

ERCOT MONTHLY

June 2026

A RECAP OF KEY INFORMATION FROM THE PREVIOUS MONTH, A LOOK AT THE UPCOMING MONTH, AND A SNAPSHOT OF ADDITIONAL KEY ITEMS

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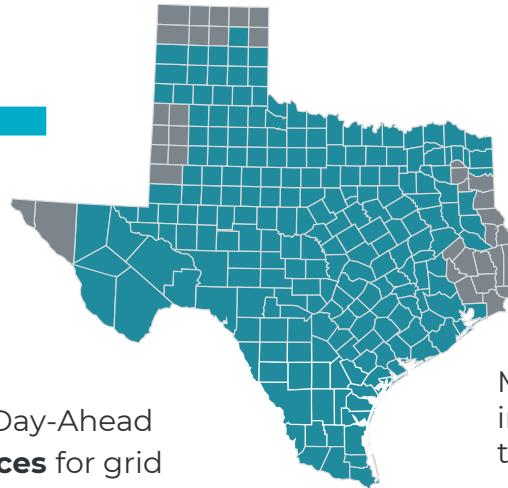


May 2026

Look Back

77,822* MW

May 2026
peak demand
(May 29, 2026)



78,399 MW

May peak record for
comparison
(May 23, 2025)

ERCOT procured
\$17.64 million in Day-Ahead
Market **Ancillary Services** for grid
reliability in May 2026

Monthly **energy generation**
increased by 1.60% compared to
this time last year

*unofficial until final settlements



34,498 MW

May solar generation record



29,011 MW

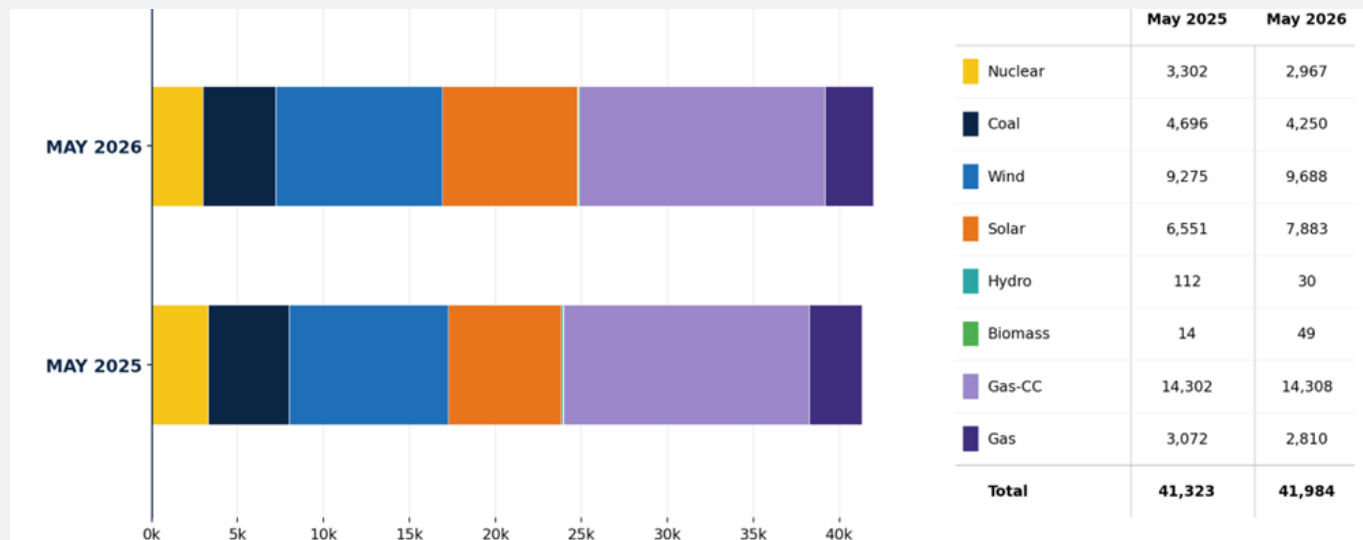
May wind generation peak



10,211 MW

May max discharge
generation

May 2025 vs. 2026 Energy Generation Comparison



*figures shown in GWh

Monthly Outlook for Resource Adequacy

July 2026

Shown at right, the July [Monthly Outlook for Resource Adequacy \(MORA\) report's](#) probabilistic modeling results indicate a low risk (less than 1%) in the 8-9 p.m. hour of having to declare an Energy Emergency Alert (EEA). The model also accounts for the risk of coastal wind curtailment needed to avoid overloads on lines that make up the South Texas export interface.

Under typical grid conditions, the deterministic scenario indicates that there should be sufficient generating capacity available. The full report can be found on the [Resource Adequacy](#) page of ERCOT's website.

Hour Ending (CDT)	Chance of Normal System Conditions Probability of CAFOR being above 3,000 MW	EMERGENCY LEVEL	
		Chance of an Energy Emergency Alert Probability of CAFOR being less than 2,500 MW	Chance of Ordering Controlled Outages Probability of CAFOR being less than 1,500 MW
1 a.m.	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%
2 a.m.	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%
3 a.m.	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%
4 a.m.	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%
5 a.m.	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%
6 a.m.	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%
7 a.m.	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%
8 a.m.	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%
9 a.m.	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%
10 a.m.	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%
11 a.m.	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%
12 p.m.	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%
1 p.m.	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%
2 p.m.	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%
3 p.m.	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%
4 p.m.	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%
5 p.m.	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%
6 p.m.	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%
7 p.m.	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%
8 p.m.	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%
9 p.m.	99.09%	0.21%	0.11%
10 p.m.	98.84%	0.16%	0.07%
11 p.m.	99.40%	0.11%	0.04%
12 a.m.	99.97%	0.00%	0.00%

Note: Probabilities are not additive.

Additional Items of Note

ERCOT and the PUCT Clear Batch Zero Framework for Large Loads

On June 2, the ERCOT Board of Directors adopted Nodal Protocol Revision Request 1325 ([NPRR1325](#)) and Planning Guide Revision Request 145 ([PGRR145](#)), the Batch Zero process for large load interconnections, with an effective date of July 11.

ERCOT described the package as the most-commented policy change in the history of its stakeholder process and the centerpiece of the state response to surging data center and large load demand. The framework models roughly 450+ gigawatts (GW) of requested load and sorts each request into Base Load (mature, fully studied projects that receive their full allocation without the need for a restudy), Studied Load (projects ERCOT will study within Batch Zero to determine how much of that request can be reliably served by the grid), and Excluded Load (projects that have not advanced far enough in the process and will be deferred to a later batch). ERCOT expects roughly 100+ GW to qualify as Base or Studied Load.

The Public Utility Commission of Texas (PUCT) approved the Batch Zero process at its June 18 open meeting, clearing the final regulatory hurdle. ERCOT described Batch Zero as the first batch interconnection process used by any grid operator for large loads, which groups projects of 75 megawatts (MW) or larger into a single coordinated study rather than the prior serial review.

July 10 will serve as the date for which these entities must submit their dynamic model and eligibility materials (the Load Information Form and required attestations) to their transmission or distribution provider (TDSP). July 24 will serve as the deadline for the TDSP to submit complete packages for all eligible loads to ERCOT. August 7 will serve as the deadline for ERCOT to complete its review of all eligible loads and issue classifications of each batch-qualifying load as Base Load or Studied Load to the TDSPs.

PUCT Adopts New Basis for ERCOT's Long-Term Load Forecast

In April 2026, ERCOT published its protocol-required long-term forecasting methodology, which produced a figure of roughly 368 GW of potential load that few stakeholders considered credible for market planning purposes.

ERCOT filed a [request](#) at the PUCT (Project No. [59772](#)) to adjust the 2026 long-term load forecast. ERCOT offered the Commission two options: the first based on historical realization rates; and the second, the option ERCOT and Commission Staff recommended, based on the new Batch Zero Base Load forecast.

At its June 18 open meeting, the PUCT adopted the recommended approach and directed ERCOT to base the adjusted forecast on the Batch Zero Base Load number rather than the historical-realization estimate. Commissioners said tying the forecast to the batch process, which has been through extensive stakeholder comment, grounds system planning in actual numbers, and further noted that accurate load forecasting is foundational to resource

adequacy, planning, and operational readiness.

The adjusted load forecast value will not be known until mid-August, when Batch Zero classifications are issued, which will delay some downstream reports, most notably the triennial reliability assessment.

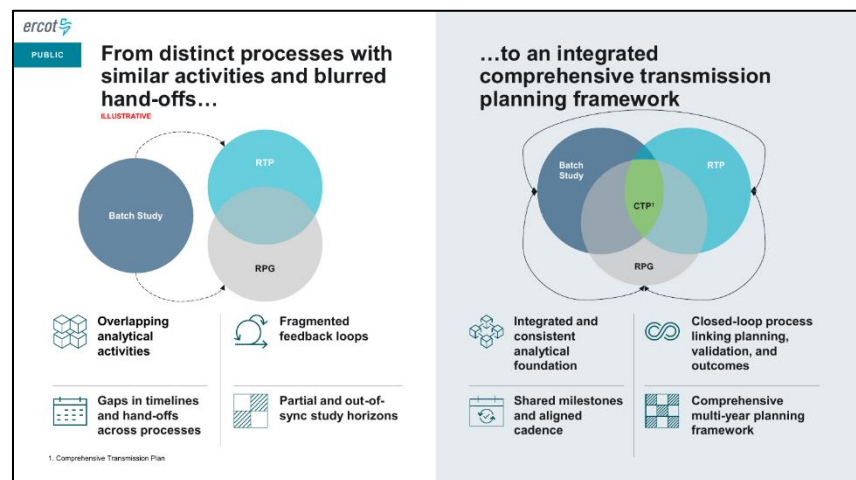
In a paired action (Project No. [55999](#)), the Commission granted ERCOT good-cause exceptions to forgo the May 2026 Capacity, Demand, and Reserves (CDR) report and the 2026 Regional Transmission Plan (RTP). Because the forecast adjustment would push the May CDR to September or October, just ahead of the regular December CDR, PUCT staff found a delayed May report duplicative and of little marginal value. For the RTP, the Commission agreed that ERCOT's transmission-planning resources are better spent on the Batch Zero study, which ERCOT says will produce comparable results, and that ERCOT can satisfy the NERC reliability requirements historically met through the RTP in a more focused study.

ERCOT Discusses a Conceptual Move Toward a Single, Comprehensive Transmission Planning Cycle

At the June 1 meeting of the ERCOT Board of Directors, a strategic update was presented on consolidating ERCOT's separate transmission planning tracks into a single, integrated cycle.

Currently, ERCOT runs the annual **Regional Transmission Plan (RTP)**, the **Regional Planning Group (RPG)** project-review process, and the new **Batch Study** process in parallel, each with its own assumptions, study horizons, and timelines.

Generation assets and large load projects (some of which are electrically equivalent to the largest cities in Texas) can now be built faster than the existing transmission planning processes can study and approve transmission infrastructure.



Building on the Batch Zero principles, ERCOT proposes to combine these tracks into one ongoing "Comprehensive Transmission Plan" while preserving its independent review authority. The strategic update was presented for discussion only.

Operationally, the potential redesign would move ERCOT from today's roughly **12-month, uncoordinated** planning cycle to an **18-month coordinated cycle with an annual Batch cadence**, producing an actionable five-year transmission plan and predictable annual entry points so projects feel less pressure to land in any single batch.

The strategic update framed four goals: (1) deliver buildable plans for transmission providers, (2) ensure timeliness through a time-bound cycle that reduces restudies, (3) provide project certainty (MW allocation, ramp profile, and timelines), and (4) eliminate duplicative work by

designing Batch, RTP, and RPG as one coordinated process rather than sequential handoffs. ERCOT stressed the concepts are illustrative and highly preliminary, intended to open stakeholder discussion.

ERCOT will engage stakeholders throughout 2026 with a potential revision-request consideration at the **February 8-9, 2027, Board Meeting**.

Dispatchable Reliability Reserve Service (DRRS) Adopted by Board and PUCT

On June 2, the ERCOT Board of Directors adopted [NOGRR283](#) and [NPRR1309](#), implementing the **Dispatchable Reliability Reserve Service** (DRRS), a new standing Ancillary Service reserve product the Legislature directed ERCOT to create via [HB 1500](#) of the 88th Legislative Session. Following the Board's adoption, the PUCT approved the two revision requests at its July 9 Open Meeting.

DRRS works by competitively procuring dispatchable resources to stand in reserve so that the ERCOT Control Room can utilize this tool when net demand runs higher than forecast or when wind and solar output falls short, particularly during the evening hours when solar drops off and demand stays high.

The Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) endorsed the protocol at its April 29 meeting over five “no” votes from independent generator and cooperative segments, several of whom argued DRRS should advance a broader reliability standard rather than only address day-to-day operational uncertainty. With the Board's adoption complete, DRRS now advances to the PUCT for review and ratification before it takes effect.

Design and pricing refinements for energy storage resource participation in DRRS continued at the Protocol Revision Subcommittee (PRS) on June 10, where ERCOT filed [NPRR1340](#) with companion [NOGRR288](#) to carry the storage discussion forward.

New Ride-Through Standard Requiring Large Loads to Stay On Through Grid Disturbances Approved by PUCT

On June 2, the ERCOT Board of Directors adopted [NOGRR282](#) and [NPRR1308](#), which establish frequency and voltage ride-through requirements for large computational loads. The two revision requests were then approved at the PUCT's Open Meeting on July 9.

A discussion at the June 19 Large Load Working Group put numbers to this issue. ERCOT presented an interim voltage ride-through assessment identifying four large load groups, concentrated in West and Far West Texas and in North and North Central Texas, that could collectively trip more than 3,200 MW during a system fault.

ERCOT emphasized that none of the four groups currently operate above this risk-threshold, but could if all approved loads ramp up to their full capability.

ERCOT Builds Large Load Curtailment Manager as Part of Senate Bill 6 Implementation

On June 1, the Technology and Security Committee of the ERCOT Board of Directors received an update, as part of Senate Bill 6 implementation, regarding the Large Load Curtailment Manager (LLCM), a new control-room system whose first phase is built to handle the Senate Bill 6 net-metered facilities (large loads co-located with existing generators).

At the June 1 meeting of the Technology & Security Committee, ERCOT reported that the first version of the Large Load Curtailment Manager will go live in late June.

The first version gives operators situational awareness in the control room and an XML-based curtailment tool modeled on ERCOT's existing Ancillary Service Manager, with the instructed SB6 curtailment accounted in a Security-Constrained Economic Dispatch reliability-deployment price adder.

ERCOT was explicit that registration, performance requirements, and the full scope of the system are all tied to a forthcoming revision request, and continued LLCM development — including getting SB6-curtailment large load data and telemetry (large-load megawatts and megavolt-amperes reactive) into the tool and preparing applicable entities to consume its instructions — will be the focus through the end of 2026.