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SYNOPSIS
Modifies State's solar renewable energy portfolio standards.

CURRENT VERSION OF TEXT
As amended by the General Assembly on June 29, 2017.

(Sponsorship Updated As Of: 12/8/2017)

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

2I. (New section) The Legislature finds and declares that:

a. Congress and the President, through enactment of the 2016 omnibus spending bill, extended the federal solar investment tax credit and bonus depreciation through 2021;

b. New Jersey’s current statutory solar renewable energy portfolio standards will likely result in the loss of more than 120 megawatts of solar energy per year through 2021 if left unsupported by the necessary complement of an accelerated State renewable energy portfolio policy;

c. The lost construction will result in over $240 million per year in lost solar renewable energy projects in the State, representing 5,000 lost clean energy jobs annually;

d. New Jersey’s solar renewable energy development employers would lose the ability to leverage approximately $79 million annually in approved federal tax credits, and bonus depreciation expenses of about $41 million in the first year of project development;

e. New Jersey’s current statutory solar renewable energy portfolio standards are insufficient to allow the State to capitalize upon this newly extended federal tax incentive and to realize the economic development and the creation of green jobs intended by the federal program;

f. Accelerating the current statutory solar renewable energy portfolio standard to match the federal program through 2021 will maximize the job creation program benefits without increasing consumer support above current expectation;

g. A failure to act to align New Jersey’s solar energy program with the federal solar investment tax credit extension will result in New Jersey not realizing its fair share of the job growth and economic development intended by the extension;

h. The next four years would then give the State the opportunity to study the rapid pace of change in the solar energy industry and to thoughtfully create public policies that meaningfully and sustainably balance the environmental, economic, and equity interests for all New Jersey stakeholders;

i. The dimensions of these same debates exist in many other states across the nation, each seeking similar public policy solutions

EXPLANATION – Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in the above bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted in the law.
that will endure and create the market signals necessary to sustain both public and private investment in renewable solar energy;
j. New Jersey’s policy interests are best served by carefully evaluating all of the options available as well as the successes and failures of policies adopted by other states; and
k. New Jersey possesses a deep field of environmental, technical, economic, and public policy human resources to draw upon to create these new public policies;
l. It is therefore appropriate and necessary to accelerate the State’s current statutory solar renewable energy portfolio standards to match the federal program through 2021, and create a commission to study the solar energy industry and make recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature regarding future changes in solar energy policy.]²

²[2. (New section) a. There is established the “New Jersey Solar Energy Study Commission.” The commission shall consist of 1' [23] 25 members as follows: the President of the Board of Public Utilities, the Commissioner of Environmental Protection, and the Director of the Division of Rate Counsel in but not of the Department of the Treasury, each of whom shall serve ex officio, or their designees; a representative of the Clean Energy Program appointed by the President of the Board of Public Utilities; one member of the Senate appointed by the President of the Senate; one public member appointed by the President of the Senate; one member of the Senate appointed by the Minority Leader of the Senate; one member of the General Assembly appointed by the Speaker of the General Assembly; one public member appointed by the Speaker of the General Assembly; one member of the General Assembly appointed by the Minority Leader of the General Assembly; and 1' [13] 15 public members, appointed by the Governor, including one member from each of the four electric public utilities serving New Jersey, 1'two members representing the interests of ratepayers,¹ one member representing the interests of environmental conservation with expertise in energy, one member representing the interests of residential solar energy development, one member representing the interests of grid-connected solar energy development with existing investment in New Jersey, one member representing the interests of roof and ground mounted commercial and industrial solar energy development of at least one megawatt with existing investment in New Jersey, one member representing the interests of roof and ground mounted commercial and industrial solar energy development of under one megawatt with existing investment in New Jersey, one member of the energy storage community, one member of the academic community with expertise in solar energy, one member of the business community with expertise in solar energy representing large industrial and
commercial users, and one member representing the interests of the Retail Electric Supply Association.

b. All appointments to the commission shall be made within 30 days after the date of enactment of this act. Vacancies in the membership of the commission shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointments were made. Members of the commission shall serve without compensation, but there shall be appropriated annually from the revenue collected from the societal benefit charge established pursuant to section 12 of P.L.1999, c.23 (C.48:3-60) amounts necessary to cover the members’ actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties, the creation of a full record of the public hearings held pursuant to subsection e. of this section, and the preparation of the reports issued pursuant to subsection f. of this section.

c. The commission shall organize within 30 days after the appointment of its members and shall select a chairperson from among its members. The chairperson shall appoint a secretary who need not be a member of the commission. Staff and related support services shall be provided to the commission by the Board of Public Utilities. The commission shall also be entitled to call to its assistance and avail itself of the services of the employees of any State, county, or municipal department, board, bureau, commission, or agency as it may require and as may be available to it for its purposes.

d. It shall be the duty of the commission to study all aspects of New Jersey’s solar energy generation industry, and make findings and recommendations thereon to the Governor and the Legislature. In particular, the commission shall:

(1) Study and make recommendations as to whether New Jersey’s solar renewable energy portfolio standards should be modified and extended appropriately through a prescribed period, but at least through energy year 2031. The study should consider:
(a) the expected number of solar energy generation facilities that will be retired during the prescribed period; (b) the expected levels of ratepayer and public support required over the prescribed period; and (c) electric public utility estimates regarding the ability of the current electric grid to incorporate additional solar energy capacity, and cost estimates of grid reinforcement and enhancement measures that would permit the grid to accommodate additional renewable energy capacity;

(2) Study current trends in utility interconnection study processes and costs. Specifically, the study shall examine: (a) ways to standardize and streamline the interconnection processes to reduce the associated time and expenses; (b) initiatives that will provide additional utility cost transparency and improved communication between utilities and solar energy developers concerning interconnection issues; (c) the potential for establishing standardized study fees across all of the State’s electric distribution
utilities; and (d) the potential for regular utility-planned distribution
and sub-transmission grid system upgrades to include design and
infrastructure that will help accommodate the expansion of
renewable energy technologies. The commission shall also
recommend if and how the cost of the additional upgrades could be
further socialized by incorporating these costs into utility
ratemaking; and
(3) Examine the current solar renewable energy credit market.
Specifically, the commission shall: (a) examine viable options
available to encourage the market to provide additional
opportunities for long-term solar renewable energy credit contracts;
(b) review the current statutory alternative compliance payment
schedule, and make recommendations as may be required to factor
in the expected changes to the federal solar investment tax credit as
it will relate to New Jersey’s solar energy industry and project
financing; (c) make recommendations as to how the State’s tax
laws, including the sales and use tax and the corporation business
tax, could be amended to create incentives for solar energy
development; and (d) review solar energy policies in other states
and, if appropriate, make recommendations to incorporate features
of those policies that would serve to advance New Jersey’s
renewable energy policy goals.
e. The commission shall hold at least four public hearings at
various locations across the State and solicit testimony from interest
groups and the general public concerning the issues and studies set
forth in subsection d. of this section.
f. The commission shall report its findings and
recommendations annually to the Governor and, pursuant to section
2 of P.L.1991, c.164 (C.52:14-19.1), to the Legislature, for four
years following the date of organization of the commission. The
commission shall expire on the 90th day after submission of the
final report. ]²

²1. Section 3 of P.L.1999, c.23 (C.48:3-51) is amended to read
as follows:
3. As used in P.L.1999, c.23 (C.48:3-49 et al.):
“Assignee” means a person to which an electric public utility or
another assignee assigns, sells, or transfers, other than as security,
all or a portion of its right to or interest in bondable transition
property. Except as specifically provided in P.L.1999, c.23
(C.48:3-49 et al.), an assignee shall not be subject to the public
utility requirements of Title 48 or any rules or regulations adopted
pursuant thereto.
“Balanced market” means a market where solar renewable
energy portfolio standards are a percentage of retail electric sales
that equal or are within 10 percent above or below the amount of
SRECs generated in an energy year as approved by the board.
"Base load electric power generation facility" means an electric power generation facility intended to be operated at a greater than 50 percent capacity factor including, but not limited to, a combined cycle power facility and a combined heat and power facility.

"Base residual auction" means the auction conducted by PJM, as part of PJM's reliability pricing model, three years prior to the start of the delivery year to secure electrical capacity as necessary to satisfy the capacity requirements for that delivery year.

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

"Basic generation service" or "BGS" means electric generation service that is provided, to any customer that has not chosen an alternative electric power supplier, whether or not the customer has received offers for competitive supply options, including, but not limited to, any customer that cannot obtain such service from an electric power supplier for any reason, including non-payment for services. Basic generation service is not a competitive service and shall be fully regulated by the board.

"Basic generation service provider" or "provider" means a provider of basic generation service.

"Basic generation service transition costs" means the amount by which the payments by an electric public utility for the procurement of power for basic generation service and related ancillary and administrative costs exceeds the net revenues from the basic generation service charge established by the board pursuant to section 9 of P.L.1999, c.23 (C.48:3-57) during the transition period, together with interest on the balance at the board-approved rate, that is reflected in a deferred balance account approved by the board in an order addressing the electric public utility's unbundled rates, stranded costs, and restructuring filings pursuant to P.L.1999, c.23 (C.48:3-49 et al.). Basic generation service transition costs shall include, but are not limited to, costs of purchases from the spot market, bilateral contracts, contracts with non-utility generators, parting contracts with the purchaser of the electric public utility's divested generation assets, short-term advance purchases, and financial instruments such as hedging, forward contracts, and options. Basic generation service transition costs shall also include the payments by an electric public utility pursuant to a competitive procurement process for basic generation service supply during the transition period, and costs of any such process used to procure the basic generation service supply.

"Board" means the New Jersey Board of Public Utilities or any successor agency.
"Bondable stranded costs" means any stranded costs or basic generation service transition costs of an electric public utility approved by the board for recovery pursuant to the provisions of P.L.1999, c.23 (C.48:3-49 et al.), together with, as approved by the board: (1) the cost of retiring existing debt or equity capital of the electric public utility, including accrued interest, premium and other fees, costs, and charges relating thereto, with the proceeds of the financing of bondable transition property; (2) if requested by an electric public utility in its application for a bondable stranded costs rate order, federal, State and local tax liabilities associated with stranded costs recovery, basic generation service transition cost recovery, or the transfer or financing of the property, or both, including taxes, whose recovery period is modified by the effect of a stranded costs recovery order, a bondable stranded costs rate order, or both; and (3) the costs incurred to issue, service or refinance transition bonds, including interest, acquisition or redemption premium, and other financing costs, whether paid upon issuance or over the life of the transition bonds, including, but not limited to, credit enhancements, service charges, overcollateralization, interest rate cap, swap or collar, yield maintenance, maturity guarantee or other hedging agreements, equity investments, operating costs, and other related fees, costs, and charges, or to assign, sell, or otherwise transfer bondable transition property.

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

"Bondable transition property" means the property consisting of the irrevocable right to charge, collect, and receive, and be paid from collections of, transition bond charges in the amount necessary to provide for the full recovery of bondable stranded costs which are determined to be recoverable in a bondable stranded costs rate order, all rights of the related electric public utility under the bondable stranded costs rate order including, without limitation, all rights to obtain periodic adjustments of the related transition bond charges pursuant to subsection b. of section 15 of P.L.1999, c.23. 
and all revenues, collections, payments, money, and proceeds arising under, or with respect to, all of the foregoing.

"British thermal unit" or "Btu" means the amount of heat required to increase the temperature of one pound of water by one degree Fahrenheit.

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

"Brownfield" means any former or current commercial or industrial site that is currently vacant or underutilized and on which there has been, or there is suspected to have been, a discharge of a contaminant.

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

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

"Class I renewable energy" means electric energy produced from solar technologies, photovoltaic technologies, wind energy, fuel cells, geothermal technologies, wave or tidal action, small scale hydropower facilities with a capacity of three megawatts or less and put into service after the effective date of P.L.2012, c.24, and methane gas from landfills or a biomass facility, provided that the biomass is cultivated and harvested in a sustainable manner.

"Class II renewable energy" means electric energy produced at a hydropower facility with a capacity of greater than three megawatts, but less than 30 megawatts, or a resource recovery facility, provided that the facility is located where retail competition is permitted and provided further that the Commissioner of Environmental Protection has determined that the facility meets the highest environmental standards and minimizes any impacts to the environment and local communities. Class II renewable energy shall not include electric energy produced at a hydropower facility with a capacity of greater than 30 megawatts on or after the effective date of P.L.2015, c.51.

"Co-generation" means the sequential production of electricity and steam or other forms of useful energy used for industrial or commercial heating and cooling purposes.
"Combined cycle power facility" means a generation facility that combines two or more thermodynamic cycles, by producing electric power via the combustion of fuel and then routing the resulting waste heat by-product to a conventional boiler or to a heat recovery steam generator for use by a steam turbine to produce electric power, thereby increasing the overall efficiency of the generating facility.

"Combined heat and power facility" or "co-generation facility" means a generation facility which produces electric energy and steam or other forms of useful energy such as heat, which are used for industrial or commercial heating or cooling purposes. A combined heat and power facility or co-generation facility shall not be considered a public utility.

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

"Commercial and industrial energy pricing class customer" or "CIEP class customer" means that group of non-residential customers with high peak demand, as determined by periodic board order, which either is eligible or which would be eligible, as determined by periodic board order, to receive funds from the Retail Margin Fund established pursuant to section 9 of P.L.1999, c.23 (C.48:3-57) and for which basic generation service is hourly-priced.

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

"Connected to the distribution system" means, for a solar electric power generation facility, that the facility is: (1) connected to a net metering customer's side of a meter, regardless of the voltage at which that customer connects to the electric grid; (2) an on-site generation facility; (3) qualified for net metering aggregation as provided pursuant to paragraph (4) of subsection e. of section 38 of P.L.1999, c.23 (C.48:3-87); (4) owned or operated by an electric public utility and approved by the board pursuant to section 13 of P.L.2007, c.340 (C.48:3-98.1); (5) directly connected to the electric grid at 69 kilovolts or less, regardless of how an electric public utility classifies that portion of its electric grid, and is designated as "connected to the distribution system" by the board pursuant to subsections q. through s. of section 38 of P.L.1999, c.23 (C.48:3-87); or (6) is certified by the board, in consultation with the Department of Environmental Protection, as being located on a brownfield, on an area of historic fill, or on a properly closed sanitary landfill facility. Any solar electric power generation facility, other than that of a net metering customer on the customer's
side of the meter, connected above 69 kilovolts shall not be considered connected to the distribution system.

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

"Customer account service" means metering, billing, or such other administrative activity associated with maintaining a customer account.

"Delivery year" or "DY" means the 12-month period from June 1st through May 31st, numbered according to the calendar year in which it ends.

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

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

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

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

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

"Electric related service" means a service that is directly related to the consumption of electricity by an end user, including, but not
limited to, the installation of demand side management measures at
the end user's premises, the maintenance, repair, or replacement of
appliances, lighting, motors, or other energy-consuming devices at
the end user's premises, and the provision of energy consumption
measurement and billing services.

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

"Eligible generator" means a developer of a base load or mid-
merit electric power generation facility including, but not limited to,
an on-site generation facility that qualifies as a capacity resource
under PJM criteria and that commences construction after the
effective date of P.L.2011, c.9 (C.48:3-98.2 et al.).

"Eligible agent" means a person that is duly registered pursuant to
the provisions of P.L.1999, c.23 (C.48:3-49 et al.), that arranges the
sale of retail electricity or electric related services, or retail gas
supply or gas related services, between government aggregators or
private aggregators and electric power suppliers or gas suppliers,
but does not take title to the electric or gas sold.

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

"Energy efficiency portfolio standard" means a requirement to
procure a specified amount of energy efficiency or demand side
management resources as a means of managing and reducing energy
usage and demand by customers.

"Energy year" or "EY" means the 12-month period from June 1st
through May 31st, numbered according to the calendar year in
which it ends.

"Existing business relationship" means a relationship formed by
a voluntary two-way communication between an electric power
supplier, gas supplier, broker, energy agent, marketer, private
aggregator, sales representative, or telemarketer and a customer,
regardless of an exchange of consideration, on the basis of an
inquiry, application, purchase, or transaction initiated by the
customer regarding products or services offered by the electric
power supplier, gas supplier, broker, energy agent, marketer,
private aggregator, sales representative, or telemarketer; however, a
consumer's use of electric generation service or gas supply service
through the consumer's electric public utility or gas public utility
shall not constitute or establish an existing business relationship for
the purpose of P.L.2013, c.263.

"Farmland" means land actively devoted to agricultural or
horticultural use that is valued, assessed, and taxed pursuant to the
"Farmland Assessment Act of 1964," P.L.1964, c.48 (C.54:4-23.1 et
seq.).
"Federal Energy Regulatory Commission" or "FERC" means the federal agency established pursuant to 42 U.S.C. s.7171 et seq. to regulate the interstate transmission of electricity, natural gas, and oil.

"Final remediation document" shall have the same meaning as provided in section 3 of P.L.1976, c.141 (C.58:10-23.11b).

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

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

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

"Gas supplier" means a person that is duly licensed pursuant to the provisions of P.L.1999, c.23 (C.48:3-49 et al.) to offer and assume the contractual and legal obligation to provide gas supply service to retail customers, and includes, but is not limited to, marketers and brokers. A non-public utility affiliate of a public utility holding company may be a gas supplier, but a gas public utility or any subsidiary of a gas utility is not a gas supplier. In the event that a gas public utility is not part of a holding company legal structure, a related competitive business segment of that gas public utility may be a gas supplier, provided that related competitive business segment is structurally separated from the gas public utility, and provided that the interactions between the gas public utility and the related competitive business segment are subject to the affiliate relations standards adopted by the board pursuant to subsection k. of section 10 of P.L.1999, c.23 (C.48:3-58).

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

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

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

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

"Greenhouse gas emissions portfolio standard" means a
requirement that addresses or limits the amount of carbon dioxide
emissions indirectly resulting from the use of electricity as applied
to any electric power suppliers and basic generation service
providers of electricity.

"Historic fill" means generally large volumes of non-indigenous
material, no matter what date they were emplaced on the site, used
to raise the topographic elevation of a site, which were
contaminated prior to emplacement and are in no way connected
with the operations at the location of emplacement and which
include, but are not limited to, construction debris, dredge spoils,
incinerator residue, demolition debris, fly ash, and non-hazardous
solid waste. "Historic fill" shall not include any material which is
substantially chromate chemical production waste or any other
chemical production waste or waste from processing of metal or
mineral ores, residues, slags, or tailings.

"Incremental auction" means an auction conducted by PJM, as
part of PJM's reliability pricing model, prior to the start of the
delivery year to secure electric capacity as necessary to satisfy the
capacity requirements for that delivery year, that is not otherwise
provided for in the base residual auction.

"Leakage" means an increase in greenhouse gas emissions
related to generation sources located outside of the State that are not
subject to a state, interstate, or regional greenhouse gas emissions
cap or standard that applies to generation sources located within the
State.

"Locational deliverability area" or "LDA" means one or more of
the zones within the PJM region which are used to evaluate area
transmission constraints and reliability issues including electric
public utility company zones, sub-zones, and combinations of
zones.

"Long-term capacity agreement pilot program" or "LCAPP"
means a pilot program established by the board that includes
participation by eligible generators, to seek offers for financially-
settled standard offer capacity agreements with eligible generators
pursuant to the provisions of P.L.2011, c.9 (C.48:3-98.2 et al.).
"Market transition charge" means a charge imposed pursuant to section 13 of P.L.1999, c.23 (C.48:3-61) by an electric public utility, at a level determined by the board, on the electric public utility customers for a limited duration transition period to recover stranded costs created as a result of the introduction of electric power supply competition pursuant to the provisions of P.L.1999, c.23 (C.48:3-49 et al.).

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

"Mid-merit electric power generation facility" means a generation facility that operates at a capacity factor between baseload generation facilities and peaker generation facilities.

"Net metering aggregation" means a procedure for calculating the combination of the annual energy usage for all facilities owned by a single customer where such customer is a State entity, school district, county, county agency, county authority, municipality, municipal agency, or municipal authority, and which are served by a solar electric power generating facility as provided pursuant to paragraph (4) of subsection e. of section 38 of P.L.1999, c.23 (C.48:3-87).

"Net proceeds" means proceeds less transaction and other related costs as determined by the board.

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

"Offshore wind energy" means electric energy produced by a qualified offshore wind project.

"Offshore wind renewable energy certificate" or "OREC" means a certificate, issued by the board or its designee, representing the environmental attributes of one megawatt hour of electric generation from a qualified offshore wind project.

"Off-site end use thermal energy services customer" means an end use customer that purchases thermal energy services from an on-site generation facility, combined heat and power facility, or co-generation facility, and that is located on property that is separated from the property on which the on-site generation facility, combined heat and power facility, or co-generation facility is located by more than one easement, public thoroughfare, or transportation or utility-owned right-of-way.

"On-site generation facility" means a generation facility, including, but not limited to, a generation facility that produces Class I or Class II renewable energy, and equipment and services
appurtenant to electric sales by such facility to the end use customer located on the property or on property contiguous to the property on which the end user is located. An on-site generation facility shall not be considered a public utility. The property of the end use customer and the property on which the on-site generation facility is located shall be considered contiguous if they are geographically located next to each other, but may be otherwise separated by an easement, public thoroughfare, transportation or utility-owned right-of-way, or if the end use customer is purchasing thermal energy services produced by the on-site generation facility, for use for heating or cooling, or both, regardless of whether the customer is located on property that is separated from the property on which the on-site generation facility is located by more than one easement, public thoroughfare, or transportation or utility-owned right-of-way.

"Person" means an individual, partnership, corporation, association, trust, limited liability company, governmental entity, or other legal entity.

"PJM Interconnection, L.L.C." or "PJM" means the privately-held, limited liability corporation that is a FERC-approved Regional Transmission Organization, or its successor, that manages the regional, high-voltage electricity grid serving all or parts of 13 states including New Jersey and the District of Columbia, operates the regional competitive wholesale electric market, manages the regional transmission planning process, and establishes systems and rules to ensure that the regional and in-State energy markets operate fairly and efficiently.

"Preliminary assessment" shall have the same meaning as provided in section 3 of P.L.1976, c.141 (C.58:10-23.11b).

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

"Properly closed sanitary landfill facility" means a sanitary landfill facility, or a portion of a sanitary landfill facility, for which performance is complete with respect to all activities associated with the design, installation, purchase, or construction of all measures, structures, or equipment required by the Department of Environmental Protection, pursuant to law, in order to prevent, minimize, or monitor pollution or health hazards resulting from a sanitary landfill facility subsequent to the termination of operations at any portion thereof, including, but not necessarily limited to, the placement of earthen or vegetative cover, and the installation of methane gas vents or monitors and leachate monitoring wells or collection systems at the site of any sanitary landfill facility.
"Public utility holding company" means: (1) any company that, directly or indirectly, owns, controls, or holds with power to vote, 10 percent or more of the outstanding voting securities of an electric public utility or a gas public utility or of a company which is a public utility holding company by virtue of this definition, unless the Securities and Exchange Commission, or its successor, by order declares such company not to be a public utility holding company under the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, 15 U.S.C. s.79 et seq., or its successor; or (2) any person that the Securities and Exchange Commission, or its successor, determines, after notice and opportunity for hearing, directly or indirectly, to exercise, either alone or pursuant to an arrangement or understanding with one or more other persons, such a controlling influence over the management or policies of an electric public utility or a gas public utility or public utility holding company as to make it necessary or appropriate in the public interest or for the protection of investors or consumers that such person be subject to the obligations, duties, and liabilities imposed in the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, 15 U.S.C. s.79 et seq., or its successor act.

"Qualified offshore wind project" means a wind turbine electricity generation facility in the Atlantic Ocean and connected to the electric transmission system in this State, and includes the associated transmission-related interconnection facilities and equipment, and approved by the board pursuant to section 3 of P.L.2010, c.57 (C.48:3-87.1).

"Registration program" means an administrative process developed by the board pursuant to subsection u. of section 38 of P.L.1999, c.23 (C.48:3-87) that requires all owners of solar electric power generation facilities connected to the distribution system that intend to generate SRECs, to file with the board documents detailing the size, location, interconnection plan, land use, and other project information as required by the board.

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

"Related competitive business segment of an electric public utility or gas public utility" means any business venture of an electric public utility or gas public utility including, but not limited to, functionally separate business units, joint ventures, and partnerships, that offers to provide or provides competitive services. "Related competitive business segment of a public utility holding company" means any business venture of a public utility holding company, including, but not limited to, functionally separate business units, joint ventures, and partnerships and subsidiaries, that offers to provide or provides competitive services, but does not
include any related competitive business segments of an electric public utility or gas public utility.

"Reliability pricing model" or "RPM" means PJM's capacity-market model, and its successors, that secures capacity on behalf of electric load serving entities to satisfy load obligations not satisfied through the output of electric generation facilities owned by those entities, or otherwise secured by those entities through bilateral contracts.

"Renewable energy certificate" or "REC" means a certificate representing the environmental benefits or attributes of one megawatt-hour of generation from a generating facility that produces Class I or Class II renewable energy, but shall not include a solar renewable energy certificate or an offshore wind renewable energy certificate.

"Resource clearing price" or "RCP" means the clearing price established for the applicable locational deliverability area by the base residual auction or incremental auction, as determined by the optimization algorithm for each auction, conducted by PJM as part of PJM's reliability pricing model.

"Resource recovery facility" means a solid waste facility constructed and operated for the incineration of solid waste for energy production and the recovery of metals and other materials for reuse, which the Department of Environmental Protection has determined to be in compliance with current environmental standards, including, but not limited to, all applicable requirements of the federal "Clean Air Act" (42 U.S.C. § 7401 et seq.).

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

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

"Retail margin" means an amount, reflecting differences in prices that electric power suppliers and electric public utilities may charge in providing electric generation service and basic generation service, respectively, to retail customers, excluding residential customers, which the board may authorize to be charged to categories of basic generation service customers of electric public utilities in this State, other than residential customers, under the board's continuing regulation of basic generation service pursuant to sections 3 and 9 of P.L.1999, c.23 (C.48:3-51 and 48:3-57), for the purpose of promoting a competitive retail market for the supply of electricity.

"Sales representative" means a person employed by, acting on behalf of, or as an independent contractor for, an electric power supplier, gas supplier, broker, energy agent, marketer, or private aggregator who, by any means, solicits a potential residential customer for the provision of electric generation service or gas supply service.

"Sanitary landfill facility" shall have the same meaning as provided in section 3 of P.L.1970, c.39 (C.13:1E-3).

"School district" means a local or regional school district established pursuant to chapter 8 or chapter 13 of Title 18A of the New Jersey Statutes, a county special services school district established pursuant to article 8 of chapter 46 of Title 18A of the New Jersey Statutes, a county vocational school district established pursuant to article 3 of chapter 54 of Title 18A of the New Jersey Statutes, and a district under full State intervention pursuant to P.L.1987, c.399 (C.18A:7A-34 et al.).

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

"Site investigation" shall have the same meaning as provided in section 3 of P.L.1976, c.141 (C.58:10-23.11b).

"Small scale hydropower facility" means a facility located within this State that is connected to the distribution system, and that meets the requirements of, and has been certified by, a nationally recognized low-impact hydropower organization that has established low-impact hydropower certification criteria applicable to: (1) river flows; (2) water quality; (3) fish passage and protection; (4) watershed protection; (5) threatened and endangered species protection; (6) cultural resource protection; (7) recreation; and (8) facilities recommended for removal.

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

"Societal benefits charge" means a charge imposed by an electric
public utility, at a level determined by the board, pursuant to, and in
accordance with, section 12 of P.L.1999, c.23 (C.48:3-60).

"Solar alternative compliance payment" or "SACP" means a
payment of a certain dollar amount per megawatt hour (MWh)
which an electric power supplier or provider may submit to the
board in order to comply with the solar electric generation
requirements under section 38 of P.L.1999, c.23 (C.48:3-87).

"Solar renewable energy certificate" or "SREC" means a
certificate issued by the board or its designee, representing one
megawatt hour (MWh) of solar energy that is generated by a facility
connected to the distribution system in this State and has value
based upon, and driven by, the energy market.

"Standard offer capacity agreement" or "SOCA" means a
financially-settled transaction agreement, approved by board order,
that provides for eligible generators to receive payments from the
electric public utilities for a defined amount of electric capacity for
a term to be determined by the board but not to exceed 15 years,
and for such payments to be a fully non-bypassable charge, with
such an order, once issued, being irrevocable.

"Standard offer capacity price" or "SOCP" means the capacity
price that is fixed for the term of the SOCA and which is the price
to be received by eligible generators under a board-approved
SOCA.

"State entity" means a department, agency, or office of State
government, a State university or college, or an authority created by
the State.

"Stranded cost" means the amount by which the net cost of an
electric public utility's electric generating assets or electric power
purchase commitments, as determined by the board consistent with
the provisions of P.L.1999, c.23 (C.48:3-49 et al.), exceeds the
market value of those assets or contractual commitments in a
competitive supply marketplace and the costs of buydowns or
buysouts of power purchase contracts.

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

"Telemarketer" shall have the same meaning as set forth in
section 2 of P.L.2003, c.76 (C.56:8-120).
"Telemarketing sales call" means a telephone call made by a telemarketer to a potential residential customer as part of a plan, program, or campaign to encourage the customer to change the customer's electric power supplier or gas supplier. A telephone call made to an existing customer of an electric power supplier, gas supplier, broker, energy agent, marketer, private aggregator, or sales representative, for the sole purpose of collecting on accounts or following up on contractual obligations, shall not be deemed a telemarketing sales call. A telephone call made in response to an express written request of a customer shall not be deemed a telemarketing sales call.

"Thermal efficiency" means the useful electric energy output of a facility, plus the useful thermal energy output of the facility, expressed as a percentage of the total energy input to the facility.

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

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

"Transition period" means the period from August 1, 1999 through July 31, 2003.

"Transmission and distribution system" means, with respect to an electric public utility, any facility or equipment that is used for the transmission, distribution, or delivery of electricity to the customers of the electric public utility including, but not limited to, the land, structures, meters, lines, switches, and all other appurtenances thereof and thereto, owned or controlled by the electric public utility within this State.

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

"Unsolicited advertisement" means any advertising claims of the commercial availability or quality of services provided by an electric power supplier, gas supplier, broker, energy agent, marketer, private aggregator, sales representative, or telemarketer
which is transmitted to a potential customer without that customer's prior express invitation or permission.²
(cf: P.L.2015, c.51, s.1)

²[3.] ² Section 38 of P.L.1999, c.23 (C.48:3-87) is amended to read as follows:
38. a. The board shall require an electric power supplier or basic generation service provider to disclose on a customer's bill or on customer contracts or marketing materials, a uniform, common set of information about the environmental characteristics of the energy purchased by the customer, including, but not limited to:
   (1) Its fuel mix, including categories for oil, gas, nuclear, coal, solar, hydroelectric, wind and biomass, or a regional average determined by the board;
   (2) Its emissions, in pounds per megawatt hour, of sulfur dioxide, carbon dioxide, oxides of nitrogen, and any other pollutant that the board may determine to pose an environmental or health hazard, or an emissions default to be determined by the board; and
   (3) Any discrete emission reduction retired pursuant to rules and regulations adopted pursuant to P.L.1995, c.188.
39. b. Notwithstanding any provisions of the "Administrative Procedure Act," P.L.1968, c.410 (C.52:14B-1 et seq.) to the contrary, the board shall initiate a proceeding and shall adopt, in consultation with the Department of Environmental Protection, after notice and opportunity for public comment and public hearing, interim standards to implement this disclosure requirement, including, but not limited to:
   (1) A methodology for disclosure of emissions based on output pounds per megawatt hour;
   (2) Benchmarks for all suppliers and basic generation service providers to use in disclosing emissions that will enable consumers to perform a meaningful comparison with a supplier's or basic generation service provider's emission levels; and
   (3) A uniform emissions disclosure format that is graphic in nature and easily understandable by consumers. The board shall periodically review the disclosure requirements to determine if revisions to the environmental disclosure system as implemented are necessary.
40. Such standards shall be effective as regulations immediately upon filing with the Office of Administrative Law and shall be effective for a period not to exceed 18 months, and may, thereafter, be amended, adopted or readopted by the board in accordance with the provisions of the "Administrative Procedure Act."
41. c. (1) The board may adopt, in consultation with the Department of Environmental Protection, after notice and opportunity for public comment, an emissions portfolio standard applicable to all electric power suppliers and basic generation service providers, upon a finding that:
(a) The standard is necessary as part of a plan to enable the State to meet federal Clean Air Act or State ambient air quality standards; and

(b) Actions at the regional or federal level cannot reasonably be expected to achieve the compliance with the federal standards.

(2) By July 1, 2009, the board shall adopt, pursuant to the "Administrative Procedure Act," P.L.1968, c.410 (C.52:14B-1 et seq.), a greenhouse gas emissions portfolio standard to mitigate leakage or another regulatory mechanism to mitigate leakage applicable to all electric power suppliers and basic generation service providers that provide electricity to customers within the State. The greenhouse gas emissions portfolio standard or any other regulatory mechanism to mitigate leakage shall:

(a) Allow a transition period, either before or after the effective date of the regulation to mitigate leakage, for a basic generation service provider or electric power supplier to either meet the emissions portfolio standard or other regulatory mechanism to mitigate leakage, or to transfer any customer to a basic generation service provider or electric power supplier that meets the emissions portfolio standard or other regulatory mechanism to mitigate leakage. If the transition period allowed pursuant to this subparagraph occurs after the implementation of an emissions portfolio standard or other regulatory mechanism to mitigate leakage, the transition period shall be no longer than three years; and

(b) Exempt the provision of basic generation service pursuant to a basic generation service purchase and sale agreement effective prior to the date of the regulation.

Unless the Attorney General or the Attorney General's designee determines that a greenhouse gas emissions portfolio standard would unconstitutionally burden interstate commerce or would be preempted by federal law, the adoption by the board of an electric energy efficiency portfolio standard pursuant to subsection g. of this section, a gas energy efficiency portfolio standard pursuant to subsection h. of this section, or any other enhanced energy efficiency policies to mitigate leakage shall not be considered sufficient to fulfill the requirement of this subsection for the adoption of a greenhouse gas emissions portfolio standard or any other regulatory mechanism to mitigate leakage.

d. Notwithstanding any provisions of the "Administrative Procedure Act," P.L.1968, c.410 (C.52:14B-1 et seq.) to the contrary, the board shall initiate a proceeding and shall adopt, after notice, provision of the opportunity for comment, and public hearing, renewable energy portfolio standards that shall require:

(1) that two and one-half percent of the kilowatt hours sold in this State by each electric power supplier and each basic generation service provider be from Class I or Class II renewable energy sources;
(2) beginning on January 1, 2001, that one-half of one percent of the kilowatt hours sold in this State by each electric power supplier and each basic generation service provider be from Class I renewable energy sources. The board shall increase the required percentage for Class I renewable energy sources so that by January 1, 2006, one percent of the kilowatt hours sold in this State by each electric power supplier and each basic generation service provider shall be from Class I renewable energy sources and shall additionally increase the required percentage for Class I renewable energy sources by one-half of one percent each year until January 1, 2012, when four percent of the kilowatt hours sold in this State by each electric power supplier and each basic generation service provider shall be from Class I renewable energy sources.

An electric power supplier or basic generation service provider may satisfy the requirements of this subsection by participating in a renewable energy trading program approved by the board in consultation with the Department of Environmental Protection;

(3) that the board establish a multi-year schedule, applicable to each electric power supplier or basic generation service provider in this State, beginning with the one-year period commencing on June 1, 2010, and continuing for each subsequent one-year period up to and including the one-year period commencing on June 1, 2028, that requires the following number or percentage, as the case may be, of kilowatt-hours sold in this State by each electric power supplier and each basic generation service provider to be from solar electric power generators connected to the distribution system in this State:

- EY 2011: 306 Gigawatthours (Gwhrs)
- EY 2012: 442 Gwhrs
- EY 2013: 596 Gwhrs
- EY 2014: 2.050%
- EY 2015: 2.450%
- EY 2016: 2.750%
- EY 2017: [3.000%] 3.00%
- EY 2018: [3.200%] [3.28%] 3.200%²
- EY 2019: [3.290%] [3.55%] 4.640%²
- EY 2020: [3.380%] [3.83%] 5.300%²
- EY 2021: [3.470%] [4.10%] 5.300%²
- EY 2022: [3.560%]
- EY 2023: 3.650%
- EY 2024: 3.740%
- EY 2025: 3.830%
- EY 2026: 3.920%
- EY 2027: 4.010%
- EY 2028: 4.100%, and for every energy year thereafter, at least 4.100% per energy year to reflect an increasing number of kilowatt-hours to be purchased by suppliers or providers.
from solar electric power generators connected to the distribution system in this State, and to establish a framework within which, of the electricity that the generators sell in this State, suppliers and providers shall each obtain at least \[3.470\%\] 4.10% in the energy year 2021 and \[4.100\%\] 4.10% in the energy year [2028] 2022 from solar electric power generators connected to the distribution system in this State, provided, however, that:

- **EY 2022**: 5.300%
- **EY 2023**: 5.300%
- **EY 2024**: 5.140%
- **EY 2025**: 5.050%
- **EY 2026**: 4.850%
- **EY 2027**: 4.350%
- **EY 2028**: 3.740%
- **EY 2029**: 3.070%
- **EY 2030**: 2.210%
- **EY 2031**: 1.580%
- **EY 2032**: 1.030%
- **EY 2033**: 0.330%

The board shall adopt rules and regulations pursuant to the “Administrative Procedure Act,” P.L.1968, c.410 (C.52:14B-1 et seq.), within 120 days after the effective date of P.L. , c. (pending before the Legislature as this bill) to provide for the closure of the market for new applications for solar electric power generation facility projects and to sustain a balanced market upon the attainment of 5.30% of kilowatt-hours of solar electric power sold in the State by each electric power supplier and each basic generation service provider. The rules and regulations shall create an orderly and transparent mechanism that will result in the closing of the SREC program on a date certain. The board shall provide for the cessation of the SREC program by June 1, 2021.

The board shall approve, conditionally approve, or disapprove any application for designation as connected to the distribution system of a solar electric power generation facility filed with the board after the effective date of P.L. , c. (pending before the Legislature as this bill), no more than 90 days after receipt by the board of a completed application. For any such application for a project greater than 25 kilowatts, the board shall require the applicant to post a notice escrow with the board in an amount of $40 per kilowatt of DC nameplate capacity of the facility. The notice escrow amount shall be reimbursed to the applicant in full upon either denial of the application by the board, or upon commencement of commercial operation of the facility. The escrow amount shall be forfeited to the State if the facility is designated as connected to the distribution system pursuant to this subsection but does not commence commercial operation within two years following the date of the designation by the board.
For all applications for designation as connected to the
distribution system of a solar electric power generation facility filed
with the board after the effective date of P.L. , c. (pending
before the Legislature as this bill), the SREC term shall be 10
years.2

(a) The board shall determine an appropriate period of no less
than 120 days following the end of an energy year prior to which a
provider or supplier must demonstrate compliance for that energy
year with the annual renewable energy portfolio standard;

(b) No more than 24 months following the date of enactment of
P.L.2012, c.24, the board shall complete a proceeding to investigate
approaches to mitigate solar development volatility and prepare and
submit, pursuant to section 2 of P.L.1991, c.164 (C.52:14-19.1), a
report to the Legislature, detailing its findings and
recommendations. As part of the proceeding, the board shall
evaluate other techniques used nationally and internationally;

(c) The solar renewable energy portfolio standards requirements
in this paragraph shall exempt those existing supply contracts which
are effective prior to the date of enactment of [P.L.2012, c.24]
P.L. , c. (C. ) (pending before the Legislature as this bill)
from any increase beyond the number of SRECs mandated by the
solar renewable energy portfolio standards requirements that were
in effect on the date that the providers executed their existing
supply contracts. This limited exemption for providers' existing
supply contracts shall not be construed to lower the Statewide solar
sourcing requirements set forth in this paragraph. Such incremental
requirements that would have otherwise been imposed on exempt
providers shall be distributed over the providers not subject to the
existing supply contract exemption until such time as existing
supply contracts expire and all providers are subject to the new
requirement in a manner that is competitively neutral among all
providers and suppliers. [The board shall] Notwithstanding any
rule or regulation to the contrary, the board shall recognize these
new solar purchase obligations as a change required by operation of
law and implement the provisions of this subsection in a manner so
as to prevent any subsidies between suppliers and providers and to
promote competition in the electricity supply industry.

An electric power supplier or basic generation service provider
may satisfy the requirements of this subsection by participating in a
renewable energy trading program approved by the board in
consultation with the Department of Environmental Protection, or
compliance with the requirements of this subsection may be
demonstrated to the board by suppliers or providers through the
purchase of SRECs.

The renewable energy portfolio standards adopted by the board
pursuant to paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection shall be
effective as regulations immediately upon filing with the Office of
Administrative Law and shall be effective for a period not to exceed
18 months, and may, thereafter, be amended, adopted or readopted
by the board in accordance with the provisions of the
"Administrative Procedure Act."

The renewable energy portfolio standards adopted by the board
pursuant to this paragraph shall be effective as regulations
immediately upon filing with the Office of Administrative Law and
shall be effective for a period not to exceed 30 months after such
filing, and shall, thereafter, be amended, adopted or readopted by
the board in accordance with the "Administrative Procedure Act";
and

(4) within 180 days after the date of enactment of P.L.2010,
c.57 (C.48:3-87.1 et al.), that the board establish an offshore wind
renewable energy certificate program to require that a percentage of
the kilowatt hours sold in this State by each electric power supplier
and each basic generation service provider be from offshore wind
energy in order to support at least 1,100 megawatts of generation
from qualified offshore wind projects.

The percentage established by the board pursuant to this
paragraph shall serve as an offset to the renewable energy portfolio
standard established pursuant to paragraphs (1) and (2) of this
subsection and shall reduce the corresponding Class I renewable
energy requirement.

The percentage established by the board pursuant to this
paragraph shall reflect the projected OREC production of each
qualified offshore wind project, approved by the board pursuant to
section 3 of P.L.2010, c.57 (C.48:3-87.1), for twenty years from the
commercial operation start date of the qualified offshore wind
project which production projection and OREC purchase
requirement, once approved by the board, shall not be subject to
reduction.

An electric power supplier or basic generation service provider
shall comply with the OREC program established pursuant to this
paragraph through the purchase of offshore wind renewable energy
certificates at a price and for the time period required by the board.
In the event there are insufficient offshore wind renewable energy
certificates available, the electric power supplier or basic generation
service provider shall pay an offshore wind alternative compliance
payment established by the board. Any offshore wind alternative
compliance payments collected shall be refunded directly to the
ratepayers by the electric public utilities.

The rules established by the board pursuant to this paragraph
shall be effective as regulations immediately upon filing with the
Office of Administrative Law and shall be effective for a period not
to exceed 18 months, and may, thereafter, be amended, adopted or
readopted by the board in accordance with the provisions of the
e. Notwithstanding any provisions of the "Administrative Procedure Act," P.L.1968, c.410 (C.52:14B-1 et seq.) to the contrary, the board shall initiate a proceeding and shall adopt, after notice, provision of the opportunity for comment, and public hearing:

(1) net metering standards for electric power suppliers and basic generation service providers. The standards shall require electric power suppliers and basic generation service providers to offer net metering at non-discriminatory rates to industrial, large commercial, residential and small commercial customers, as those customers are classified or defined by the board, that generate electricity, on the customer's side of the meter, using a Class I renewable energy source, for the net amount of electricity supplied by the electric power supplier or basic generation service provider over an annualized period. Systems of any sized capacity, as measured in watts, are eligible for net metering. If the amount of electricity generated by the customer-generator, plus any kilowatt hour credits held over from the previous billing periods, exceeds the electricity supplied by the electric power supplier or basic generation service provider, then the electric power supplier or basic generation service provider, as the case may be, shall credit the customer-generator for the excess kilowatt hours until the end of the annualized period at which point the customer-generator will be compensated for any remaining credits or, if the customer-generator chooses, credit the customer-generator on a real-time basis, at the electric power supplier's or basic generation service provider's real-time locational marginal pricing rate, adjusted for losses, for the respective zone in the PJM electric power pool. Alternatively, the customer-generator may execute a bilateral agreement with an electric power supplier or basic generation service provider for the sale and purchase of the customer-generator's excess generation. The customer-generator may be credited on a real-time basis, so long as the customer-generator follows applicable rules prescribed by the PJM electric power pool for its capacity requirements for the net amount of electricity supplied by the electric power supplier or basic generation service provider. The board may authorize an electric power supplier or basic generation service provider to cease offering net metering to customers that are not already net metered whenever the total rated generating capacity owned and operated by net metering customer-generators Statewide equals 2\(\frac{2.9}{5.8^2}\) percent of the total annual kilowatt-hours sold in this State by each electric power supplier and each basic generation service provider during the prior one-year period;

(2) safety and power quality interconnection standards for Class I renewable energy source systems used by a customer-generator that shall be eligible for net metering.
Such standards or rules shall take into consideration the goals of the New Jersey Energy Master Plan, applicable industry standards, and the standards of other states and the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers. The board shall allow electric public utilities to recover the costs of any new net meters, upgraded net meters, system reinforcements or upgrades, and interconnection costs through either their regulated rates or from the net metering customer-generator;

(3) credit or other incentive rules for generators using Class I renewable energy generation systems that connect to New Jersey's electric public utilities’ distribution system but who do not net meter; and

(4) net metering aggregation standards to require electric public utilities to provide net metering aggregation to single electric public utility customers that operate a solar electric power generation system installed at one of the customer's facilities or on property owned by the customer, provided that any such customer is a State entity, school district, county, county agency, county authority, municipality, municipal agency, or municipal authority. The standards shall provide that, in order to qualify for net metering aggregation, the customer must operate a solar electric power generation system using a net metering billing account, which system is located on property owned by the customer, provided that:

(a) the property is not land that has been actively devoted to agricultural or horticultural use and that is valued, assessed, and taxed pursuant to the "Farmland Assessment Act of 1964," P.L.1964, c.48 (C.54:4-23.1 et seq.) at any time within the 10-year period prior to the effective date of P.L.2012, c.24, provided, however, that the municipal planning board of a municipality in which a solar electric power generation system is located may waive the requirement of this subparagraph (a), (b) the system is not an on-site generation facility, (c) all of the facilities of the single customer combined for the purpose of net metering aggregation are facilities owned or operated by the single customer and are located within its territorial jurisdiction except that all of the facilities of a State entity engaged in net metering aggregation shall be located within five miles of one another, and (d) all of those facilities are within the service territory of a single electric public utility and are all served by the same basic generation service provider or by the same electric power supplier. The standards shall provide that in order to qualify for net metering aggregation, the customer's solar electric power generation system shall be sized so that its annual generation does not exceed the combined metered annual energy usage of the qualified customer facilities, and the qualified customer facilities shall all be in the same customer rate class under the applicable electric public utility tariff. For the customer's facility or property on which the solar electric generation system is installed, the electricity generated from the customer's solar electric
generation system shall be accounted for pursuant to the provisions
of paragraph (1) of this subsection to provide that the electricity
generated in excess of the electricity supplied by the electric power
supplier or the basic generation service provider, as the case may
be, for the customer's facility on which the solar electric generation
system is installed, over the annualized period, is credited at the
electric power supplier's or the basic generation service provider's
avoided cost of wholesale power or the PJM electric power pool
real-time locational marginal pricing rate. All electricity used by
the customer's qualified facilities, with the exception of the facility
or property on which the solar electric power generation system is
installed, shall be billed at the full retail rate pursuant to the electric
public utility tariff applicable to the customer class of the customer
using the electricity. A customer may contract with a third party to
operate a solar electric power generation system, for the purpose of
net metering aggregation. Any contractual relationship entered into
for operation of a solar electric power generation system related to
net metering aggregation shall include contractual protections that
provide for adequate performance and provision for construction
and operation for the term of the contract, including any appropriate
bonding or escrow requirements. Any incremental cost to an
electric public utility for net metering aggregation shall be fully and
timely recovered in a manner to be determined by the board. The
board shall adopt net metering aggregation standards within 270
days after the effective date of P.L.2012, c.24.

Such rules shall require the board or its designee to issue a credit
or other incentive to those generators that do not use a net meter but
otherwise generate electricity derived from a Class I renewable
energy source and to issue an enhanced credit or other incentive,
including, but not limited to, a solar renewable energy credit, to
those generators that generate electricity derived from solar

technologies.

Such standards or rules shall be effective as regulations
immediately upon filing with the Office of Administrative Law and
shall be effective for a period not to exceed 18 months, and may,
thereafter, be amended, adopted or readopted by the board in
accordance with the provisions of the "Administrative Procedure
Act."

f. The board may assess, by written order and after notice and
opportunity for comment, a separate fee to cover the cost of
implementing and overseeing an emission disclosure system or
emission portfolio standard, which fee shall be assessed based on an
electric power supplier's or basic generation service provider's share
of the retail electricity supply market. The board shall not impose a
fee for the cost of implementing and overseeing a greenhouse gas
emissions portfolio standard adopted pursuant to paragraph (2) of
subsection c. of this section, the electric energy efficiency portfolio
standard adopted pursuant to subsection g. of this section, or the gas
energy efficiency portfolio standard adopted pursuant to subsection h. of this section.

g. The board may adopt, pursuant to the "Administrative Procedure Act," P.L.1968, c.410 (C.52:14B-1 et seq.), an electric energy efficiency portfolio standard that may require each electric public utility to implement energy efficiency measures that reduce electricity usage in the State by 2020 to a level that is 20 percent below the usage projected by the board in the absence of such a standard. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent an electric public utility from meeting the requirements of this section by contracting with another entity for the performance of the requirements.

h. The board may adopt, pursuant to the "Administrative Procedure Act," P.L.1968, c.410 (C.52:14B-1 et seq.), a gas energy efficiency portfolio standard that may require each gas public utility to implement energy efficiency measures that reduce natural gas usage for heating in the State by 2020 to a level that is 20 percent below the usage projected by the board in the absence of such a standard. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent a gas public utility from meeting the requirements of this section by contracting with another entity for the performance of the requirements.

i. After the board establishes a schedule of solar kilowatt-hour sale or purchase requirements pursuant to paragraph (3) of subsection d. of this section, the board may initiate subsequent proceedings and adopt, after appropriate notice and opportunity for public comment and public hearing, increased minimum solar kilowatt-hour sale or purchase requirements, provided that the board shall not reduce previously established minimum solar kilowatt-hour sale or purchase requirements, or otherwise impose constraints that reduce the requirements by any means.

j. The board shall determine an appropriate level of solar alternative compliance payment, and permit each supplier or provider to submit an SACP to comply with the solar electric generation requirements of paragraph (3) of subsection d. of this section. The value of the SACP for each Energy Year, for Energy Years 2014 through 2028, per megawatt hour from solar electric generation required pursuant to this section, shall be:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Energy Year</th>
<th>SACP Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EY 2014</td>
<td>$339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EY 2015</td>
<td>$331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EY 2016</td>
<td>$323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EY 2017</td>
<td>$315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EY 2018</td>
<td>$308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EY 2019</td>
<td>$300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EY 2020</td>
<td>$293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EY 2021</td>
<td>$286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EY 2022</td>
<td>$279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EY 2023</td>
<td>$272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year (EY)</td>
<td>SACP Payment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2024</td>
<td>$266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2025</td>
<td>$260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2026</td>
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<tr>
<td>2032</td>
<td>$189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2033</td>
<td>$184²</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The board may initiate subsequent proceedings and adopt, after appropriate notice and opportunity for public comment and public hearing, an increase in solar alternative compliance payments, provided that the board shall not reduce previously established levels of solar alternative compliance payments, nor shall the board provide relief from the obligation of payment of the SACP by the electric power suppliers or basic generation service providers in any form. Any SACP payments collected shall be refunded directly to the ratepayers by the electric public utilities.

k. The board may allow electric public utilities to offer long-term contracts through a competitive process, direct electric public utility investment and other means of financing, including but not limited to loans, for the purchase of SRECs and the resale of SRECs to suppliers or providers or others, provided that after such contracts have been approved by the board, the board's approvals shall not be modified by subsequent board orders. If the board allows the offering of contracts pursuant to this subsection, the board may establish a process, after hearing, and opportunity for public comment, to provide that a designated segment of the contracts approved pursuant to this subsection shall be contracts involving solar electric power generation facility projects with a capacity of up to 250 kilowatts.

l. The board shall implement its responsibilities under the provisions of this section in such a manner as to:

1. place greater reliance on competitive markets, with the explicit goal of encouraging and ensuring the emergence of new entrants that can foster innovations and price competition;
2. maintain adequate regulatory authority over non-competitive public utility services;
3. consider alternative forms of regulation in order to address changes in the technology and structure of electric public utilities;
4. promote energy efficiency and Class I renewable energy market development, taking into consideration environmental benefits and market barriers;
5. make energy services more affordable for low and moderate income customers;
(6) attempt to transform the renewable energy market into one that can move forward without subsidies from the State or public utilities;

(7) achieve the goals put forth under the renewable energy portfolio standards;

(8) promote the lowest cost to ratepayers; and

(9) allow all market segments to participate.

m. The board shall ensure the availability of financial incentives under its jurisdiction, including, but not limited to, long-term contracts, loans, SRECs, or other financial support, to ensure market diversity, competition, and appropriate coverage across all ratepayer segments, including, but not limited to, residential, commercial, industrial, non-profit, farms, schools, and public entity customers.

n. For projects which are owned, or directly invested in, by a public utility pursuant to section 13 of P.L.2007, c.340 (C.48:3-98.1), the board shall determine the number of SRECs with which such projects shall be credited; and in determining such number the board shall ensure that the market for SRECs does not detrimentally affect the development of non-utility solar projects and shall consider how its determination may impact the ratepayers.

o. The board, in consultation with the Department of Environmental Protection, electric public utilities, the Division of Rate Counsel in, but not of, the Department of the Treasury, affected members of the solar energy industry, and relevant stakeholders, shall periodically consider increasing the renewable energy portfolio standards beyond the minimum amounts set forth in subsection d. of this section, taking into account the cost impacts and public benefits of such increases including, but not limited to:

(1) reductions in air pollution, water pollution, land disturbance, and greenhouse gas emissions;

(2) reductions in peak demand for electricity and natural gas, and the overall impact on the costs to customers of electricity and natural gas;

(3) increases in renewable energy development, manufacturing, investment, and job creation opportunities in this State; and

(4) reductions in State and national dependence on the use of fossil fuels.

p. Class I RECs and ORECs shall be eligible for use in renewable energy portfolio standards compliance in the energy year in which they are generated, and for the following two energy years.

q. (1) During the energy years of 2014, 2015, and 2016, a solar electric power generation facility project that is not: (a) net metered; (b) an on-site generation facility; (c) qualified for net metering aggregation; or (d) certified as being located on a
brownfield, on an area of historic fill or on a properly closed sanitary landfill facility, as provided pursuant to subsection t. of this section may file an application with the board for approval of a designation pursuant to this subsection that the facility is connected to the distribution system. An application filed pursuant to this subsection shall include a notice escrow of $40,000 per megawatt of the proposed capacity of the facility. The board shall approve the designation if: the facility has filed a notice in writing with the board applying for designation pursuant to this subsection, together with the notice escrow; and the capacity of the facility, when added to the capacity of other facilities that have been previously approved for designation prior to the facility’s filing under this subsection, does not exceed 80 megawatts in the aggregate for each year. The capacity of any one solar electric power supply project approved pursuant to this subsection shall not exceed 10 megawatts. No more than 90 days after its receipt of a completed application for designation pursuant to this subsection, the board shall approve, conditionally approve, or disapprove the application. The notice escrow shall be reimbursed to the facility in full upon either rejection by the board or the facility entering commercial operation, or shall be forfeited to the State if the facility is designated pursuant to this subsection but does not enter commercial operation pursuant to paragraph (2) of this subsection.

(2) If the proposed solar electric power generation facility does not commence commercial operations within two years following the date of the designation by the board pursuant to this subsection, the designation of the facility shall be deemed to be null and void, and the facility shall not be considered connected to the distribution system thereafter.

r. (1) For all proposed solar electric power generation facility projects except for those solar electric power generation facility projects approved pursuant to subsection q. of this section, and for all projects proposed in energy year 2019 and energy year 2020, the board may approve projects for up to 50 megawatts annually in auctioned capacity in two auctions per year as long as the board is accepting applications. If the board approves projects for less than 50 megawatts in energy year 2019 or less than 50 megawatts in energy year 2020, the difference in each year shall be carried over into the successive energy year until 100 megawatts of auctioned capacity has been approved by the board pursuant to this subsection. A proposed solar electric power generation facility that is neither net metered nor an on-site generation facility, may be considered "connected to the distribution system” only upon designation as such by the board, after notice to the public and opportunity for public comment or hearing. A proposed solar power electric generation facility seeking board designation as "connected to the distribution system” shall submit an application to the board that
includes for the proposed facility: the nameplate capacity; the estimated energy and number of SRECs to be produced and sold per year; the estimated annual rate impact on ratepayers; the estimated capacity of the generator as defined by PJM for sale in the PJM capacity market; the point of interconnection; the total project acreage and location; the current land use designation of the property; the type of solar technology to be used; and such other information as the board shall require.

(2) The board shall approve the designation of the proposed solar power electric generation facility as "connected to the distribution system" if the board determines that:

(a) the SRECs forecasted to be produced by the facility do not have a detrimental impact on the SREC market or on the appropriate development of solar power in the State;

(b) the approval of the designation of the proposed facility would not significantly impact the preservation of open space in this State;

(c) the impact of the designation on electric rates and economic development is beneficial; and

(d) there will be no impingement on the ability of an electric public utility to maintain its property and equipment in such a condition as to enable it to provide safe, adequate, and proper service to each of its customers.

(3) The board shall act within 90 days of its receipt of a completed application for designation of a solar power electric generation facility as "connected to the distribution system," to either approve, conditionally approve, or disapprove the application. If the proposed solar electric power generation facility does not commence commercial operations within two years following the date of the designation by the board pursuant to this subsection, the designation of the facility as "connected to the distribution system" shall be deemed to be null and void, and the facility shall thereafter be considered not "connected to the distribution system.”

s. In addition to any other requirements of P.L.1999, c.23 or any other law, rule, regulation or order, a solar electric power generation facility that is not net metered or an on-site generation facility and which is located on land that has been actively devoted to agricultural or horticultural use that is valued, assessed, and taxed pursuant to the "Farmland Assessment Act of 1964,” P.L.1964, c.48 (C.54:4-23.1 et seq.) at any time within the 10-year period prior to the effective date of P.L.2012, c.24, shall only be considered "connected to the distribution system” if (1) the board approves the facility's designation pursuant to subsection q. of this section; or (2) (a) PJM issued a System Impact Study for the facility on or before June 30, 2011, (b) the facility files a notice with the board within 60 days of the effective date of P.L.2012, c.24, indicating its intent to qualify under this subsection, and (c) the
facility has been approved as "connected to the distribution system" by the board. Nothing in this subsection shall limit the board's authority concerning the review and oversight of facilities, unless such facilities are exempt from such review as a result of having been approved pursuant to subsection q. of this section.

t. (1) No more than 180 days after the date of enactment of P.L.2012, c.24, the board shall, in consultation with the Department of Environmental Protection and the New Jersey Economic Development Authority, and, after notice and opportunity for public comment and public hearing, complete a proceeding to establish a program to provide SRECs to owners of solar electric power generation facility projects certified by the board, in consultation with the Department of Environmental Protection, as being located on a brownfield, on an area of historic fill or on a properly closed sanitary landfill facility, including those owned or operated by an electric public utility and approved pursuant to section 13 of P.L.2007, c.340 (C.48:3-98.1). Projects certified under this subsection shall be considered "connected to the distribution system", shall not require such designation by the board, and shall not be subject to board review required pursuant to subsections q. and r. of this section. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 3 of P.L.1999, c.23 (C.48:3-51) or any other law, rule, regulation, or order to the contrary, for projects certified under this subsection, the board shall establish a financial incentive that is designed to supplement the SRECs generated by the facility in order to cover the additional cost of constructing and operating a solar electric power generation facility on a brownfield, on an area of historic fill or on a properly closed sanitary landfill facility. Any financial benefit realized in relation to a project owned or operated by an electric public utility and approved by the board pursuant to section 13 of P.L.2007, c.340 (C.48:3-98.1), as a result of the provision of a financial incentive established by the board pursuant to this subsection, shall be credited to ratepayers. The issuance of SRECs for all solar electric power generation facility projects pursuant to this subsection shall be deemed "Board of Public Utilities financial assistance" as provided under section 1 of P.L.2009, c.89 (C.48:2-29.47).

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of the "Spill Compensation and Control Act," P.L.1976, c.141 (C.58:10-23.11 et seq.) or any other law, rule, regulation, or order to the contrary, the board, in consultation with the Department of Environmental Protection, may find that a person who operates a solar electric power generation facility project that has commenced operation on or after the effective date of P.L.2012, c.24, which project is certified by the board, in consultation with the Department of Environmental Protection pursuant to paragraph (1) of this subsection, as being located on a brownfield for which a final remediation document has been issued, on an area of historic fill or on a properly closed
sanitary landfill facility, which projects shall include, but not be
limited to projects located on a brownfield for which a final
remediation document has been issued, on an area of historic fill or
on a properly closed sanitary landfill facility owned or operated by
an electric public utility and approved pursuant to section 13 of
P.L.2007, c.340 (C.48:3-98.1), or a person who owns property
acquired on or after the effective date of P.L.2012, c.24 on which
such a solar electric power generation facility project is constructed
and operated, shall not be liable for cleanup and removal costs to
the Department of Environmental Protection or to any other person
for the discharge of a hazardous substance provided that:
(a) the person acquired or leased the real property after the
discharge of that hazardous substance at the real property;
(b) the person did not discharge the hazardous substance, is not
in any way responsible for the hazardous substance, and is not a
successor to the discharger or to any person in any way responsible
for the hazardous substance or to anyone liable for cleanup and
removal costs pursuant to section 8 of P.L.1976, c.141 (C.58:10-
23.11g);
(c) the person, within 30 days after acquisition of the property,
gave notice of the discharge to the Department of Environmental
Protection in a manner the Department of Environmental Protection
prescribes;
(d) the person does not disrupt or change, without prior written
permission from the Department of Environmental Protection, any
engineering or institutional control that is part of a remedial action
for the contaminated site or any landfill closure or post-closure
requirement;
(e) the person does not exacerbate the contamination at the
property;
(f) the person does not interfere with any necessary remediation
of the property;
(g) the person complies with any regulations and any permit the
Department of Environmental Protection issues pursuant to section
19 of P.L.2009, c.60 (C.58:10C-19) or paragraph (2) of subsection
a. of section 6 of P.L.1970, c.39 (C.13:1E-6);
(h) with respect to an area of historic fill, the person has
demonstrated pursuant to a preliminary assessment and site
investigation, that hazardous substances have not been discharged; and
(i) with respect to a properly closed sanitary landfill facility, no
person who owns or controls the facility receives, has received, or
will receive, with respect to such facility, any funds from any post-
closure escrow account established pursuant to section 10 of
P.L.1981, c.306 (C.13:1E-109) for the closure and monitoring of
the facility.
Only the person who is liable to clean up and remove the
contamination pursuant to section 8 of P.L.1976, c.141 (C.58:10-
23.11g) and who does not have a defense to liability pursuant to subsection d. of that section shall be liable for cleanup and removal costs.

u. No more than 180 days after the date of enactment of P.L.2012, c.24, the board shall complete a proceeding to establish a registration program. The registration program shall require the owners of solar electric power generation facility projects connected to the distribution system to make periodic milestone filings with the board in a manner and at such times as determined by the board to provide full disclosure and transparency regarding the overall level of development and construction activity of those projects Statewide.

v. The issuance of SRECs for all solar electric power generation facility projects pursuant to this section, for projects connected to the distribution system with a capacity of one megawatt or greater, shall be deemed "Board of Public Utilities financial assistance" as provided pursuant to section 1 of P.L.2009, c.89 (C.48:2-29.47).

w. No more than 270 days after the date of enactment of P.L.2012, c.24, the board shall, after notice and opportunity for public comment and public hearing, complete a proceeding to consider whether to establish a program to provide, to owners of solar electric power generation facility projects certified by the board as being three megawatts or greater in capacity and being net metered, including facilities which are owned or operated by an electric public utility and approved by the board pursuant to section 13 of P.L.2007, c.340 (C.48:3-98.1), a financial incentive that is designed to supplement the SRECs generated by the facility to further the goal of improving the economic competitiveness of commercial and industrial customers taking power from such projects. If the board determines to establish such a program pursuant to this subsection, the board may establish a financial incentive to provide that the board shall issue one SREC for no less than every 750 kilowatt-hours of solar energy generated by the certified projects. Any financial benefit realized in relation to a project owned or operated by an electric public utility and approved by the board pursuant to section 13 of P.L.2007, c.340 (C.48:3-98.1), as a result of the provisions of a financial incentive established by the board pursuant to this subsection, shall be credited to ratepayers.

x. Solar electric power generation facility projects that are located on an existing or proposed commercial, retail, industrial, municipal, professional, recreational, transit, commuter, entertainment complex, multi-use, or mixed-use parking lot with a capacity to park 350 or more vehicles where the area to be utilized for the facility is paved, or an impervious surface may be owned or
operated by an electric public utility and may be approved by the board pursuant to section 13 of P.L.2007, c.340 (C.48:3-98.1). (cf: P.L.2015, c.94, s.1)

This act shall take effect immediately, and section thereof shall expire upon expiration of the New Jersey Solar Energy Study Commission as provided in subsection f. of that section.