

LET THE SUNSHINE IN: SOLAR ENERGY SITING, POLICY, AND BEST PRACTICES



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Southern Tier Central (STC) Regional Planning & Development Annual Leadership Conference

Types of Solar Systems

Tier 1



Tier 2



Tier 3



Tier 4



Residential

Commercial

Utility

Permitting Solar Energy Systems

Permitting process varies based on size of the installation:

- **Projects < 25 MW: Permitted at Local level (SEQR, municipal requirements)**
- **Projects > 25 MW: Permitted at State level (Article 10, Office of Renewable Energy Siting and Electric Transmission [ORES])**





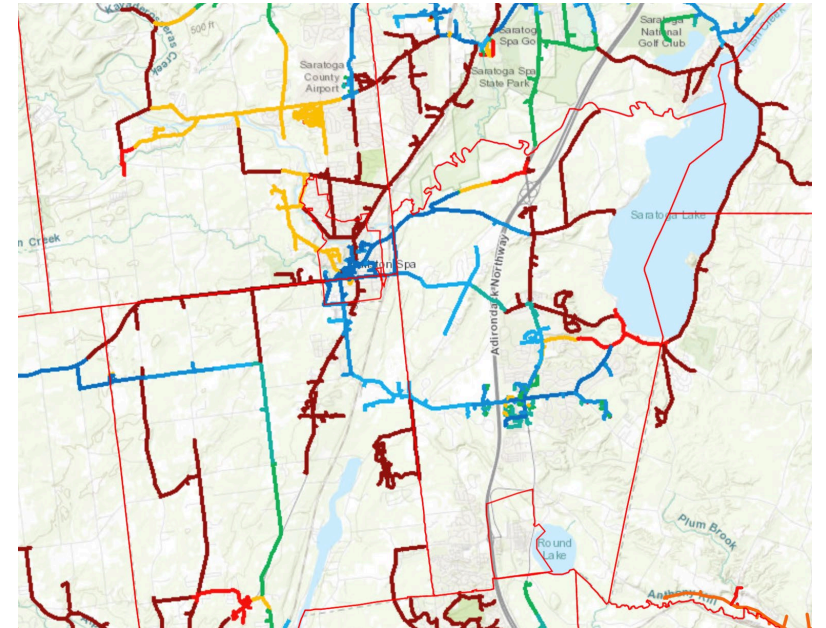
Primary Land Use Considerations

Ground-Mounted Solar

- 5-8 acres per MW
- 100-200 homes per MW
- **Interconnection**
- **Appropriate location/zoning**
- **Bulk/area standards**
- **Environmental impacts**
- **Stormwater**
- **Visual/aesthetic impacts**
- **Agricultural land impacts**
- **Decommissioning**
- **Taxation**

Hosting Capacity

- Visualize local energy distribution infrastructure
- Identify general potential locations for solar development based on select criteria:
 - Grid proximity
 - Grid hosting capacity
 - Existing zoning
 - Proximal land use



A BALANCING ACT



Wetlands and Waterbodies



- MARSHES**
- frequently or continually inundated with water
 - characterized by emergent soft-stemmed vegetation adapted to saturated soil conditions.
 - tidal salt marshes or freshwater marshes



- SWAMPS**
- any wetland dominated by woody plants



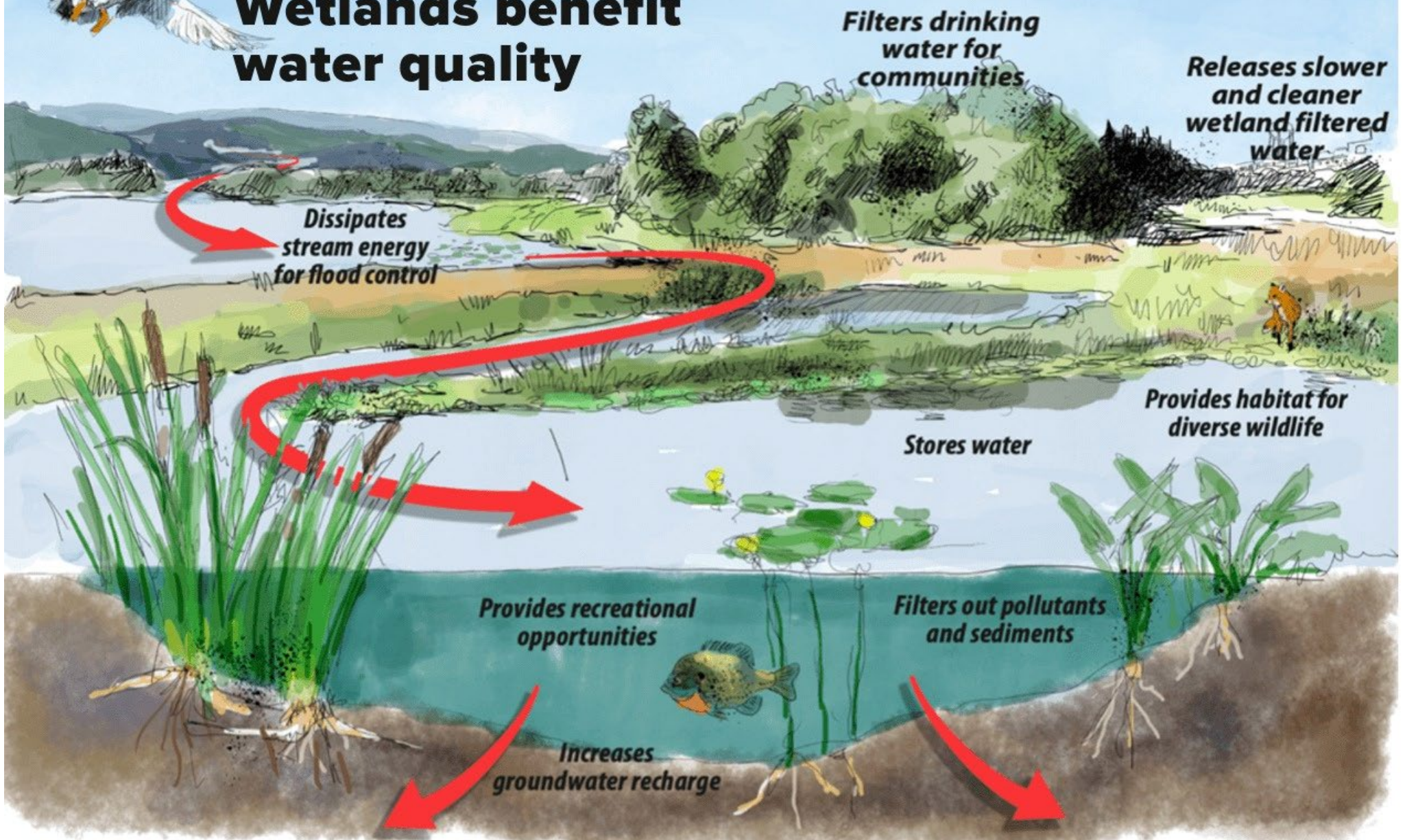
- FENS**
- peat-forming wetlands that receive nutrients from sources other than precipitation
 - Less acidic than bogs and have higher nutrient levels



- BOGS**
- spongy peat deposits
 - acidic waters
 - floor covered by a thick carpet of sphagnum moss



Wetlands benefit water quality





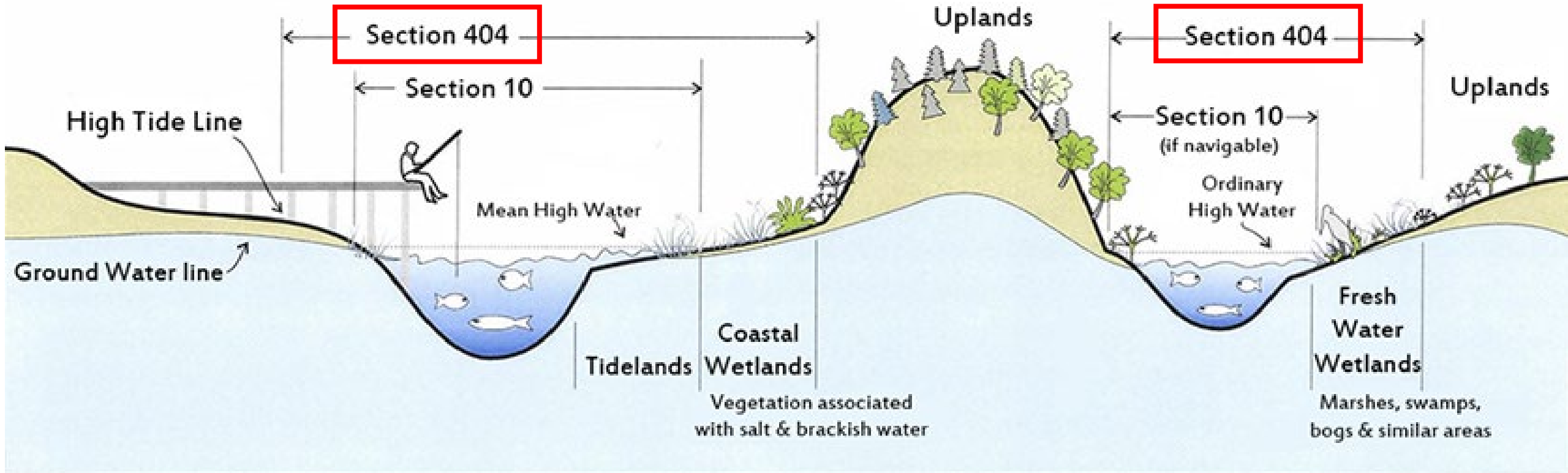
Federal Wetland and Waterbodies Regulations



Corps of Engineers Regulatory Jurisdiction

Tidal Waters

Fresh Waters



Typical examples of regulated activities

Section 103
Ocean Discharge of Dredged Material
Ocean discharges of dredged material.

Section 404
Disposal of Dredged or Fill Material
All filling activities, utility lines, outfall structures, beach nourishment, riprap, jetties, some excavation activities, etc.

Section 10
All Structures and Work (navigable waters)
Dredging, marinas, piers, wharves, floats, intake/outtake pipes, pilings, bulkheads, ramps, fills, overhead transmission lines, etc.

Federal Permitting Options

Nationwide Permits: Pre-issued permits with pre-defined permit conditions for pre-defined actions. Usually covers most jurisdictional work solar developers do.

- > NWP 14. [Linear Transportation Projects](#)
- > NWP 51. [Land-Based Renewable Energy Generation Facilities](#)
- > NWP 57. [Electric Utility Line and Telecommunications Activities](#)

Individual Permits: Anything not covered by a Nationwide Permit (e.g., when developer exceeds amount of impact allowed by NWP)

Regional Permits: There are 3 covering NY. None relate to solar



Mitigation whether for Individual Permit or NWP

- **Applicant must describe avoidance, minimization, and compensation for impacts to waters of the US (WOTUS).**
- **Typically, compensatory mitigation is required for permanent federally jurisdictional wetland losses greater than 0.1 acre.**
 - **Temporary losses (e.g., wetland conversion from forest to wet meadow), may also require mitigation, though at lesser rates.**
- **Mitigation ratio required is variable and discretionary**
 - **Law says at least 1:1, unless waived**
 - **In practice, it ranges from 1:1 on up**
 - **Average is ~2.5:1 (acres of mitigation for acres of impact)**
 - **Forested wetland usually has highest ratio**

Options: Permittee responsible mitigation, in lieu fee, wetland banking



State Freshwater Wetland and Waterbody Regulations



2025 Freshwater Wetland Regulation Changes

- **NYS Freshwater Wetlands Maps will no longer limit DEC regulatory jurisdiction to wetlands depicted on maps**
- **Small wetlands of “unusual importance” will be regulated if they meet 1 of 11 newly-established criteria listed in the new legislation:**
 1. **Watershed with past or future flooding events,**
 2. **Located within or adjacent to an urban area**
 3. **Contains a plant species occurring in less than 35 sites statewide or have less than 5,000 individuals state-wide**
 4. **Contains habitat for an essential behavior of an endangered or threatened species, a species of special concern, a species of greatest conservation need as listed in the NYS wildlife action plan (SWAP);**
 5. **Classified by the department as a Class I wetland;**
 6. **Lands previously classified and mapped by the NYSDEC as a wetland of unusual local importance;**
 7. **A vernal pool that is known to be productive for amphibian breeding;**
 8. **Located in an area designated as a floodway on the most current FEMA Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map (DFIRM);**
 9. **Previously mapped by the NYSDEC as a wetland on or before Dec 31, 2024;**
 10. **Has wetland functions and values that are of local or regional significance; or**
 11. **Determined by the commissioner to be of significant importance to protect NYS water quality**

2025 Freshwater Wetland Regulation Changes

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DEC is committed to the continued protection of wetlands and the many environmental and economic benefits they provide. **On April 8, 2026, the Albany County Supreme Court issued a decision affecting DEC freshwater wetlands regulations.** DEC has thoroughly evaluated the decision and its potential implications on freshwater wetlands permitting and enforcement programs in accordance with existing State law. As a result of the decision, DEC continues to uphold New York's Freshwater Wetland Act by exercising regulatory protections for freshwater wetlands that remain jurisdictional. DEC will require applications for projects that will impact **Previously Mapped Freshwater Wetlands and/or wetlands of 12.4 acres or greater in size.** To request a reassessment of freshwater wetland jurisdiction for jurisdictional determination(s) you received between January 1, 2025, through April 8, 2026, please complete the online reassessment request below.

[REASSESSMENT OF JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION REQUEST](#)

A freshwater wetland Jurisdictional Determination (JD) is a formal assessment conducted by DEC to determine if an area meets the criteria for classification as a regulated freshwater wetland and/or adjacent area under the Freshwater Wetlands Act. To gain a clear understanding of how the department remotely identifies and classifies state-jurisdictional freshwater wetlands, review the [Standard Operating Procedures \(SOP\) for Remote Jurisdictional Determinations and Classification of Freshwater Wetlands Pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 664, Freshwater Wetland Jurisdiction and Classification](#) - May 2026 (PDF).

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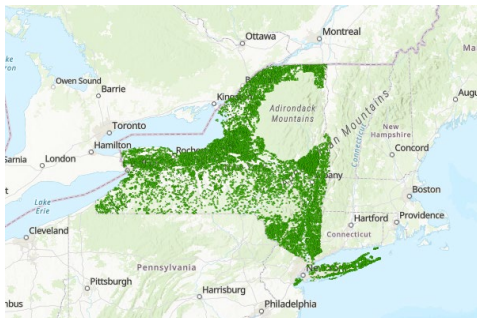
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New General Permits

- 1. Basic Freshwater Wetlands
- 2. Solar PV Projects



<https://dec.ny.gov/regulatory/permits-licenses/general-permits>



NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
General Permit Number GP-0-25-003

PERMIT
Under the Environmental Conservation Law (ECL)

GENERAL PERMIT GP-0-25-003
Basic Freshwater Wetlands General Permit

Permittee and Facility Information

Permit Issued To:
All Affected Persons

Facility:
Locations identified in project-specific plans and authorizations covered under this General Permit

Applicable DEC Region(s): ALL
General Permit Authorized Activity: This permit authorizes the following activities that occur within State-regulated freshwater wetlands and freshwater wetland adjacent areas (Article 24) and may also have impacts to protected streams and navigable waters of the State (Article 15, Title 5), in accordance with the conditions identified in this permit and the DEC approved project-specific plans.

Authorized Activities:

1. **Repair, reconstruction, and/or in-kind replacement of existing functional structures and facilities** in a freshwater wetland or freshwater wetland adjacent area, excluding septic systems in freshwater wetlands. The maintenance of existing drainage ditches adjacent to public roads and highways may be covered under this authorized activity, but all other activities involving drainage ditches are excluded from coverage.
2. **Repair, reconstruction, and/or replacement of septic systems in wetland adjacent areas.** Repair, reconstruction, or replacement may not change design capacity but does allow for upgrades to an existing system to meet design standards.
3. **Construction and/or modification of the following residential, commercial, industrial, or public structures** that results in permanent and/or temporary disturbance totaling no more than 1/10-acre to freshwater wetlands and totaling no more than 1/10-acre to freshwater wetland adjacent areas:
 - a. Utility lines from an existing distribution line to a structure including the following types of utilities:
 - i. Electric and gas utility lines less than one mile in length;
 - ii. Sewer and water lines; and
 - iii. Telecommunication lines (e.g., internet, telephone, etc.);
 - b. Dry hydrants for fire protection; and
 - c. Elevated walkways or unenclosed platforms built on open-work supports (no-fill supports).

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
General Permit Number GP-0-25-004

PERMIT
Under the Environmental Conservation Law (ECL)

GENERAL PERMIT GP-0-25-004
Solar Photovoltaic Projects (Less than 25 MW)

Permittee and Facility Information

Permit Issued To:

Facility:

Applicable DEC Region(s): ALL
General Permit Authorized Activity: This permit authorizes the following activities associated with solar photovoltaic projects with a nameplate generating capacity of no more than 25 MW that occur within state-regulated freshwater wetlands and freshwater wetland adjacent areas (Article 24) and/or protected streams (Article 15, Title 5).

Authorized Activity 1: Construction of temporary and permanent access roads and associated vegetation clearing in freshwater wetlands and freshwater wetland adjacent areas subject to the following limitations and requirements:

- a. In **freshwater wetlands**, construction of permanent access roads (including shoulders, grading, side slopes, stormwater features, or other related disturbances) shall result in no more than 0.25-acres of fill.
- b. In **freshwater wetland adjacent areas**, construction of temporary and permanent access roads shall be minimized to the maximum extent practicable.
- c. In both **freshwater wetlands and freshwater wetland adjacent areas**, the surface of permanent and temporary access roads shall be no more than 20 feet in width. Disturbance to accommodate shoulders, grading, side slopes, stormwater features, or other related disturbances shall be minimized to the maximum extent practicable but permanent access roads in freshwater wetlands shall not exceed 0.25-acres of fill.

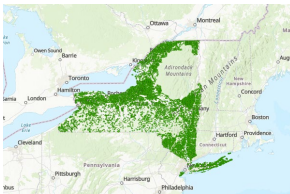
Standards

The proposed activity must be compatible with public health and welfare, the only practicable alternative that could accomplish the applicant's objectives and have no practicable alternative on a site that is not a freshwater wetland or *adjacent area*.

Based on the Class of the wetland (Class I being strictest, Class IV being least strict)



Mitigation: Preference for in-kind, on-site mitigation. Restoration first choice, then creation, then enhancement. ILF generally not an option. Mitigation must be in immediate vicinity of impact.



Wetlands and Solar



Misconceptions:

1. Contamination/ Pollution
2. Unregulated

Reasons Avoided:

1. Permitting
2. Mitigation requirements
3. Construction costs
4. Maintenance



Rare, Threatened, & Endangered Species

State Regulations

- Department of Environmental Conservation
- Natural Heritage Program (NYNHP)

Federal Regulations

- US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)

Considerations for Siting Renewable Energy

- Habitat loss / fragmentation
- Seasonal studies
- Construction timelines based on observed species
- Mitigation

Forest Resources

Considerations for Solar

- Vernal pools (*documented*) and swamps
- Rare, threatened, or endangered species
- Migration corridors and habitat fragmentation



Stormwater & Solar Development

The 2025 Construction General Permit (CGP) was updated:

- to replace the 2018 Solar Panel Construction Stormwater Permitting/SWPPP Guidance memo
- provide clarification to achieve statewide consistency in the implementation of the CGP for solar energy construction sites.



Guiding Principles

Guiding principles to consider during the design of solar energy construction sites:

1. Solar project sites are to be designed and constructed to promote sheet flow and infiltration underneath and between rows of solar panels.
2. Compaction on solar sites is a critical factor to address; soil decompaction and restoration may be required after heavy equipment has been used to install solar panels.
3. Solar project sites, like all other sites covered under the CGP, need to be stable, and discharges on solar project sites need to be non-erosive.



Solar Array Field Areas vs. **Other Areas on Site**

The scenarios only apply to the solar array field area of the project site

- including rows of solar panels
- inter-row spaces
- and surrounding buffer area

excluding traditional impervious areas

- buildings
- substation pads
- traditional access roads
- parking areas

Summary

➤ **Basic SWPPP (Erosion and Sediment Control Plan Only)**

- Solar array field areas that have tables elevated off the ground, spaced one table width apart, do not *alter hydrology from pre-to post-development conditions*, and address water quality volume and runoff reduction volume by maintaining sheet flow on slopes less than 8%.

➤ **Full SWPPP (Erosion and Sediment Controls AND Post-construction Stormwater Management):**

- Solar array field areas on slopes greater than 8% that cannot maintain sheet flow using management practices identified in the BB or the DM
- Solar array field areas on slopes less than 8% that will *alter the hydrology from pre-to post-development conditions*
- Solar array field areas with tables that are not elevated high enough to achieve *final stabilization* beneath the tables
- Traditional *impervious areas* associated with solar development (e.g. roads, buildings, transformers)

Strategies for Responsible Solar Siting

- 1. Site solar on marginal lands (e.g. old landfills, brownfields, fallowed farmland)**
- 2. Avoid sensitive areas**
 - Wetlands and streams
 - Keep forests intact
- 3. Incorporate wildlife movement & connectivity**
 - Wildlife friendly fencing (NEC)
 - Hedgerows
- 4. Encourage dual-use designs (agrivoltaics)**





State Environmental Quality Review Act

Action Classifications

TYPE I

Presumed Significant

More likely to require an EIS.
Triggered by size thresholds or sensitive areas.

Examples:

- Non-agricultural use of ≥ 100 acres
- Residential development of ≥ 250 units (or less in sensitive areas)
- Any project in or near critical environmental areas
- Actions involving > 2.5 acres of physical alteration on or adjacent to a historic site, public park

Full Environmental Assessment Form (FEAF) and coordinate review with Involved Agencies

TYPE II

Exempt from SEQRA

No environmental review required.
Board need only note the exemption in its record.

Examples:

- Routine maintenance of existing facilities
- Installation of minor accessories (fences, signs)
- Solar projects < 25 acres on impacted lands (closed landfills, brownfields, inactive hazardous waste disposal, parking lots)
- Emergency actions by agencies

UNLISTED

Case-by-Case Review

Most common category. Board must prepare EAF and determine significance.

Examples:

- Commercial projects below Type I thresholds
- Small subdivisions
- Site plan approvals not meeting Type I criteria
- Most local land use actions

FEAF with coordinated review or Short EAF without coordinated review

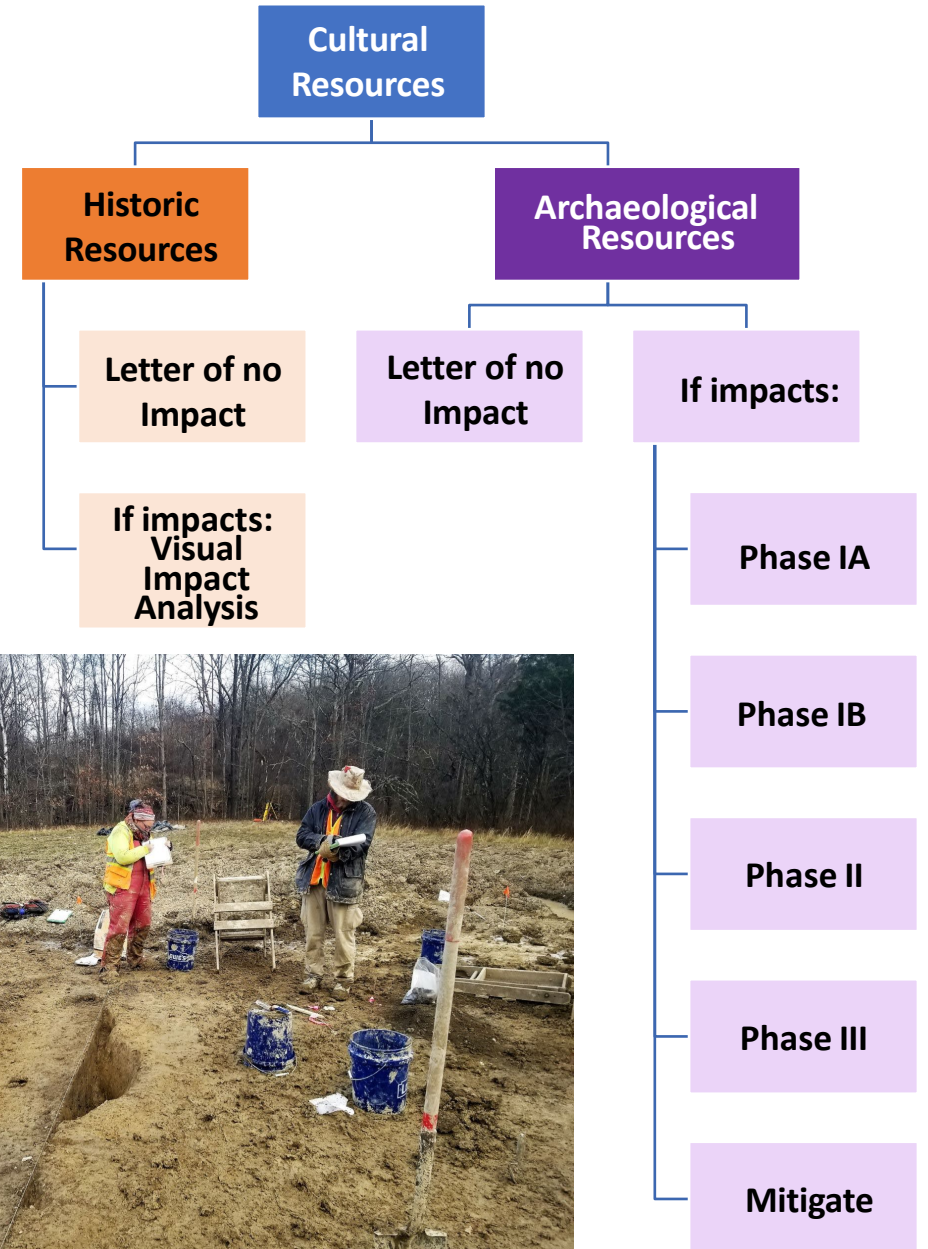
Historic, Archeological, & Cultural Resources

Authority Having Jurisdiction

- NYS Historic Preservation Office (NY SHPO)

Considerations for Siting Renewable Energy

- Visual Impact Assessment, Phase I+ surveys
- Land ownership / original owners
- Communication with Indigenous groups during surveys





Amendments to SEQRA

On April 24, 2026, the DEC adopted and the amended regulations become **effective June 12, 2026.**

1. Enhance consideration of environmental justice in SEQRA as required by the Environmental Justice Siting Law
 - Evaluate whether the action may cause or increase a disproportionate pollution burden on a disadvantaged community both in the determination of significance and where relevant and in preparation of an environmental impact statement.
2. Further address climate impacts within the short and full EAF
 - Including questions to further implement the Community Risk and Resiliency Act and more accurately reflect potential air impacts.
3. Revisions to the Type II list of actions set out in 6 NYCRR 617.5 to include certain multi-family housing projects with not more than 10,000 square feet of gross floor area.
4. Housekeeping changes to the regulations and EAFs
 - e.g., codification of the SEQRA exclusion for the Office of Renewable Energy Services and the correction of grammatical errors.



Key Documents

- Important Documents Effective June 12, 2026
 - [Part 617 Express Terms \(PDF\)](#)

Note - in the express terms document, text that has been added to the regulations is underlined and deleted is [bracketed].

- Part 617 Model Environmental Assessment Forms in Department of State Repeal and Replace Format.
 - [Short Environmental Assessment Form \(Parts 1, 2, and 3\) \(PDF\)](#)
 - [Full Environmental Assessment Form \(Parts 1, 2, and 3\) \(PDF\)](#)

Note – Effective June 12, 2026, Appendices A and B (Short and Full Environmental Assessment Forms) are repealed and replaced and therefore do not include underlined or bracketed text format, or otherwise show tracked changes.

- EAF workbook Guidance
 - [SEQR EAF Workbook Guidance New Section \(PDF\)](#) – Disadvantaged Communities
 - [SEQR EAF Workbook Guidance Updated Section \(PDF\)](#) – Climate change, Air, other

Note – DEC is working to incorporate the workbook guidance material provided in PDF format above into DEC's existing on-line EAF workbook pages.

- [Disadvantaged Community \(DAC\) Assessment Tool Maps \(PDF\)](#)

Note - The information contained in the PDF format maps linked above, is also available in an interactive, online format on DEC's website as the [Disadvantaged Communities Assessment Tool](#) [↗](#).

Solar Guidebook for Local Governments

November 2025

New York Solar Guidebook for Local Governments



Section 1: Acronyms

Section 2: Solar Basics and FAQ

Section 3: Landowner Considerations

Section 4: Solar Installations on Agricultural Lands

Section 5: State Environmental Quality Review (SEQR) for Solar

Section 6: New York State's Real Property Tax Law § 487 and Solar Payment-In-Lieu-Of-Taxes (PILOT)

Section 7: Decommissioning Solar Panel Systems

Section 8: Model Solar Energy Local Law

Section 9: Municipal Solar Procurement Toolkit

Section 10: Solar PV – Permitting and Inspecting

Section 11: Roof Top Access and Ventilation

Section 3

Landowner Considerations

Identifying key questions and potential impacts of leasing land for solar projects.



Landowner Considerations

Section 1: Solar for your Land

Section 2: Solar Lease Phases and Considerations*

Section 3: Easements and Rights-of-Ways (ROW)

Section 4: Typical Solar Payment Structure

Section 5: Agricultural Assessments

Section 6: Agrivoltaics Considerations*

Section 7: Other Considerations

Solar Installation on Agricultural lands

Section 4

Solar Installations on Agricultural Lands

Navigating the development of solar projects in accordance with local and New York State agricultural policies.

Section 1: Solar and Agriculture in NY

Section 2: Balancing Solar and Agriculture Locally

Section 3: Solar and Agriculture as Compatible Land Uses

Section 4: Solar and Agriculture in NYS Programs and Regulations

Section 5: Resources for Local Governments

NYS RPTL §487 and PILOTs

Section 6

New York State's Real Property Tax Law § 487 and Solar Payment-In-Lieu- Of-Taxes (PILOT)

Introduction

Real Property Tax Law § 487

Payment-in-Lieu of Taxes

IDAs & PILOTs

Comparison of Taxation & PILOTs

Summary

Appendix A: Acronyms

Appendix B: Model Solar PILOT Law

Appendix C: Solar PILOT Model Agreement Single Jurisdiction

Appendix D: Solar PILOT Model Agreement Multiple Jurisdictions

Decommissioning

Section 7

Decommissioning Solar Panel Systems

Information for local governments and landowners on the decommissioning of large-scale solar panel systems.

Section 1: Executive Summary

Section 2: Introduction

Section 3: What options are available at the end of a renewable energy's project's useful life?

Section 4: Decommissioning

Section 5: Repowering Projects

Section 6: Conclusion

Appendix A: Inflation Primer

Model Solar Energy Law Contents

Section 8

Model Solar Energy Local Law

For local governments to utilize when drafting local laws
and regulations for solar development.



Section 1: Authority

Section 2: Statement of Purpose

Section 3: Definitions

Section 4: Applicability

Section 5: General Requirements

Section 6: Permitting Requirements for Tier 1 Solar Energy Systems

Section 7: Permitting Requirements for Tier 2 Solar Energy Systems

Section 8: Permitting Requirements for Tier 3 Solar Energy Systems

Section 9: Permitting Requirements for Tier 4 Solar Energy Systems

Section 10: Safety

Section 11: Permit Time Frame and Abandonment

Section 12: Enforcement

Section 13: Severability

General Resources

NYS Department of State Division of Local Government Services

[Planning & Land Use Regulation Resources](#)

NYS Department of State Division of Local Government Services

[Local Laws Search](#)

NYS Department of State Division of Local Government Services

[Training and Assistance](#)

New York Planning Federation

[Planning and Zoning Training Series](#)

American Planning Association Planning and Law Division

[Property Topics and Concepts](#)

American Planning Association

[Are You Solar Ready?](#)

University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point, Center for Land Use Education

[Planning Implementation Tools: Overlay Zoning](#)

National Renewable Energy Laboratory

[U.S. Solar Siting Regulation and Zoning Ordinances](#)

Land Use Law Center

[Planning Implementation Tools: Overlay Zoning](#)

Additional Resources

Comprehensive Planning

NYSERDA

[Comprehensive Plan Guide](#)

NYSDOS Division of Local Government Services

[Zoning and the Comprehensive Plan](#)

[Guide to Planning and Zoning Laws of New York State](#)

Legal Memo

[“Defining a Community Through the Plan”](#)

Syracuse University

[NYS Comprehensive Plan Development](#)



Clean Energy

NYSERDA

[Solar Guidebook](#)

[Energy Storage Guidebook](#)

[Wind Energy Guidebook](#)

American Planning Association

[Sustaining Places: Best Practices for Comprehensive Plans](#)

[Solar Energy, Knowledgebase Collection](#)

NYS Climate Smart Communities

[Comprehensive Plan with Sustainability Elements](#)



Agrivoltatics Resources

[AgriSolar Clearinghouse](#)

NYSERDA: [Solar Installations on Ag Lands](#)

Smart Solar Siting for New England: [Policy Strategies for Farmland Protection](#)
[American Farmland Trust](#)

Solar Energy Industries Association (SEIA): [Solar and Agricultural Land Use](#)

Scenic Hudson: [Solar Ready, Climate Resilient: Best Practices and Recommendations for Solar Zoning in the Hudson Valley](#)

Solar Energy Technologies Office, DOE Office of Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy: [Farmer's Guide to Going Solar](#)

U.S. Department of Agriculture: [Farmland Solar Policy Design Toolkit](#)

InSPIRE: [Low-Impact Solar Development Strategies Guidebook](#)



Funding and Technical Assistance

Local, County, and Regional Planning Agencies

- [Clean Energy Community Coordinators](#)

NYS Resources/Programs:

- NYS Consolidated Funding Application
- Climate Smart Communities Grant Program
- NYS Dept. of Ag and Markets: [Farmland Protection Planning Grants Program](#)
- NYS Dept. of State:
 - Office of Planning and Development: [Smart Growth Comprehensive Planning Grant Program](#)
 - Division of Local Government Services: [Local Government Efficiency Program](#)



“Your mission—
should you
choose to
accept it...”

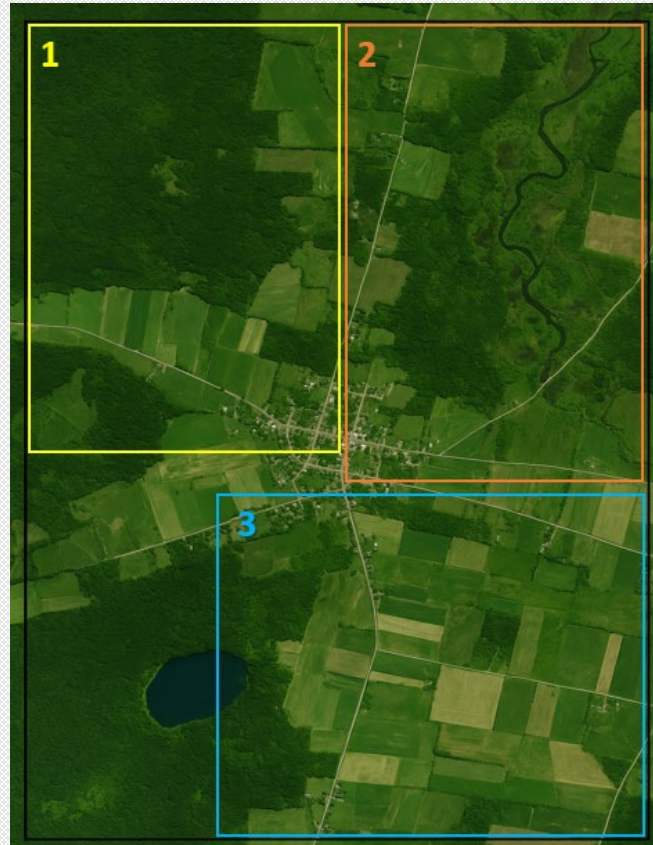


Solar Siting Activity

Mission: You work for Greenlight Solar, a community scale solar developer based in upstate NY. Determine which Project Area is best for a 5 MW solar project.

Directions:

1. Review the site map
2. Review the Project Area details (3)
3. Determine which area is **best** for the project



Project Area 1

Mission: You work for Greenlight Solar, a community scale solar developer based in upstate NY. Determine which project area is best for a 5 MW solar project.

Assumptions applicable to all sites:

Project Area Features	Notes
Interconnection	3. Phase not mapped with available capacity. Interconnection study is required.
Project Size	5 MW Solar. Adequate for project with vary.
Zoning	Aligned with Site Plan Review and Special Use Permits.

Project Area #1 Features	Notes
Slope	Varies, between 8 and 12%.
Wetlands & Waterbodies	None mapped or delineated.
Forests	Yes
Threatened & Endangered Species	No
Agricultural Lands	Yes
Cultural Resources	No

Project Area 2

Mission: You work for Greenlight Solar, a community scale solar developer based in upstate NY. Determine which project area is best for a 5 MW solar project.

Assumptions applicable to all sites:

Project Area Features	Notes
Interconnection	3. Phase not mapped with available capacity. Interconnection study is required.
Project Size	5 MW Solar. Adequate for project with vary.
Zoning	Aligned with Site Plan Review and Special Use Permits.

Project Area #2 Features	Notes
Slope	Varies, between 2 and 6%.
Wetlands & Waterbodies	Identifies, marshes, swamps (delineated).
Forests	Yes
Threatened & Endangered Species	No
Agricultural Lands	Yes
Cultural Resources	No

Project Area 3

Mission: You work for Greenlight Solar, a community scale solar developer based in upstate NY. Determine which project area is best for a 5 MW solar project.

Assumptions applicable to all sites:

Project Area Features	Notes
Interconnection	3. Phase not mapped with available capacity. Interconnection study is required.
Project Size	5 MW Solar. Adequate for project with vary.
Zoning	Aligned with Site Plan Review and Special Use Permits.

Project Area #3 Features	Notes
Slope	Varies, between 5 and 10%.
Wetlands & Waterbodies	A few scattered marshes (delineated).
Forests	Limited.
Threatened & Endangered Species	Northern harrier (grassland bird).
Agricultural Lands	Yes, active and fallow lands.
Cultural Resources	Mapped historic church and archeological area.



Questions?



NYSERDA
New York State Energy Research
and Development Authority