

PROJECT NO. 57603

UNPLANNED GENERATION SERVICE	§	PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION
INTERRUPTION REPORTING	§	
	§	OF TEXAS

ORDER ADOPTING AMENDMENTS TO 16 TAC §25.506

The Public Utility Commission of Texas (commission) adopts amendments to 16 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) §25.506, relating to Publication of Resource and Load Information in the Electric Reliability Council of Texas Power Region with changes to the proposed text as published in the February 28, 2025, issue of the *Texas Register* (50 TexReg 1069).

The adopted rule implements Public Utility Regulatory Act (PURA) §35.0022 as enacted by House Bill 1500, Section 8, during the 88th Texas Legislative Session (R.S.). The adopted rule requires owners and operators of generation resources and energy storage resources to provide ERCOT with information regarding each forced outage and certain forced derates, including the reason for the forced outage or derate. Additionally, the adopted rule requires ERCOT to post the provided information in a publicly accessible location on its website within three business days of the end of a resource's forced outage or derate.

The commission received comments on the proposed rule from the Advanced Power Alliance (APA) and American Clean Power Association (ACP) (APA + ACP), Electric Reliability Council of Texas (ERCOT), Lower Colorado River Authority (LCRA), Office of Public Utility Council (OPUC), Texas Electric Cooperatives, Inc. (TEC), Texas Public Power Association (TPPA), Texas Solar + Storage Association and Solar Energy Industries Association (Association Joint Commenters), and Vistra Corp. (Vistra).

Question for Comment

In the proposal for publication, the commission requested comments on whether all unplanned derates should be considered “unplanned service interruptions” for purposes of this rule.

Commenters provided three perspectives on the question for comment. The majority of commenters—including the Association Joint Commenters, APA + ACP, TPPA, Vistra, and LCRA—argued that the rule should only consider some unplanned derates to be unplanned service interruptions, reflecting ERCOT’s current reporting requirements; OPUC supported the rule treating all unplanned derates as unplanned service interruptions; and TEC argued that no unplanned derates should be considered unplanned service interruptions.

The Association Joint Commenters recommended that only some unplanned derates be considered unplanned service interruptions. Specifically, the Association Joint Commenters recommended that only a “forced derate,” as defined in ERCOT protocols, be considered an unplanned service interruption. The Association Joint Commenters recommended that if the commission determines that the rule should require reporting on any unplanned derates, the rule should use terms and thresholds for reporting that are consistent with ERCOT protocols. The Association Joint Commenters asserted that ERCOT’s approach of setting a threshold on forced derate reporting is appropriate and should be retained because it eliminates reporting on minor forced derates that are unlikely to result in an “unplanned service interruption” as contemplated by statute.

APA + ACP recommended that only some unplanned derates be considered unplanned service interruptions. APA + ACP noted that the ERCOT protocols already require resources to report on

forced outages and derates and asserted that they have an appropriate reporting threshold for forced derates in place. Accordingly, APA + ACP recommended that the commission establish a threshold for derate reporting rather than requiring resources to report on all unplanned derates.

TPPA recommended that only some unplanned derates be considered unplanned service interruptions. TPPA commented in support of maintaining the threshold in ERCOT protocols for derate reporting. Further, TPPA noted that this threshold underwent review through the ERCOT stakeholder process, was approved by the ERCOT Board of Directors and the commission, and prevents onerous reporting of unplanned derates that are not significant enough to affect the reliability of the grid.

Vistra recommended that only some unplanned derates be considered unplanned service interruptions. Vistra commented that the legislative history of PURA §35.0022 indicates that the intended purpose of the statute is to focus on unplanned outages, rather than unplanned outages *and* derates. However, Vistra acknowledged that PURA §35.0022 does not preclude consideration of unplanned derates. For purposes of efficient implementation, Vistra recommended aligning the rule with existing ERCOT protocols, which only require resources to report on “forced” derates above a certain threshold, rather than all unplanned derates. To add clarity to the rule, Vistra also recommended adding the following statement in subsection (d)(1) and renumbering the subsequent paragraphs accordingly: “For purposes of this section, an unplanned outage or unplanned derate is the unavailability of all or a portion of a generation resource’s or energy storage resource’s capacity, based on its seasonal net maximum sustainable rating provided through ERCOT’s

resource registration process, that is required to be entered into the ERCOT outage scheduler and is not planned and scheduled in advance with ERCOT.”

LCRA recommended that only some unplanned derates be considered unplanned service interruptions. LCRA suggested that required reporting on all unplanned derates could diminish the explanatory value of the reports for purposes of analyzing supply shortages and informing policy decisions. To add clarity to the rule, LCRA also recommended aligning the rule with the derate reporting threshold in ERCOT Nodal Protocol §3.1.4.7 by modifying proposed §25.506(d)(1) accordingly: “An owner or operator of a generation resource or energy storage resource must submit to ERCOT, in a manner determined by ERCOT, the following information related to each unplanned outage or unplanned derate that occurred at an amount greater than 10 MW and 5% of seasonal net maximum sustainable rating, lasting longer than 30 minutes.”

OPUC recommended that all unplanned derates be considered unplanned service interruptions. OPUC noted that PURA §35.0022 requires reporting on the reason for *each* unplanned service interruption and, therefore, concluded that the reporting requirement in the adopted rule should not be contingent on whether an unplanned derate meets a materiality threshold, such as the one identified in ERCOT Nodal Protocol §3.1.4.7. OPUC asserted that aligning the reporting requirements in the rule with the materiality threshold in ERCOT Nodal Protocol §3.1.4.7 would be “contrary to PURA §35.0022” and “counterintuitive to the transparency reporting requirement,” especially for residential consumers who use less than one megawatt of electricity.

TEC recommended that no unplanned derates be considered unplanned service interruptions. TEC commented that the rule should focus only on resource outages because derates are “not equivalent to an interruption of service” and are not specifically contemplated by PURA §35.0022. Further, TEC asserted that, because unplanned derates are “normal operational realities” for resources during certain seasons and weather conditions, requiring resources to report on all unplanned derates would impose an unfounded administrative burden on resources and ERCOT. Accordingly, TEC recommended that the commission modify the proposed rule to remove all references to “unplanned derates,” replace all references to “unplanned outages” with “unplanned service interruption,” and establish a definition for “unplanned service interruption” that would align with the “forced outage” definition in ERCOT protocols. TEC also recommended that the commission add rule language to clarify that resources are not required to report on “minor trips where only a portion of the generator’s capacity is tripped offline momentarily” because a minor trip does not constitute an interruption of service and can be quickly resolved.

Commission Response

The commission agrees with the Association Joint Commenters, APA + ACP, TPPA, Vistra, and LCRA that only some unplanned derates should be considered unplanned service interruptions and that the adopted rule should align with the terms and reporting thresholds established by the ERCOT protocols. Accordingly, the commission replaces the proposed rule’s references to “unplanned” outages and derates with references to “forced” outages and derates and adopts Vistra’s recommendation to add adopted §25.506(d)(1) to establish that “for purposes of this subsection, a forced outage or forced derate is the unavailability of all or a portion of a generation resource’s or energy storage resource’s capacity, based on its

seasonal net maximum sustainable rating provided through ERCOT's resource registration process, that is required to be entered into the ERCOT outage scheduler and was not planned and scheduled in advance with ERCOT." Additionally, the commission adds adopted §25.506(d)(2)(B) through (D) to further align the adopted rule with ERCOT protocols and ensure that essential information about the practical impacts of forced outages and derates on resource availability is available to ERCOT and the public.

The commission disagrees with OPUC that all unplanned derates should be considered unplanned service interruptions and that promulgating a rule that aligns with the forced derate reporting threshold in ERCOT Nodal Protocol §3.1.4.7 is "contrary to PURA §35.0022" and "counterintuitive to the transparency reporting requirement." Requiring generation resources to report on all forced derates, rather than only those deemed material, would not result in a meaningful increase in transparency around generation availability. This is because not all forced derates result in a material impact to a resource's availability. In fact, it is common for resources to experience low-magnitude or short-lived forced derates during normal operations. Therefore, requiring resources to report on all forced derates could result in an unnecessary influx of information for both ERCOT and the public and diminish the value of providing transparency around resource availability. While PURA §35.0022 does require resources to report on "each unplanned service interruption," it leaves the term "unplanned service interruption" undefined. Accordingly, the commission adds adopted §25.506(d)(1) to ensure that the public is provided with relevant and valuable information regarding generation availability.

The commission disagrees with TEC that no unplanned derates should be considered unplanned service interruptions and declines to modify the proposed rule to remove all references to “unplanned derates,” replace all references to “unplanned outages” with “unplanned service interruption,” or establish a definition for “unplanned service interruption,” as recommended by TEC. As detailed above, the commission agrees that requiring resources and ERCOT to report on all forced derates would result in a loss of meaningful transparency around generation availability, not a gain as intended by PURA §35.0022. However, the commission disagrees with TEC that it is appropriate for this rule to require resources and ERCOT to report only on forced outages. While not all derates are “equivalent to an interruption of service” as aptly noted by TEC, high-magnitude or long-lasting forced derates have a demonstrable impact on resource availability and are already subject to reporting requirements under ERCOT protocols. To ensure that the public continues to be provided with relevant and valuable information regarding generation availability, the commission aligns the adopted rule with ERCOT protocols by adding adopted §25.506(d)(1).

The commission also declines to add clarifying language to the proposed rule regarding “minor trip” reporting as recommended by TEC for two reasons. First, the term “minor trip” is not defined or used in Chapter 35 of PURA, commission rules, or ERCOT protocols and would cause confusion for stakeholders if added to this rule without further definition. Second, there is no need for the rule to provide resources with specific guidance on “minor trip” reporting. As detailed above, adopted §25.506(d)(1) provides that resources are only required to report on forced outages and derates that are required to be entered into the

ERCOT Outage Scheduler and were not planned and scheduled in advance with ERCOT. Accordingly, a resource is not required to report a “minor trip” to ERCOT unless the “minor trip” meets the definition of “forced outage” or “forced derate” under the ERCOT protocols and meets the criterion in adopted §25.506(d)(1).

General Comments

Alignment with statutory language

The Association Joint Commenters commented that, because ERCOT protocols already contain comprehensive outage reporting requirements, there is no need for the commission to adopt a rule that goes beyond the statutory language. Accordingly, the Association Joint Commenters recommended that the commission modify proposed §25.506(d)(1) to mirror PURA §35.0022 and modify proposed §25.506(d)(2) to direct ERCOT to adopt protocols to implement the rule.

APA + ACP commented that the ERCOT protocols already establish appropriate reporting requirements for forced outages and derates and recommended that the commission modify the proposed rule to remove provisions that go beyond the statutory requirements and allow any future concerns or changes to be addressed through the ERCOT stakeholder process.

Commission Response

The commission declines to modify the proposed rule to only reflect the statutory language and requirements as recommended by the Association Joint Commenters and APA + ACP. The adopted rule affirms the existing reporting practices for forced outages and forced derates under ERCOT protocols, while establishing a baseline for what information is

essential for ERCOT and the public to receive for reliability and transparency purposes, respectively.

The commission also declines to direct ERCOT to implement protocols in accordance with the adopted rule as recommended by Association Joint Commenters and APA + ACP because it is unnecessary. Adopted §25.506(e) already requires ERCOT to use a stakeholder process to develop and implement rules that comply with §25.506.

Reporting on aggregated generation resources

TEC recommended that the adopted rule state that, where ERCOT treats an aggregation of generation resources as a single unit, the reporting related to the aggregation under this section also be treated as a single unit.

Commission Response

The commission declines to modify the proposed rule to state that where ERCOT treats an aggregation of generation resources as a single unit, the reporting related to the aggregation should also be treated as a single unit as recommended by TEC because it is unnecessary. Adopted §25.506(d)(2) establishes that a generation resource or energy storage resource must submit information related to forced outages and forced derates to ERCOT in a manner consistent with ERCOT protocols, which effectively defers reporting procedures to the ERCOT protocols.

Good cause exceptions

TEC recommended that the commission add a good cause exception to some of the reporting deadlines to give greater flexibility to generators working to restore service following more severe outage situations.

Commission Response

The commission declines to modify the proposed rule to provide good cause exceptions to “some of the reporting deadlines” for generation resources or energy storage resources as recommended by TEC because the adopted rule does not provide any reporting deadlines for generation resources or energy storage resources. The only reporting deadline in the adopted rule is in §25.506(d)(3) and is related to ERCOT’s reporting of the information provided by generation resources or energy storage resources under adopted §25.506(d)(2). Any reporting deadlines for generation resources or energy storage resources regarding forced outages and forced derates are provided in the ERCOT protocols.

Duplicative reporting requirements

TEC noted that the reporting requirements of the proposed rule may be duplicative of the North American Electric Reliability Commission (NERC) Generating Availability Data System (GADS) reporting. TEC requested that the commission analyze the reporting requirements for GADS and remove any duplicative elements in the proposed rule or make exceptions for those generators that already report under GADS. TEC did not include redlines on this issue.

Commission Response

The commission declines to modify the proposed rule to remove reporting requirements that are duplicative to NERC GADS reporting requirements, or provide exceptions for generation resources or energy storage resources that already report under NERC GADS, as recommended by TEC. Receiving the information under adopted §25.506(d)(2) is essential for ERCOT to both assess the reliability impacts of a forced outage or forced derate and provide timely information on generation availability to the public. Further, the NERC GADS and ERCOT reporting requirements for forced outages and forced derates are not identical, meaning that some NERC GADS reporting requirements are more extensive than ERCOT reporting requirements and vice versa. Therefore, the removal of duplicative reporting requirements from the proposed rule could lead to a less comprehensive picture of resources' forced outages and derates for both ERCOT and the public.

Report formatting and submission

TEC requested clarification from the commission on whether reports under this section will be electronic- or paper-based and whether the reports will require an executive signature.

Commission Response

The available submission methods for reports required under §25.506(d)(2) will be determined by ERCOT.

Proposed §25.506(d)(1)

Proposed §25.506(d)(1) requires an owner or operator of a generation resource or an energy

storage resource to submit to ERCOT, in a manner determined by ERCOT, information related to each unplanned outage or unplanned derate.

Vistra recommended that the commission modify proposed §25.506(d)(1) to reference the ERCOT protocols to reflect that the forced outage and forced derate reporting process is defined in ERCOT protocols, and not unilaterally determined by ERCOT. Vistra included redlines consistent with its recommendation.

Commission Response

The commission agrees with Vistra that the adopted rule should reflect that the forced outage and derate reporting process is established in the ERCOT protocols and not unilaterally determined by ERCOT. Accordingly, the commission modifies adopted §25.506(d)(2) as recommended by Vistra.

Proposed §25.506(d)(1)(C) and (D)

Proposed §25.506(d)(1)(C) requires an owner or operator of a generation resource or an energy storage resource to submit to ERCOT the end date and time of each unplanned outage or unplanned derate. Proposed §25.506(d)(1)(D) requires an owner or operator of a generation resource or an energy storage resource to submit to ERCOT the date and time that a resource returned to normal operations following each unplanned outage or unplanned derate.

ERCOT recommended that the commission modify proposed §25.506(d)(1)(C) to align with ERCOT reporting requirements found in Section 3 of the ERCOT Nodal Protocols which requires

ERCOT to report the “planned or actual end date/time” of an unplanned outage or unplanned derate. ERCOT included redlines consistent with its recommendation.

ERCOT also recommended that the commission modify proposed §25.506(d)(1)(D) to clarify that the unplanned outage or unplanned derate reporting timeline is initiated by the actual end of the reported event instead of a generation resource’s “return to normal operations” as a generation resource could have numerous unplanned outages or derates at any given time and would not “return to normal operations” until the conclusion of all unplanned outages or derates. ERCOT included redlines consistent with its recommendation.

TEC commented that it was unaware of any instance when the dates in proposed §25.506(d)(1)(C) and (D) would be different and recommended that the commission combine the provisions to reflect the fact that the date for both of these events will be the same. TEC did not include redlines on this issue.

Commission Response

The commission agrees with TEC that proposed §25.506(d)(1)(C) and (D) effectively communicate the same date. However, the commission declines to adopt TEC’s recommended change. Instead, the commission modifies proposed §25.506(d)(1)(C) and (D) to better align with the reporting requirements under ERCOT protocols as recommended by ERCOT. Specifically, adopted §25.506(d)(2)(F) and (G) respectively require generation

resources and energy storage resources to report “the anticipated end date and time” and “the actual end date and time” of a forced outage or forced derate to ERCOT.

Proposed §25.506(d)(1)(F)

Proposed §25.506(d)(1)(F) requires an owner or operator of a generation resource or an energy storage resource to submit to ERCOT, in addition to the information required under proposed §25.506(d)(1)(A)-(E), any other information required under the ERCOT Nodal Protocols.

TEC recommended that the commission clarify proposed §25.506(d)(1)(F) by specifying that “any other information under the ERCOT Nodal Protocols” relates only to “outage reporting information required to be provided to ERCOT under the ERCOT Nodal Protocols.” TEC included redlines consistent with its recommendation.

Commission Response

The commission agrees with TEC that the language of proposed §25.506(d)(1)(F) is unclear. However, the commission declines to modify the proposed rule to specify that, in addition to the reporting requirements in adopted §25.506(d)(2)(A) through (H), resources must only provide “any other outage reporting information required to be provided to ERCOT under the ERCOT Nodal Protocols” as recommended by TEC because it is inconsistent with the policy in adopted §25.506(d), which requires reporting related to forced outages *and* forced derates. Instead, the commission modifies the proposed rule to clarify that, in addition to the reporting requirements in adopted §25.506(d)(2)(A) through (H), generation resources and energy storage resources must report “any other applicable information required under

the ERCOT protocols.” This addition provides more clarity to stakeholders while ensuring consistency with subsection (d)(1) of the adopted rule.

Proposed §25.506(d)(2)

Proposed §25.506(d)(2) requires ERCOT to, not later than the third business day after a generation resource or energy storage resource returns to normal operations following an unplanned outage or unplanned derate, post the information received under proposed §25.506(d)(1)(A), (B), (C), and (E), in resource-specific form, for each operating day.

ERCOT commented that a generation resource could have numerous unplanned outages or derates at any given time and would not “return to normal operations” until the conclusion of all unplanned outages or derates. Accordingly, ERCOT recommended that the commission modify proposed §25.506(d)(2) to clarify that the reporting requirements under proposed §25.506(d)(2) are initiated at the actual end of an unplanned outage or derate event, rather than when a resource “returns to normal operations.” ERCOT included redlines consistent with its recommendation.

LCRA noted that the reporting requirement under proposed §25.506(d)(2) is consistent with statute, but different from current ERCOT practice. LCRA explained that current ERCOT protocols require resource entities to provide an estimation of a resource’s return to service and to speculate on the cause of the forced outage or forced derate within 60 minutes. LCRA further explained that this “competitively sensitive information” is posted publicly on the ERCOT website three days after the first operating day of the forced outage or derate. LCRA asserted that ERCOT’s current publishing practice could negatively impact the price of bids and offers of

competitors and increase costs for consumers, as well as provide policymakers concerned with unit availability during supply shortages with “little insight.” LCRA recommended that the commission adopt the rule with the ERCOT reporting timeline as proposed, add language to proposed §25.506(d)(2) prohibiting ERCOT from publishing information provided under proposed §25.506(d)(1) until a resource has returned to normal operations, and, upon adoption, explicitly direct ERCOT to file a nodal protocol revision request to bring the protocols into conformity with the adopted rule.

Vistra commented in support of proposed §25.506(d)(2), citing that the provision aligns with the ERCOT reporting timeline provided by PURA §35.0022. However, Vistra asserted that ERCOT’s current practice of reporting on forced outages and forced derates three business days after they begin does not align with proposed §25.506(d)(2). Vistra recommended that the commission direct ERCOT through the rulemaking to leverage existing reports and processes to achieve the purposes of PURA §35.0022, including by aligning the timing of outage reporting with statute.

Commission Response

The commission agrees with ERCOT that the phrase “returns to normal operations” in proposed §25.506(d)(2) is unclear and modifies the rule accordingly. Specifically, adopted §25.506(d)(3) specifies that ERCOT must post the information received under adopted §25.506(d)(2) not later than the third business day after a forced outage or forced derate under adopted §25.506(d)(1) ends.

The commission declines to explicitly direct ERCOT to file a nodal protocol revision request to bring the protocols into conformity with the adopted rule as recommended by LCRA because it is unnecessary. The commission also declines to direct ERCOT through this rulemaking to leverage existing reports and processes to achieve the purposes of PURA §35.0022, including by aligning the timing of outage reporting with statute as recommended by Vistra for the same reason. ERCOT's current practice of reporting on forced outages and forced derates within three days of one starting both complies with adopted §25.506(d)(3) and PURA §35.0022 and provides information around generation availability to the public more quickly than is required. Therefore, there is no need for the commission to direct ERCOT to bring either its protocols or reporting practices into compliance or conformity with adopted §25.506(d)(3) or PURA §35.0022.

Further, the commission declines to modify proposed §25.506(d)(2) to prohibit ERCOT from reporting on forced outages and forced derates until after a resource has returned to normal operations as recommended by LCRA. LCRA asserted in its comments that ERCOT's current reporting practice involves "competitively sensitive information" and could "negatively impact the price of bids and offers of competitors and increase costs for consumers." The commission does not share this concern. When a generation resource or energy storage resource is unavailable for ERCOT dispatch due to a forced outage or forced derate, it is inherently possible that higher bids and offers—and consumer costs—will occur. However, ERCOT's reports on forced outages and forced derates are purposely backward-looking and do not provide real-time—or "competitively sensitive"—information that would prove advantageous to other competitive entities as asserted by LCRA. Furthermore, as

noted by LCRA, this is an existing practice, and the commission is not aware of evidence that it has resulted in cost increases or other negative consequences. This lack of evidence supports preserving the status quo on this issue. Finally, the adopted rule provides ERCOT and stakeholders with the flexibility to further fine tune these requirements, as necessary, should concerns over competitively sensitive information increase.

OPUC recommended that the commission modify proposed §25.506(d)(2) to reflect that the information provided under proposed §25.506(d)(1)(A), (B), (C), and (E) should be posted in a publicly accessible location on ERCOT's website. OPUC included redlines consistent with its recommendation.

Commission Response

The commission declines to modify proposed §25.506(d)(2) to require ERCOT to publish the information provided under proposed §25.506(d)(1)(A), (B), (C), and (E) in a publicly accessible location on its website as recommended by OPUC because adopted §25.506(a) already requires ERCOT to post the information required in §25.506 at a publicly accessible location on its website.”

The amended rule is adopted under the following provisions of PURA: §14.001, which provides the commission the general power to regulate and supervise the business of each public utility within its jurisdiction and to do anything specifically designated or implied by PURA that is necessary and convenient to the exercise of that power and jurisdiction; §14.002, which provides the commission with the authority to make adopt and enforce rules reasonably required in the exercise of its powers and jurisdiction; and §35.0022, which directs the commission to, by rule,

require a provider of electric generation service to provide ERCOT with the reason for each unplanned service interruption.

Cross reference to statutes: Public Utility Regulatory Act §§14.001, 14.002, and 35.0022.

§25.506. Publication of Resource and Load Information in the Electric Reliability Council of Texas Power Region.

- (a) **General Requirements.** To increase the transparency of the ERCOT-administered markets, ERCOT must post the information required in this section at a publicly accessible location on its website. In no event will ERCOT disclose competitively sensitive consumption data. The information released must be made available to all market participants.
- (b) ERCOT will post the following information in aggregated form, for each settlement interval and for each area where available, two calendar days after the day for which the information is accumulated:
 - (1) quantities and prices of offers for energy and each type of ancillary capacity service, in the form of supply curves;
 - (2) self-arranged energy and ancillary capacity services, for each type of service;
 - (3) actual resource output;
 - (4) load and resource output for all entities that dynamically schedule their resources;
 - (5) actual load; and
 - (6) energy bid curves, cleared energy bids, and cleared load.
- (c) ERCOT will post the following information in entity-specific form, for each settlement interval, 60 calendar days after the day for which the information is accumulated, except where inapplicable or otherwise prescribed. Resource-specific offer information must be linked to the name of the resource (or identified as a virtual offer), the name of the entity

submitting the information, and the name of the entity controlling the resource. If there are multiple offers for the resource, ERCOT must post the specified information for each offer for the resource, including the name of the entity submitting the offer and the name of the entity controlling the resource. ERCOT will use §25.502(d) of this title (relating to Pricing Safeguards in Markets Operated by the Electric Reliability Council of Texas) to determine the control of a resource and must include this information in its market operations data system.

- (1) Offer curves (prices and quantities) for each type of ancillary service and for energy in the real time market, except that, for the highest-priced offer selected or dispatched for each interval on an ERCOT-wide basis, ERCOT will post the offer price and the name of the entity submitting the offer three calendar days after the day for which the information is accumulated.
- (2) If the clearing prices for energy or any ancillary service exceeds a calculated value that is equal to 50 times a natural gas price index selected by ERCOT for each operating day, expressed in dollars per megawatt-hour (MWh) or dollars per megawatt per hour, during any interval, the portion of every market participant's price-quantity offer pairs for balancing energy service and each other ancillary service that is at or above a calculated value that is equal to 50 times a natural gas price index selected by ERCOT for each operating day, expressed in dollars per MWh or dollars per megawatt per hour, for that service and that interval must be posted seven calendar days after the day for which the offer is submitted.

- (3) Other resource-specific information, as well as self-arranged energy and ancillary capacity services, and actual resource output, for each type of service and for each resource at each settlement point.
 - (4) The load and generation resource output, for each entity that dynamically schedules its resources.
 - (5) For each hour, transmission flows, voltages, transformer flows, voltages and tap positions (i.e., State Estimator data). Notwithstanding the provisions of this paragraph and the provisions of paragraphs (1) through (4) of this subsection, ERCOT must release relevant State Estimator data earlier than 60 days after the day for which the information is accumulated if, in its sole discretion, it determines the release is necessary to provide a complete and timely explanation and analysis of unexpected market operations and results or system events, including but not limited to pricing anomalies, recurring transmission congestion, and system disturbances. ERCOT's release of data in this event must be limited to intervals associated with the unexpected market or system event as determined by ERCOT. The data released must be made available simultaneously to all market participants.
- (d) **Reporting on forced generation outages and derates.**
- (1) For purposes of this subsection, a forced outage or forced derate is the unavailability of all or a portion of a generation resource's or energy storage resource's capacity, based on its seasonal net maximum sustainable rating provided through ERCOT's resource registration process, that is required to be entered into

the ERCOT outage scheduler and was not planned and scheduled in advance with ERCOT.

- (2) An owner or operator of a generation resource or energy storage resource must submit to ERCOT, in a manner consistent with ERCOT protocols, the following information related to each forced outage or forced derate of a generation resource or energy storage resource:
 - (A) the name of the resource;
 - (B) the resource's applicable seasonal net maximum sustainable rating, in megawatts;
 - (C) the resource's available capacity during the resource's forced outage or forced derate, in megawatts;
 - (D) the effective reduction to the resource's applicable seasonal net maximum sustainable rating due to the resource's forced outage or forced derate, in megawatts;
 - (E) the start date and time of the resource's forced outage or forced derate;
 - (F) the anticipated end date and time of the resource's forced outage or forced derate;
 - (G) the actual end date and time of the resource's unplanned outage or derate;
 - (H) the reason for the resource's forced outage or forced derate; and
 - (I) any other applicable information required under the ERCOT protocols.
- (3) Not later than the third business day after a forced outage or forced derate under paragraph (1) of this subsection ends, ERCOT must post the information received

under paragraph (2) of this subsection, in resource-specific form, for each operating day.

- (e) **Development and implementation.** ERCOT must use a stakeholder process, in consultation with commission staff, to develop and implement rules that comply with this section. Nothing in this section prevents the commission from taking actions necessary to protect the public interest, including actions that are otherwise inconsistent with the other provisions in this section.

This agency certifies that the adoption has been reviewed by legal counsel and found to be a valid exercise of the agency's legal authority. It is therefore ordered by the Public Utility Commission of Texas that 16 TAC §25.506, relating to Publication of Resource and Load Information in the Electric Reliability Council of Texas Power Region, is hereby adopted with changes to the text as proposed.

Signed at Austin, Texas, the _____ day of May 2025.

PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION OF TEXAS

THOMAS GLEESON, CHAIRMAN

KATHLEEN JACKSON, COMMISSIONER

COURTNEY HJALTMAN, COMMISSIONER