

ASSEMBLY, No. 2042

STATE OF NEW JERSEY 214th LEGISLATURE

INTRODUCED FEBRUARY 8, 2010

Sponsored by:

Assemblyman WAYNE P. DEANGELO

District 14 (Mercer and Middlesex)

Assemblyman MATTHEW W. MILAM

District 1 (Cape May, Atlantic and Cumberland)

Assemblyman NELSON T. ALBANO

District 1 (Cape May, Atlantic and Cumberland)

Co-Sponsored by:

Assemblyman Egan

SYNOPSIS

Requires BPU to increase credit provided when issuing Solar Renewable Energy Certificates to owners using solar equipment manufactured in NJ.

CURRENT VERSION OF TEXT

As introduced.



(Sponsorship Updated As Of: 10/26/2010)

1 AN ACT concerning solar renewable energy and amending and
2 supplementing P.L.1999, c.23.

3

4 **BE IT ENACTED** by the Senate and General Assembly of the State
5 of New Jersey:

6

7 1. Section 3 of P.L.1999, c.23 (C.48:3-51) is amended to read
8 as follows:

9 3. As used in this act:

10 "Assignee" means a person to which an electric public utility or
11 another assignee assigns, sells or transfers, other than as security,
12 all or a portion of its right to or interest in bondable transition
13 property. Except as specifically provided in **[this act]** P.L.1999,
14 c.23 (C.48:3-49 et al.), an assignee shall not be subject to the public
15 utility requirements of Title 48 or any rules or regulations adopted
16 pursuant thereto;

17 "Basic gas supply service" means gas supply service that is
18 provided to any customer that has not chosen an alternative gas
19 supplier, whether or not the customer has received offers as to
20 competitive supply options, including, but not limited to, any
21 customer that cannot obtain such service for any reason, including
22 non-payment for services. Basic gas supply service is not a
23 competitive service and shall be fully regulated by the board;

24 "Basic generation service" means electric generation service that
25 is provided, pursuant to section 9 of **[this act]** P.L.1999, c.23
26 (C.48:3-57), to any customer that has not chosen an alternative
27 electric power supplier, whether or not the customer has received
28 offers as to competitive supply options, including, but not limited
29 to, any customer that cannot obtain such service from an electric
30 power supplier for any reason, including non-payment for services.
31 Basic generation service is not a competitive service and shall be
32 fully regulated by the board;

33 "Basic generation service transition costs" means the amount by
34 which the payments by an electric public utility for the procurement
35 of power for basic generation service and related ancillary and
36 administrative costs exceeds the net revenues from the basic
37 generation service charge established by the board pursuant to
38 section 9 of P.L.1999, c.23 (C.48:3-57) during the transition period,
39 together with interest on the balance at the board-approved rate, that
40 is reflected in a deferred balance account approved by the board in
41 an order addressing the electric public utility's unbundled rates,
42 stranded costs, and restructuring filings pursuant to P.L.1999, c.23
43 (C.48:3-49 et al.). Basic generation service transition costs shall
44 include, but are not limited to, costs of purchases from the spot
45 market, bilateral contracts, contracts with non-utility generators,

EXPLANATION – Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets **[thus]** in the above bill is
not enacted and is intended to be omitted in the law.

Matter underlined thus is new matter.

1 parting contracts with the purchaser of the electric public utility's
2 divested generation assets, short-term advance purchases, and
3 financial instruments such as hedging, forward contracts, and
4 options. Basic generation service transition costs shall also include
5 the payments by an electric public utility pursuant to a competitive
6 procurement process for basic generation service supply during the
7 transition period, and costs of any such process used to procure the
8 basic generation service supply;

9 "Board" means the New Jersey Board of Public Utilities or any
10 successor agency;

11 "Bondable stranded costs" means any stranded costs or basic
12 generation service transition costs of an electric public utility
13 approved by the board for recovery pursuant to the provisions of
14 **[this act]** P.L.1999, c.23 (C.48:3-49 et al.), together with, as
15 approved by the board: (1) the cost of retiring existing debt or
16 equity capital of the electric public utility, including accrued
17 interest, premium and other fees, costs and charges relating thereto,
18 with the proceeds of the financing of bondable transition property;
19 (2) if requested by an electric public utility in its application for a
20 bondable stranded costs rate order, federal, State and local tax
21 liabilities associated with stranded costs recovery or basic
22 generation service transition cost recovery or the transfer or
23 financing of such property or both, including taxes, whose recovery
24 period is modified by the effect of a stranded costs recovery order, a
25 bondable stranded costs rate order or both; and (3) the costs
26 incurred to issue, service or refinance transition bonds, including
27 interest, acquisition or redemption premium, and other financing
28 costs, whether paid upon issuance or over the life of the transition
29 bonds, including, but not limited to, credit enhancements, service
30 charges, overcollateralization, interest rate cap, swap or collar, yield
31 maintenance, maturity guarantee or other hedging agreements,
32 equity investments, operating costs and other related fees, costs and
33 charges, or to assign, sell or otherwise transfer bondable transition
34 property;

35 "Bondable stranded costs rate order" means one or more
36 irrevocable written orders issued by the board pursuant to **[this act]**
37 P.L.1999, c.23 (C.48:3-49 et al.) which determines the amount of
38 bondable stranded costs and the initial amount of transition bond
39 charges authorized to be imposed to recover such bondable stranded
40 costs, including the costs to be financed from the proceeds of the
41 transition bonds, as well as on-going costs associated with servicing
42 and credit enhancing the transition bonds, and provides the electric
43 public utility specific authority to issue or cause to be issued,
44 directly or indirectly, transition bonds through a financing entity
45 and related matters as provided in **[this act]** P.L.1999, c.23, which
46 order shall become effective immediately upon the written consent
47 of the related electric public utility to such order as provided in
48 **[this act]** P.L.1999, c.23;

1 "Bondable transition property" means the property consisting of
2 the irrevocable right to charge, collect and receive, and be paid
3 from collections of, transition bond charges in the amount necessary
4 to provide for the full recovery of bondable stranded costs which
5 are determined to be recoverable in a bondable stranded costs rate
6 order, all rights of the related electric public utility under such
7 bondable stranded costs rate order including, without limitation, all
8 rights to obtain periodic adjustments of the related transition bond
9 charges pursuant to subsection b. of section 15 of **[this act]**
10 P.L.1999, c.23 (C.48:3-64), and all revenues, collections, payments,
11 money and proceeds arising under, or with respect to, all of the
12 foregoing;

13 "Broker" means a duly licensed electric power supplier that
14 assumes the contractual and legal responsibility for the sale of
15 electric generation service, transmission or other services to end-use
16 retail customers, but does not take title to any of the power sold, or
17 a duly licensed gas supplier that assumes the contractual and legal
18 obligation to provide gas supply service to end-use retail customers,
19 but does not take title to the gas;

20 "Buydown" means an arrangement or arrangements involving the
21 buyer and seller in a given power purchase contract and, in some
22 cases third parties, for consideration to be given by the buyer in
23 order to effectuate a reduction in the pricing, or the restructuring of
24 other terms to reduce the overall cost of the power contract, for the
25 remaining succeeding period of the purchased power arrangement
26 or arrangements;

27 "Buyout" means an arrangement or arrangements involving the
28 buyer and seller in a given power purchase contract and, in some
29 cases third parties, for consideration to be given by the buyer in
30 order to effectuate a termination of such power purchase contract;

31 "Class I renewable energy" means electric energy produced from
32 solar technologies, photovoltaic technologies, wind energy, fuel
33 cells, geothermal technologies, wave or tidal action, and methane
34 gas from landfills or a biomass facility, provided that the biomass is
35 cultivated and harvested in a sustainable manner;

36 "Class II renewable energy" means electric energy produced at a
37 resource recovery facility or hydropower facility, provided that
38 such facility is located where retail competition is permitted and
39 provided further that the Commissioner of Environmental
40 Protection has determined that such facility meets the highest
41 environmental standards and minimizes any impacts to the
42 environment and local communities;

43 "Competitive service" means any service offered by an electric
44 public utility or a gas public utility that the board determines to be
45 competitive pursuant to section 8 or section 10 of **[this act]**
46 P.L.1999, c.23 (C.48:3-56 or C.48:3-58) or that is not regulated by
47 the board;

1 "Comprehensive resource analysis" means an analysis including,
2 but not limited to, an assessment of existing market barriers to the
3 implementation of energy efficiency and renewable technologies
4 that are not or cannot be delivered to customers through a
5 competitive marketplace;

6 "Customer" means any person that is an end user and is
7 connected to any part of the transmission and distribution system
8 within an electric public utility's service territory or a gas public
9 utility's service territory within this State;

10 "Customer account service" means metering, billing, or such
11 other administrative activity associated with maintaining a customer
12 account;

13 "Demand side management" means the management of customer
14 demand for energy service through the implementation of cost-
15 effective energy efficiency technologies, including, but not limited
16 to, installed conservation, load management and energy efficiency
17 measures on and in the residential, commercial, industrial,
18 institutional and governmental premises and facilities in this State;

19 "Electric generation service" means the provision of retail
20 electric energy and capacity which is generated off-site from the
21 location at which the consumption of such electric energy and
22 capacity is metered for retail billing purposes, including agreements
23 and arrangements related thereto;

24 "Electric power generator" means an entity that proposes to
25 construct, own, lease or operate, or currently owns, leases or
26 operates, an electric power production facility that will sell or does
27 sell at least 90 percent of its output, either directly or through a
28 marketer, to a customer or customers located at sites that are not on
29 or contiguous to the site on which the facility will be located or is
30 located. The designation of an entity as an electric power generator
31 for the purposes of **[this act]** P.L.1999, c.23 (C.48:3-49 et al.) shall
32 not, in and of itself, affect the entity's status as an exempt wholesale
33 generator under the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935,
34 15 U.S.C. s.79 et seq.;

35 "Electric power supplier" means a person or entity that is duly
36 licensed pursuant to the provisions of **[this act]** P.L.1999, c.23
37 (C.48:3-49 et al.) to offer and to assume the contractual and legal
38 responsibility to provide electric generation service to retail
39 customers, and includes load serving entities, marketers and brokers
40 that offer or provide electric generation service to retail customers.
41 The term excludes an electric public utility that provides electric
42 generation service only as a basic generation service pursuant to
43 section 9 of **[this act]** P.L.1999, c.23 (C.48:3-57);

44 "Electric public utility" means a public utility, as that term is
45 defined in R.S.48:2-13, that transmits and distributes electricity to
46 end users within this State;

47 "Electric related service" means a service that is directly related
48 to the consumption of electricity by an end user, including, but not

1 limited to, the installation of demand side management measures at
2 the end user's premises, the maintenance, repair or replacement of
3 appliances, lighting, motors or other energy-consuming devices at
4 the end user's premises, and the provision of energy consumption
5 measurement and billing services;

6 "Electronic signature" means an electronic sound, symbol or
7 process, attached to, or logically associated with, a contract or other
8 record, and executed or adopted by a person with the intent to sign
9 the record;

10 "Energy agent" means a person that is duly registered pursuant to
11 the provisions of **[this act]** P.L.1999, c.23 (C.48:3-49 et al.), that
12 arranges the sale of retail electricity or electric related services or
13 retail gas supply or gas related services between government
14 aggregators or private aggregators and electric power suppliers or
15 gas suppliers, but does not take title to the electric or gas sold;

16 "Energy consumer" means a business or residential consumer of
17 electric generation service or gas supply service located within the
18 territorial jurisdiction of a government aggregator;

19 "Financing entity" means an electric public utility, a special
20 purpose entity, or any other assignee of bondable transition
21 property, which issues transition bonds. Except as specifically
22 provided in **[this act]** P.L.1999, c.23 (C.48:3-49 et al.), a financing
23 entity which is not itself an electric public utility shall not be
24 subject to the public utility requirements of Title 48 or any rules or
25 regulations adopted pursuant thereto;

26 "Gas public utility" means a public utility, as that term is defined
27 in R.S.48:2-13, that distributes gas to end users within this State;

28 "Gas related service" means a service that is directly related to
29 the consumption of gas by an end user, including, but not limited to,
30 the installation of demand side management measures at the end
31 user's premises, the maintenance, repair or replacement of
32 appliances or other energy-consuming devices at the end user's
33 premises, and the provision of energy consumption measurement
34 and billing services;

35 "Gas supplier" means a person that is duly licensed pursuant to
36 the provisions of **[this act]** P.L.1999, c.23 (C.48:3-49 et al.) to offer
37 and assume the contractual and legal obligation to provide gas
38 supply service to retail customers, and includes, but is not limited
39 to, marketers and brokers. A non-public utility affiliate of a public
40 utility holding company may be a gas supplier, but a gas public
41 utility or any subsidiary of a gas utility is not a gas supplier. In the
42 event that a gas public utility is not part of a holding company legal
43 structure, a related competitive business segment of that gas public
44 utility may be a gas supplier, provided that related competitive
45 business segment is structurally separated from the gas public
46 utility, and provided that the interactions between the gas public
47 utility and the related competitive business segment are subject to

1 the affiliate relations standards adopted by the board pursuant to
2 subsection k. of section 10 of **[this act]** P.L.1999, c.23 (C.48:3-58);

3 "Gas supply service" means the provision to customers of the
4 retail commodity of gas, but does not include any regulated
5 distribution service;

6 "Government aggregator" means any government entity subject
7 to the requirements of the "Local Public Contracts Law," P.L.1971,
8 c.198 (C.40A:11-1 et seq.), the "Public School Contracts Law,"
9 N.J.S.18A:18A-1 et seq., or the "County College Contracts Law,"
10 P.L.1982, c.189 (C.18A:64A-25.1 et seq.), that enters into a written
11 contract with a licensed electric power supplier or a licensed gas
12 supplier for: (1) the provision of electric generation service,
13 electric related service, gas supply service, or gas related service for
14 its own use or the use of other government aggregators; or (2) if a
15 municipal or county government, the provision of electric
16 generation service or gas supply service on behalf of business or
17 residential customers within its territorial jurisdiction;

18 "Government energy aggregation program" means a program and
19 procedure pursuant to which a government aggregator enters into a
20 written contract for the provision of electric generation service or
21 gas supply service on behalf of business or residential customers
22 within its territorial jurisdiction;

23 "Governmental entity" means any federal, state, municipal, local
24 or other governmental department, commission, board, agency,
25 court, authority or instrumentality having competent jurisdiction;

26 "Market transition charge" means a charge imposed pursuant to
27 section 13 of **[this act]** P.L.1999, c.23 (C.48:3-61) by an electric
28 public utility, at a level determined by the board, on the electric
29 public utility customers for a limited duration transition period to
30 recover stranded costs created as a result of the introduction of
31 electric power supply competition pursuant to the provisions of
32 **[this act]** P.L.1999, c.23 (C.48:3-49 et al.);

33 "Marketer" means a duly licensed electric power supplier that
34 takes title to electric energy and capacity, transmission and other
35 services from electric power generators and other wholesale
36 suppliers and then assumes contractual and legal obligation to
37 provide electric generation service, and may include transmission
38 and other services, to an end-use retail customer or customers, or a
39 duly licensed gas supplier that takes title to gas and then assumes
40 the contractual and legal obligation to provide gas supply service to
41 an end-use customer or customers;

42 "Net proceeds" means proceeds less transaction and other related
43 costs as determined by the board;

44 "Net revenues" means revenues less related expenses, including
45 applicable taxes, as determined by the board;

46 "On-site generation facility" means a generation facility, and
47 equipment and services appurtenant to electric sales by such facility
48 to the end use customer located on the property or on property

1 contiguous to the property on which the end user is located. An on-
2 site generation facility shall not be considered a public utility. The
3 property of the end use customer and the property on which the on-
4 site generation facility is located shall be considered contiguous if
5 they are geographically located next to each other, but may be
6 otherwise separated by an easement, public thoroughfare,
7 transportation or utility-owned right-of-way;

8 "Person" means an individual, partnership, corporation,
9 association, trust, limited liability company, governmental entity or
10 other legal entity;

11 "Private aggregator" means a non-government aggregator that is
12 a duly-organized business or non-profit organization authorized to
13 do business in this State that enters into a contract with a duly
14 licensed electric power supplier for the purchase of electric energy
15 and capacity, or with a duly licensed gas supplier for the purchase
16 of gas supply service, on behalf of multiple end-use customers by
17 combining the loads of those customers;

18 "Public utility holding company" means: (1) any company that,
19 directly or indirectly, owns, controls, or holds with power to vote,
20 ten percent or more of the outstanding voting securities of an
21 electric public utility or a gas public utility or of a company which
22 is a public utility holding company by virtue of this definition,
23 unless the Securities and Exchange Commission, or its successor,
24 by order declares such company not to be a public utility holding
25 company under the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935,
26 15 U.S.C. s.79 et seq., or its successor; or (2) any person that the
27 Securities and Exchange Commission, or its successor, determines,
28 after notice and opportunity for hearing, directly or indirectly, to
29 exercise, either alone or pursuant to an arrangement or
30 understanding with one or more other persons, such a controlling
31 influence over the management or policies of an electric public
32 utility or a gas public utility or public utility holding company as to
33 make it necessary or appropriate in the public interest or for the
34 protection of investors or consumers that such person be subject to
35 the obligations, duties, and liabilities imposed in the Public Utility
36 Holding Company Act of 1935 or its successor;

37 "Regulatory asset" means an asset recorded on the books of an
38 electric public utility or gas public utility pursuant to the Statement
39 of Financial Accounting Standards, No. 71, entitled "Accounting for
40 the Effects of Certain Types of Regulation," or any successor
41 standard and as deemed recoverable by the board;

42 "Related competitive business segment of an electric public
43 utility or gas public utility" means any business venture of an
44 electric public utility or gas public utility including, but not limited
45 to, functionally separate business units, joint ventures, and
46 partnerships, that offers to provide or provides competitive services;

47 "Related competitive business segment of a public utility holding
48 company" means any business venture of a public utility holding

1 company, including, but not limited to, functionally separate
2 business units, joint ventures, and partnerships and subsidiaries, that
3 offers to provide or provides competitive services, but does not
4 include any related competitive business segments of an electric
5 public utility or gas public utility;

6 "Resource recovery facility" means a solid waste facility
7 constructed and operated for the incineration of solid waste for
8 energy production and the recovery of metals and other materials
9 for reuse;

10 "Restructuring related costs" means reasonably incurred costs
11 directly related to the restructuring of the electric power industry,
12 including the closure, sale, functional separation and divestiture of
13 generation and other competitive utility assets by a public utility, or
14 the provision of competitive services as such costs are determined
15 by the board, and which are not stranded costs as defined in [this
16 act] P.L.1999, c.23 (C.48:3-49 et al.) but may include, but not be
17 limited to, investments in management information systems, and
18 which shall include expenses related to employees affected by
19 restructuring which result in efficiencies and which result in
20 benefits to ratepayers, such as training or retraining at the level
21 equivalent to one year's training at a vocational or technical school
22 or county community college, the provision of severance pay of two
23 weeks of base pay for each year of full-time employment, and a
24 maximum of 24 months' continued health care coverage. Except as
25 to expenses related to employees affected by restructuring,
26 "restructuring related costs" shall not include going forward costs;

27 "Retail choice" means the ability of retail customers to shop for
28 electric generation or gas supply service from electric power or gas
29 suppliers, or opt to receive basic generation service or basic gas
30 service, and the ability of an electric power or gas supplier to offer
31 electric generation service or gas supply service to retail customers,
32 consistent with the provisions of [this act] P.L.1999, c.23 (C.48:3-
33 49 et al.);

34 "Shopping credit" means an amount deducted from the bill of an
35 electric public utility customer to reflect the fact that such customer
36 has switched to an electric power supplier and no longer takes basic
37 generation service from the electric public utility;

38 "Social program" means a program implemented with board
39 approval to provide assistance to a group of disadvantaged
40 customers, to provide protection to consumers, or to accomplish a
41 particular societal goal, and includes, but is not limited to, the
42 winter moratorium program, utility practices concerning "bad debt"
43 customers, low income assistance, deferred payment plans,
44 weatherization programs, and late payment and deposit policies, but
45 does not include any demand side management program or any
46 environmental requirements or controls;

47 "Societal benefits charge" means a charge imposed by an electric
48 public utility, at a level determined by the board, pursuant to, and in

1 accordance with, section 12 of **[this act]** P.L.1999, c.23 (C.48:3-
2 60);

3 "Solar electric generation" means the creation of electricity using
4 a system that employs solar radiation to produce energy that powers
5 an electric generator. Solar electric generation includes
6 technologies that utilize the photovoltaic effect. Solar electric
7 generation is a type of Class I renewable energy;

8 "Solar renewable energy certificate" or "SREC" means a
9 tradable certificate representing the environmental attributes of a
10 particular amount of solar electric generation generated in this
11 State;

12 "Stranded cost" means the amount by which the net cost of an
13 electric public utility's electric generating assets or electric power
14 purchase commitments, as determined by the board consistent with
15 the provisions of **[this act]** P.L.1999, c.23 (C.48:3-49 et al.),
16 exceeds the market value of those assets or contractual
17 commitments in a competitive supply marketplace and the costs of
18 buydowns or buyouts of power purchase contracts;

19 "Stranded costs recovery order" means each order issued by the
20 board in accordance with subsection c. of section 13 of **[this act]**
21 P.L.1999, c.23 (C.48:3-61) which sets forth the amount of stranded
22 costs, if any, the board has determined an electric public utility is
23 eligible to recover and collect in accordance with the standards set
24 forth in section 13 of P.L.1999, c.23 (C.48:3-61) and the recovery
25 mechanisms therefor;

26 "Transition bond charge" means a charge, expressed as an
27 amount per kilowatt hour, that is authorized by and imposed on
28 electric public utility ratepayers pursuant to a bondable stranded
29 costs rate order, as modified at any time pursuant to the provisions
30 of **[this act]** P.L.1999, c.23 (C.48:3-49 et al.);

31 "Transition bonds" means bonds, notes, certificates of
32 participation or beneficial interest or other evidences of
33 indebtedness or ownership issued pursuant to an indenture, contract
34 or other agreement of an electric public utility or a financing entity,
35 the proceeds of which are used, directly or indirectly, to recover,
36 finance or refinance bondable stranded costs and which are, directly
37 or indirectly, secured by or payable from bondable transition
38 property. References in **[this act]** P.L.1999, c.23 (C.48:3-49 et al.)
39 to principal, interest, and acquisition or redemption premium with
40 respect to transition bonds which are issued in the form of
41 certificates of participation or beneficial interest or other evidences
42 of ownership shall refer to the comparable payments on such
43 securities;

44 "Transmission and distribution system" means, with respect to an
45 electric public utility, any facility or equipment that is used for the
46 transmission, distribution or delivery of electricity to the customers
47 of the electric public utility including, but not limited to, the land,

1 structures, meters, lines, switches and all other appurtenances
2 thereof and thereto, owned or controlled by the electric public
3 utility within this State;

4 "Transition period" means the period from August 1, 1999
5 through July 31, 2003; and

6 "Universal service" means any service approved by the board
7 with the purpose of assisting low-income residential customers in
8 obtaining or retaining electric generation or delivery service.

9 (cf: P.L. 2002, c.84, s.1)

10

11 2. (New section) Notwithstanding any law, rule, regulation or
12 order to the contrary, whenever the board issues SRECs to owners
13 of solar electric generation systems under a board instituted solar
14 renewable energy certificate program, the board shall issue one
15 SREC for every one megawatt hour of solar electric generation
16 generated in this State, provided, however, that the board shall issue
17 one SREC for every 850 kilowatt hours of solar electric generation
18 generated in this State if the equipment used to produce the solar
19 electric generation is manufactured in New Jersey.

20

21 3. This act shall take effect on the 60th date after the date of
22 enactment, but the Board of Public Utilities may take such
23 anticipatory action in advance thereof as shall be necessary for the
24 implementation of the act.

25

26

27

STATEMENT

28

29 This bill would amend and supplement the "Electric Discount
30 and Energy Competition Act" ("EDECA") P.L.1999, c.23 (C.48:3-
31 49 et al.) to direct the Board of Public Utilities ("board") to increase
32 the amount of credit provided when issuing Solar Renewable
33 Energy Certificates to owners of solar electric generation systems
34 using solar generation equipment manufactured in New Jersey.
35 "Solar renewable energy certificate" or "SREC" means a tradable
36 certificate representing the environmental attributes of a particular
37 amount of solar electric generation generated in this State.

38 Under the board's Solar Renewable Energy Certificate program,
39 the board issues one SREC for every one megawatt hour of solar
40 electric generation generated in this State. This bill would require
41 that whenever the board issues SRECs to owners of solar electric
42 generation systems under a board instituted solar renewable energy
43 certificate program, such as it does under the current program, the
44 board shall issue one SREC for every 850 kilowatt hours of solar
45 electric generation generated in this State if the equipment used to
46 achieve the solar electric generation is manufactured in New Jersey.
47 "Solar electric generation" means the creation of electricity using a
48 system that employs solar radiation to produce energy that powers

- 1 an electric generator. Solar electric generation includes
- 2 technologies that utilize the photovoltaic effect. Solar electric
- 3 generation is a type of Class I renewable energy.