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Eastern Grid Faces "Storage Gap" as Battery Deployment Lags Behind Texas and California

New report reveals systemic barriers blocking battery storage in America's largest power markets

Berkeley, CA — Interconnection delays, procurement bias, market design flaws, and outdated planning has left the Eastern Interconnection grids lagging behind California and Texas in battery storage, according to a **new GridLab report, "The Storage Gap: Deployment Challenges in the East."** Industry data show that regional storage deployment in the Eastern Interconnection, including in PJM and MISO, is still measured in only low single-digit gigawatts while CAISO and ERCOT each host multiple gigawatts of installed batteries. **ERCOT alone has deployed nearly ten times more storage than PJM, MISO, SPP, and the Southeast combined.**

[Read GridLab's report: The Storage Gap: Deployment Challenges in the East.](#)

"Texas and California, two very different states, have proved that grid-scale battery storage can effectively tackle rising peak demand, yet nearly half of the United States grid is not maximizing the benefits of storage," said GridLab Executive Director Ric O'Connell. "This begs the question of why Eastern markets, facing unprecedented load growth and rising consumer costs, are so far behind in storage deployment when they urgently need flexible sources of power."

Energy storage operates as a flexible technology, capable of functioning as a generator, demand resource, and a substitute for transmission and distribution infrastructure. Yet, procurement processes, planning approaches, interconnection studies, and market structures designed for thermal resources consistently undervalue storage.

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