Deprecation of legacy HTTP trigger URLs in Power Automate flows

Article Number

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Description

This article outlines Microsoft's changes to HTTP-triggered flows, including Teams Webhook triggers. Flows using legacy URLs must be updated to new URLs to maintain uninterrupted functionality after the transition period. Detailed steps to identify and update these URLs are provided in this article.

Document Type

General

Information

Overview

Microsoft is changing how HTTP-triggered flows (including Teams Webhook triggers) are invoked. Flows created using the older trigger URLs (e.g., those with logic.azure.com domains) will require a new trigger URL. After the transition period ends, the old URL will stop working and flows will stop triggering until updated. Troubleshoot common issues with triggers - Power Automate | Microsoft Learn

Key Details

- Starting August 2025, flows using the old HTTP trigger URL format began to encourage a migration to the new format.
- The deadline for the old trigger URL to stop working is November 30, 2025. After that date, the older URLs will no longer function.
- The trigger URL change a ects both HTTP request triggers and Teams Webhook triggers that use the legacy URL pattern (logic.azure.com, etc.).
- The new trigger URL will appear in the flow designer, typically under the "HTTP request" trigger step, flagged with a banner alert.

Update Power Automate Trigger URLs to Avoid Broken Flows

Why This Change

- To improve infrastructure reliability and performance of HTTP-triggered flows. Microsoft
- To enhance security and provide better control (e.g., OAuth options) for HTTP triggers. Microsoft
- To standardize across Power Platform and align with modern URLs and authentication patterns.

Impact

- Any external systems or applications that call a flow via its HTTP trigger must update to use the new trigger URL before the deadline. Failure to do so will result in broken automation.
- The new URLs may be longer, sometimes exceeding 255 characters (especially with SAS tokens) — integrations must handle this.
- Flows in production that rely on the old URL may stop triggering after Nov 30. It's critical to identify and update them proactively.
- Some behaviors changed in the new trigger format — for example, users have reported that query parameters may not appear in triggerOutputs()?['queries'] for new URLs. Microsoft Power Platform Community

OOTB Flows Impact

- 18 Out-of-the-Box (OOTB) flows use the HTTP Request trigger.
    1. Assignment – Assign Records By Assignment Group
    2. Assignment – Get Records To Be Assigned For Assignment Group
    3. Campus Survey – Send Survey Link Email
    4. CNS-CNE Documents – External Document Status_Create/Update (Engage)
    5. CNS-CNE Student GroupMembership – GroupMembership Integration_Create/Update (Engage)
    6. CNS-CNE Student School Status History – Student Status History_Create (Engage)
    7. CNS-CNE StudentHoldCode – HoldAssignment Integration_Main (Engage)
    8. Export – Entity Data
    9. Gravatar – Process Contact Image Auto Assignment
    10. Import – Process Import File
    11. Import – Process Split File Rows
    12. Import – Process Split Files
    13. Scoring Model – Retention Score Calculator For Enrollment
    14. Scoring Model – Retention Score Calculator For Score Definition
    15. Success Network – Create Success Network based on Assign Success Network Assignment
    16. Success Network – Deactivate Success Network based on Un-assign Success Network Assignment
    17. Success Network – Deactivate Success Network Records based on the Success Network End Date
    18. Success Network – Process List for Member Configurations
- All 18 are used exclusively as Child Flows (invoked internally using “Run a Child Flow”).
- None of these OOTB flows expose the trigger URL externally.
- Therefore:

    - No customer-facing action is required for OOTB flows.
    - Deprecation does not impact internal child-flow usage, since child flows do not rely on public trigger endpoints.

How to Identify URL Usage Across the Environment

A. Identify flows using HTTP Request or Teams Webhook triggers You can find flows by:

1. In Power Automate

- Search for flows containing:

- “When an HTTP request is received” o “When a new message is posted to a channel (Incoming Webhook)” 2. In Power Platform Admin Center Filter flows by trigger type:
    - Go to Analytics Inventory
    - Filter:
        - Connector = HTTP o Trigger = Request

3. In Dataverse (Advanced Method)

Query the Workflow (Process) table’s ClientData field for HTTP triggers.

Search for: "type":"Request" or

"kind":"Http"

This identifies all flows using HTTP-based triggers, including legacy webhook-based Teams triggers.

B. Search for Hardcoded URL Usage (External Integrations)

Once you identify which flows use an HTTP Request trigger or Teams Webhook trigger, the next step is to verify where the old trigger URLs are being used — especially inside external systems or custom code.

This analysis is required only for custom flows.

The 18 OOTB flows have already been validated as safe and do not require URL checks.

1. Check Flow Dependencies (First Step — Most Important) For each custom flow that uses an HTTP Request trigger:

    1. Open the flow
    2. Select View Details View Dependencies

If you see the flow is triggered ONLY by another flow using "Run a Child Flow":

> The flow is not externally triggered
> No external URL is used
> No action is required

If there is no child-flow dependency:

> The flow might be invoked using a hardcoded HTTP request URL
> Proceed with the checks in sections below

1. Power Pages (Portals)

Flows can be triggered through various components in Power Pages.

Search in:

> JavaScript files
> Web templates
> Liquid templates
> Custom forms
> Web pages
> Custom HTML/JS extensions Look for URL patterns such as:
> logic.azure.com
> flow.apim.azure.com
> flows.azure.com

If any reference exists, the URL must be replaced with the new format URL after the trigger is refreshed.

1. Azure Integrations

Flows may be invoked by Azure services using old endpoint URLs.

Check the following Azure components:

> Azure Functions
> Logic Apps
> API Management (APIM) policies
> Azure Automation
> Azure PowerShell scripts
> ARM/Bicep deployment templates Recommended search keywords:
> logic.azure.com
> workflow/run
> triggers/manual

flow.apim.azure.com

Replace any discovered endpoint with the new URL after regenerating the HTTP trigger.

1. Custom Applications (External Systems)

If your environment integrates Power Automate with custom code or external apps, you must locate and update the hardcoded URLs.

Search inside: Web Applications

React
Angular
Vue
ASP.NET MVC
Java Spring Web

Mobile Apps

- iOS/Android native
- Flutter React Native

Backend / API Services

Node.js
.NET
Python
Java
PHP
Go
Microservices Code Repositories
GitHub
Azure DevOps
Bitbucket
GitLab

Search using these strings:

flows.azure.com
logic.azure.com
flow.apim.azure.com
workflow/run

Any hit indicates a manual update is required.

1. Dataverse Tables (Hidden URL Storage)

Some organizations store configuration inside Dataverse — including flow URLs.

Check:

Environment Variables
Configuration / Settings Tables

Custom Entities for Integration Settings
Plugin Configuration Records
Legacy Workflow Configuration Data Search for:
azure.com
logic.azure.com
flow

Any stored URLs must be updated manually.

1. Teams Webhook Replacements

If your organization used Teams Incoming Webhooks that trigger Power Automate flows:

These webhook URLs often map to legacy HTTP trigger URLs
Microsoft does not automatically update these
You must manually replace the old URL with the new one Symptoms of outdated Teams webhook URLs:
Teams messages fail to send
The Power Automate flow does not start
Teams error logs show 410 Gone or 404 Not Found

After regenerating the trigger URL, update the webhook configuration in Teams or the calling application.

What You Should Do

1. Identify the Custom Flows Using HTTP or Teams Webhook Triggers Using the earlier steps, identify all custom flows that use:
    1. “When an HTTP request is received” trigger
    2. Teams Webhook trigger

After identifying these flows, determine from where each flow is being called, using the previously outlined methods (flow dependencies, Power Pages searches, Azure integration scans, custom application searches, and Dataverse configuration checks).

This analysis helps you confirm which flows are triggered externally and therefore require URL updates before the deprecation deadline.

1. Update Trigger URLs

Once you confirm which custom flows use external HTTP endpoints:

1. Open the flow in the Power Automate Designer
2. You will see a banner stating the old trigger URL is deprecated
3. Click the banner to generate or copy the new URL
4. Replace the old URL in all locations, including:

External applications
Azure Functions / Logic Apps
Scripts (PowerShell, JavaScript, Python, etc.)
Custom connectors
Webhooks
Server-side code
API clients
Power Pages (JavaScript, Liquid, forms)

1. Test the Flow After the URL Update Manually trigger the flow using:

1. Postman
2. cURL
3. The calling application itself Verify:
4. The flow is triggered successfully
5. The payload is received correctly
6. The response status (e.g., 200/202) is correct
7. The flow completes without errors

1. Validate Integrations

Ensure every integration consuming the flow now uses the new URL.

Perform the following checks:

Update bookmarks, environment variables, and configurations
Update Azure Function or background job settings
Validate support for longer URLs (new URLs may exceed 255 characters)
Revalidate any authentication tokens or headers
Ensure firewall/network rules allow the new endpoint
Test external systems end-to-end

1. Retire the Old URL

After confirming the new URL is fully working:

Remove the old trigger URL from all integrations
Delete old application settings or environment variables
Remove legacy portal configurations or script references
Update documentation and operational runbooks

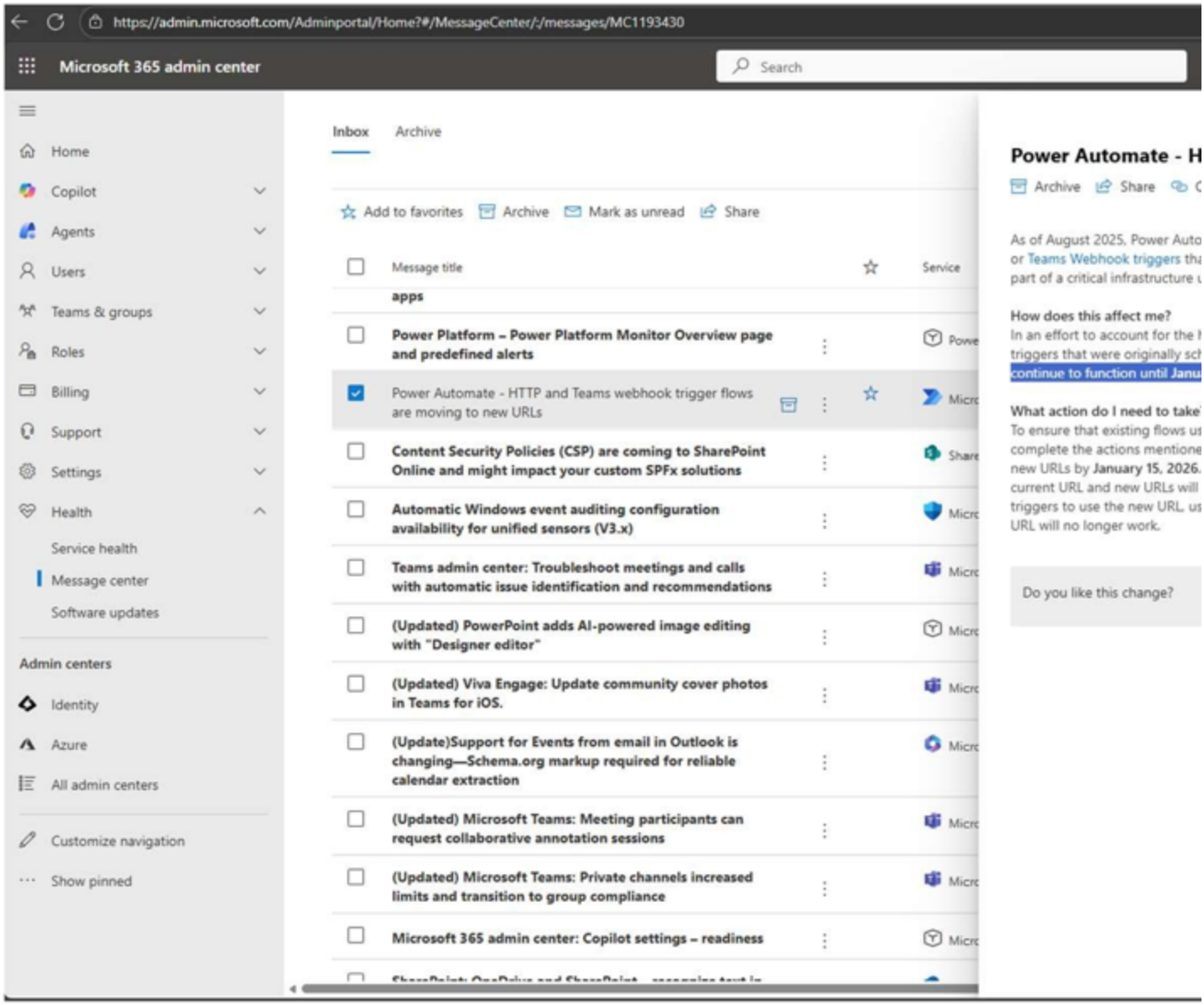
This ensures you are not impacted when Microsoft decommissions the old URLs on November 30, 2025.

Extended Deadline Announcement

Microsoft has published an update (Message ID: MC1193430) stating:

“In consideration of the holiday season, flows using HTTP or Teams webhook triggers that were originally scheduled to stop functioning after November 30, 2025, will now continue to operate until January 15, 2026.”

Reference link: https://admin.microsoft.com/Adminportal/Home?ref=MessageCenter/:/messages/MC1193430 This article is available to Admin users in the Microsoft 365 Admin Center.



Known Issues & Workarounds

- If you are using query parameters in the old URL to pass data and your flow uses triggerOutputs()?['queries'], you may find the queries object missing in new runs. Users report needing to parse headers['x-ms-original-url'] as a workaround. Microsoft Power Platform Community
- Ensure that your environment and DLP (Data Loss Prevention) policies allow HTTP triggers with the new format.

Final Note

The deprecation of legacy HTTP Request and Teams Webhook trigger URLs is part of Microsoft's platform modernization.

All customers must update any integrations using legacy trigger URLs as soon as possible to prevent flow disruptions.

OOTB flows have been confirmed as not impacted.

Only customized flows using hardcoded URLs may require remediation.

For more details, refer to the o icial Microsoft Learn documentation on Power Platform deprecations.

KB Product

Reach

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Summary

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