

# *Queued Up:*

Characteristics of Power Plants Seeking Transmission  
Interconnection As of the End of 2022

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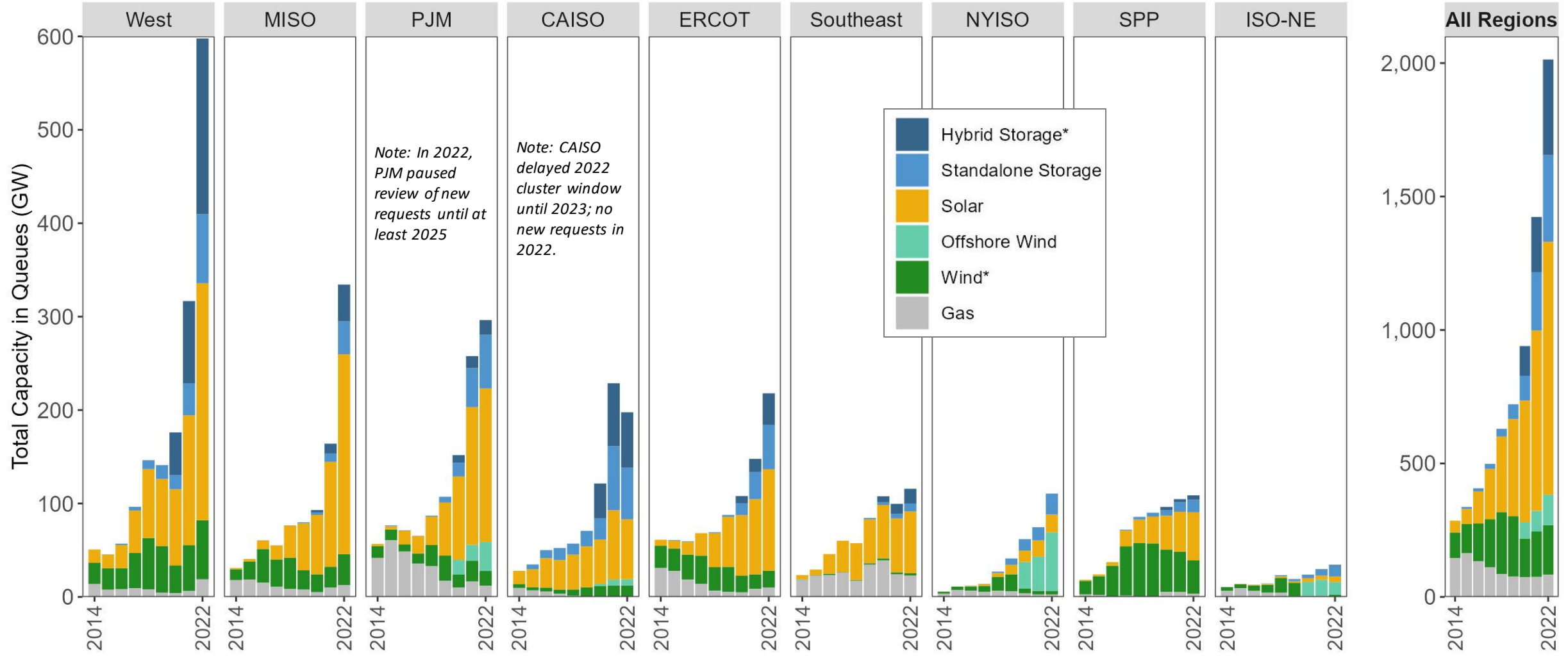
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GW), followed by MISO (339 GW) and PJM (298 GW).

Solar and storage requests are booming in most regions

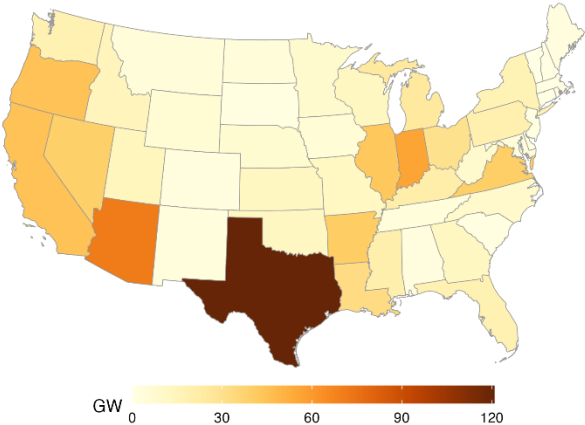


Notes: (1) \*Hybrid storage capacity is estimated for some projects using storage:generator ratios from projects that provide separate capacity data, and that value is only included starting in 2020. Storage duration is not provided in interconnection queue data. (2) Wind capacity includes onshore and offshore for all years, but offshore is only broken out starting in 2020. (3) Hybrid generation capacity is included in all applicable generator categories. (4) Not all of this capacity will be built.

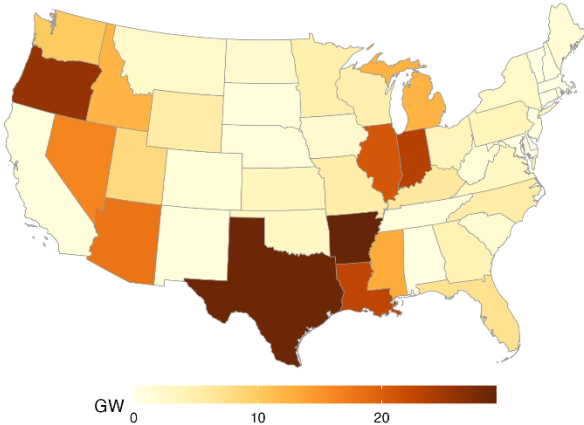


# Most proposed solar TX, AZ, IN, CA; proposed wind is mainly offshore, TX, and Great Plains; storage is predominantly in CA, TX, AZ

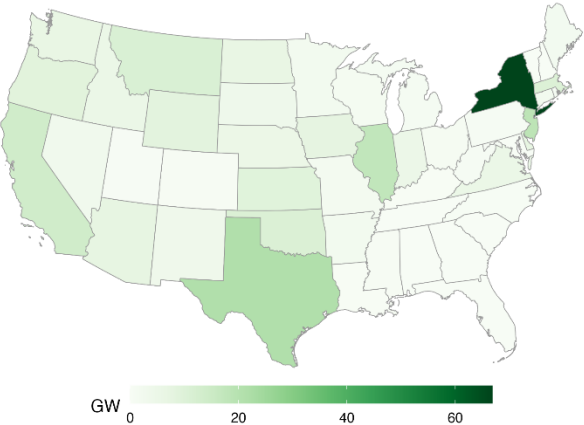
Total Solar Capacity in Interconnection Queues at the end of 2022



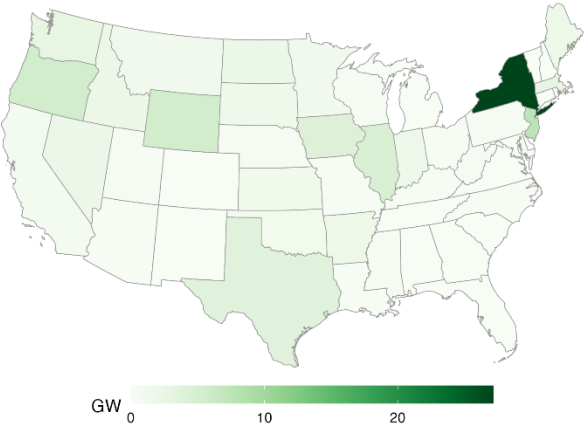
New Solar Capacity Added to Interconnection Queues in 2022



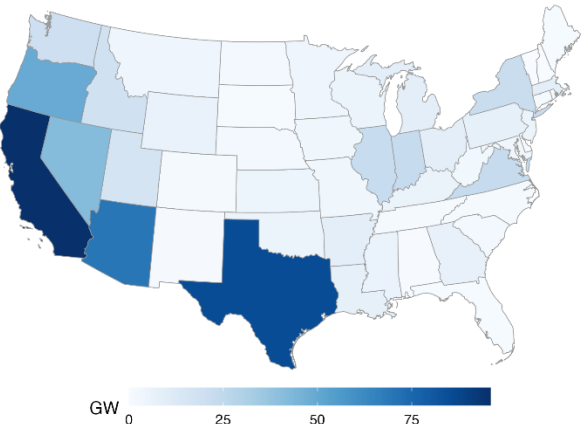
Total Wind Capacity in Interconnection Queues at the end of 2022



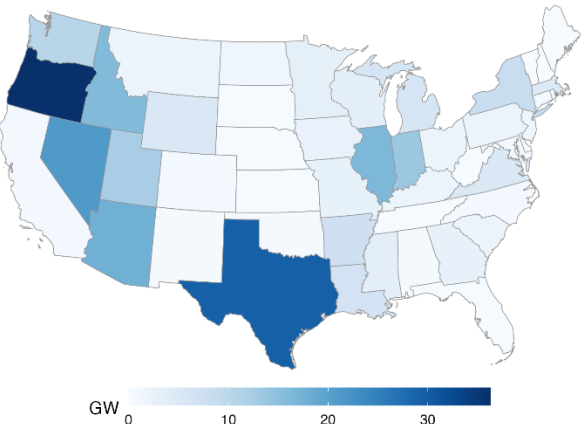
New Wind Capacity Added to Interconnection Queues in 2022



Total Storage Capacity in Interconnection Queues at the end of 2022



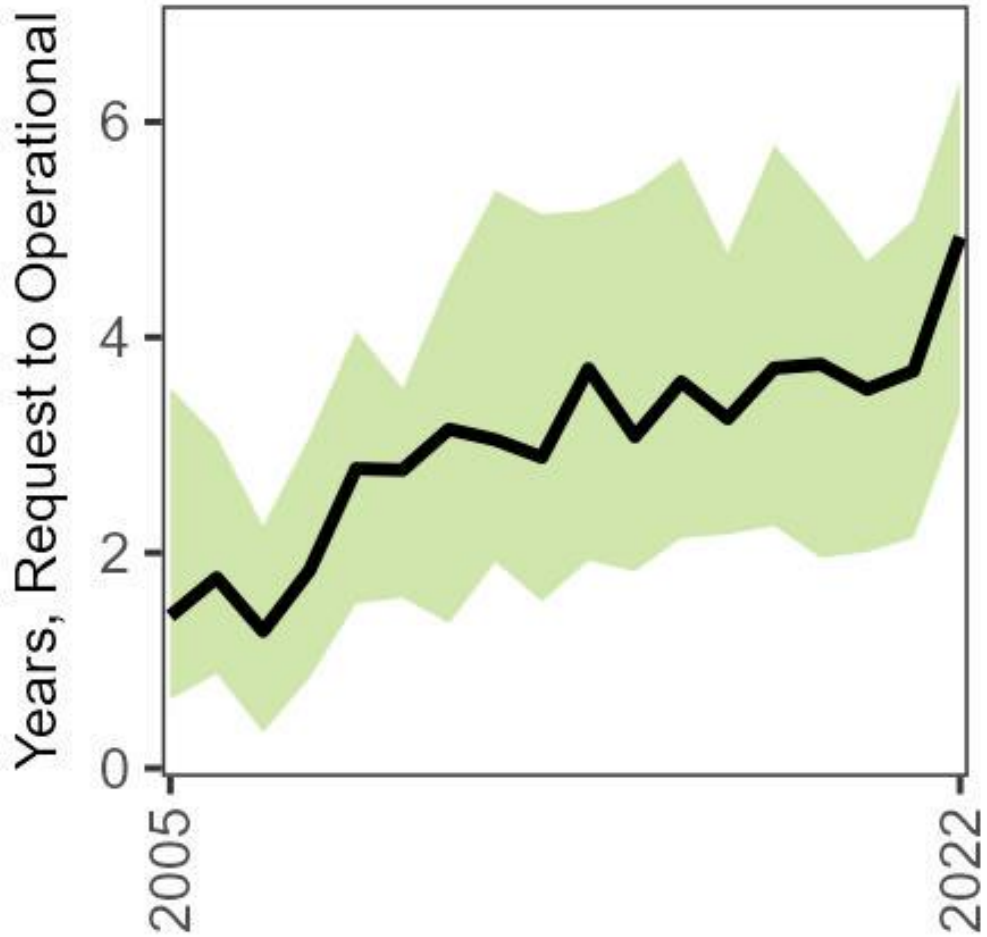
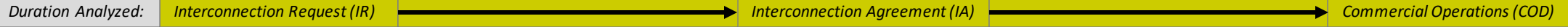
New Storage Capacity Added to Interconnection Queues in 2022



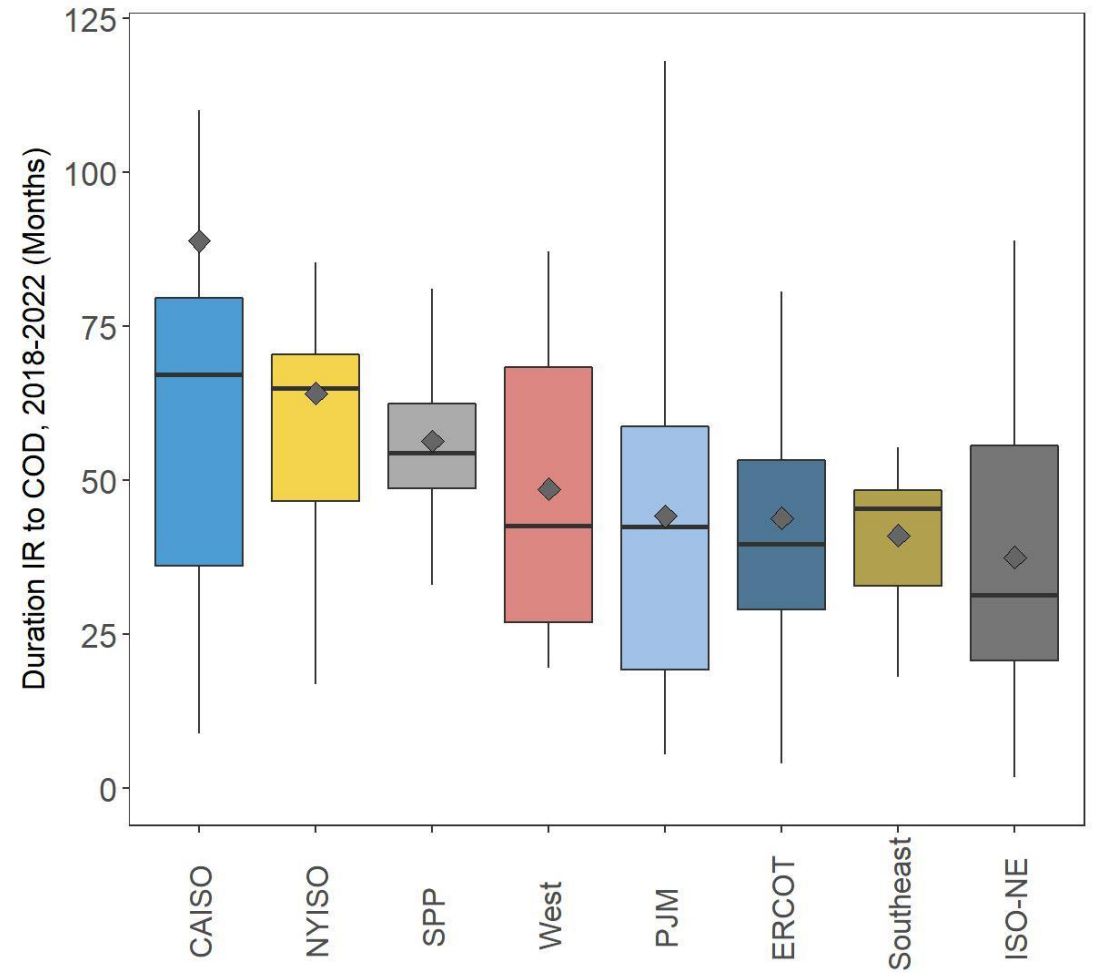
Note: Queue capacity mapped by county can be found online. See <https://emp.lbl.gov/queues> to access an interactive data visualization of these maps

commercial operations date continues to rise, reaching ~5 years for projects completed in 2022; Longest in

CAISO



Duration for projects reaching COD from 2018-2022



Notes: (1) In-service date was only available for 6 ISOs (CAISO, ERCOT, ISO-NE, NYISO, PJM, SPP) and 5 utilities (Duke, LADWP, PSCo, SOGO, WAPA) representing 58% of all operational projects. (2) Duration is calculated as the number of months from the queue entry date to the in-service date.

