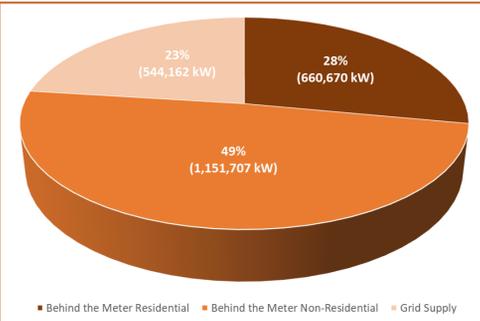


# Growth of Residential Solar PV in New Jersey's Municipalities

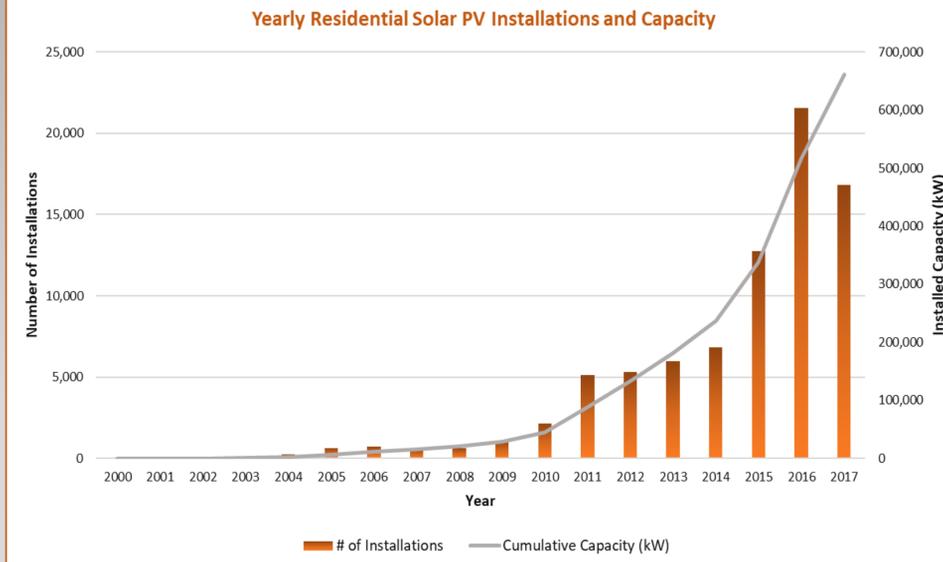


As a result to a strong commitment to renewable solar energy, NJ is currently ranked 5<sup>th</sup> among the other states with regards to installed solar PV capacity. At the end of 2017, NJ had installed a total of 2,356,540 kW of solar photovoltaic (PV) energy capacity from 86,178 individual projects. The lions share of these projects (80,417) are attributed to the "Behind the Meter Residential" sector, or traditional residential rooftop solar installations. Despite the high number of installations attributed to this sector, due to the relatively small size of each installation, this sector only accounts for 28% of the total installed solar capacity in the state (see chart to the left).



The growth of residential solar PV was extremely slow prior to 2011-2012, due mostly to the high cost of the technology and the lack of established and effective policies and incentives. However, in 2012 the Solar Act was passed in New Jersey, which increased the requirement for solar in the Renewable Portfolio Standard and provided incentives for certain solar PV installations. It also stabilized the solar market by adjusting the price for SRECs, or Solar Renewable Energy Credits, which are awarded based on the amount of kilowatt hours that are generated by a solar PV system that are sent into the

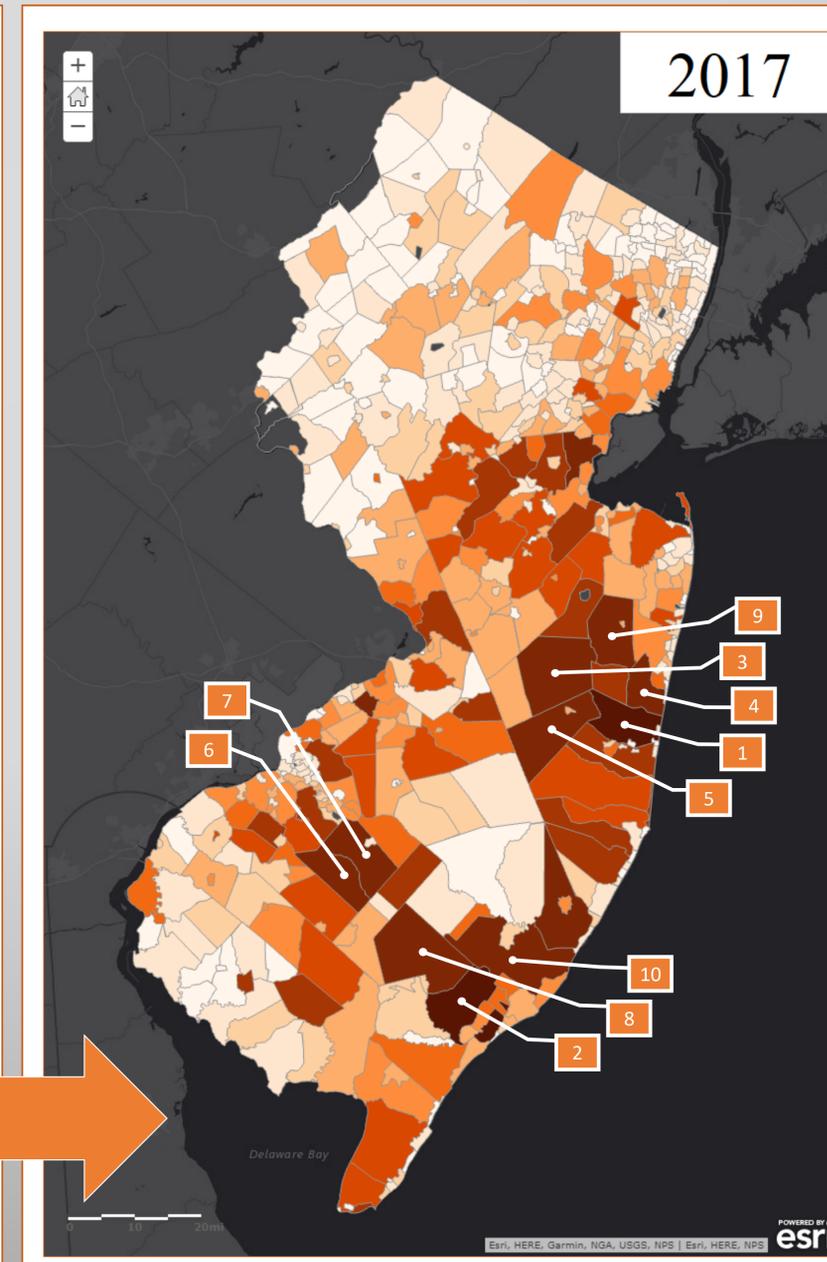
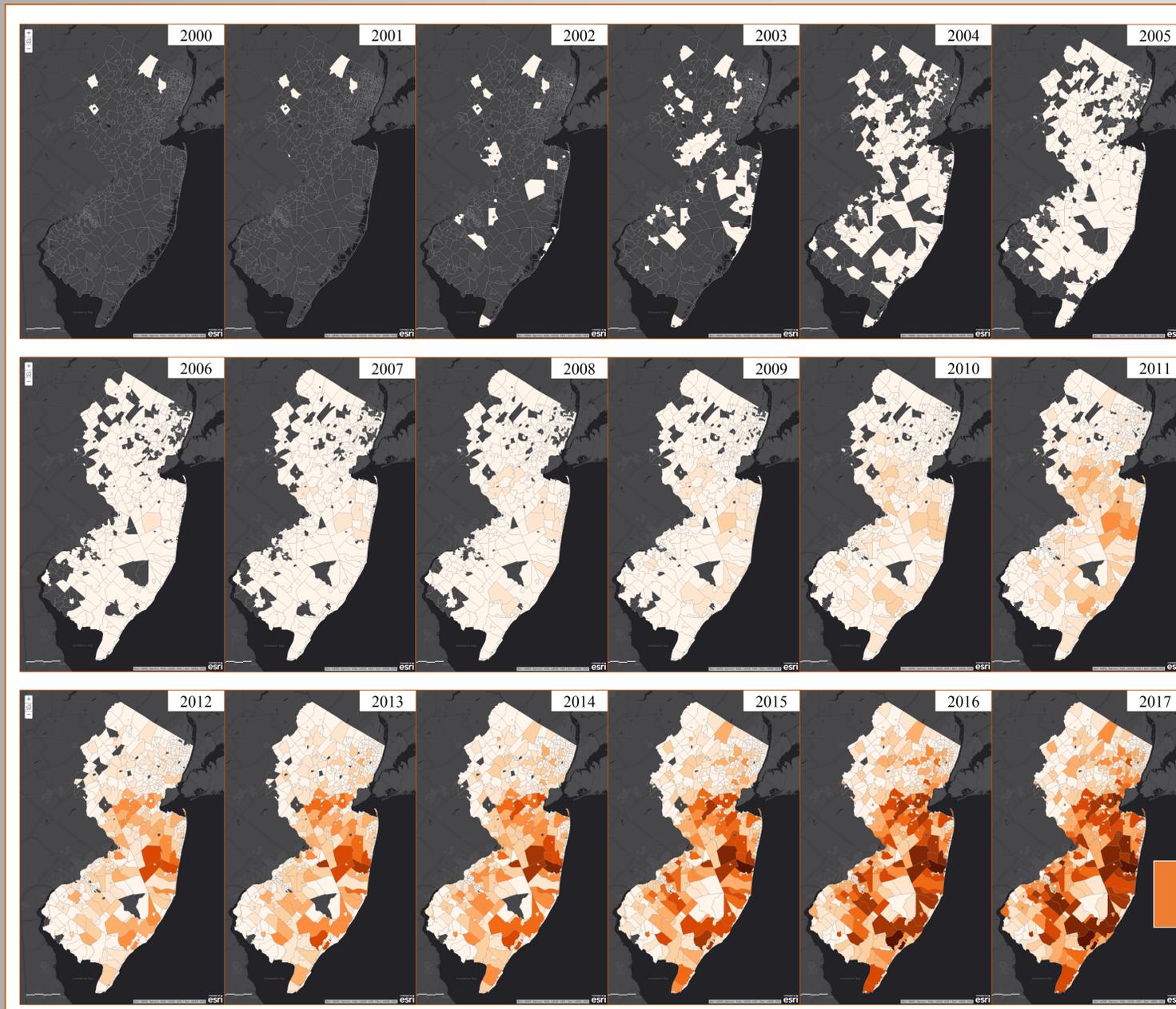
electrical grid. New Jersey also has net metering policies which have been instrumental in facilitating the growth of the residential solar PV sector by allowing homeowners to be credited for excess energy generated by their solar PV systems that gets sent back into the grid. Since 2011-2012, the number of installations and installed capacity of residential solar has grown exponentially, as seen in the chart to the right, and the series of maps below.



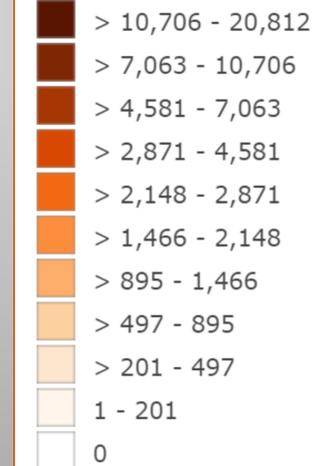
## Top 10 Municipalities (Residential Solar Installed Capacity)

The table below and center map shows the top 10 municipalities (out of NJ's 565 municipalities) with regards to installed solar PV capacity in the behind the meter residential sector at the end of 2017. These 10 municipalities account for more than 16% of the installed solar PV capacity in the state in the residential sector. The table below also includes the number of residential solar installations in each municipality and the average system size, as well as the percentage of houses with solar based on housing unit estimates from the US Census Bureau (\*2012-2016 ACS 5-Year Estimates).

RANK	MUNICIPALITY	CAPACITY (kW)	QUANTITY	AVG SYSTEM SIZE (kW)	HOUSING UNITS*	PERCENT SOLAR
1	TOMS RIVER TWP	20,812.90 kW	2,738 installs	7.6 kW	43,022	6.36%
2	EGG HARBOR TWP	15,187.52 kW	1,714 installs	8.86 kW	15,759	10.88%
3	JACKSON TWP	10,706.23 kW	1,214 installs	8.82 kW	21,359	5.68%
4	BRICK TWP	10,557.87 kW	1,295 installs	8.15 kW	34,336	3.77%
5	MANCHESTER TWP	10,191.81 kW	1,124 installs	9.07 kW	25,953	4.33%
6	MONROE TWP (G)	9,301.17 kW	1,014 installs	9.17 kW	14,412	7.04%
7	WINSLOW TWP (C)	8,941.01 kW	1,039 installs	8.61 kW	15,186	6.84%
8	HAMILTON TWP (A)	7,766.93 kW	896 installs	8.67 kW	10,971	8.17%
9	HOWELL TWP	7,606.79 kW	887 installs	8.58 kW	18,319	4.84%
10	GALLOWAY TWP	7,581.62 kW	930 installs	8.15 kW	14,034	6.63%



### Installed Capacity (kW)



The underlying data utilized to map the residential solar PV installed capacity in each municipality was derived from the monthly solar installation reports published by the New Jersey Board of Public Utilities at: <http://www.njcleanenergy.com/renewable-energy/project-activity-reports/project-activity-reports>

The data used was published on December 31, 2017, and represents all of the residential solar PV installations from January 1, 2000 to December 31, 2017.