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Annual Review of 2025 Resource Planned Outage Limit (RPOL) Performance and Methodology

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Technical Advisory Committee (TAC)
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Outline:

- 2025 Aggregated Hours of Resource Outages
- 2025 RPOL vs Thermal Resource Planned Outages
- Comments on Methodology

Key Takeaways

- RPOL provided sufficient outage window to support the 2025 planned outages

Annual Review of RPOL Performance and Methodology

The Methodology for Calculating the Resource Planned Outage Limit includes the following requirement:

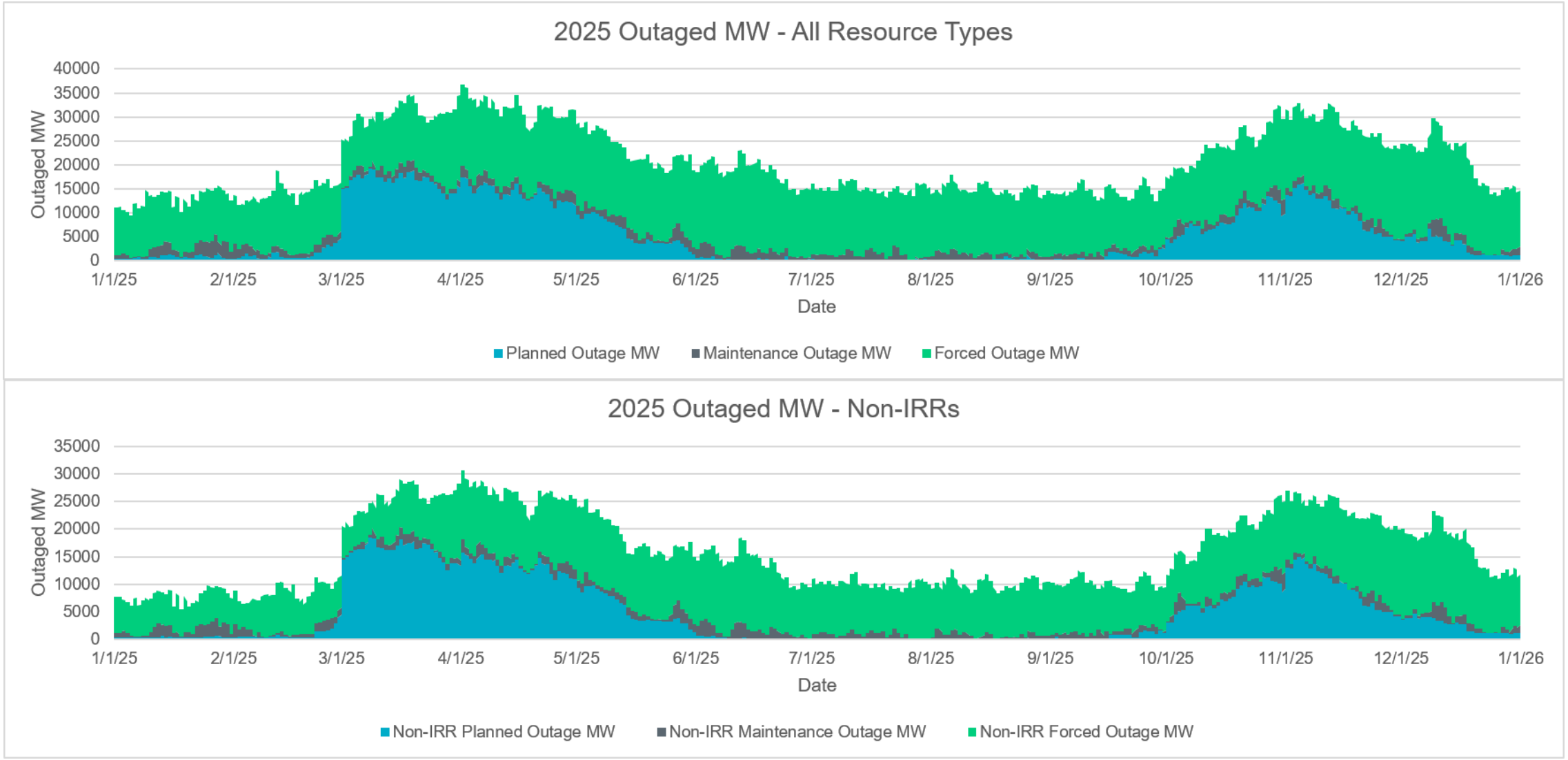
For each calendar year, ERCOT will review the current methodology and the calculated Resource Planned Outage Limit and report its findings to Technical Advisory Committee (TAC). The findings will include but not be limited to, the following:

1. The aggregated hours of Resource Outages, including Planned Outages, Maintenance Outages, and Forced Outages in the preceding calendar year.

2. Comparison of the calculated Resource Planned Outage Limit and the aggregated hours of thermal Resource Planned Outages in the preceding calendar year.

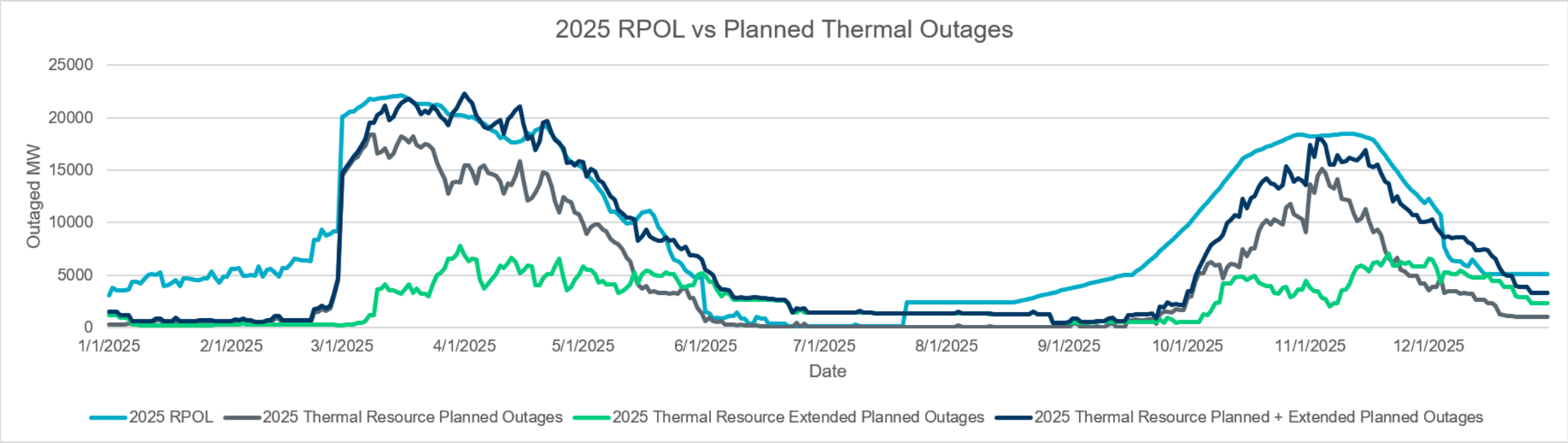
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Performance Review: 2025 Aggregated Hours of Resource Outages



*Outage MW is based on the outage capacity, no output potential

Performance Review: 2025 RPOL vs Thermal Resource Planned Outages



Notes:

1. Outage MW is based on the outage capacity, not output potential. It is based on the snapshot on each day in 2025.
2. Planned outage with unavoidable extension request is categorized as forced outage capacity.

Key Takeaways

- RPOL provided sufficient outage window to support the 2025 planned outages
- The approved planned outages would not be withdrawn due to the changes of RPOL after the approval

RPOL Methodology Review

Extensive methodology revamp implemented in July 2025

- For outage dates more than 7 days out, the limit moved from a deterministic calculation to a probabilistic, risk-based calculation.
- Load, wind, solar, and thermal unplanned outages are now probability distributions instead of single point estimates.
- Energy Storage Resources (ESRs) now count toward capacity and have their own planned outage limit. Previously ESR capacity was assumed to be zero, and a limit was not applied to them.
- The Year 1 limit is applied to all later years of the 60-month horizon, with a minimum average of 2,500 MW in summer and 5,000 MW in winter.

What were drivers of the July 2025 methodology change?

- An increased long-term load forecast with limited new generation commitments, along with a changing resource mix, led to a significant RPOL decline for future years.
- The new method quantifies the risk behind the limit and the effect of adjustments such as load forecast updates.
- It supports planned outage needs consistent with recent historical levels.

2025 Annual Review Takeaway and Next Steps

- RPOL provided sufficient outage window to support 2025 planned outages.
- ERCOT will continue to assess the revised methodology's impact on RPOL and associated risk levels when the next long-term load forecast is published.
- ERCOT will continue to report annual findings to TAC and potential updates needed to methodology.

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Questions/Comments?

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