Sample RFP landscape in the US

State	MWs of storage IRPs	Utility highlights
Arizona	At least 707 MWs	Arizona Public Service Company's (APS) 2017 IRP selected 507 MWs of energy storage resources as cost-effective through the year 2032. APS's IRP concluded that large-scale energy storage applications are more cost-effective than distributed storage. Tucson Electric Power Company's (TEP) 2017 IRP reference case plan assumes the implementation of a 50 MW battery system in 2019, an additional 50 MW battery system in 2021 and a 100 MW battery system in 2031. TEP states in its IRP that it is tracking technology advances in flow-based energy systems (e.g., vanadium, iron, zinc, and Redox Flow technologies) as well as the progress of western pumped hydro storage projects.
California	At least 1,586 MWs	The preferred portfolio in Southern California Edison's (SCE) IRP for the 2017 – 2018 cycle selected 1,586 MWs of additional battery storage resources in 2029 – 2030. SCE's preferred portfolio also states that approximately 9.6 GWs of energy storage will be needed in the entire CAISO system by 2030, to help meet California's 2030 GHG emissions goal.
Florida	At least 50 MWs	Florida Power & Light Company's (FPL) 2018 Ten Year Power Plant Site Plan (Site Plan) includes up to 50 MW of additional battery storage pilot projects for deployment between 2018 and 2020. The pilot projects include battery storage projects paired with existing photovoltaic facilities as well as a 10 MW battery storage project for downtown Miami intended to address distribution system challenges.
Indiana	At least 500 MWs	Indianapolis Power & Light Company's (IPL) 2016 IRP base case selected 500 MWs of energy storage over a 20-year window, with the majority of storage capacity allocated toward the latter part of the 20-year window.
Kentucky	At least 10 MWs	Kentucky Power Company's (KPCo) 2016 IRP calls for a lithium-ion battery storage resource in 2025.
Oregon	At least 39 MWs	Portland General Electric's (PGE) 2017 energy storage proposal, based on its 2016 IRP, calls for US$50 to US$100 million to deploy storage projects that include a 4 – 6 MW transmission-connected storage device, PGE-controlled residential behind-the-meter storage projects, and a substation-sited large-scale storage project.
Washington/ Idaho/Oregon	At least 80 MWs+	Puget Sound Energy's (PSE) 2017 IRP selected 50 MWs of energy storage through 2023 and an additional 25 MWs through 2027 and beyond. PSE particularly found flow batters to be economical for inclusion in its IRP. Avista Corp.'s (Avista) 2017 IRP preferred resource strategy includes 5 MWs of energy storage by the end of 2029.