropriate RTO/ISO over a three hundred sixty-five (365)-day time period.

(4) 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 of which the electric utility is a member.

(5) Approved preferred resource plan means the alternative resource plan the electric utility presents in its IRP as its preferred resource plan, which the commission finds to be a reasonable and prudent means for the electric utility to meet its load serving obligations.

(6) Advanced transmission technology or advanced distribution technology means a technology, including hardware or software solutions, that increases or optimizes the capacity, efficiency, reliability, or safety of existing or new infrastructure such as grid enhancing technologies.

(7) Avoided demand cost means a component of total avoided cost which represents the portion of the electric utility's marginal cost savings that results from reducing the peak

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demand by season, measured in kilowatts (kW), thereby eliminating or deferring the need for capacity investments for generation, transmission and distribution, or the corresponding market-based equivalents of those costs. Where appropriate for clarity or precision for larger quantities, values may be expressed in megawatts (MW) or gigawatts (GW), provided the unit of measurement is clearly labeled.

(8) Avoided energy cost means a component of total avoided cost which represents the portion of the electric utility's marginal cost savings that results from reducing the overall energy consumption, measured in kilowatt-hours (kWh), thereby reducing the utility's fuel costs, emission allowance costs, and other variable operation and maintenance costs of generation facilities, adjusted to reflect energy losses on the transmission and distribution systems, or the corresponding market-based equivalents of those costs. Where appropriate for clarity or precision for larger quantities, values may be expressed in megawatt-hours (MWh) or gigawatt-hours (GWh) , provided the unit of measurement is clearly labeled.

(9) Avoided costs means the cost savings obtained by substituting demand-side programs for existing and new supply-side resources. Avoided costs include avoided utility costs resulting from demand-side programs' energy savings and demand savings associated with generation, transmission, and distribution facilities including avoided probable environmental compliance costs.

(10) Balancing factors means the factors, as outlined in 20 CSR 4240-21.010(2)(C), that should be balanced in the development of an IRP.

(11) Base-case load forecast means the forecast generated by using the most likely values, generally those representing the fiftieth percentile of the dataset, for each independent variable contained in a forecast model and based on the electric utility's native forecast adjusted for existing large load.

(12) Candidate resource options means the potential demand-side resource options and potential supply-side resource options that advance to be considered for inclusion in alternative resource plans.

(13) Capacity means the maximum capability, measured in megawatts (MW), to continuously produce and deliver electric power.

(14) Capacity expansion model means the optimization software used in developing the IRP to plan the least cost portfolio of supply-side and demand-side resources to be utilized over the planning horizon to meet demand, reliability, and policy goals.

(15) Coincident peak means the demand of a customer, customer class, resource, or electric utility measured during the same hour in which the applicable system, whether the

electric utility, the balancing authority, or the RTO/ISO, experiences its maximum demand for the relevant time period.

(16) Cost means the amount or a change in the amount of the electric utility's investments or operational expenditures. The electric utility shall express all costs and benefits in nominal dollars.

(17) Critical uncertain factor means any uncertain factor that is likely to materially affect the outcome of the resource planning decision.

(18) Degree-days means a measure of how extreme the weather is at a location is relative to a standard temperature, typically sixty-five degrees (65°) Fahrenheit though other standard temperatures may be used. There are two types of degree-days, heating and cooling degree-days. Heating degree-days (HDD) are determined from the average daily temperature (T) (daily maximum temperature plus daily minimum temperature divided by two (2)) using the formula HDD = 65-T if greater than or equal to zero, and zero (0) otherwise. Cooling degree-days (CDD) are determined by the formula CDD =T – 65 if greater than or equal to zero, and zero (0) otherwise.

(19) Demand means the electrical power consumed at a given point in time, measured in kilowatts (kW). Where appropriate for clarity or precision for larger quantities, values may be expressed in megawatts (MW) or gigawatts (GW), provided the unit of measurement is clearly labeled.

(20) Demand-side program means an organized process for packaging and delivering to a particular market segment a portfolio of end-use measures that is broad enough to include at a minimum of some measures that are appropriate for most members of the target market segment.

(21) Demand-side resources means the resources designed to reduce electricity consumption, particularly during peak demand times, and can include energy efficiency programs and demand response programs.

(22) Demand response program means a strategy used to manage electricity demand by encouraging consumers to adjust usage patterns based on the price of electricity.

(23) Describe or description means the electric utility's provision of information in any filing, in sufficient detail to inform any stakeholder how the electric utility complies with each applicable requirement of Chapter 21, the approach, and the results.

(24) Descriptive statistics means a set of brief values that describes a dataset's central tendency and dispersion, including but not limited to its mean, median, mode, maximum, minimum, and standard deviation.

(25) Distributed energy resource (DER) means any resource located on the distribution system, any subsystem thereof or behind a customer meter. DER includes but is not limited to energy storage systems (ESS), solar photovoltaic systems, and electric vehicle charging systems.

(26) Distributed Energy Resource Aggregation (DERA) means the assembly of a portfolio of DERs from one or more entities that a single entity, such as an aggregator, manages collectively to provide energy, capacity, and/or ancillary services to the wholesale electricity market. The aggregator acts as the single point of contact, controlling the aggregated resources in response to market signals.

(27) Distributed generation means a grid connected electrical generation system that is sized based on local load requirements and distributed primarily to the local load. Examples of different types of distributed generation include solar photovoltaic, wind, and combined heat and power.

(28) Document or documentation means the electric utility's provision of supporting information prepared by the utility or prepared by a third party and used by the utility to support its IRP, including but not limited to workpapers, analyses, estimates, studies, or forecasts consistent with the standards of 20 CSR 4240-21.025.

(29) Econometric methodology means the use of statistical models such as regression models, time series methods, statistically adjusted end-use (SAE) models, or hybrid models that integrates end-use determinants with econometric, time-series, or other statistical methods.

(30) Electric utility means the electrical corporation as defined in section 386.020, RSMo, but shall not include the electrical corporation as described in section 393.110.2, RSMo.

(31) Electrification means replacing or converting energy-consuming devices, systems, or processes that use non-electric sources of energy with electrically powered equivalents.

(32) End-point means a designated juncture within the electric utility planning model or scenario framework that is the result of applying specific potential outcomes associated with each critical uncertain factor.

(33) Energy service means the specific need that is served by the final use of energy, such as lighting, cooking, space heating, air conditioning, refrigeration, water heating, or motive power.

(34) Energy storage system (ESS) means a system capable of capturing energy, storing it, and dispatching the energy back into the bulk power system or the electric utility's distribution system, that the appropriate RTO/ISO accredits in resource adequacy determinations. ESS may be considered a transmission or generation asset.

(35) End-use forecasting means a bottom-up load forecasting methodology that breaks down total customer energy consumption, both sales and demand, into specific, functional end-uses, such as, space heating, cooling, water heating, lighting, or industrial processes, and projects each of those uses separately into the future.

(36) End-use measure means an energy-efficiency measure or an energy-management measure.

(37) Energy means the total amount of electric power that is generated or used over a specified interval of time measured in kilowatt-hours (kWh). Where appropriate for clarity or precision for larger quantities, values may be expressed in megawatts (MW) or gigawatts (GW), provided the unit of measurement is clearly labeled.

(38) Energy efficiency or energy efficiency measure means any device, technology, or operating procedure that makes it possible to deliver an adequate level and quality of end-use energy service while using less energy than would otherwise be required.

(39) Energy management measure means any device, technology, or operating procedure that makes it possible to alter the time pattern of electric usage so as to require less generating capacity or reduce energy usage during times of elevated prices. An energy management measure is sometimes referred to as a demand-response program.

(40) Expected accredited capacity means the electric utility's expectation of accredited capacity in each and every future year, by season, of the planning horizon.

(41) Expected unserved energy means the statistical expectation of the amount of energy per year that the electric utility will be unable to supply its native load without importing emergency power.

(42) Explain or explanation means to provide a clear and complete account of the findings, analyses, methodologies, assumptions, data, and reasoning relied upon in reaching a conclusion, including the relationships among those elements and how they support the conclusion, in sufficient detail to enable any stakeholder to understand the basis for the electric utility's determination.

(43) Firm transmission service means the transmission service that is intended to be available at all times to the maximum extent practicable, subject to an emergency or an unanticipated facility failure.

(44) Forecast period means an amount of time over which a forecast is made that may have a length exceeding the planning horizon.

(45) Generation attribute means the capacity, energy, and other generating unit capabilities used in regional energy and capacity markets to differentiate services that various types of generating units provide.

(46) Generation technology means the various methods and technologies that the electric utility uses to generate electricity currently and during the planning horizon.

(47) Historical period means the ten (10) most recent years, or the period of time used as the basis of the electric utility's load forecast, whichever is longer.

(48) Implementation period means a four (4) year period that ends three hundred and sixty-five (365) days after the electric utility's next commission- scheduled IRP filing date.

(49) Implementation plan means the supply-side resources or quantity of supply-side resources by supply-side resource type, or both, to be constructed or acquired as part of the preferred resource plan over the implementation period and any other information required in accordance with 20 CSR 4240-21.065.

(50) Integrated resource plan (IRP) means the document submitted in accordance with section 393.1900, RSMo, which addresses the requirements outlined in section 393.1900, RSMo and this chapter.

(51) Integrated resource plan (IRP) filing date means the date the IRP is required to be filed in accordance with 20 CSR 4240-21.020(1).

(52) Justify or justification means to support a proposal, action, estimate, or conclusion with all material facts, data, analyses, assumptions, methodologies, calculations, workpapers, and documentation relied upon by the electric utility. The information provided must be complete, accurate, and sufficiently detailed to permit any stakeholder to independently evaluate, verify, and, where applicable, reproduce, the electric utility's analyses, calculations, and conclusions.

(53) Large load means a rate class or customer class as defined in the electric utility's commission approved tariffs in accordance with section 393.130.7, RSMo.

(54) Large load metrics means the following metrics that together describe whether, when, and to what level large load projects materialize and use electricity over time:

(A) Project realization means the rate at which large load projects included in the load forecast are placed in service, that may be expressed as a percentage.

(B) Energization date means the date when a large load will be placed into commercial operation, including anticipated delays.

(C) Load ramping means the monthly or annual forecast of demand during the period between initial project energization and reaching full forecast peak load.

(D) Load realization means the forecast peak load once new large load projects fully ramp from energization to maximum operation and may be expressed as a percentage of requested or contract peak load.
(E) Load factor means the ratio of actual energy used to the maximum possible energy used if peak demand is continuously maintained throughout the time period where the actual energy is measured.
(F) Load shape means the pattern of energy use over a given time frame, such as a day, month, or year. Typically, this is provided for each hour for the 8,760 hours in a year.

(55) Large load project means a project that qualifies pursuant to the electric utility's commission approved tariffs in accordance with section 393.130.7, RSMo.

(55) Legal mandates mean applicable state and federal executive orders, statutes, court decisions, and applicable state and federal administrative agency orders, rules, and regulations affecting electric utility cost recovery mechanisms, loads, resources, or resource plans.

(56) Limited inquiry certificate of convenience and necessity (CCN) means a CCN proceeding in which the commission's inquiry is limited as outlined in section 393.1900.5.(1), RSMo.

(57) Load-building program means the electric utility's organized promotional effort to persuade energy-related decision-makers to choose electricity instead of other forms of energy for the provision of energy service, or to persuade existing customers to increase their use of electricity, by either substituting electricity for other forms of energy or increasing the level or variety of energy services used. This term is not intended to include the provision of technical or engineering assistance, information about filed rates and tariffs, or other forms of routine customer service.

(58) Load impact means the change in energy usage and the change in diversified demand during a specified interval of time due to the implementation of a demand-side resource.

(59) Load management means the process of balancing the supply of electricity on the network with the electrical load by adjusting or controlling the load rather than the generating station.

(60) Load profile means a plot of hourly demand versus chronological hour of the day from the hour ending 1:00 a.m. to the hour ending at midnight.

(61) Local clearing requirements means the minimum amount of capacity needed to ensure reliability within a specific local resource zone or reserve zone. The electric utility shall calculate this capacity consistent with the appropriate RTO/ISO requirements.

(62) Long-run means an analytical framework within which all factors of production are variable.

(63) Loss of load expectation (LOLE) means the measure of how often, on average, the available generation capacity is likely to fall short of the load demand.

(64) Maximum achievable potential means the energy savings and demand savings relative to the electric utility's baseline energy forecast and baseline demand forecast, respectively, resulting from expected program participation and ideal implementation conditions. Maximum achievable potential establishes a maximum target for demand-side savings that the electric utility can expect to achieve through its demand-side programs and involves incentives that represent a very high portion of total program costs and/or very short customer payback periods. Maximum achievable potential is considered the hypothetical upper-boundary of achievable demand-side savings potential, because it presumes conditions that are ideal and are not typically observed.

(65) Measure saturation means the statistical measurement of the percentage of homes or businesses that possess a specific type of electric or gas technology, such as, an appliance, mechanical system or control such as central air conditioning, electric water heater, gas furnace, or smart thermostat, within the electric utility's service territory. Measure saturation, along with the Unit Energy Consumption (UEC) for each technology, is used as an independent variable in end-use forecasting models.

(66) Missouri Energy Efficiency Investment Act (MEEIA) means the state law established in section 393.1075, RSMo.

(67) MEEIA demand-side resources means the demand-side resources proposed as a program in accordance with the commission's MEEIA Rules: 20 CSR 4240-20.092; 20 CSR 4240-20.093; and 20 CSR 4240-20.094.

(68) Net system load means the hourly electric supply necessary to meet the energy demands of the electric utility's customers and the electric utility's own internal needs net of station use.

(69) Nominal dollars means the future, or then current, dollar values that are not adjusted to remove the effects of anticipated inflation.

(70) Non-coincident peak means the highest energy consumed by a specific customer, a customer class, or a component of the system over a short time period, typically either fifteen (15) or thirty (30) minutes for specific customer or one (1) hour at the system level that occurs at any time during a specified billing period or interval, regardless of the system's total load.

(71) Non-MEEIA demand-side resources means the demand-side resources proposed as a program in accordance with the commission's promotional practice rules: 20 CSR 4240-3.150 and 20 CSR 4240-14.

(72) Participant means an energy-related decision-maker who implements one (1) or more end-use measures as a direct result of a demand-side program.

(73) Planning horizon means a future time period of a minimum of sixteen (16) years over which the costs and benefits of alternative resource plans are evaluated.

(74) Planning reserve margin means the capacity determined by the appropriate RTO/ISO for which the electric utility must have equal to or greater than accredited capacity for the applicable time period.

(75) Preferred resource plan means the alternative resource plan that is contained in the integrated resource plan that the electric utility selects to represent the most prudent and reasonable alternative resource plan to meet its load serving obligations.

(76) Pre-IRP proceeding means the proceeding referenced in 393.1900.1, RSMo that is initiated forty-five (45) days prior to when the electric utility files the pre-IRP minimum filing requirements and concludes with a commission order specifying the alternative resource plans, scenarios, sensitivities, relevant emerging factors and any other factors.

(77) Probable environmental compliance cost means the expected cost to the electric utility of complying with new or additional environmental legal mandates, taxes, or other requirements that may be imposed at some point within the planning horizon which would result in compliance costs that could have a significant impact on electric utility rates.

(78) Production cost model means a software tool used to simulate the hourly operation of electric systems to determine the costs associated with electricity production based on various inputs such as supply-side resources, load forecasts, and operational constraints.

(79) Public counsel means the Office of the Public Counsel of the state of Missouri or its designated representative.

(80) Rate class or customer class means as those terms are defined in the electric utility's tariff. Generally, rate classes or customer classes include residential, small general service, large general service, and large power service, but may include additional classes. Each rate class includes all customers served under all variations of the rate schedules available to that class.

(81) Realistic achievable potential means the energy savings and demand savings relative to the electric utility's baseline energy forecast and baseline demand forecast, respectively, resulting from expected program participation and realistic implementation

conditions. Realistic achievable potential establishes a realistic target for demand-side savings that the electric utility can expect to achieve through its demand-side programs and involves incentives that represent a moderate portion of total program costs and/or longer customer payback periods when compared to those associated with maximum achievable potential.

(82) Relevant emerging factors means a list of new or evolving topics where the commission in the pre-IRP proceeding determines that additional research and knowledge is needed and that should therefore be addressed in the electric utility’s IRP.

(83) Relevant future timeframe means the planning horizon.

(84) Renewable energy means the electricity generated from a source that is classified as a renewable energy source under a state or federal renewable energy standard to which the electric utility is subject.

(85) Resource means supply-side resources and demand-side resources.

(86) Resource planning means the process by which the electric utility evaluates and chooses the appropriate mix and schedule of supply-side, demand-side, and distribution and transmission resource additions and retirements to provide the public with an adequate level, quality, and variety of end-use energy services.

(87) Resource type means the fuel or source used for energy generation, including but not limited to natural gas, coal, oil, solar, wind, nuclear, hydroelectric, geothermal, pumped storage hydroelectric system, and other energy storage systems when used as a generation asset.

(88) Seasonal coincident peak means the total electric demand of the electric utility system, a customer class, or a specific zone, that occurs at the exact hour of the highest overall system demand within a defined seasonal period such as, Summer, Fall, Winter, or Spring. It is a time-differentiated measure used to determine capacity obligations and to allocate fixed costs.

(89) Scenario means a set of input assumptions and constraints.

(90) Sensitivity means a model run that changes a single key input to understand how that input affects or drives results across scenarios.

(91) Service territory means the area in which the commission approves the electric utility to provide electrical service to customers.

(92) Staff means the staff of the Missouri Public Service Commission.

(93) Stakeholder means staff, public counsel, and/or any person or entity granted intervention in the pre-IRP proceeding or IRP docket at issue.

(94) Subjective probability means a probability estimate based on an evaluation of available information and circumstances, rather than objective methods such as mathematical models.

(95) 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 electric utility is not a participant in a regional transmission organization or independent system operator

(96) Supply-side resource means any device or method by which the electric utility provides to its customers an adequate level and quality of electric power supply, including distributed energy resources and other supply-side resources operated by a third-party under a lease, power purchase agreement or other service contract.

(97) System needs means, but is not limited to, peak demand; energy requirements; reserve-margin requirements; regulatory compliance; reliability; environmental or renewable-energy standards compliance; and system flexibility.

(98) Technical potential means the energy savings and demand savings relative to the electric utility's baseline energy forecast and baseline demand forecast, resulting from a theoretical construct that assumes customers of the electric utility adopt all feasible measures, regardless of cost or customer preference.

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

(100) Uncertain factor means any event, circumstance, situation, relationship, causal linkage, price, cost, value, response, or other relevant quantity which can materially affect the outcome of resource planning decisions, about which the electric utility has incomplete or inadequate information at the time a decision must be made.

(101) Utility costs means the costs of operating the electric utility system. On an annual basis, utility cost is synonymous with electric utility revenue requirement.

*AUTHORITY: sections 386.040, 386.250, 386.610, 393.140, RSMo 2016, and section 393.1900, RSMo Supp. 2025. Original rule filed , 2026.*

*PUBLIC COST: This proposed rule will not cost state agencies or political subdivisions more than five hundred dollars ($500) in the aggregate.*

*PRIVATE COST: This proposed rule is estimated to cost private entities up to six hundred thousand dollars ($600,000) in the aggregate in year one.*

*NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING AND NOTICE TO SUBMIT COMMENTS: Anyone may file comments in support of or in opposition to this proposed rule with the Missouri Public Service Commission, Nancy Dippell, Secretary of the Commission, P.O. Box 360, Jefferson City, MO 65102. To be considered, comments must be received at the commission's offices on or before December 2, 2026, and should include a reference to Commission Case No. EX-2027-0085. Comments may also be submitted via a filing using the commission's electronic filing and information system at https://psc.mo.gov/General/Submit_Comments. A public hearing regarding this proposed rule is scheduled for December 15, 2026, at 10 a.m., in Room 310 of the Governor Office Building, 200 Madison St., Jefferson City, MO. Interested persons may appear at this hearing to submit additional comments and/or testimony in support of or in opposition to this proposed rule and may be asked to respond to commission questions. Any persons with special needs as addressed by the Americans with Disabilities Act should contact the Missouri Public Service Commission at least ten (10) days prior to the hearing at one (1) of the following numbers: Consumer Services Hotline 1-800-392-4211 or TDD Hotline 1-800-829-7541.*

**FISCAL NOTE**
**PRIVATE COST**

**I. Department Title: Title 20--DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INSURANCE**
**Division Title: Division 4240—Public Service Commission**
**Chapter Title: Chapter 21— Resource Planning for Electric Utilities**

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| **Rule Number and Title:** | 20 CSR 4240-21.015 Definitions |
| **Type of Rulemaking:** | Proposed Rule |

## II. SUMMARY OF FISCAL IMPACT

| Estimate of the number of entities by class which would likely be affected by the adoption of the rule: | Classification by types of the business entities which would likely be affected: | Estimate in the aggregate as to the cost of compliance with the rule by the affected entities: |
|---|---|---|
| 4 | Investor-Owned Electrical Corporations | $ 0 to $ 600,000 annually for the estimated five-year (5-year) life of the rule. |

## III. WORKSHEET

The rule will likely affect four (4) electrical corporations (investor-owned electric utilities). Staff requested input on the anticipated cost to implement the proposed rule from the affected electrical corporations. The feedback that was received was that the proposed rule would have a $ 0 to $ 600,000 cost for the electrical corporations to implement.

## IV. ASSUMPTIONS

Staff relied on the input from the four (4) electrical corporations to determine the estimated fiscal impact of this proposed rule. Costs for this rule are associated with documentation requirements related to the terms defined in this rule and throughout all rules in Chapter 21.

In accordance with the Commission's May 22, 2026, order, all four utilities submitted rule comments and estimated costs to comply. The low estimate assumes zero incremental cost to the rule. The high estimate is based on Ameren's revised high cost estimate.

Ameren submitted rule comments and cost of compliance information through the Commission's electronic filing system on June 22, 2026. Staff carefully considered Ameren's rule comments and made significant responsive changes to the rule language. On July 31, 2026, Ameren emailed Staff updated cost estimates based on the revised rule language.

Liberty-Empire submitted rule comments and cost of compliance information through the Commission's electronic filing system on June 22, 2026. Liberty-Empire stated that it could not estimate the cost of a process that has never been undertaken, but the prescriptiveness of the new requirements will result in a significantly higher cost to comply. Staff carefully considered Liberty-Empire's rule comments and made significant responsive changes to the rule language.

Evergy submitted rule comments and cost of compliance information through the Commission's electronic filing system on June 22, 2026. Evergy stated that the prescriptiveness of the new requirements will drive significant costs to comply. Staff carefully considered Evergy's rule comments and made significant responsive changes to the rule language.

Assumptions:

- Rule life: 5 years.
- Annual labor cost: $0 - $200,000
- Number of electric utilities: 3 (Ameren Missouri, Evergy, Liberty-Empire)

Calculation:
Low total cost for all 3 utilities = $0

High total cost for all 3 utilities = (3)*($200,000) = $600,000 year one