



Missouri Public Service Commission

SPP Quarterly Update

2026 Summer Readiness Forecast

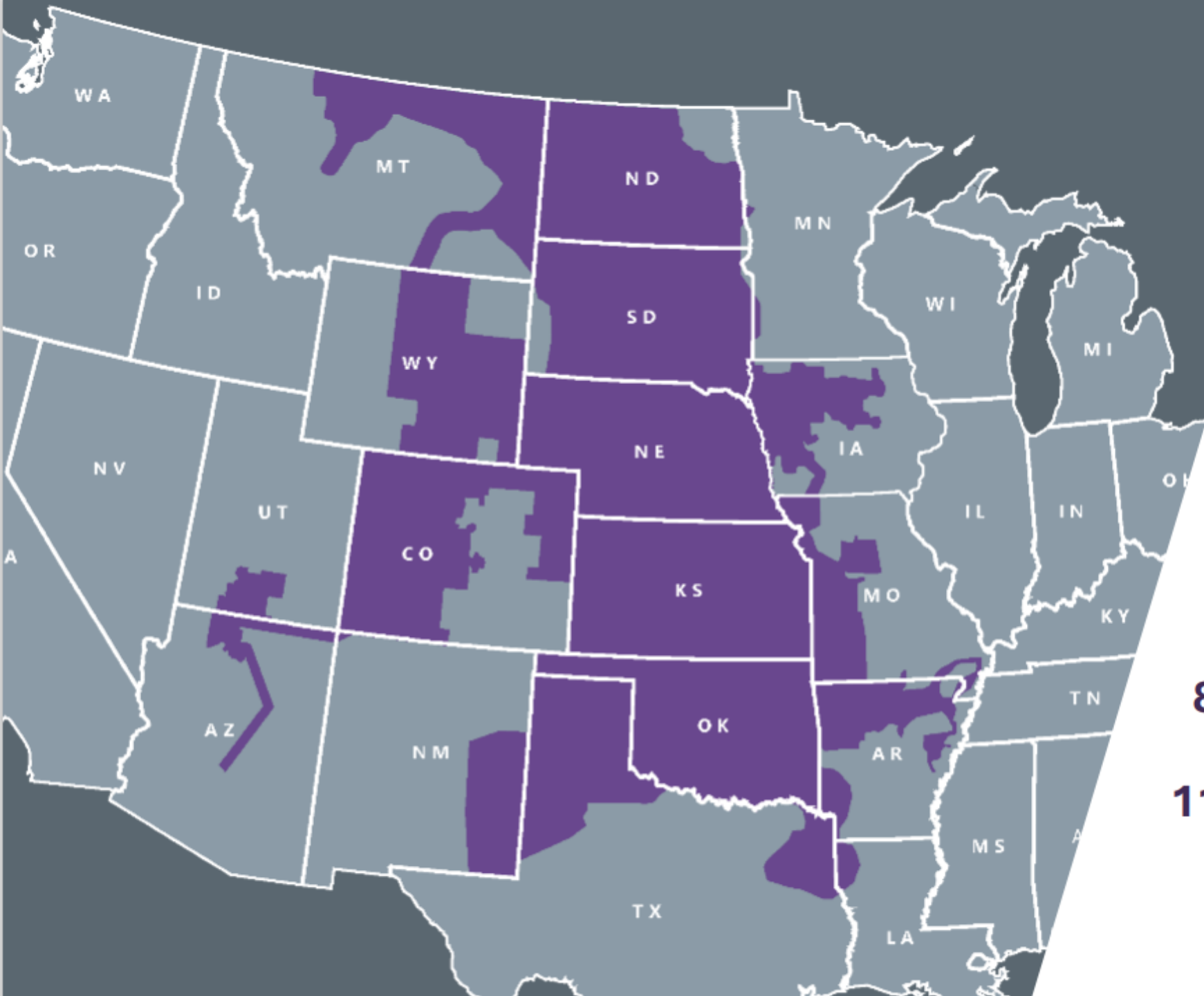
May 28, 2026

AGENDA

- SPP Resource Adequacy Overview
- SPP Planning Reserve Margin Requirements
- Cost of New Entry (CONE)
- 2026 Summer Preparedness & Reliability Outlook



SPP Resource Adequacy Overview



The SPP RTO as of 4/1/2026

17 states
20 million people
732,000 square miles
85,000 transmission miles
1200 generating units
116 GW registered capacity
5,700 substations

Balancing Electric Supply and Demand

SUPPLY/GENERATION

- **107,502 MW** Nameplate Capacity *(as of March 2026)*
- **65,639 MW** Accredited Capacity *(as of Summer 2025)*

DEMAND/LOAD

- **56,184 MW** all-time coincident peak load (8/21/23)
- **48,142 MW** Winter peak (2/20/25)

What is Resource Adequacy

SPP Regional State Committee

Primary responsibility for:



Cost allocation for transmission upgrades



Approach for regional resource adequacy



Allocation of transmission rights in SPP markets



Planning for remote resources



Resource Adequacy Requirements



Attachment AA of SPP Tarriff requires SPP to have sufficient capacity to serve the SPP East and West Balancing Authority Areas' peak demand.



Load Responsible Entities are required to maintain the capacity required to meet their load and planning reserve obligations.

SPP RESOURCE ADEQUACY CONSTRUCT

SPP RELIABILITY

RESOURCE
ACCREDITATION

RESOURCE AVAILABILITY

INCENTIVES

WINTER
Resource
Adequacy
Requirement

Planning
Reserve Marge
(PRM)

LONG-TERM
PRM POLICY

Performance
Based
Accreditation

Effective Load
Carrying
Capability

AVAILABILITY

OUTAGE
POLICY

FUEL
ASSURANCE

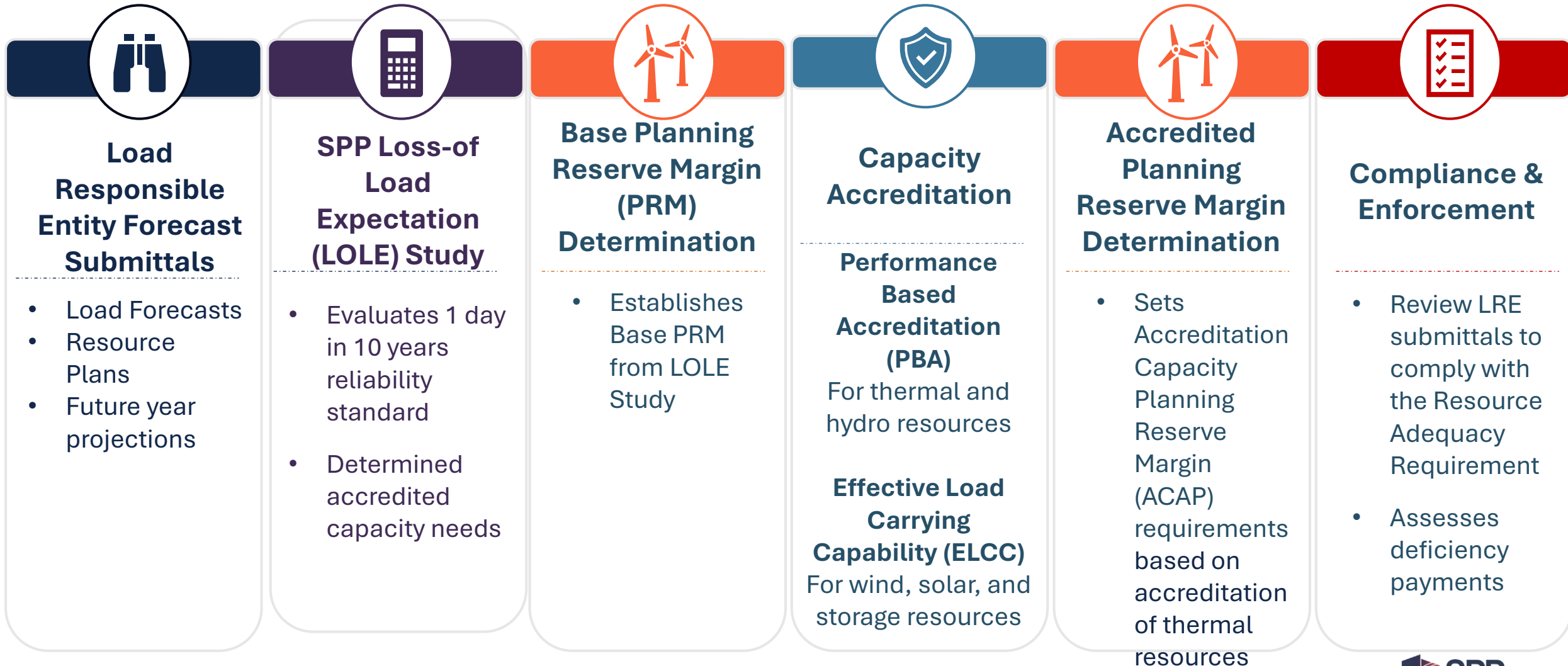
Expedited
Resource
Adequacy
Study (ERAS)

PRM
Sufficiency
Valuation
Curve

DEFICIENCY
PAYMENT
NON-
VIOLATION

How SPP's Resource Adequacy Construct works

SPP tasks



How SPP's RA Construct works:

Load Responsible Entities (LRE) tasks

Determine load forecasts and resource plans for the applicable future years and provide to SPP for analysis.

Submit updated load forecast and demonstrate qualified capacity in sufficient amounts to meet their load forecast and the Planning Reserve Margin (PRM) for the applicable season

- Qualified capacity can include: existing resources | new resources | bi-lateral power purchase agreements
- Qualified capacity may be internal or external to the SPP Balancing Authority
 - All qualified external capacity must have Firm Transmission Service to the SPP B.A.
- If SPP determines an LRE is deficient, LRE has 45 days to cure the deficiency: May acquire additional capacity, usually through contracts

Ensure qualified capacity is available throughout the season

All LREs have their Resource Adequacy position validated for compliance with the Resource Adequacy Requirement

Deficient LREs are assigned a Deficiency Payment in the amount of capacity shortage (Based on Cost of New Entry (CONE))



SPP's Planning Reserve Margin Requirements

SPP Planning Reserve Margin (PRM) Requirements

SPP East Balancing Authority Area (BAA)

- (Current) Summer PRM: 16%
 - 2026 Accredited Capacity PRM (ACAP PRM) – 7.06%
- (Current) Winter PRM: 36%
 - 2026-2027 Winter ACAP PRM - TBD
- Based on Loss of Load Expectation (LOLE) studies

SPP West Balancing Authority Area (BAA)

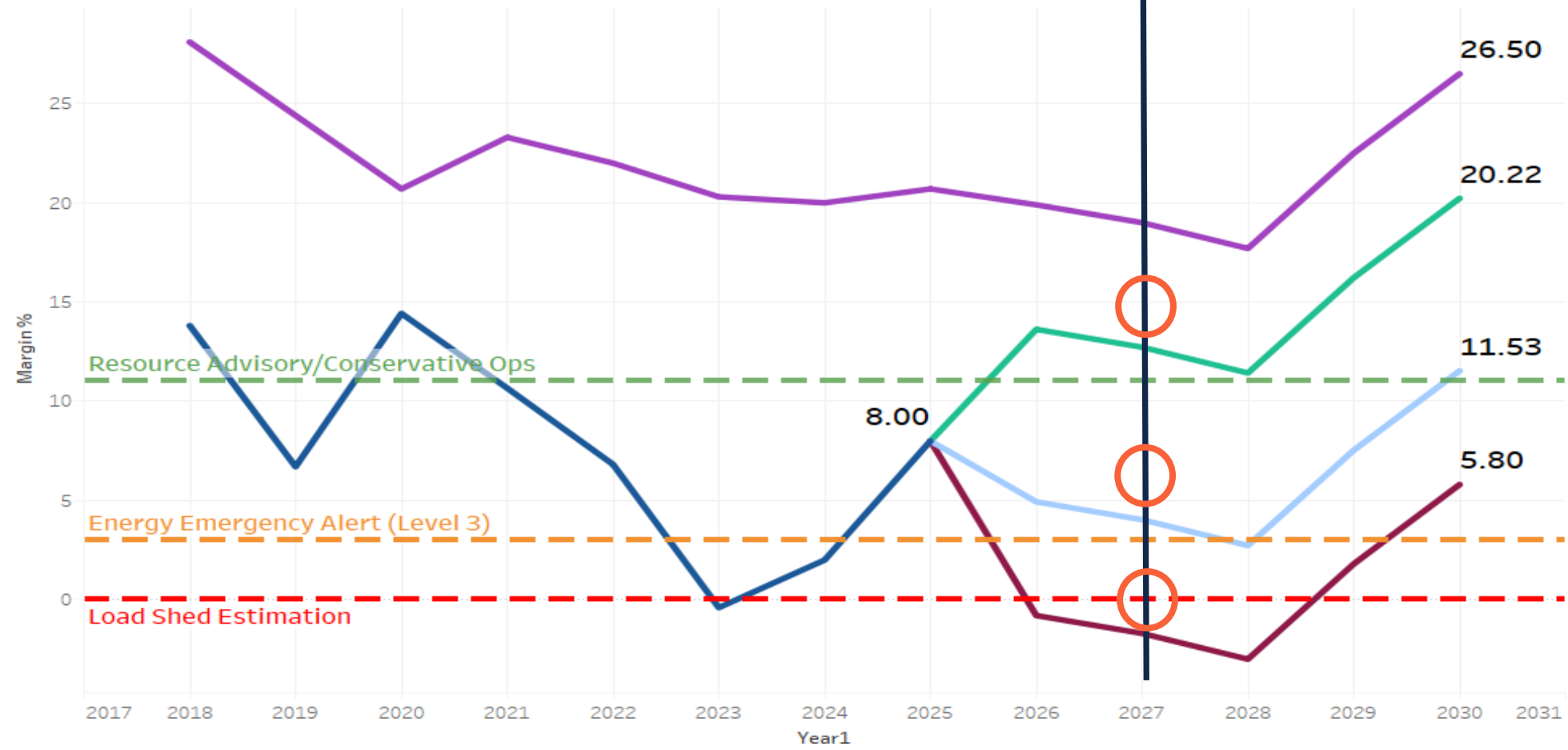
- (RSC/BOD Approved) Summer 2027 PRM: 19%
- (RSC/BOD Approved) Winter 2027-2028 PRM: 40%
- Based on preliminary LOLE Study in 2024-2025



Summer PRRM vs. Operating Capacity Margin (OCM)



PRM vs. Actual Margins



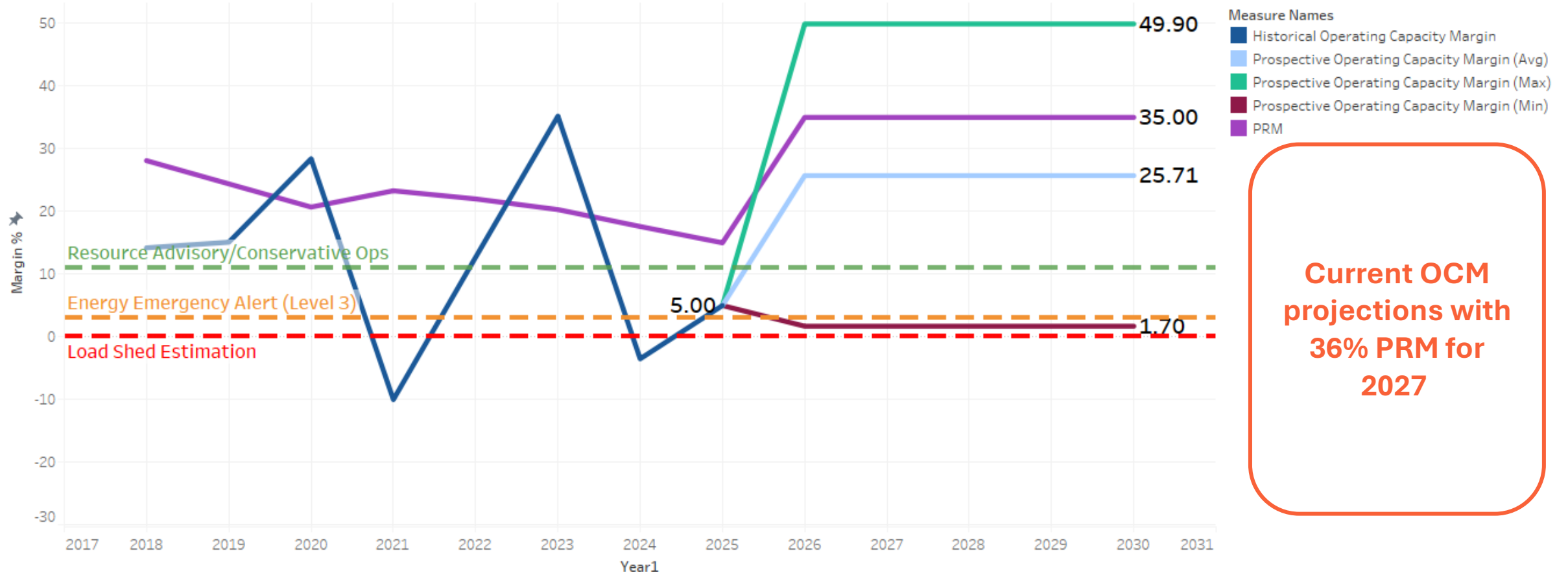
- Measure Names
- Historical Operating Capacity Margin
 - Prospective Operating Capacity Margin (Avg)
 - Prospective Operating Capacity Margin (Max)
 - Prospective Operating Capacity Margin (Min)
 - PRM

Current OCM projections with 16% PRM depict increasingly tight operations

Operating Capacity Margin (OCM) – Minimum value per year of total capacity MWs available minus load shown as a percentage of the load (Note the Worst Weather Event (WWE) has been excluded.)

Winter PRM vs. Operating Capacity Margin (OCM)

PRM vs. Actual Margins



Current OCM projections with 36% PRM for 2027

Operating Capacity Margin (OCM) – Minimum value per year of total capacity MWs available minus load shown as a percentage of the load

Missouri Resource Adequacy Outlook

- Missouri's Load Responsible Entities (LRE)

- Evergy Metro (formerly KCPL, GMO)
- Liberty Utilities
- City of Carthage
- Independence Power & Light
- City of Kennett
- City of Malden
- Missouri Joint Municipal Electric
- City of Nixa
- City of Poplar Bluff
- City of Sikeston
- City Utilities of Springfield
- City of West Plains

2026 Summer Season Missouri Outlook	
2026 Summer ACAP PRM – 7.06%	
Capacity Resources	8,541.55 MW
Firm Capacity Purchases	1,741.04 MW
Firm Capacity Sales	696.90 MW
External Firm Power Purchases	198.28 MW
Total Capacity	9,783.97 MW
Summer Peak Demand	8,906.10 MW
Demand Response Available	283.29 MW
Internal Firm Power Purchases	40.00 MW
Internal Firm Power Sales	-
Net Peak Demand	8,582.81 MW
ACAP Planning Reserve Margin (ACAP PRM)	7.06%
Resource Adequacy Requirement	9,188.75 MW
Excess or deficient	595.22 MW
LRE Planning Reserve Margin (PRM)	14%



Cost of New Entry (CONE)

Cost of New Entry (CONE)

\$ What is CONE?

- Estimates the cost of constructing and operating a new reference generation resource. (Combustion Turbine – Simple Cycle Plant)



Why Does it Matter?

- CONE serves as the basis of the Deficiency Payment for LREs found not meeting the RAR
- Outside of RA, SPP CONE serves as an economic benchmark used in transmission planning, market analysis, reliability studies, and long-term resource planning.

CONE Updates



- Reviewed and updated periodically
- Reflects inflation, financing costs, capital costs, and technology assumptions

SPP's Revised Cost of New Entry (CONE)

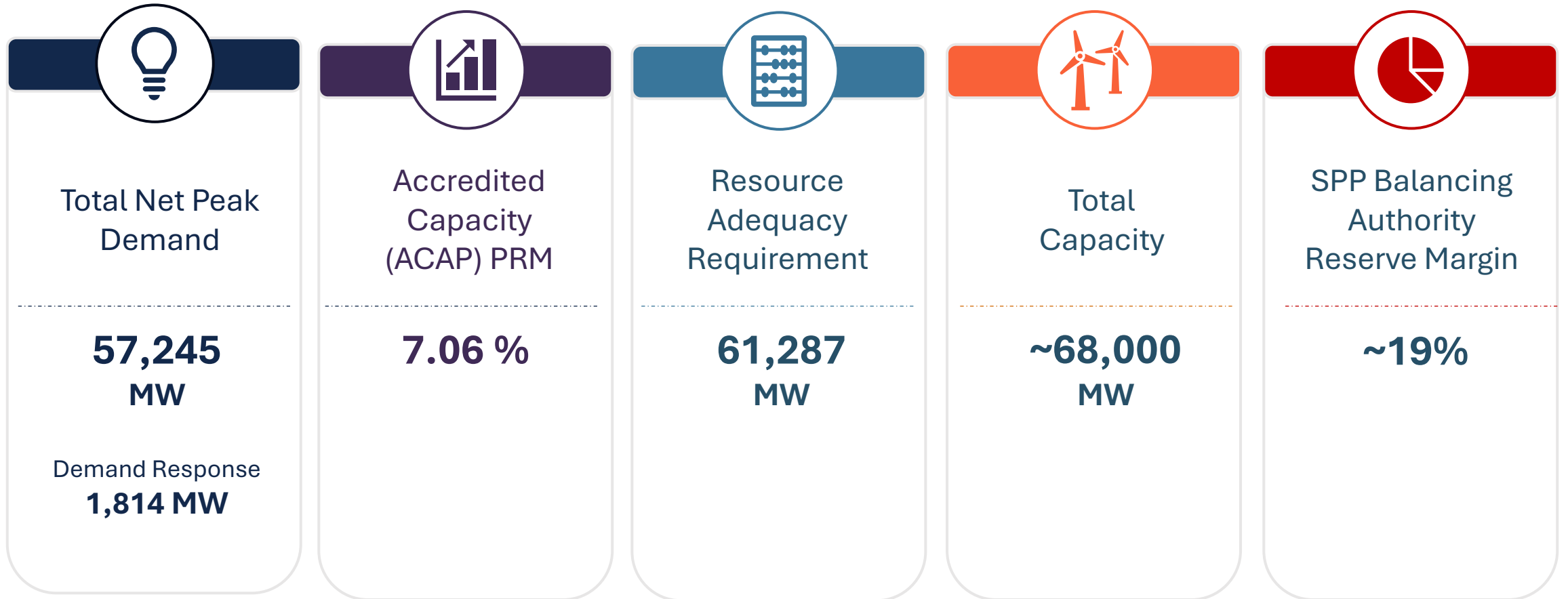
- RSC approved an update to CONE value at its February 2026 Meeting.
- CONE increased from ~\$85.61/kW-year to **\$139.85/kW-year**.
- The new value becomes effective for the Summer 2026 Resource Adequacy season.



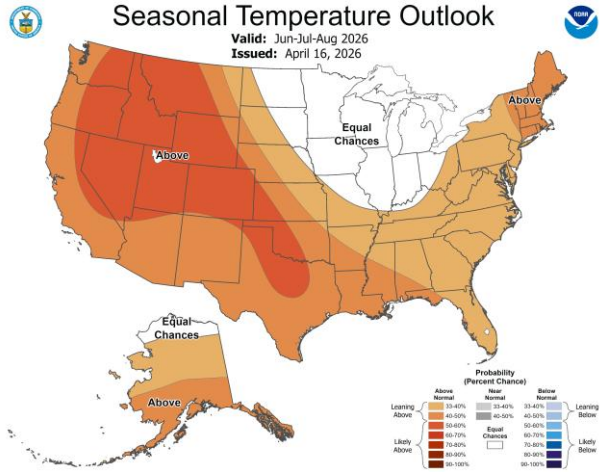


2026 Summer Preparedness

What is the outlook for Summer 2026?

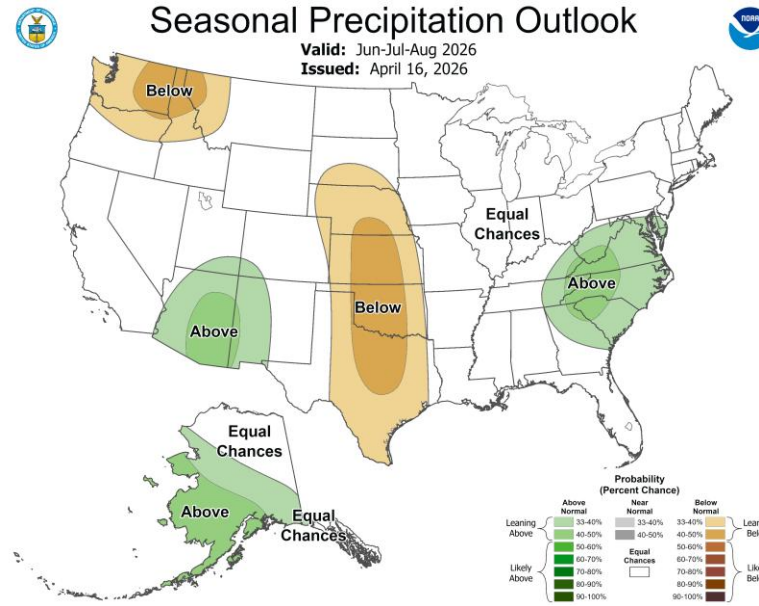


Summer 2026 Outlook



Warmer than average temperatures likely for southern and western portions of the East BAA and West BAA – medium confidence

Warmer than average temperatures favored central and northern BA – low confidence



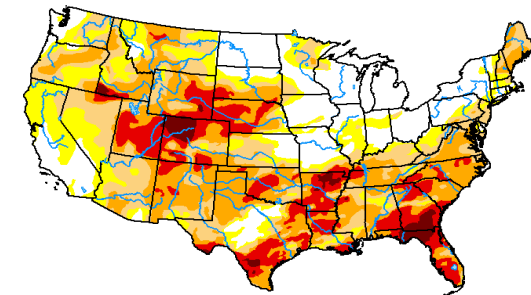
Below average rainfall favored central and southern BA – low confidence

Potential drought may worsen

Need to watch for low water levels for thermal generation

U.S. Drought Monitor Contiguous U.S. (CONUS)

April 14, 2026
(Released Thursday, Apr. 16, 2026)
Valid 8 a.m. EDT



Intensity:
None
D0 Abnormally Dry
D1 Moderate Drought
D2 Severe Drought
D3 Extreme Drought
D4 Exceptional Drought

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. For more information on the Drought Monitor, go to <https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/About.aspx>

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USDA NDMC FWS NOAA NASA
droughtmonitor.unl.edu

Severe to extreme drought for much of eastern BA area

Extreme to exceptional drought much of western BA area

Low water levels may impact thermal generation

Potentially low reservoir levels may impact hydro generation

Load and Outages for Each Model

Area	Month	Load	Transmission Outages	Generation Outages
SPP Eastern Interconnection	June	~53,200MW	69	~7,200MW
SPP Eastern Interconnection	July	~55,400MW	31	~1,300MW
SPP Eastern Interconnection	August	~55,700MW	29	~1,900MW
SPP Eastern Interconnection	September	~52,000MW	76	~12,500MW
SPP West RC	June	~17,600MW	13	~2,800MW
SPP West RC	July	~18,500MW	10	~1,700MW
SPP West RC	August	~18,300MW	10	~1,600MW
SPP West RC	September	~16,800MW	9	~3,400MW

SPP Summer 2026 Reliability Assessment

Study Report

- Final Report posted on Globalscape for TOPs
- 2026 Summer Operations within the SPP Balancing Authority and Reliability Coordinator Area footprints are expected to be normal with no forecast of extreme operational situations.
- Transmission constraints and mitigations are expected to be manageable to maintain the required reliable operating criteria.
- If extreme hot temperatures, higher than normal outages, or a high amount of uncertainty occur, SPP may issue notifications of heightened grid conditions.



Appendix

2025 Summer Assessment

RTO/ISO	SELECTED DATE	EQUIPMENT	TYPE	TOTAL
SPP	6/2/2025	Lines/Transformers	Planned	80
SPP	6/1/2024-9/30/2024	Lines/Transformers	Unplanned	42
SPP	Total	Lines/Transformers	Planned/Unplanned	122
SPP	9/30/2024	Generators	Planned	~ 8,800 MW
SPP	6/1/2023-9/31/2023	Generators	Unplanned	~ 10,900 MW
SPP	Total	Generators	Planned/Unplanned	~ 19,700 MW

2025 Seasonal Assessment Assumptions Used vs. Actual Values

RTO/ISO	SELECTED DATE	EQUIPMENT	TYPE	TOTAL	Actual
SPP	6/2/2025	Lines/Transformers	Planned	80	122 (9/30)
SPP	6/1/2024-9/30/2024	Lines/Transformers	Unplanned	42	42 (9/30)
SPP	Total	Lines/Transformers	Planned/Unplanned	122	163 (9/30/25)
SPP	9/30/2024	Generators	Planned	~ 8,800 MW	~8,300MW (9/26)
SPP	6/1/2023-9/31/2023	Generators	Unplanned	~ 10,900 MW	~12,300MW (9/26)
SPP	Total	Generators	Planned/Unplanned	~ 19,700 MW	~20,600 MW



Thank you!

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