



The article (<https://nysfocus.com/2026/02/18/virtual-power-plants-grid-flexibility-energy-bills-new-york>) about this project provides inconsistent information: "Calderon got her battery for free through a pilot program run by the utility company Orange & Rockland and the solar company Sunrun. The 350 households participating can deliver close to 50 megawatts of power to the grid at peak times — about enough to supply Calderon's entire small town of Warwick for a couple of hours." Is the article wrong?

Yes, the NY Focus article appears to contain a significant factual error regarding the "close to 50 megawatts" claim. Here's the analysis:

### The Claim vs. the Facts

The article states that 350 households "can deliver close to 50 megawatts of power to the grid at peak times." This is off by a factor of about 25.

Every other source — including O&R's own press releases, Sunrun's investor announcements, the NYSERDA GridConnect summary, and the PSC filing — consistently reports that the VPP's aggregated capacity is approximately 2 MW, not 50 MW.<sup>[1] [2] [3]</sup>

### The Math

- 325–350 homes × roughly 5 kW per battery (the continuous discharge rating for both the LG Chem RESU10H and Tesla Powerwall 2) = ~1.6–1.75 MW.<sup>[3] [4]</sup>
- O&R can only access 80% of available battery energy, further reducing the dispatchable amount.<sup>[3]</sup>
- The design target after full 3-year deployment was 2 MW / 4 MWh<sup>[3]</sup>
- By summer 2024, the program reported ~2 MW of aggregated capacity from 325 enrolled customers, dispatched 18 times during peak events<sup>[1]</sup>

To actually deliver 50 MW, you would need roughly 10,000 homes with 5 kW batteries, not 350.

## Possible Confusion

The article may have confused the Sunrun residential VPP with the separate Convergent Energy / O&R Warwick Battery Storage Project, which is a utility-scale 12 MW / 57 MWh battery energy storage system also located in Warwick. However, even that project is only 12 MW — still far short of 50 MW. Or the reporter may have confused megawatt-hours (MWh) of energy with megawatts (MW) of power, though even the energy figure (~4.7 MWh) doesn't get close to 50.<sup>[5] [6]</sup>

The "close to 50 megawatts" figure appears to simply be wrong — an error that went through the NY Focus editorial process. The actual capacity is roughly 2 MW, which is consistent across all primary sources.<sup>[2] [4] [1] [3]</sup>

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1. <https://gridconnect.nyserda.ny.gov/discussion-topics/orange-rockland-partners-with-sunrun-to-build-and-operate-new-yorks-largest-residential-virtual-power-plant/>
2. <https://investors.sunrun.com/news-events/press-releases/detail/328/sunrun-builds-and-operates-new-yorks-largest-residential>
3. <https://www.oru.com/en/about-us/media-center/news/2023/01-27/oru-sunrun-bring-pilot-project-to-warwick>
4. <https://documents.dps.ny.gov/public/Common/ViewDoc.aspx?DocRefId={2DF5ACE0-4599-49A5-80EB-81A087AEE5F2}>
5. <https://www.oru.com/en/our-energy-future/our-energy-projects/warwick-project>
6. <https://www.renewableenergyworld.com/energy-storage/57-mwh-bess-enters-service-for-orange-rockland/>
7. <https://www.facebook.com/groups/3246840148912782/posts/4288312328098887/>
8. <https://townofwarwickny.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023/09/CAPOZZA-NOTICE-OF-PUBLIC-SCOPING-SESSION-9-27-23.pdf>
9. <https://nysfocus.com/newsletter/february-18-2026>
10. [https://convergentep.com/news/oru?hs\\_amp=true](https://convergentep.com/news/oru?hs_amp=true)
11. <https://nysfocus.com/2026/02/04/leak-gas-pipeline-new-york-national-grid>
12. <https://www.adirondackdailyenterprise.com/news/2026/02/how-a-more-flexible-grid-could-save-new-york-billions/>
13. <https://docs.nrel.gov/docs/fy12osti/52409-3.pdf>
14. <https://www.syracuse.com/news/2026/02/virtual-power-plants-could-save-new-yorkers-billions-whats-holding-them-back.html>
15. <https://nysfocus.com/2026/02/18/virtual-power-plants-grid-flexibility-energy-bills-new-york>
16. <https://nysfocus.com/republish/virtual-power-plants-grid-flexibility-energy-bills-new-york>