SENATE, No. 3926

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

219th LEGISLATURE

INTRODUCED JUNE 10, 2021

Sponsored by:

Senator STEPHEN M. SWEENEY

District 3 (Cumberland, Gloucester and Salem)

Senator BOB SMITH

District 17 (Middlesex and Somerset)

SYNOPSIS

Authorizes certain offshore wind projects to construct power lines and obtain real property interests; grants BPU authority to supersede certain local governmental powers upon petition from offshore wind project.

CURRENT VERSION OF TEXT

As introduced.



1 **AN ACT** concerning offshore wind projects and amending P.L.2010, c.57.

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

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- 1. Section 3 of P.L.2010, c.57 (C.48:3-87.1) is amended to read as follows:
- 3. a. An entity seeking to construct an offshore wind project shall submit an application to the board for approval by the board as a qualified offshore wind project, which shall include, but need not be limited to, the following information:
- (1) a detailed description of the project, including maps, surveys and other visual aides. This description shall include, but need not be limited to: the type, size, and number of proposed turbines and foundations; the history to-date of the same type, size and manufacturer of installed turbines and foundations globally; a detailed description of the transmission facilities interconnection facilities to be installed; and implementation plan that highlights key milestone activities during permitting, financing, design, equipment manufacturing, shipping, assembly, in-field installation, testing, equipment commissioning, and service start-up;
 - (2) a completed financial analysis of the project including pro forma income statements, balance sheets, and cash flow projections for a 20-year period, including the internal rate of return, and a description and estimate of any State or federal tax benefits that may be associated with the project;
- (3) the proposed method of financing the project, including identification of equity investors, fixed income investors, and any other sources of capital;
- (4) documentation that the entity has applied for all eligible federal funds and programs available to offset the cost of the project or provide tax advantages;
- (5) the projected electrical output and anticipated market prices over the anticipated life of the project, including a forecast of electricity revenues from the sale of energy derived from the project and capacity, as well as revenues anticipated by the sale of any ORECs, RECs, air emission credits or offsets, or any tradable environmental attributes created by the project;
- (6) an operations and maintenance plan for the initial 20-year operation of the project that: details routine, intermittent , and emergency protocols; identifies the primary risks to the built infrastructure and how the potential risks, including but not limited to hurricanes, lightning, fog, rogue wave occurrences, and exposed

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

- 1 cabling, shall be mitigated; and identifies specific and concrete
- 2 elements to ensure both construction and operational cost controls.
- 3 This operations and maintenance plan shall be integrated into the
- 4 financial analysis of the project, and shall identify the projected
- 5 plan for the subsequent 20 years, following conclusion of the initial
- 20-year operations, assuming any necessary federal lease 6 7 agreements are maintained and renewed;

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- (7) the anticipated carbon dioxide emissions impact of the project;
- (8) a decommissioning plan for the project including provisions for financial assurance for decommissioning as required by the applicable State and federal governmental entities;
- (9) a list of all State and federal regulatory agency approvals, permits, or other authorizations required pursuant to State and federal law for the offshore wind project, and copies of all submitted permit applications and any issued approvals and permits for the offshore wind project;
- (10) a cost-benefit analysis for the project including at a minimum:
- (a) a detailed input-output analysis of the impact of the project on income, employment, wages, indirect business taxes, and output in the State with particular emphasis on in-State manufacturing employment;
- (b) an explanation of the location, type, and salary of employment opportunities to be created by the project with job totals expressed as full-time equivalent positions assuming 1,820 hours per year;
- (c) an analysis of the anticipated environmental benefits and environmental impacts of the project; and
- (d) an analysis of the potential impacts on residential and industrial ratepayers of electricity rates over the life of the project that may be caused by incorporating any State subsidy into rates;
- (11) a proposed OREC pricing method and schedule for the board to consider;
- 35 (12) a timeline for the permitting, licensing, and construction of the proposed offshore wind project; 36
- 37 (13) a plan for interconnection, including engineering 38 specifications and costs; and
 - (14) any other information deemed necessary by the board in order to conduct a thorough evaluation of the proposal. The board may hire consultants or other experts if the board determines that obtaining such outside expertise would be beneficial to the review of the proposal.
- 44 b. (1) In considering an application for a qualified offshore wind project, submitted pursuant to subsection a. of this section, the 46 board shall determine that the application satisfies the following conditions:

(a) the filing is consistent with the New Jersey energy master plan, adopted pursuant to section 12 of P.L.1977, c.146 (C.52:27F-14), in effect at the time the board is considering the application;

- (b) the cost-benefit analysis, submitted pursuant to paragraph (10) of subsection a. of this section, demonstrates positive economic and environmental net benefits to the State;
- (c) the financing mechanism is based upon the actual electrical output of the project, fairly balances the risks and rewards of the project between ratepayers and shareholders, and ensures that any costs of non-performance, in either the construction or operational phase of the project, shall be borne by shareholders; and
- (d) the entity proposing the project demonstrates financial integrity and sufficient access to capital to allow for a reasonable expectation of completion of construction of the project.
- (2) In considering an application for a qualified offshore wind project, submitted pursuant to subsection a. of this section, the board shall also consider:
- (a) the total level of subsidies to be paid by ratepayers for qualified offshore wind projects over the life of the project; and
- (b) any other elements the board deems appropriate in conjunction with the application.
- c. An order issued by the board to approve an application for a qualified offshore wind project pursuant to this section shall, at a minimum, include conditions to ensure the following:
- (1) no OREC shall be paid until electricity is produced by the qualified offshore wind project;
- (2) ORECs shall be paid on the actual electrical output delivered into the transmission system of the State;
- (3) ratepayers and the State shall be held harmless for any cost overruns associated with the project; and
- (4) the applicant will reimburse the board and the State for all reasonable costs incurred for regulatory review of the project, including but not limited to consulting services, oversight, inspections, and audits.

An order issued by the board pursuant to this subsection shall specify the value of the OREC and the term of the order.

An order issued by the board pursuant to this subsection shall not be modified by subsequent board orders, unless the modifications are jointly agreed to by the parties.

- d. The board shall review and approve, conditionally approve, or deny an application submitted pursuant to this section within 180 days after the date a complete application is submitted to the board.
- e. Notwithstanding any provision of P.L.2010, c.57 (C.48:3-44 87.1 et al.) to the contrary, the board may conduct one or more 45 competitive solicitations for open access offshore wind transmission 46 facilities designed to facilitate the collection of offshore wind 47 energy from qualified offshore wind projects or its delivery to the 48 electric transmission system in this State.

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f. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other State law, rule, or regulation to the contrary, a qualified offshore wind project or an open access offshore wind transmission facility approved by the board pursuant to this section shall:

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(1) have authority to place, replace, construct, reconstruct, install, reinstall, add to, extend, use, operate, inspect, and maintain wires, conduits, lines, and associated infrastructure, whether underground or overhead or within, under, or upon the public streets, thoroughfares, rights-of-way, or any other public property of any municipality, county, or other instrumentality of the State. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other State law, rule, or regulation to the contrary, no municipality, county, or other instrumentality of the State shall prohibit, or charge a fee for, the use of public streets, thoroughfares, or rights-of way for the purposes set forth in this subsection, other than a fee for a road opening permit, and the issuance of a road opening permit shall not be withheld, except for bona fide public safety reasons;

(2) be authorized to obtain easements, rights-of-way, or other real property interests on, over, or through any real property owned by a municipality, county, or other instrumentality of the State that are necessary for the construction of a qualified offshore wind project. If a qualified offshore wind project is unable to obtain an easement, right-of-way, or other real property interest from a municipality, county, or other public body of the State within 180 days after the award of ORECs by the board pursuant to this section, the qualified offshore wind project may file a petition with the board. In considering such a petition, the board shall determine whether the requested easement, right-of-way, or other real property interest are reasonably necessary for the construction of the qualified offshore wind project. If the board determines that the requested easement, right-of-way, or other real property interest are reasonably necessary for the construction of the qualified offshore wind project, the board shall issue an order approving the acquisition of the requested easement, right-of-way, or other real property interest, and notwithstanding the provisions of any other State law, rule, or regulation to the contrary, such order shall effectuate the qualified offshore wind project's property interest and shall be recorded by the appropriate county recording officer at the request of the qualified offshore wind project. The entity constructing the qualified offshore wind project shall be responsible for the restoration and maintenance of the area of land subject to an order pursuant to this paragraph. Payment of fair compensation for the easement, right-of-way, or other real property interest shall be made to the appropriate entity pursuant to the procedures set forth in the "Eminent Domain Act of 1971," P.L.1971, c.361 (C.20:3-1 et seq.). The acquisition of an easement, right-of-way, or other real property interest pursuant to this paragraph shall not be subject to any public bidding requirements.

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If an order issued by the board pursuant to this paragraph concerns an easement, right-of-way, or other real property interest located on, over, or through land preserved for recreation and conservation purposes, as defined in section 3 of P.L.1999, c.152 (C.13:8C-3), the entity constructing the qualified offshore wind project shall: pay fair market value for the easement, right-of-way, or other real property interest to the owner of the preserved land; and acquire two times the area of the easement, right-of-way, or other real property interest subject to the board's order within the same county within three years after the board's order pursuant to this paragraph. Any compensation received by an owner of preserved land pursuant to this paragraph shall be used for the acquisition of land for recreation and conservation purposes; and

- (3) be authorized to file a petition with the board seeking a determination that all municipal or county approvals, consents, or affirmative filings with other public entities required to construct a qualified offshore wind project are preempted and superseded, upon a finding by the board that such municipal or county approvals, consents, or affirmative filings are reasonably necessary for the construction of the qualified offshore wind project. If the board makes a determination pursuant to this paragraph preempting a municipal or county action that is a condition of the issuance of a permit or other approval of the Department of Environmental Protection or any other department or agency of the State, then notwithstanding the provisions of any other State law, rule, or regulation to the contrary, the department or agency, as applicable, may act without prior municipal or county approval, consent, or affirmative filing. To the extent that a municipal or county approval, consent, or affirmative filing involves the acquisition of an easement, right-of-way, or other real property interest, the procedures set forth in paragraph (2) of this subsection shall apply.
- g. A qualified offshore wind project approved by the board pursuant to this section shall be deemed to be an electric power generator for the purposes of section 10 of the "Municipal Land Use Law," P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-19).

(cf: P.L.2019, c.440, s.2)

2. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATEMENT

This bill would amend P.L.2010, c.57 (C.48:3-87.1 et al.), commonly referred to as the "Offshore Wind Economic Development Act," to authorize a qualified offshore wind project or an open access offshore wind transmission facility approved by the Board of Public Utilities (board) to place, replace, construct, reconstruct, install, reinstall, add to, extend, use, operate, inspect,

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and maintain wires, conduits, lines, and associated infrastructure, whether underground or overhead, or within, under, or upon the public streets, thoroughfares, rights-of-way, or any other public property of any municipality, county, or other instrumentality of the State. The bill further provides that a municipality, county, or other instrumentality of the State may not prohibit, or charge a fee for, the use of public streets, thoroughfares, or rights-of-way for the aforementioned purposes, other than a fee for a road opening permit. The issuance of a road opening permit may not be withheld, under the bill's provisions, except for bona fide public safety reasons.

The bill also authorizes a qualified offshore wind project or an open access offshore wind transmission facility approved by the board to obtain easements, rights-of-way, or other real property interests on, over, or through any real property owned by a municipality, county, or other instrumentality of the State that are necessary for the construction of a qualified offshore wind project. If a qualified offshore wind project is unable to obtain an easement, right-of-way, or other real property interest from a municipality, county, or other instrumentality of the State within 180 days after the award of offshore wind renewable energy certificates by the board, the qualified offshore wind project would be able to file a petition with the board. In considering such a petition, the board would determine whether the requested easement, right-of-way, or other real property interest are reasonably necessary for the construction of the qualified offshore wind project.

If the board determines that the requested easement, right-ofway, or other real property interest are reasonably necessary for the construction of the qualified offshore wind project, the board would be required to issue an order approving the acquisition of the requested easement, right-of-way, or other real property interest. The order would effectuate the qualified offshore wind project's property interest and would be recorded by the appropriate county recording officer at the request of the qualified offshore wind project. The entity constructing the qualified offshore wind project would be responsible for the restoration and maintenance of the area of land subject to the board's order. Payment of fair compensation is to be made pursuant to the "Eminent Domain Act of 1971," P.1971, c.361 (C.20:3-1et seq.). Further, the bill provides that the acquisition of an easement, right-of-way, or other real property interest pursuant to the bill is not to be subject to any public bidding requirements.

In addition, the bill provides that if an order issued by the board concerns an easement, right-of-way, or other real property interest located on, over, or through land preserved for recreation and conservation purposes, the entity constructing the qualified offshore wind project would be required to: pay fair market value for the easement, right-of-way, or other real property interest to the owner

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of the preserved land; and acquire two times the area of the easement, right-of-way, or other real property interest subject to the board's order within the same county within three years after the board's order. The bill also provides that any compensation received by an owner of preserved land, pursuant to the bill, would be required to be used for the acquisition of land for recreation and conservation purposes.

The bill also authorizes a qualified offshore wind project or an open access offshore wind transmission facility approved by the board to file a petition with the board seeking a determination that all municipal or county approvals, consents, or affirmative filings with other public entities required to construct the qualified offshore wind project are preempted and superseded, upon a finding by the board that such municipal or county approvals, consents, or affirmative filings are reasonably necessary for the construction of the qualified offshore wind project. If the board makes a determination preempting municipal or county action that is a condition of a permit or other approval of the Department of Environmental Protection or any other department or agency of the State, the department or agency may proceed to act without prior municipal or county approval, consent, or affirmative filing.

Lastly, the bill provides that a qualified offshore wind project approved by the board is to be deemed an electric power generator for the purposes of section 10 of the "Municipal Land Use Law," P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-19).