

Electricity Market Price Forecasts

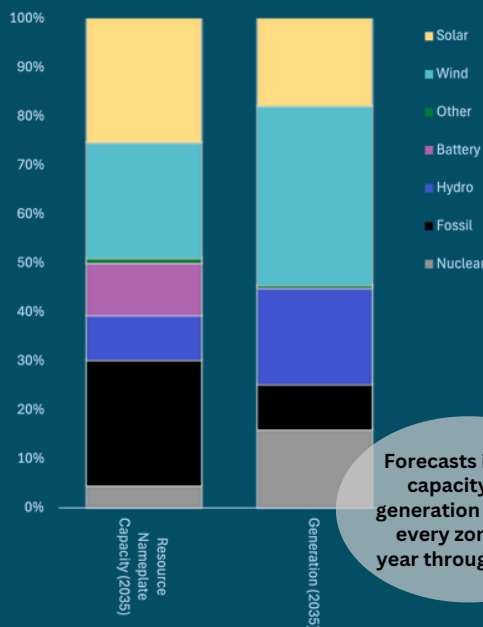


Key Trends

- + NY's decarbonization policies are expected to drive a large amount of electrification loads from buildings and EVs. These new electric loads, along with growth from new large industrial and commercial loads, are expected to drive up electricity demand, leading to a switch from today's summer peaking system to a winter peaking system later in the outlook.
- + Incremental capacity requirements in New York are expected to be met by battery storage in the near term, especially with the state's 2030 storage mandate. Longer term, new hydrogen-powered thermal capacity is expected to be needed for reliability and to replace retiring thermal units.
- + In response to near-term renewable targets and longer term zero emissions electricity requirements, the state is expected to build large amounts of solar and wind (land-based and offshore), comprising roughly half of installed capacity and generation by 2035.

Resource Mix in 2035

By 2035, wind and solar are expected to account for roughly half of capacity and generation, while nuclear and gas-fired resources are expected to continue to play a significant role in the region's generation and capacity portfolios respectively.



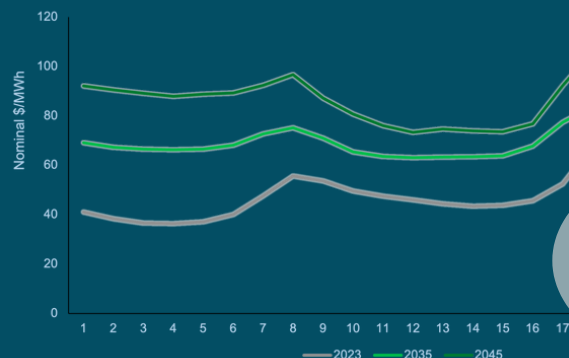
Forecasts include capacity and generation data for every zone and year through 2050.

~15%
energy demand
by 2035

~10%
peak load by
2035

Hourly Day-Ahead Energy Prices

Despite growing power demand and rising carbon prices, the growth of renewables tempers the escalation of energy prices through 2040. Longer term, in response to NY's legislated decarbonization targets, the introduction of hydrogen as a fuel for gas generators drives up average energy prices. The shape of energy prices is also expected to evolve with energy prices rising the most in overnight hours and at peak times in the winter and summer months.



Graph shows average winter prices; full forecasts include every day for every zone, including both day-ahead and real-time.

