



**Rules of
 Department of Economic
 Development
 Division 240—Public Service Commission
 Chapter 20—Electric Utilities**

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**Title 4—DEPARTMENT OF
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
Division 240—Public Service
Commission
Chapter 20—Electric Utilities**

4 CSR 240-20.010 Rate Schedules
(Rescinded April 30, 2003)

AUTHORITY: section 393.140, RSMo 1986. Original rule filed Dec. 19, 1975, effective Dec. 29, 1975. Amended: Filed May 16, 1977, effective Dec. 11, 1977. Rescinded: Filed Aug. 16, 2002, effective April 30, 2003.

4 CSR 240-20.015 Affiliate Transactions

PURPOSE: This rule is intended to prevent regulated utilities from subsidizing their non-regulated operations. In order to accomplish this objective, the rule sets forth financial standards, evidentiary standards and record-keeping requirements applicable to any Missouri Public Service Commission (commission) regulated electrical corporation whenever such corporation participates in transactions with any affiliated entity (except with regard to HVAC services as defined in section 386.754, RSMo Supp. 1998, by the General Assembly of Missouri). The rule and its effective enforcement will provide the public the assurance that their rates are not adversely impacted by the utilities' nonregulated activities.

(1) Definitions.

(A) Affiliated entity means any person, including an individual, corporation, service company, corporate subsidiary, firm, partnership, incorporated or unincorporated association, political subdivision including a public utility district, city, town, county, or a combination of political subdivisions, which directly or indirectly, through one (1) or more intermediaries, controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with the regulated electrical corporation.

(B) Affiliate transaction means any transaction for the provision, purchase or sale of any information, asset, product or service, or portion of any product or service, between a regulated electrical corporation and an affiliated entity, and shall include all transactions carried out between any unregulated business operation of a regulated electrical corporation and the regulated business operations of a regulated electrical corporation. An affiliate transaction for the purposes of this rule excludes heating, ventilating and air conditioning (HVAC) services as defined in section 386.754 by the General Assembly of Missouri.

(C) Control (including the terms "controlling," "controlled by," and "common control") means the possession, directly or indirectly, of the power to direct, or to cause the direction of the management or policies of an entity, whether such power is exercised through one (1) or more intermediary entities, or alone, or in conjunction with, or pursuant to an agreement with, one or more other entities, whether such power is exercised through a majority or minority ownership or voting of securities, common directors, officers or stockholders, voting trusts, holding trusts, affiliated entities, contract or any other direct or indirect means. The commission shall presume that the beneficial ownership of ten percent (10%) or more of voting securities or partnership interest of an entity constitutes control for purposes of this rule. This provision, however, shall not be construed to prohibit a regulated electrical corporation from rebutting the presumption that its ownership interest in an entity confers control.

(D) Corporate support means joint corporate oversight, governance, support systems and personnel, involving payroll, shareholder services, financial reporting, human resources, employee records, pension management, legal services, and research and development activities.

(E) Derivatives means a financial instrument, traded on or off an exchange, the price of which is directly dependent upon (i.e., "derived from") the value of one or more underlying securities, equity indices, debt instruments, commodities, other derivative instruments, or any agreed-upon pricing index or arrangement (e.g., the movement over time of the Consumer Price Index or freight rates). Derivatives involve the trading of rights or obligations based on the underlying product, but do not directly transfer property. They are used to hedge risk or to exchange a floating rate of return for a fixed rate of return.

(F) Fully distributed cost (FDC) means a methodology that examines all costs of an enterprise in relation to all the goods and services that are produced. FDC requires recognition of all costs incurred directly or indirectly used to produce a good or service. Costs are assigned either through a direct or allocated approach. Costs that cannot be directly assigned or indirectly allocated (e.g., general and administrative) must also be included in the FDC calculation through a general allocation.

(G) Information means any data obtained by a regulated electrical corporation that is not obtainable by nonaffiliated entities or can only be obtained at a competitively prohibitive cost in either time or resources.

(H) Preferential service means information or treatment or actions by the regulated electrical corporation which places the affiliated entity at an unfair advantage over its competitors.

(I) Regulated electrical corporation means every electrical corporation as defined in section 386.020, RSMo, subject to commission regulation pursuant to Chapter 393, RSMo.

(J) Unfair advantage means an advantage that cannot be obtained by nonaffiliated entities or can only be obtained at a competitively prohibitive cost in either time or resources.

(K) Variance means an exemption granted by the commission from any applicable standard required pursuant to this rule.

(2) Standards.

(A) A regulated electrical corporation shall not provide a financial advantage to an affiliated entity. For the purposes of this rule, a regulated electrical corporation shall be deemed to provide a financial advantage to an affiliated entity if—

1. It compensates an affiliated entity for goods or services above the lesser of—

A. The fair market price; or

B. The fully distributed cost to the regulated electrical corporation to provide the goods or services for itself; or

2. It transfers information, assets, goods or services of any kind to an affiliated entity below the greater of—

A. The fair market price; or

B. The fully distributed cost to the regulated electrical corporation.

(B) Except as necessary to provide corporate support functions, the regulated electrical corporation shall conduct its business in such a way as not to provide any preferential service, information or treatment to an affiliated entity over another party at any time.

(C) Specific customer information shall be made available to affiliated or unaffiliated entities only upon consent of the customer or as otherwise provided by law or commission rules or orders. General or aggregated customer information shall be made available to affiliated or unaffiliated entities upon similar terms and conditions. The regulated electrical corporation may set reasonable charges for costs incurred in producing customer information. Customer information includes information provided to the regulated utility by affiliated or unaffiliated entities.

(D) The regulated electrical corporation shall not participate in any affiliated transactions which are not in compliance with this rule, except as otherwise provided in section (10) of this rule.

(E) If a customer requests information from the regulated electrical corporation about goods or services provided by an affiliated entity, the regulated electrical corporation may provide information about its affiliate but must inform the customer that regulated services are not tied to the use of an affiliate provider and that other service providers may be available. The regulated electrical corporation may provide reference to other service providers or to commercial listings, but is not required to do so. The regulated electrical corporation shall include in its annual Cost Allocation Manual (CAM), the criteria, guidelines and procedures it will follow to be in compliance with this rule.

(F) Marketing materials, information or advertisements by an affiliate entity that share an exact or similar name, logo or trademark of the regulated utility shall clearly display or announce that the affiliate entity is not regulated by the Missouri Public Service Commission.

(3) Evidentiary Standards for Affiliate Transactions.

(A) When a regulated electrical corporation purchases information, assets, goods or services from an affiliated entity, the regulated electrical corporation shall either obtain competitive bids for such information, assets, goods or services or demonstrate why competitive bids were neither necessary nor appropriate.

(B) In transactions that involve either the purchase or receipt of information, assets, goods or services by a regulated electrical corporation from an affiliated entity, the regulated electrical corporation shall document both the fair market price of such information, assets, goods and services and the FDC to the regulated electrical corporation to produce the information, assets, goods or services for itself.

(C) In transactions that involve the provision of information, assets, goods or services to affiliated entities, the regulated electrical corporation must demonstrate that it—

1. Considered all costs incurred to complete the transaction;
2. Calculated the costs at times relevant to the transaction;
3. Allocated all joint and common costs appropriately; and
4. Adequately determined the fair market price of the information, assets, goods or services.

(D) In transactions involving the purchase of goods or services by the regulated electrical corporation from an affiliated entity, the regulated electrical corporation will use a commission-approved CAM which sets forth cost allocation, market valuation and internal cost methods. This CAM can use benchmarking practices that can constitute compliance with the market value requirements of this section if approved by the commission.

(4) Record Keeping Requirements.

(A) A regulated electrical corporation shall maintain books, accounts and records separate from those of its affiliates.

(B) Each regulated electrical corporation shall maintain the following information in a mutually agreed-to electronic format (i.e., agreement between the staff, Office of the Public Counsel and the regulated electrical corporation) regarding affiliate transactions on a calendar year basis and shall provide such information to the commission staff and the Office of the Public Counsel on, or before, March 15 of the succeeding year:

1. A full and complete list of all affiliated entities as defined by this rule;
2. A full and complete list of all goods and services provided to or received from affiliated entities;
3. A full and complete list of all contracts entered with affiliated entities;
4. A full and complete list of all affiliate transactions undertaken with affiliated entities without a written contract together with a brief explanation of why there was no contract;
5. The amount of all affiliate transactions by affiliated entity and account charged; and
6. The basis used (e.g., fair market price, FDC, etc.) to record each type of affiliate transaction.

(C) In addition, each regulated electrical corporation shall maintain the following information regarding affiliate transactions on a calendar year basis:

1. Records identifying the basis used (e.g., fair market price, FDC, etc.) to record all affiliate transactions; and
2. Books of accounts and supporting records in sufficient detail to permit verification of compliance with this rule.

(5) Records of Affiliated Entities.

(A) Each regulated electrical corporation shall ensure that its parent and any other affiliated entities maintain books and records that include, at a minimum, the following information regarding affiliate transactions:

1. Documentation of the costs associated with affiliate transactions that are incurred

by the parent or affiliated entity and charged to the regulated electrical corporation;

2. Documentation of the methods used to allocate and/or share costs between affiliated entities including other jurisdictions and/or corporate divisions;

3. Description of costs that are not subject to allocation to affiliate transactions and documentation supporting the nonassignment of these costs to affiliate transactions;

4. Descriptions of the types of services that corporate divisions and/or other centralized functions provided to any affiliated entity or division accessing the regulated electrical corporation's contracted services or facilities;

5. Names and job descriptions of the employees from the regulated electrical corporation that transferred to a nonregulated affiliated entity;

6. Evaluations of the effect on the reliability of services provided by the regulated electrical corporation resulting from the access to regulated contracts and/or facilities by affiliated entities;

7. Policies regarding the availability of customer information and the access to services available to nonregulated affiliated entities desiring use of the regulated electrical corporation's contracts and facilities; and

8. Descriptions of and supporting documentation related to any use of derivatives that may be related to the regulated electrical corporation's operation even though obtained by the parent or affiliated entity.

(6) Access to Records of Affiliated Entities.

(A) To the extent permitted by applicable law and pursuant to established commission discovery procedures, a regulated electrical corporation shall make available the books and records of its parent and any other affiliated entities when required in the application of this rule.

(B) The commission shall have the authority to—

1. Review, inspect and audit books, accounts and other records kept by a regulated electrical corporation or affiliated entity for the sole purpose of ensuring compliance with this rule and making findings available to the commission; and

2. Investigate the operations of a regulated electrical corporation or affiliated entity and their relationship to each other for the sole purpose of ensuring compliance with this rule.

(C) This rule does not modify existing legal standards regarding which party has the burden of proof in commission proceedings.

(7) Record Retention.

(A) Records required under this rule shall be maintained by each regulated electrical corporation for a period of not less than six (6) years.

(8) Enforcement.

(A) When enforcing these standards, or any order of the commission regarding these standards, the commission may apply any remedy available to the commission.

(9) The regulated electrical corporation shall train and advise its personnel as to the requirements and provisions of this rule as appropriate to ensure compliance.

(10) Variances.

(A) A variance from the standards in this rule may be obtained by compliance with paragraphs (10)(A)1. or (10)(A)2. The granting of a variance to one regulated electrical corporation does not constitute a waiver respecting or otherwise affect the required compliance of any other regulated electrical corporation to comply with the standards. The scope of a variance will be determined based on the facts and circumstances found in support of the application.

1. The regulated electrical corporation shall request a variance upon written application in accordance with commission procedures set out in 4 CSR 240-2.060(11); or

2. A regulated electrical corporation may engage in an affiliate transaction not in compliance with the standards set out in subsection (2)(A) of this rule, when to its best knowledge and belief, compliance with the standards would not be in the best interests of its regulated customers and it complies with the procedures required by subparagraphs (10)(A)2.A. and (10)(A)2.B. of this rule—

A. All reports and record retention requirements for each affiliate transaction must be complied with; and

B. Notice of the noncomplying affiliate transaction shall be filed with the secretary of the commission and the Office of the Public Counsel within ten (10) days of the occurrence of the non-complying affiliate transaction. The notice shall provide a detailed explanation of why the affiliate transaction should be exempted from the requirements of subsection (2)(A), and shall provide a detailed explanation of how the affiliate transaction was in the best interests of the regulated customers. Within thirty (30) days of the notice of the noncomplying affiliate transaction, any party shall have the right to request a hearing regarding the noncomplying affiliate transaction. The commission may grant or deny the request for hearing at that

time. If the commission denies a request for hearing, the denial shall not in any way prejudice a party's ability to challenge the affiliate transaction at the time of the annual CAM filing. At the time of the filing of the regulated electrical corporation's annual CAM filing the regulated electrical corporation shall provide to the secretary of the commission a listing of all non-complying affiliate transactions which occurred between the period of the last filing and the current filing. Any affiliate transaction submitted pursuant to this section shall remain interim, subject to disallowance, pending final commission determination on whether the noncomplying affiliate transaction resulted in the best interests of the regulated customers.

(11) Nothing contained in this rule and no action by the commission under this rule shall be construed to approve or exempt any activity or arrangement that would violate the antitrust laws of the state of Missouri or of the United States or to limit the rights of any person or entity under those laws.

AUTHORITY: sections 386.250, RSMo Supp. 1998, and 393.140, RSMo 1994. Original rule filed April 26, 1999, effective Feb. 29, 2000.*

**Original authority: 386.250, RSMo 1963, amended 1967, 1977, 1980, 1987, 1988, 1991, 1993, 1995, 1996 and 393.140, RSMo 1939, amended 1949, 1967.*

4 CSR 240-20.017 HVAC Services Affiliate Transactions

PURPOSE: This rule prescribes the requirements for HVAC services affiliated entities and regulated electric corporations when such electric corporations participate in affiliated transactions with an HVAC affiliated entity as set forth in sections 386.754, 386.756, 386.760, 386.762 and 386.764, RSMo by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri.

(1) Definitions.

(A) Affiliated entity means any entity not regulated by the Public Service Commission which is owned, controlled by or under common control with a utility and is engaged in HVAC services.

(B) Control (including the terms "controlling," "controlled by," and "common control") means the possession, directly or indirectly, of the power to direct, or to cause the direction of the management or policies of an entity, whether such power is exercised through (1) one or more intermediary entities, or alone, or in conjunction with, or pur-

suant to an agreement with, one (1) or more other entities, whether such power is exercised through a majority or minority ownership or voting of securities, common directors, officers or stockholders, voting trusts, holding trusts, affiliated entities, contract or any other direct or indirect means. The commission shall presume that the beneficial ownership of more than ten percent (10%) of voting securities or partnership interest of an entity confers control for purposes of this rule. This provision, however, shall not be construed to prohibit a regulated electric corporation from rebutting the presumption that its ownership interest in an entity confers control.

(C) Fully distributed cost means a methodology that examines all costs of an enterprise in relation to all the goods and services that are produced. Fully distributed cost requires recognition of all costs incurred directly or indirectly used to produce a good or service. Costs are assigned either through a direct or allocated approach. Costs that cannot be directly assigned or indirectly allocated (e.g. general and administrative) must also be included in the fully distributed cost calculation through a general allocation.

(D) HVAC services means the warranty, sale, lease, rental, installation, construction, modernization, retrofit, maintenance or repair of heating, ventilating and air conditioning (HVAC) equipment.

(E) Regulated electric corporation means an electrical corporation as defined in section 386.020, RSMo, subject to commission regulation pursuant to Chapter 393, RSMo.

(F) Utility contractor means a person, including an individual, corporation, firm, incorporated or unincorporated association or other business or legal entity, that contracts, whether in writing or not in writing, with a regulated electric corporation to engage in or assist any entity in engaging in HVAC services, but does not include employees of a regulated electric corporation.

(2) A regulated electric corporation may not engage in HVAC services, except by an affiliated entity, or as provided in section (8) or (9) of this rule.

(3) No affiliated entity or utility contractor may use any vehicles, service tools, instruments, employees, or any other regulated electric corporation assets, the cost of which are recoverable in the regulated rates for regulated electric corporation service, to engage in HVAC services unless the regulated electric corporation is compensated for the use of such assets at the fully distributed cost to the regulated electric corporation.

(A) The determination of a regulated electric corporation's cost in this section is defined in subsection (1)(D) of this rule.

(4) A regulated electric corporation may not use or allow any affiliated entity or utility contractor to use the name of such regulated electric corporation to engage in HVAC services unless the regulated electric corporation, affiliated entity or utility contractor discloses, in plain view and in bold type on the same page as the name is used on all advertisements or in plain audible language during all solicitations of such services, a disclaimer that states the services provided are not regulated by the commission.

(5) A regulated electric corporation may not engage in or assist any affiliated entity or utility contractor in engaging in HVAC services in a manner which subsidizes the activities of such regulated electric corporation, affiliated entity or utility contractor to the extent of changing the rates or charges for the regulated electric corporation's services above or below the rates or charges that would be in effect if the regulated electric corporation were not engaged in or assisting any affiliated entity or utility contractor in engaging in such activities.

(6) Any affiliated entities or utility contractors engaged in HVAC services shall maintain accounts, books and records separate and distinct from the regulated electric corporation.

(7) The provisions of this rule shall apply to any affiliated entity or utility contractor engaged in HVAC services that is owned, controlled or under common control with a regulated electric corporation providing regulated services in the state of Missouri or any other state.

(8) A regulated electric corporation engaging in HVAC services in the state of Missouri five (5) years prior to August 28, 1998, may continue providing, to existing as well as new customers, the same type of services as those provided by the regulated electric corporation five (5) years prior to August 28, 1998.

(A) To qualify for this exemption, the regulated electric corporation shall file a pleading before the commission for approval.

1. The commission may establish a case to determine if the regulated electric corporation qualifies for an exemption under this rule.

(9) The provisions of this section shall not be construed to prohibit a regulated electric corporation from providing emergency service,

providing any service required by law or providing a program pursuant to an existing tariff, rule or order of the commission.

AUTHORITY: sections 386.760.1, RSMo Supp. 1998 and 393.140, RSMo 1994. Original rule filed Dec. 17, 1998, effective Aug. 30, 1999.*

**Original authority: 386.760.1, RSMo 1998 and 393.140, RSMo 1939, amended 1949, 1967.*

4 CSR 240-20.020 Residential Electric Underground Distribution Systems

(Rescinded August 15, 1983)

AUTHORITY: section 386.310, RSMo 1978. Original rule filed June 28, 1971, effective July 14, 1971. Amended: Filed Oct. 26, 1971, effective Nov. 4, 1971. Amended: Filed May 27, 1975, effective June 6, 1975. Rescinded: Filed Jan. 12, 1983, effective Aug. 15, 1983.

4 CSR 240-20.030 Uniform System of Accounts—Electrical Corporations

PURPOSE: This rule directs electrical corporations within the commission's jurisdiction to use the uniform system of accounts prescribed by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission for major electric utilities and licensees, as modified herein. Requirements regarding the submission of depreciation studies, databases and property unit catalogs are found at 4 CSR 240-3.160 and 4 CSR 240-3.175.

(1) Beginning January 1, 1994, every electrical corporation subject to the commission's jurisdiction shall keep all accounts in conformity with the Uniform System of Accounts Prescribed for Public Utilities and Licensees subject to the provisions of the Federal Power Act, as prescribed by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) and published at 18 CFR Part 101 (1992) and 1 FERC Stat. & Regs. paragraph 15,001 and following (1992), except as otherwise provided in this rule. This uniform system of accounts provides instruction for recording financial information about electric utilities. It contains definitions, general instructions, electric plant instructions, operating expense instructions, and accounts that comprise the balance sheet, electric plant, income, operating revenues, and operation and maintenance expenses.

(2) When implementing section (1), each electrical corporation subject to the commission's jurisdiction shall—

(A) Keep its accounts in the manner and detail specified for electric utilities and licensees classified as major at Part 101 General Instructions 1.A. and paragraph 15,011.1.A.; and

(B) Assemble by July 1, 1996, and maintain after that, a property unit catalog which contains for each designated property unit, in addition to the provisions of Part 101 General Instructions 6. and paragraph 15,016—

1. A description of each unit;
2. An item list; and
3. Accounting instructions, including instructions for distinguishing between operations expense, maintenance expense and capitalized plant improvements.

(3) Regarding plant acquired or placed in service after 1993, when implementing section (1), each electrical corporation subject to the commission's jurisdiction shall—

(A) Maintain plant records of the year of each unit's retirement as part of the "continuing plant inventory records," as the term is otherwise defined at Part 101 Definitions 8. and paragraph 15,001.8.;

(B) State the detailed electric plant accounts (301 to 399, inclusive) on the basis of original cost, estimated if not known, when implementing the provisions of Part 101 Electric Plant Instructions 1.C. and paragraph 15,051.1.C.;

(C) Record electrical plant acquired as an operating unit or system at original cost, estimated if not known, except as otherwise provided by the text of the intangible plant accounts, when implementing the provisions of Part 101 Electric Plant Instructions 2.A. and paragraph 15,052.2.A.;

(D) Account for the cost of items not classified as units of property as it would account for the cost of individual items of equipment of small value or of short life, as provided in Part 101 Electric Plant Instructions 3.A.(3) and paragraph 15,053.3.A.(3);

(E) Include in equipment accounts any hand or other portable tools which are specifically designated as units of property, when implementing the provisions of Part 101 Electric Plant Instructions 9.B. and paragraph 15,059.9.B.;

(F) Use the list of retirement units contained in its property unit catalog when implementing the provisions of Part 101 Electric Plant Instructions 10.A. and paragraph 15,060.10.A.;

(G) Estimate original cost with an appropriate average of the original cost of the units by vintage year, with due allowance for any

difference in size and character, when it is impracticable to determine the original cost of each unit, when implementing the provisions of Part 101 Electric Plant Instructions 10.D. and paragraph 15,060.10.D.;

(H) Charge original cost less net salvage to account 108., when implementing the provisions of Part 101 Electric Plant Instructions 10.F. and paragraph 15,060.10.F.;

(I) Keep its work order system so as to show the nature of each addition to or retirement of electric plant by vintage year, in addition to the other requirements of Part 101 Electric Plant Instructions 11.B. and paragraph 15,061.11.B.;

(J) Maintain records which classify, for each plant account, the amounts of the annual additions and retirements so as to show the number and cost of the various record units or retirement units by vintage year, when implementing the provisions of Part 101 Electric Plant Instructions 11.C. and paragraph 15,061.11.C.;

(K) Maintain subsidiary records which separate account 108. according to primary plant accounts or subaccounts when implementing the provisions of Part 101 Balance Sheet Account 108.C. and paragraph 15,110.108.C.;

(L) Maintain subsidiary records which separate account 111. according to primary plant accounts or subaccounts when implementing the provisions of Part 101 Balance Sheet Accounts 111.C. and paragraph 15,113.111.C.; and

(M) Keep mortality records of property and property retirements as will reflect the average life of property which has been retired and will aid in estimating probable service life by actuarial analysis of annual additions and aged retirements when implementing the provisions of Part 101 Income Accounts 403.B. and paragraph 15,404.403.B.

(4) In prescribing this system of accounts, the commission does not commit itself to the approval or acceptance of any item set out in any account for the purpose of fixing rates or in determining other matters before the commission. This rule shall not be construed as waiving any recordkeeping requirement in effect prior to 1994.

(5) The commission may waive or grant a variance from the provisions of this rule, in whole or in part, for good cause shown, upon a utility's written application.

AUTHORITY: sections 386.250 and 393.140, RSMo 2000. Original rule filed Dec. 19, 1975, effective Dec. 29, 1975. Amended:*

Filed April 26, 1976, effective Sept. 11, 1976. Amended: Filed Feb. 5, 1993, effective Oct. 10, 1993. Amended: Filed March 19, 1996, effective Oct. 30, 1996. Amended: Filed Aug. 16, 2002, effective April 30, 2003.

**Original authority: 386.250, RSMo 1939, amended 1963, 1967, 1977, 1980, 1987, 1988, 1991, 1993, 1995, 1996 and 393.140, 1939, amended 1949, 1967.*

4 CSR 240-20.040 Minimum Filing Requirements

(Rescinded October 10, 1993)

AUTHORITY: section 393.140, RSMo 1986. Original rule filed Dec. 10, 1979, effective Sept. 1, 1980. Rescinded: Filed Feb. 4, 1993, effective Oct. 10, 1993.

4 CSR 240-20.050 Individual Electric Meters—When Required

PURPOSE: This rule prescribes individual metering for new multiple occupancy buildings and new mobile home parks for all electric corporations under the jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission. This rule is aimed at compliance with Sections 113(b)(1) and 115(d) of Title I of the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 (PURPA), PL 95-617, 16 USC 2601.

PUBLISHER'S NOTE: The secretary of state has determined that the publication of the entire text of the material which is incorporated by reference as a portion of this rule would be unduly cumbersome or expensive. Therefore, the material which is so incorporated is on file with the agency who filed this rule, and with the Office of the Secretary of State. Any interested person may view this material at either agency's headquarters or the same will be made available at the Office of the Secretary of State at a cost not to exceed actual cost of copy reproduction. The entire text of the rule is printed here. This note refers only to the incorporated by reference material.

(1) For the purposes of this rule—

(A) A building is defined as a single structure, roofed and enclosed within exterior walls, built for permanent use, erected, framed of component structural parts and unified in its entirety both physically and in operation for residential or commercial occupancy;

(B) Commercial adjacent buildings are defined as buildings on a contiguous plot of land owned by one (1) person, which buildings are occupied and used by one (1) person

for single type of commercial operation. A person for the purpose of this definition includes any type of business entity;

(C) A commercial unit is defined as that portion of a building or premises which by appearance, design or arrangement is normally used for commercial purposes, whether or not actually so used;

(D) Construction begins when the footings are poured;

(E) A mobile home park is defined as a contiguous parcel of land which is used for the accommodation of occupied mobile homes;

(F) A multiple-occupancy building is defined as a building or premises which is designed to house more than one (1) residential or commercial unit; and

(G) A residential unit is defined as one (1) or more rooms for the use of one (1) or more persons as a housekeeping unit with space for eating, living and sleeping, and permanent provisions for cooking and sanitation.

(2) Each residential and commercial unit in a multiple-occupancy building construction of which has begun after June 1, 1981 shall have installed a separate electric meter for each residential or commercial unit.

(3) Each mobile home unit in a mobile home park, construction of which has begun after June 1, 1981 shall have installed a separate electric meter for each mobile home unit.

(4) For the purposes of carrying out the provisions of sections (2) and (3), the following exceptions apply and separate metering will not be required:

(A) For transient multiple-occupancy buildings and transient mobile home parks—for example, hotels, motels, dormitories, rooming houses, hospitals, nursing homes, fraternities, sororities, campgrounds and mobile home parks which set aside, on a permanent basis, at least eighty percent (80%) of their mobile home pads or comparable space for use by travel trailers;

(B) Where commercial unit space is subject to alteration with change in tenants as evidenced by temporary versus permanent type of wall construction separating the commercial unit space—for example, space at a trade fair;

(C) For commercial adjacent buildings;

(D) For that portion of electricity used in central space heating, central hot water heating, central ventilating and central air-conditioning systems;

(E) For buildings or mobile home parks where alternative renewable energy resources are utilized in connection with central space

heating, central hot water heating, central ventilating and central air-conditioning systems; or

(F) For all portions of electricity in commercial units in buildings with central space heating, ventilating and air-conditioning systems.

(5) Any person or entity affected by this rule may file an application with the commission seeking a variance from all or parts of this rule (4 CSR 240-20.050) and for good cause shown, variances may be granted as follows:

(A) The variance request shall be filed in writing and directed to the secretary of the commission;

(B) If the commission deems it in the public interest, a hearing may be held by the commission as in complaint hearings before the commission; and

(C) A variance committee consisting of two (2) members of the commission's utility division staff and a member of the commission's general counsel's office shall be established by the commission within thirty (30) days from September 28, 1981. The public counsel shall be an *ex officio* member of this committee.

1. The variance committee shall consider all variance applications filed by utilities and shall make a written recommendation of its findings to the commission for its approval.

2. Each applicant for a variance shall have ten (10) days from the date of the variance committee's findings to either accede or request a formal hearing before the commission.

3. If applicant accedes, the commission may adopt the variance committee's findings or set the matter for formal hearing upon the application of any interested person or upon the commission's own motion.

(6) The commission, in its discretion, may approve tariffs filed by an electric corporation which are more restrictive of master metering than the provisions of this rule.

*AUTHORITY: section 386.250, RSMo Supp. 1991. * Original rule filed March 13, 1980, effective Dec. 15, 1980. Emergency amendment filed May 13, 1981, effective May 31, 1981, expired Sept. 28, 1981. Amended: Filed May 13, 1981, effective Sept. 28, 1981.*

**Original authority: 386.250, RSMo 1939, amended 1963, 1967, 1977, 1980, 1987, 1988, 1991.*

4 CSR 240-20.060 Cogeneration

PURPOSE: This rule implements Sections 201 and 210 of the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 with regard to small power production and cogeneration. The objective of Sections 201 and 210 of Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act is to provide a mechanism to set up a cogeneration program for Missouri for regulated utilities. Additional requirements regarding this subject matter are also found at 4 CSR 240-3.155.

(1) Definitions. Terms defined in the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 (PURPA) shall have the same meaning for purposes of this rule as they have under PURPA, unless further defined in this rule.

(A) Avoided costs means the incremental costs to an electric utility of electric energy or capacity or both which, but for the purchase from the qualifying facility or qualifying facilities, that utility would generate itself or purchase from another source.

(B) Back-up power means electric energy or capacity supplied by an electric utility to replace energy ordinarily generated by a facility's own generation equipment during an unscheduled outage of the facility.

(C) Interconnection costs means the reasonable costs of connection, switching, metering, transmission, distribution, safety provisions and administrative costs incurred by the electric utility directly related to the installation and maintenance of the physical facilities necessary to permit interconnected operations with a qualifying facility, to the extent those costs are in excess of the corresponding costs which the electric utility would have incurred if it had not engaged in interconnected operations, but instead generated an equivalent amount of electric energy itself or purchased an equivalent amount of electric energy or capacity from other sources. Interconnection costs do not include any costs included in the calculation of avoided costs.

(D) Interruptible power means electric energy or capacity supplied by an electric utility subject to interruption by the electric utility under specified conditions.

(E) Maintenance power means electric energy or capacity supplied by an electric utility during scheduled outages of the qualifying facility.

(F) Purchase means the purchase of electric energy or capacity or both from a qualifying facility by an electric utility.

(G) Qualifying facility means a cogeneration facility or a small power production facility which is a qualifying facility under Subpart B of Part 292 of the Federal Energy

Regulatory Commission's (FERC) regulations.

(H) Rate means any price, rate, charge or classification made, demanded, observed or received with respect to the sale or purchase of electric energy or capacity or any rule or practice respecting any such rate, charge or classification and any contract pertaining to the sale or purchase of electric energy or capacity.

(I) Sale means the sale of electric energy or capacity or both by an electric utility to a qualifying facility.

(J) Supplementary power means electric energy or capacity supplied by an electric utility, regularly used by a qualifying facility in addition to that which the facility generates itself.

(K) System emergency means a condition on a utility's system which is likely to result in imminent significant disruption of service to consumers or is imminently likely to endanger life or property.

(2) Arrangements Between Electric Utilities and Qualifying Cogeneration and Small Power Production Facilities Under Section 210 of the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978.

(A) Applicability. This section applies to the regulation of sales and purchases between qualifying facilities and electric utilities.

(B) Negotiated Rates or Terms. Nothing in this section—

1. Limits the authority of any electric utility or any qualifying facility to agree to a rate for any purchase or terms or conditions relating to any purchase, which differ from the rate or terms or conditions which would otherwise be required by this rule; or

2. Affects the validity of any contract entered into between a qualifying facility and an electric utility for any purchase.

(C) Every regulated utility which provides retail electric service in this state shall enter into a contract for parallel generation service with any customer which is a qualifying facility, upon that customer's request, where that customer may connect a device to the utility's delivery and metering service to transmit electrical power produced by that customer's energy generating system into the utility's system.

1. The utility shall supply, install, own and maintain all necessary meters and associated equipment used for billing. The costs of any such meters and associated equipment which are beyond those required for service to a customer which is not a qualifying facility shall be borne by the customer. The utility may install and maintain, at its expense,

load research metering for monitoring the customer's energy generation and usage.

2. The customer shall supply, install, operate and maintain, in good repair and without cost to the utility, the relays, locks and seals, breakers, automatic synchronizer, a disconnecting device and other control and protective devices required by the utility to operate the customer's generating system parallel to the utility's system. The customer also shall supply, without cost to the utility, a suitable location for meters and associated equipment used for billing, load research and disconnection.

3. The customer shall be required to reimburse the utility for the cost of any equipment or facilities required as a result of connecting the customer's generating system with the utility's system.

4. The customer shall notify the utility prior to the initial testing of the customer's generating system and the utility shall have the right to have a representative present during the testing.

5. Meters and associated equipment used for billing, load research and connection and disconnection shall be accessible at all times to utility personnel.

6. A manual disconnect switch for the qualifying facility must be provided by the customer which will be under the exclusive control of the utility dispatcher. This manual switch must have the capability to be locked out of service by the utility-authorized switchmen as a part of the utility's workman's protection assurance procedures. The customer must also provide an isolating device which the customer has access to and which will serve as a means of isolation for the customer's equipment during any qualifying facility maintenance activities, routine outages or emergencies. The utility shall give notice to the customer before a manual switch is locked or an isolating device used, if possible; and otherwise shall give notice as soon as practicable after locking or use.

(D) No customer's generating system or connecting device shall damage the utility's system or equipment or present an undue hazard to utility personnel.

(E) If harmonics, voltage fluctuations or other disruptive problems on the utility's system are directly attributable to the operation of the customer, these problems will be corrected at the customer's expense.

(F) Every contract shall provide fair compensation for the electrical power supplied to the utility by the customer. If the utility and the customer cannot agree to the terms and conditions of the contract, the Public Service Commission (PSC) shall establish the terms and conditions upon the request of the utility

or the customer. Those terms and conditions will be established in accordance with Section 210 of the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 and the provisions of this rule.

(3) Electric Utility Obligations Under This Rule.

(A) Obligation to Purchase From Qualifying Facilities. Each electric utility shall purchase, in accordance with section (4), any energy and capacity which is made available from a qualifying facility—

1. Directly to the electric utility; or

2. Indirectly to the electric utility in accordance with subsection (3)(D) of this rule.

(B) Obligation to Sell to Qualifying Facilities. Each electric utility shall sell to any qualifying facility, in accordance with section (5) of this rule, any energy and capacity requested by the qualifying facility.

(C) Obligation to Interconnect.

1. Subject to paragraph (3)(C)2. of this rule, any electric utility shall make interconnections with any qualifying facility as may be necessary to accomplish purchases or sales under this rule. The obligation to pay for any interconnection costs shall be determined in accordance with section (6) of this rule.

2. No electric utility is required to interconnect with any qualifying facility if, solely by reason of purchases or sales over the interconnection, the electric utility would become subject to regulation as a public utility under Part II of the Federal Power Act.

(D) Transmission to Other Electric Utilities. If a qualifying facility agrees, an electric utility which would otherwise be obligated to purchase energy or capacity from a qualifying facility may transmit the energy or capacity to any other electric utility. Any electric utility to which energy or capacity is transmitted shall purchase energy or capacity under this subsection (3)(D) as if the qualifying facility were supplying energy or capacity directly to the electric utility. The rate for purchase by the electric utility to which such energy is transmitted shall be adjusted up or down to reflect line losses pursuant to paragraph (4)(E)4. of this rule and shall not include any charges for transmission.

(E) Parallel Operation. Each electric utility shall offer to operate in parallel with a qualifying facility, provided that the qualifying facility complies with any applicable standards established in accordance with section (8) of this rule.

(4) Rates for Purchases.

(A) Rates for purchases shall be just and reasonable to the electric consumer of the electric utility and in the public interest and shall not discriminate against qualifying cogeneration and small power production facilities. Nothing in this rule requires any electric utility to pay more than the avoided costs for purchases.

(B) Relationship to Avoided Costs.

1. For purposes of this section, new capacity means any purchase from capacity of a qualifying facility, construction of which was commenced on or after November 9, 1978.

2. Subject to paragraph (4)(B)3. of this rule, a rate for purchases satisfies the requirements of subsection (4)(A) of this rule if the rate equals the avoided costs determined after consideration of the factors set forth in subsection (4)(E) of this rule.

3. A rate for purchases (other than from new capacity) may be less than the avoided cost if the PSC determines that a lower rate is consistent with subsection (4)(A) of this rule and is sufficient to encourage cogeneration and small power production.

4. Rates for purchases from new capacity shall be in accordance with paragraph (4)(B)2. of this rule, regardless of whether the electric utility making the purchases is simultaneously making sales to the qualifying facility.

5. In the case in which the rates for purchases are based upon estimates of avoided costs over the specific term of the contract or other legally enforceable obligation, the rates for the purchases do not violate this paragraph if the rates for the purchases differ from avoided costs at the time of delivery.

(C) Standard Rates for Purchases.

1. There shall be put into effect (with respect to each electric utility) standard rates for purchases from qualifying facilities with a design capacity of one hundred (100) kilowatts or less.

2. There may be put into effect standard rates for purchases from qualifying facilities with a design capacity of more than one hundred (100) kilowatts.

3. The standard rates for purchases under this subsection shall be consistent with subsections (4)(A) and (E) of this rule, and may differentiate among qualifying facilities using various technologies on the basis of the supply characteristics of the different technologies.

(D) Purchases as Available or Pursuant to a Legally Enforceable Obligation. Each qualifying facility shall have the option either—

1. To provide energy as the qualifying facility determines this energy to be available for the purchases, in which case the rates for

the purchases shall be based on the purchasing utility's avoided costs calculated at the time of delivery; or

2. To provide energy or capacity pursuant to a legally enforceable obligation for the delivery of energy or capacity over a specified term, in which case the rates for the purchases, at the option of the qualifying facility exercised prior to the beginning of the specified term, shall be based on either the avoided costs calculated at the time of delivery or the avoided costs calculated at the time the obligation is incurred.

(E) Factors Affecting Rates for Purchases. In determining avoided costs, the following factors, to the extent practicable, shall be taken into account:

1. The data provided pursuant to 4 CSR 240-3.155, including PSC review of any such data;

2. The availability of capacity or energy from a qualifying facility during the system daily and seasonal peak periods, including:

A. The ability of the utility to dispatch the qualifying facility;

B. The expected or demonstrated reliability of the qualifying facility;

C. The terms of any contract or other legally enforceable obligation, including the duration of the obligation, termination notice requirement and sanctions for noncompliance;

D. The extent to which scheduled outages of the qualifying facility can be usefully coordinated with scheduled outages of the utility's facilities;

E. The usefulness of energy and the capacity supplied from a qualifying facility during system emergencies, including its ability to separate its load from its generation;

F. The individual and aggregate value of energy and capacity from qualifying facilities on the electric utility's system; and

G. The smaller capacity increments and the shorter lead times available with additions of capacity from qualifying facilities;

3. The relationship of the availability of energy or capacity from the qualifying facility as derived in paragraph (4)(E)2. of this rule, to the ability of the electric utility to avoid costs, including the deferral of capacity additions and the reduction of oil use; and

4. The costs or savings resulting from variations in line losses from those that would have existed in the absence of purchases from a qualifying facility, if the purchasing electric utility generated an equivalent amount of energy itself or purchased an equivalent amount of electric energy or capacity.

(F) Periods During Which Purchases not Required.

1. Any electric utility which gives notice pursuant to paragraph (4)(F)2. of this rule will not be required to purchase electric energy or capacity during any period which, due to operational circumstances, purchases from qualifying facilities will result in costs greater than those which the utility would incur if it did not make the purchases, but instead generated an equivalent amount of energy itself.

2. Any electric utility seeking to invoke paragraph (4)(F)1. of this rule must notify, in accordance with applicable state law or rule, each affected qualifying facility in time for the qualifying facility to cease the delivery of energy or capacity to the electric utility.

3. Any electric utility which fails to comply with the provisions of paragraph (4)(F)2. of this rule will be required to pay the same rate for the purchase of energy or capacity as would be required had the period described in paragraph (4)(F)1. of this rule not occurred.

4. A claim by an electric utility that this period has occurred or will occur is subject to verification by the PSC as the PSC determines necessary or appropriate, either before or after the occurrence.

(5) Rates for Sales.

(A) Rates for sales shall be just and reasonable and in the public interest and shall not discriminate against any qualifying facility in comparison to rates for sales to other customers served by the electric utility. Rates for sales which are based on accurate data and consistent system-wide costing principles shall not be considered to discriminate against any qualifying facility to the extent that those rates apply to the utility's other customers with similar load or other cost-related characteristics.

(B) Additional Services to be Provided to Qualifying Facilities.

1. Upon request of a qualifying facility, each electric utility shall provide supplementary power, back-up power, maintenance power and interruptible power.

2. The PSC may waive any requirement of paragraph (5)(B)1. of this rule if, after notice in the area served by the electric utility and after opportunity for public comment, the electric utility demonstrates and the PSC finds that compliance with that requirement will impair the electric utility's ability to render adequate service to its customers or place an undue burden on the electric utility.

(C) Rates for Sale of Back-Up and Maintenance Power. The rate for sales of back-up power or maintenance power—

1. Shall not be based upon an assumption (unless supported by factual data) that forced outages or other reductions in electric

output by all qualifying facilities on an electric utility's system will occur simultaneously or during the system peak or both; and

2. Shall take into account the extent to which scheduled outages of the qualifying facilities can be usefully coordinated with scheduled outages of the utility's facilities.

(6) Interconnection Costs.

(A) If the utility and the qualifying facility cannot reach agreement as to the amount or the manner of payment of the interconnection costs to be paid by the qualifying facility, the PSC, after hearing, shall assess against the qualifying facility those interconnection costs to be paid to the utility, on a nondiscriminatory basis with respect to other customers with similar load characteristics or shall determine the manner of payments of the interconnection costs, which may include reimbursement over a reasonable period of time, or both. In determining the terms of any reimbursement over a period of time, the commission shall provide for adequate carrying charges associated with the utility's investment and security to insure total reimbursement of the utility's incurred costs, if it deems necessary.

(7) System Emergencies.

(A) Qualifying Facility Obligation to Provide Power During System Emergencies. A qualifying facility shall be required to provide energy or capacity to an electric utility during a system emergency only to the extent provided by agreement between the qualifying facility and electric utility or ordered under section 202(c) of the Federal Power Act.

(B) Discontinuance of Purchases and Sales During System Emergencies. During any system emergency, an electric utility may discontinue purchases from a qualifying facility if those purchases would contribute to the emergency and sales to a qualifying facility, provided that discontinuance is on a nondiscriminatory basis.

(8) Standards for Operating Reliability. The PSC may establish reasonable standards to ensure system safety and reliability of interconnected operations. Those standards may be recommended by any electric utility, any qualifying facility or any other person. If the PSC establishes standards, it shall specify the need for the standards on the basis of system safety and reliability.

(9) Exemption to Qualifying Facilities From the Public Utility Holding Company Act and Certain State Law and Rules.

(A) Applicability. This section applies to qualifying cogeneration facilities and qualifying small power production facilities which have a power production capacity which does not exceed thirty (30) megawatts and to any qualifying small power production facility with a power production capacity over thirty (30) megawatts if that facility produces electric energy solely by the use of biomass as a primary energy source.

(B) A qualifying facility described in subsection (1)(A) shall not be considered to be an electric utility company as defined in section 2(a)(3) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, 15 U.S.C. 79b(a)(3).

(C) Any qualifying facility shall be exempted (except as otherwise provided) from Missouri PSC law or rule respecting the rates of electric utilities and the financial and organizational regulation of electric utilities. A qualifying facility may not be exempted from Missouri PSC law and rule implementing subpart C of PURPA.

AUTHORITY: sections 386.250 and 393.140, RSMo 2000. Original rule filed Oct. 14, 1980, effective May 15, 1981. Amended: Filed Aug. 16, 2002, effective April 30, 2003.*

**Original authority: 386.250, RSMo 1939, amended 1963, 1967, 1977, 1980, 1987, 1988, 1991, 1993, 1995, 1996 and 393.140, RSMo 1939, amended 1949, 1967.*

4 CSR 240-20.065 Net Metering

PURPOSE: This rule implements the Consumer Clean Energy Act (section 386.887, RSMo Supp. 2002) and establishes standards for interconnection of qualified net metering units (generating capacity of one hundred kilowatts (100 kW) or less) with retail electric power suppliers.

(1) Definitions.

(A) Commission means the Public Service Commission of the state of Missouri.

(B) Customer-generator means a consumer of electric energy who purchases electric energy from a retail electric power supplier and is the owner of a qualified net metering unit.

(C) Local distribution system means facilities for the distribution of electric energy to the ultimate consumer thereof.

(D) Qualified net metering unit means an electric generation unit which—

1. Is owned by a customer-generator;
2. Is a hydrogen fuel cell or is powered by sun, wind or biomass;

3. Has an electrical generating system with a capacity of not more than one hundred kilowatts (100 kW);

4. Is located on premises that are owned, operated, leased or otherwise controlled by the customer-generator;

5. Is interconnected with, and operates in parallel and in synchronization with a retail electric power supplier; and

6. Is intended primarily to offset part or all of the customer-generator's own electric power requirements.

(E) Retail electric power supplier means any entity that sells electric energy to the ultimate consumer thereof.

(F) Value of electric energy means the total resulting from the application of the appropriate rates, which may be time-of-use rates at the option of the retail electric power supplier, to the quantity of electric energy delivered to the retail electric power supplier from a qualified net metering unit or to the quantity of electric energy sold to a customer-generator.

(2) Applicability.

(A) This rule applies to retail electric power suppliers and customer-generators.

(3) Retail Electric Power Supplier Obligations.

(A) Each retail electric power supplier shall develop a tariff or rate schedule applicable to net metering customer-generators that shall—

1. Be made available to qualifying customer-generators upon request; and
2. Shall be posted with any other tariffs or rate schedules on the retail electric power supplier's website.

(B) Each retail electric power supplier shall provide net metering service on a first-come, first-served basis, until the total rated generating capacity used by customer-generators is equal to or in excess of the lesser of ten thousand kilowatts (10,000 kW) or one-tenth of one percent (0.1%) of the capacity necessary to meet the retail electric power supplier's aggregate customer peak demand for the preceding calendar year.

(C) Each retail electric power supplier shall notify the commission when total generating capacity of customer-generators is equal to or in excess of the lesser of ten thousand kilowatts (10,000 kW) or one-tenth of one percent (0.1%) of the capacity necessary to meet the retail electric power supplier's aggregate customer peak demand for the preceding calendar year.

(D) Each retail electric power supplier shall maintain and make available to the public, records of the total generating capacity of

customer-generators, the type of generating systems and the energy sources used.

(E) The retail electric power supplier's tariff, tariff rider, or rate schedule used to provide service to the customer-generator shall be identical in rate structure, all retail rate components, and any monthly charges, to the tariff or rate schedule provisions to which the same customer would be assigned if that customer were not a customer-generator.

1. Time-of-use rates, which may be applied at the option of the retail electric power supplier, shall be the time-of-use rates applicable to the customer-generator's assigned rate classification, absent the output of the net metering unit.

(F) No retail electric power supplier's tariff or rate schedule for net metering shall require customer-generators to—

1. Perform or pay for additional tests or analysis beyond those required to determine the effect of the operation of the net metering system on the local distribution system; or
2. Purchase additional liability insurance beyond that required by section (4) of this rule.

(4) Customer-Generator Liability Insurance Obligation.

(A) The customer-generator shall carry no less than one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) of liability insurance that provides for coverage of all risk of liability for personal injuries (including death) and damage to property arising out of or caused by the operation of the net metering unit. Insurance may be in the form of an existing policy or an endorsement on an existing policy.

(5) Determination of Net Value of Energy.

(A) Each retail electric power supplier shall calculate the net value of energy for a customer-generator in the following manner—

1. The retail electric power supplier shall individually measure both—

A. The electric energy delivered by the customer-generator to the retail electric power supplier; and

B. The electric energy provided by the retail electric power supplier to the customer-generator during each billing period by using metering capable of such function—either by a single meter capable of registering the flow of electricity in two (2) directions, or by using two (2) meters. The customer-generator is responsible for the costs of the metering described in this subsection beyond those a retail electric power supplier would incur in providing electric service to a customer in the same rate class as the customer-generator but who is not a customer-generator.

2. If the value of the electric energy supplied by the retail electric power supplier exceeds the value of the electric energy delivered by the customer-generator to the retail electric power supplier during a billing period, then the customer-generator shall be billed for the net value of the electric energy supplied by the retail electric power supplier in accordance with the rates, terms and conditions established by the retail electric power supplier for customer-generators.

3. If the value of the electric energy delivered by the customer-generator to the retail electric power supplier exceeds the value of the electric energy supplied by the retail electric power supplier, then the customer-generator—

A. Shall be billed for the appropriate customer charges for that billing period; and

B. Shall be credited for the net value of the electric energy delivered to the retail electric power supplier during the billing period, calculated using the retail electric power supplier's avoided cost (time of use or non-time of use), with this credit appearing on the customer-generator's bill no later than the following billing period.

(B) The retail electric power supplier, at its own expense, may install additional special metering (e.g. load research meter) to monitor the flow of electricity in each direction, not to include meters needed to comply with subsection (5)(A) of this rule.

(6) Interconnection Agreement.

(A) Each customer-generator and retail electric power supplier shall enter into the interconnection agreement included herein.

(7) Retail Electric Power Supplier Reporting Requirements.

(A) Each retail electric power supplier shall—

1. Supply the commission staff with a copy of the standard information regarding net metering and interconnection requirements provided to customers or posted on the retail electric power supplier's website; and

2. Supply the commission staff with a description of additional requirements, if these additional requirements are applicable to all net metering customers and not specific to individual interconnection situations, beyond those needed to meet the specific requirements outlined in section C of the interconnection agreement included herein.

(8) Customer-Generator Testing Requirements.

(A) Each customer-generator shall, at least once every year, conduct a test to confirm that the net metering unit automatically ceas-

es to energize the output (interconnection equipment output voltage goes to zero) within two (2) seconds of being disconnected from the retail electric power supplier's system. Disconnecting the net metering unit from the retail electric power supplier's electric system at the visible disconnect switch and measuring the time required for the unit to cease to energize the output shall satisfy this test.

(B) The customer-generator shall maintain a record of the results of these tests and, upon request, shall provide a copy of the test results to the retail electric supplier.

1. If the customer-generator is unable to provide a copy of the test results upon request, the retail electric power supplier shall notify the customer-generator by mail that the customer-generator has thirty (30) days from the date the customer-generator receives the request to provide the results of a test to the retail electric power supplier.

2. If the customer-generator's equipment ever fails this test, the customer-generator shall immediately disconnect the net metering unit.

3. If the customer-generator does not provide the results of a test to the retail electric power supplier within thirty (30) days of receiving a request from the retail electric power supplier or the results of the test provided to the retail electric power supplier show that the unit is not functioning correctly, the retail electric power supplier may immediately disconnect the net metering unit.

4. The net metering unit shall not be reconnected to the retail electric power supplier's electrical system by the customer-generator until the net metering unit is repaired and operating in a normal and safe manner.



INTERCONNECTION APPLICATION/AGREEMENT FOR NET METERING SYSTEMS WITH CAPACITY OF 100 kW OR LESS

For Customers Applying for Interconnection:

If you are interested in applying for interconnection to [Utility Name]’s electrical system, you should first contact [Utility Name] and ask for information related to interconnection of parallel generation equipment to [Utility Name]’s system and you should understand this information before proceeding with this Application. If you wish to apply for interconnection to [Utility Name]’s electrical system, please complete sections A, B, C, and D, and attach the plans and specifications describing the net metering, parallel generation, and interconnection facilities (hereinafter collectively referred to as the “Customer-Generator’s System”) and submit them to [Utility Name] at:

[Utility Mailing Address]

You will be provided with an approval or denial of this Application within ninety (90) days of receipt by [Utility Name]. If this Application is denied, you will be provided with the reason(s) for the denial. If this Application is approved and signed by both you and [Utility Name], it shall become a binding contract and shall govern your relationship with [Utility Name].

For Customers Who Have Received Approval of Customer-Generator System Plans and Specifications:

After receiving approval of your Application, it will be necessary to construct the Customer-Generator System in compliance with the plans and specifications described in the Application, complete sections E and F of this Application, and forward this Application to [Utility Name] for review and completion of section G at:

[Utility Mailing Address]

[Utility Name] will complete the utility portion of section G and, upon receipt of a completed Application/Agreement form and payment of any applicable fees, permit interconnection of the Customer-Generator System to [Utility Name]’s electrical system within fifteen (15) days of receipt by [Utility Name] if electric service already exists to the premises, unless the Customer-Generator and [Utility Name] agree to a later date. Similarly, upon receipt of a completed Application/Agreement form and payment of any applicable fees, if electric service does not exist to the premises, [Utility Name] will permit interconnection of the Customer-Generator System to [Utility Name]’s electrical system no later than fifteen (15) days after service is established to the premises, unless the Customer-Generator and [Utility Name] agree to a later date.

For Customers Who Are Assuming Ownership or Operational Control of an Existing Customer-Generator System:

If no changes are being made to the existing Customer-Generator System, complete sections A, D and F of this Application/Agreement and forward to [Utility Name] at:

[Utility Mailing Address]

[Utility Name] will review the new Application/Agreement and shall approve such, within fifteen (15) days of receipt by [Utility Name] if the new Customer-Generator has satisfactorily completed Application/Agreement, and no changes are being proposed to the existing Customer-Generator System. There are no fees or charges for the Customer-Generator who is assuming ownership or operational control of an existing Customer-Generator System if no modifications are being proposed to that System.



A. Customer-Generator’s Information

Name: _____
Mailing Address: _____
City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____
Service/Street Address (if different from above): _____
City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____
Daytime Phone: _____ Fax: _____ E-Mail: _____
Emergency Contact Phone: _____
[Utility Name] Account No. (from Utility Bill): _____

B. Customer-Generator’s System Information

Manufacturer Name Plate (if applicable) AC Power Rating: _____ kW Voltage: _____ Volts
System Type: Solar __ Wind __ Biomass __ Fuel Cell __ Other (describe) _____
Service/Street Address: _____
Inverter/Interconnection Equipment Manufacturer: _____
Inverter/Interconnection Equipment Model No.: _____
Are Required System Plans & Specifications Attached? Yes __ No __
Inverter/Interconnection Equipment Location (describe): _____
Outdoor Manual/Utility Accessible & Lockable Disconnect Switch Location (describe): _____

Existing Electrical Service Capacity: _____ Amperes Voltage: _____ Volts
Service Character: Single Phase __ Three Phase __

C. Installation Information/Hardware and Installation Compliance

Person or Company Installing: _____
Contractor’s License No. (if applicable): _____
Approximate Installation Date: _____
Mailing Address: _____
City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____
Daytime Phone: _____ Fax: _____ E-Mail: _____
Person or Agency Who Will Inspect/Certify Installation: _____

The Customer-Generator’s proposed System hardware complies with all applicable National Electrical Safety Code (NESC), National Electric Code (NEC), Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) and Underwriters Laboratories (UL) requirements for electrical equipment and their installation. As applicable to System type, these requirements include, but are not limited to, UL 1741 and IEEE 929-2000. The proposed installation complies with all applicable local electrical codes and all reasonable safety requirements of [Utility Name]. The proposed System has a lockable, visible disconnect device, accessible at all times to [Utility Name] personnel. The System is only required to include one lockable, visible disconnect device, accessible to [Utility Name]. If the interconnection equipment is equipped with a visible, lockable, and accessible disconnect, no redundant device is needed to meet this requirement.

The Customer-Generator’s proposed System has functioning controls to prevent voltage flicker, DC injection, overvoltage, undervoltage, overfrequency, underfrequency, and overcurrent, and to provide for System



synchronization to [Utility Name]’s electrical system. The proposed System does have an anti-islanding function that prevents the generator from continuing to supply power when [Utility Name]’s electric system is not energized or operating normally. If the proposed System is designed to provide uninterruptible power to critical loads, either through energy storage or back-up generation, the proposed System includes a parallel blocking scheme for this backup source that prevents any backflow of power to [Utility Name]’s electrical system when the electrical system is not energized or not operating normally.

Signed (Installer): _____ Date: _____

Name (Print): _____

D. Additional Terms and Conditions

In addition to abiding by [Utility Name]’s other applicable rules and regulations, the Customer-Generator understands and agrees to the following specific terms and conditions:

1) Operation/Disconnection

If it appears to [Utility Name], at any time, in the reasonable exercise of its judgment, that operation of the Customer-Generator’s System is adversely affecting safety, power quality or reliability of [Utility Name]’s electrical system, [Utility Name] may immediately disconnect and lock-out the Customer-Generator’s System from [Utility Name]’s electrical system. The Customer-Generator shall permit [Utility Name]’s employees and inspectors reasonable access to inspect, test, and examine the Customer-Generator’s System.

2) Liability

The Customer-Generator agrees to carry no less than \$100,000 of liability insurance that provides for coverage of all risk of liability for personal injuries (including death) and damage to property arising out of or caused by the operation of the Customer-Generator’s System. Insurance may be in the form of an existing policy or an endorsement on an existing policy.

3) Interconnection Costs

The Customer-Generator shall, at the Customer-Generator’s cost and expense, install, operate, maintain, repair, and inspect, and shall be fully responsible for the Customer-Generator’s System. The Customer-Generator further agrees to pay or reimburse to [Utility Name] all of [Utility Name]’s Interconnection Costs. Interconnection Costs are the reasonable costs incurred by [Utility Name] for: (1) additional tests or analyses of the effects of the operation of the Customer-Generator’s System on [Utility Name]’s local distribution system, (2) additional metering, and (3) any necessary controls. These Interconnection Costs must be related to the installation of the physical facilities necessary to permit interconnected operation of the Customer-Generator’s System with [Utility Name]’s system and shall only include those costs, or corresponding costs, which would not have been incurred by [Utility Name] in providing service to the Customer-Generator solely as a consumer of electric energy from [Utility Name] pursuant to [Utility Name]’s standard cost of service policies in effect at the time the Customer-Generator’s System is first interconnected with [Utility Name]’s system. Upon request, [Utility Name] shall provide the Customer-Generator with a not-to-exceed cost statement for interconnection with [Utility Name]’s based upon the plans and specifications provided by the Customer-Generator to [Utility Name].

4) Energy Pricing and Billing

Section 386.887, RSMo Supp. 2002 sets forth the valuation and billing of electric energy provided by [Utility Name] to the Customer-Generator and to [Utility Name] from Customer-Generator. The value of the electric energy delivered to the Customer-Generator shall be billed in accordance with rate schedule(s)

Utility's Applicable Rate Schedules]. The value of the electric energy delivered by the Customer-Generator to [Utility Name] shall be credited in accordance with rate schedule(s) [Utility's Applicable Rate Schedules].

5) Terms and Termination Rights

This Agreement becomes effective when signed by both the Customer-Generator and [Utility Name], and shall continue in effect until terminated. After fulfillment of any applicable initial tariff or rate schedule term, the Customer-Generator may terminate this Agreement at any time by giving [Utility Name] at least thirty (30) days prior written notice. In such event, the Customer-Generator shall, no later than the date of termination of Agreement, completely disconnect the Customer-Generator's System from parallel operation with [Utility Name]'s system. Either party may terminate this Agreement by giving the other party at least thirty (30) days prior written notice that the other party is in default of any of the terms and conditions of this Agreement, so long as the notice specifies the basis for termination, and there is an opportunity to cure the default. This Agreement may also be terminated at any time by mutual agreement of the Customer-Generator and [Utility Name]. This agreement may also be terminated, by approval of the Commission, if there is a change in statute that is determined to be applicable to this contract and necessitates its termination.

6) Transfer of Ownership

If operational control of the Customer-Generator's System transfers to any other party than the Customer-Generator, a new Application/Agreement must be completed by the person or persons taking over operational control of the existing Customer-Generator System. [Utility Name] shall be notified no less than thirty (30) days before the Customer-Generator anticipates transfer of operational control of the Customer-Generator's System. The person or persons taking over operational control of Customer-Generator's System must file a new Application/Agreement, and must receive authorization from [Utility Name], before the existing Customer-Generator System can remain interconnected with [Utility Name]'s electrical system. The new Application/Agreement will only need to be completed to the extent necessary to affirm that the new person or persons having operational control of the existing Customer-Generator System completely understand the provisions of this Application/Agreement and agree to them. If no changes are being made to the Customer-Generator's System, completing sections A, D and F of this Application/Agreement will satisfy this requirement. If no changes are being proposed to the Customer-Generator System, [Utility Name] will assess no charges or fees for this transfer. [Utility Name] will review the new Application/Agreement and shall approve such, within fifteen (15) days if the new Customer-Generator has satisfactorily completed the Application/Agreement, and no changes are being proposed to the existing Customer-Generator System. [Utility Name] will then complete section G and forward a copy of the completed Application/Agreement back to the new Customer-Generator, thereby notifying the new Customer-Generator that the new Customer-Generator is authorized to operate the existing Customer-Generator System in parallel with [Utility Name]'s electrical system. If any changes are planned to be made to the existing Customer-Generator System that in any way may degrade or significantly alter that System's output characteristics, then the Customer-Generator shall submit to [Utility Name] a new Application/Agreement for the entire Customer-Generator System and all portions of the Application/Agreement must be completed.

7) Dispute Resolution

If any disagreements between the Customer-Generator and [Utility Name] arise that cannot be resolved through normal negotiations between them, the disagreements may be brought to the Missouri Public Service Commission by either party, through an informal or formal complaint. Procedures for filing and processing these complaints are described in 4 CSR 240-2.070. The complaint procedures described in 4 CSR 240-2.070 apply only to retail electric power suppliers to the extent that they are regulated by the Missouri Public Service Commission.



8) Testing Requirement

The Customer-Generator must, at least once every year, conduct a test to confirm that the Customer-Generator's net metering unit automatically ceases to energize the output (interconnection equipment output voltage goes to zero) within two (2) seconds of being disconnected from [Utility Name]'s electrical system. Disconnecting the net metering unit from [Utility Name]'s electrical system at the visible disconnect switch and measuring the time required for the unit to cease to energize the output shall satisfy this test. The Customer-Generator shall maintain a record of the results of these tests and, upon request by [Utility Name], shall provide a copy of the test results to [Utility Name]. If the Customer-Generator is unable to provide a copy of the test results upon request, [Utility Name] shall notify the Customer-Generator by mail that Customer-Generator has thirty (30) days from the date the Customer-Generator receives the request to provide to [Utility Name], the results of a test. If the Customer-Generator's equipment ever fails this test, the Customer-Generator shall immediately disconnect the Customer-Generator's System from [Utility Name]'s system. If the Customer-Generator does not provide results of a test to [Utility Name] within thirty (30) days of receiving a request from [Utility Name] or the results of the test provided to [Utility Name] show that the Customer-Generator's net metering unit is not functioning correctly, [Utility Name] may immediately disconnect the Customer-Generator's System from [Utility Name]'s system. The Customer-Generator's System shall not be reconnected to [Utility Name]'s electrical system by the customer-generator until the Customer-Generator's System is repaired and operating in a normal and safe manner.

I have read, understand, and accept the provisions of Section D, subsections 1 through 8 of this Application/Agreement.

Signed (Customer-Generator): _____ Date: _____

E. Electrical Inspection

The Customer-Generator System referenced above satisfies all requirements noted in Section C.

Inspector Name (print): _____

Inspector Certification: I am a Licensed Engineer in Missouri ___ or I am a Licensed Electrician in Missouri ___ License No. _____

Signed (Inspector): _____ Date: _____

F. Customer-Generator Acknowledgement

I am aware of the Customer-Generator System installed on my premises and I have been given warranty information and/or an operational manual for that system. Also, I have been provided with a copy of [Utility Name]'s parallel generation tariff or rate schedule (as applicable) and interconnection requirements. I am familiar with the operation of the Customer-Generator System.

I agree to abide by the terms of this Application/Agreement and I agree to operate and maintain the Customer-Generator System in accordance with the manufacturer's recommended practices as well as [Utility Name]'s interconnection standards. If, at any time and for any reason, I believe that the Customer-Generator System is operating in an unusual manner that may result in any disturbances on [Utility Name]'s electrical system, I shall disconnect the Customer-Generator System and not reconnect it to [Utility Name]'s electrical system until the Customer-Generator System is operating normally after repair or inspection. Further, I agree to notify [Utility Name] no less than thirty (30) days prior to modification of the components or design of the Customer-Generator System that in any way may degrade or significantly alter that System's output characteristics. I acknowledge that any such modifications will require submission of a new Application/Agreement to [Utility Name].



I agree not to operate the Customer-Generator System in parallel with [Utility Name]’s electrical system until this Application/Agreement has been approved by [Utility Name].

Signed (Customer-Generator): _____ Date: _____

G. Utility Application Approval (completed by [Utility Name])

[Utility Name] does not, by approval of this Application/Agreement, assume any responsibility or liability for damage to property or physical injury to persons due to malfunction of the Customer-Generator’s System or the Customer-Generator’s negligence.

This Application is approved by [Utility Name] on this _____ day of _____ (month), _____ (year).

[Utility Name] Representative Name (print): _____

Signed [Utility Name] Representative: _____

AUTHORITY: sections 386.250, RSMo 2000 and 386.887, RSMo Supp. 2002. Original rule filed March 11, 2003, effective Aug. 30, 2003.*

**Original authority: 386.250, RSMo 1939, amended 1963, 1967, 1977, 1987, 1988, 1991, 1993, 1995, 1996 and 386.887, RSMo 2002.*

4 CSR 240-20.070 Decommissioning Trust Funds

PURPOSE: This rule is promulgated pursuant to section 393.292, RSMo to—1) govern the review and authorization of changes to the rates and charges contained in the tariff(s) of an electric corporation as a result of a change in the level or annual accrual of funding necessary for its nuclear power plant decommissioning trust fund, 2) govern the procedure for the submission, examination, hearing and approval for the tariff changes and 3) ensure that the amounts collected from ratepayers and paid into the trust funds will be neither greater nor lesser than the amounts necessary to carry out the purposes of the trust. Additional requirements pertaining to this subject matter are also found at 4 CSR 240-3.185.

(1) As used in this rule, decommissioning means those activities undertaken in connection with a nuclear generating unit's retirement from service to ensure that the final removal, disposal, entombment or other disposition of the unit and of any radioactive components and materials associated with the unit, are accomplished in compliance with all applicable laws, and to ensure that the final disposition does not pose any undue threat to the public health and safety. Decommissioning includes the removal and disposal of the structures, systems and components of a nuclear generating unit at the time of decommissioning.

(2) As used in this rule, decommissioning costs means all reasonable costs and expenses incurred in connection with decommissioning, including all expenses to be incurred in connection with the preparation for decommissioning, including, but not limited to, engineering and other planning expenses; and to be incurred after the actual decommissioning occurs, including, but not limited to, physical security and radiation monitoring expenses, less proceeds of insurance, salvage or resale of machinery, construction equipment or apparatus the cost of which was charged as a decommissioning expense.

(3) As used in this rule, utility(ies) means all electrical corporations subject to the jurisdiction of the Missouri Public Service Commission (commission) that own, in whole or in part, or operate nuclear generating units in Missouri or elsewhere and that have costs of these units reflected in the rates charged to Missouri ratepayers.

(4) Each utility shall establish a tax-qualified externally managed trust fund for the purpose of collecting funds to pay for decommissioning costs. The tax-qualified trust shall be established and maintained in accordance with the provisions of the *Internal Revenue Code*. If the utility has collected funds in excess of the Internal Revenue Service's (IRS) tax-qualified amount, a nontax-qualified externally managed trust fund shall be established and maintained for all these funds. These trust funds shall be administered pursuant to the following requirements:

(A) Each utility shall submit a copy of the decommissioning trust agreement and any other agreement entered into between the utility, trustee and investment manager(s) for approval by the commission. The listing of trustee fees shall be contained in or attached to the trust agreement itself. Any change in the trust agreement, trustee or investment manager(s) also shall be submitted to the commission for approval;

(B) The commission shall have the authority to require each utility to change the trustee or investment manager(s) of a decommissioning trust for good cause shown. The commission shall be informed of any significant disputes between the utility, the trustee or investment manager(s);

(C) Each utility shall maintain separate tax qualified trusts for each nuclear generating unit. All decommissioning trusts shall be maintained to show the amounts contributed annually by Missouri jurisdictional customers. Amounts to be contributed annually for Missouri jurisdictional customers shall be computed based on the jurisdictional allocator used in the company's last general rate proceeding unless otherwise ordered by the commission;

(D) The decommissioning trust shall be funded through no less than quarterly payments by the utility. The tax-qualified trust shall be funded with the lesser of the utility's decommissioning costs reflected in its cost of service or the maximum amount allowable by the IRS. All funds in excess of the IRS's ruling amount shall be placed in a nonqualified trust;

(E) The trustee or investment manager(s) shall invest the tax-qualified trust assets and nontax-qualified trust assets only in assets

that are prudent investments for assets held in trust and in a manner designed to maximize the after-tax return on funds invested, consistent with the conservation of the principal, subject to the limitations specified as follows:

1. The trustee and investment manager(s) shall not invest any portion of the tax-qualified or nontax-qualified trust's funds in the securities or assets of the following:

A. Any owner or operator of a nuclear power plant;

B. Any index fund, mutual fund or pooled fund in which more than fifteen percent (15%) of the assets are issued by owners or operators of nuclear power plants;

C. Any affiliated company of the utility; or

D. The trustee or investment manager's(s') company or affiliated companies (This limitation does not include time or demand deposits offered through the trustee or investment manager's(s') affiliated banking operations.);

2. The nontax-qualified trust shall be subject to the prohibitions against self-dealing applicable to the tax qualified trust as specified in the *Internal Revenue Code*; and

3. A utility's total book value of investments in equity securities in all of its decommissioning trusts shall not exceed sixty-five percent (65%) of the trust funds' book value; and

(F) All income earned by a trust's funds shall become a part of that trust's funds.

(5) The utility shall take every reasonable action to provide reasonable assurance that adequate funds are available at the nuclear generating unit's termination of operation, so that decommissioning can be carried out in a safe and timely manner and that lack of funds does not result in delays that may cause undue health and safety hazards.

(6) The utility shall maintain its nuclear generating unit(s) in a manner calculated to minimize the utility's total cost of maintenance and decommissioning, consistent with the prudent operation of the unit.

(7) Upon the filing of the appropriate tariff(s) as set in 4 CSR 240-3.180, the commission shall establish a schedule of proceedings which shall be limited in scope to the following issues:

(A) The extent of any change in the level or annual accrual of funding necessary for the utility's decommissioning trust fund; and

(B) The changes in rates which would reflect any change in the funding level or accrual rate.



(8) For a fund intended to be tax qualified, after receipt of any commission order modifying the annual decommissioning funding requirements, the affected utility shall apply for an adjusted IRS ruling in a timely manner, seeking deductibility of the new annual decommissioning cost accruals consistent with the effective dates given in the order. Pending final IRS approval, the utility shall be authorized to continue funding at the level which existed prior to the commission order provided that the utility will take all appropriate action to preserve the tax deduction of the amounts subsequently approved in the IRS ruling.

(9) Distributions may be made from a nuclear decommissioning trust fund only to satisfy the liabilities of the utility for nuclear decommissioning costs relating to the nuclear generating unit for which the decommissioning fund was established and to pay administrative costs, income taxes and other incidental expenses of the trust fund. The utility shall not use proceeds of the trust for the purpose of filing for an updated tax ruling or to qualify the trust.

(10) Each utility shall file with the commission the detailed plan required by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) for the decommissioning of its nuclear generating unit when that plan is filed with the NRC. Before any distribution of decommissioning trust funds are made for the decommissioning of its nuclear generating unit, the utility must notify and obtain commission approval of its intent to make this distribution.

(11) The utility shall conduct the decommissioning of its nuclear generating unit in accordance with NRC requirements and must not knowingly allow any procedure that would unreasonably endanger human life or the environment.

(12) Upon termination of the trust, the utility shall file with the commission the appropriate tariff(s) to reflect the termination of payments into the decommissioning trust fund, as well as refund or credit any over collection of these funds.

(13) Upon proper application and after due notice and hearing, the commission may waive any provision of this rule for good cause shown.

(14) The commission may adopt further amendments as it deems necessary for the sound management of the trust fund(s), consistent with the purpose of this rule.

AUTHORITY: sections 386.250 and 393.292, RSMo 2000. Original rule filed Nov. 27, 1989, effective March 26, 1990. Amended: Filed May 4, 1993, effective Dec. 9, 1993. Amended: Filed Aug. 16, 2002, effective April 30, 2003.*

**Original authority: 386.250, RSMo 1939, amended 1963, 1967, 1977, 1980, 1987, 1988, 1991, 1993, 1995, 1996 and 393.292, RSMo 1989.*

4 CSR 240-20.080 Electrical Corporation Reporting Requirements for Certain Events

(Rescinded April 30, 2003)

AUTHORITY: section 393.140, RSMo 1986. Original rule filed March 1, 1991, effective Sept. 30, 1991. Rescinded: Filed Aug. 16, 2002, effective April 30, 2003.*