CASE STUDY

Andalusia Country Club:
Speed-to-Power

Project Name:
Speed-to-Power Capacity Bridge

Developer:
BoxPower Inc.

Customer:
Sunrise Company (Sunrise)

Date Contracted:
November 2025

Anticipated Deployment Date:
November 2026

Contact:
info@boxpower.io

The Problem

Sunrise is building a luxury development in La Quinta, CA.

During its build, Sunrise asked for additional capacity to power the homes and associated development. Imperial Irrigation District (IID) quoted a 5-10 year wait for a 1MW capacity upgrade. Sunrise was left with a development paid for and with committed revenue, but unable to realize it due to a lack of power.

Every month on the queue is a month of lost revenue, carrying costs, and competitive exposure. The default fallback, temporary rental generators, doesn't solve that well: they're expensive to run for years, come with their own local permitting friction, and there's no return on your investment when the lease ends.

The Solution

BoxPower is delivering a permanent system: 1,284 kWh battery energy storage (BESS) + a 500 kW / 480V natural-gas generator fitted with selective catalytic reduction (SCR) for on-site emissions control. BoxPower secured air quality permitting in one of the toughest districts in the country, and **will procure and install all components within 12 months**.

Once deployed, the system will enable the housing development to operate off-grid. When IID's capacity upgrade arrives, the same hardware transitions into a grid-interactive distributed energy resource with ongoing value from on-site power savings, grid services participation, and always-on resilience.

BoxPower will operate the system through the bridging phase with remote monitoring and maintenance and fuel logistics. When grid connection completes, BoxPower will manage the transition to grid-interactive and subsequent operations.

Why This Model Travels

The economics aren't unique to housing. Any revenue-generating project stranded behind an interconnection queue faces the same trade-off, whether it's an inference data center, a manufacturing plant, or another commercial development.

The rule holds in every case: if the cost of sitting idle behind the queue exceeds the cost of a bridging microgrid, the system pays for itself before it ever exports a kilowatt-hour to the grid.

Sunrise's timeline is the norm. CAISO interconnection averaged 9.2 years to commercial operation in 2024, the longest queue of any U.S. grid operator. Across the country, AI data center demand keeps pushing every other load further back: projects that once waited 12-24 months now face 4-7 years.

The bigger the stakes, the more decisive the bridge. An illustrative 20 MW inference data center shows the same pattern at scale: a ~$29M battery bridge captures roughly $37M/yr of otherwise stranded compute profit, about $100M in NPV, with payback in less than a year.

Andalusia's Economics: Build Now vs. Wait

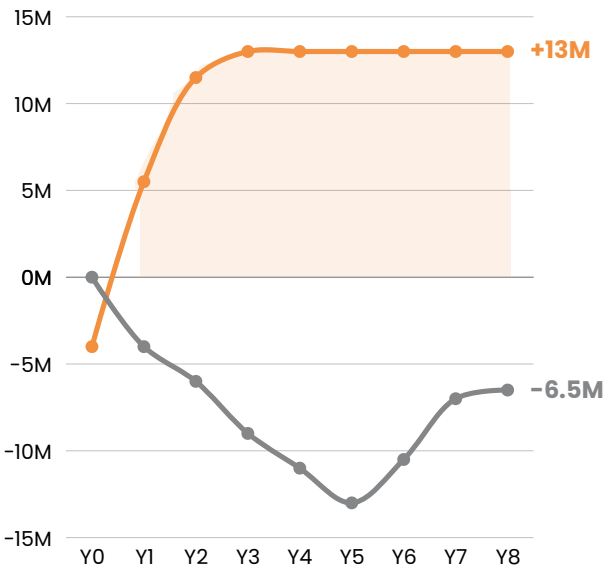
The figures below are illustrative, modeled for a revenue-generating luxury development at a 12% developer WACC. Sunrise had the option of waiting for grid power or energizing within 12 months with BoxPower.

- Energizing in 12 months: the microgrid (net ~$2.81M after the BESS investment tax credit) pays for itself inside the first year, and the project reaches roughly +$13M NPV as homes close in Years 1-3

- Wait for the grid: frozen behind IID's queue, the development bleeds carrying cost on committed capital and realizes value only when capacity finally arrives, landing at roughly -$6.5M NPV

The swing between the two paths is ~$20M in NPV: the value the bridge delivers before it ever exports a kilowatt-hour to the grid.

Build now vs. wait cumulative NPV (illustrative, 12% WACC)



BOXPOWER™

(530) 802-5477

info@boxpower.io

boxpower.io | easi.boxpower.io