## STATE OF NEW YORK

11120

## IN ASSEMBLY

November 6, 2020

Introduced by COMMITTEE ON RULES -- (at request of M. of A. Paulin, Lavine) -- (at request of the Governor) -- read once and referred to the Committee on Corporations, Authorities and Commissions

AN ACT to amend the public service law, in relation to strengthening of utility storm response and compliance; and to create a study of municipal takeover of water supply in northwest Nassau County

## The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section 25 of the public service law, as added by chapter 665 of the laws of 1980, subdivision 2, paragraph (a) of subdivision 3 and paragraph (a) of subdivision 4 as amended by chapter 375 of the laws of 1986, is amended to read as follows:

§ 25. Penalties. 1. Every public utility company, corporation or person and the officers, agents and employees thereof shall obey and comply with every provision of this chapter and every order or regulation adopted under authority of this chapter so long as the same shall be in force.

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- 2. Any public utility company, corporation or person and the officers, 11 agents and employees thereof that knowingly fails or neglects to obey or comply with a provision of this chapter or a regulation or [an] order adopted under authority of this chapter so long as the same shall be in 14 force, shall forfeit to the people of the state of New York a sum not 15 exceeding one hundred thousand dollars constituting a civil penalty for each and every offense and, in the case of a continuing violation, each day shall be deemed a separate and distinct offense.
- 17 18 3. Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivision two of this section, 19 any such public utility company, corporation or person and the officers, 20 agents and employees thereof that knowingly fails or neglects to obey or comply with a provision of this chapter, or an order or regulation 22 adopted under the authority of this chapter, adopted specifically for 23 the protection of human safety, including but not limited to the commis-24 sion's code of gas safety regulations shall, if it is determined by the 25 commission that such safety violation caused or constituted a contribut-

EXPLANATION--Matter in italics (underscored) is new; matter in brackets [-] is old law to be omitted.

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ing factor in bringing about a death or personal injury, forfeit to the state of New York a sum [not to exceed the greater of:

(a) two hundred and fifty thousand dollars constituting a civil penalty for each separate and distinct offense; provided, however, that for purposes of this paragraph each day of a continuing violation shall not be deemed a separate and distinct offense. The total period of a continuing violation, as well as every distinct violation, shall be similarly treated as a separate and distinct offense for purposes of this paragraph; or

(b) the maximum forfeiture determined in accordance with subdivision two of this section.

4. Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivision one or two of this section, a public utility company, corporation or person and the officers, agents and employees thereof that knowingly fails or neglects to obey or comply with a provision of this chapter, or an order or regulation adopted under authority of this chapter, designed to protect the overall reliability and continuity of electric service, shall forfeit to the state of New York a sum not to exceed the greater of:

(a) five hundred thousand dollars constituting a civil penalty for each separate and distinct offense; provided, however, that for purposes of this paragraph each day of a continuing violation shall not be deemed a separate and distinct offense. The total period of a continuing violation, as well as every distinct violation, shall be similarly treated as a separate and distinct offense for purposes of this paragraph; or

(b) the maximum forfeiture determined in accordance with subdivision two of this section. ] fixed by the public service commission, after considering the following:

- (a) the scope of damages caused by the violation, to consumers, businesses and the state;
  - (b) each individual act or omission which led to the violation;
  - (c) whether the violation was willful;
- (d) whether the violation was recurring, or had been the subject of a previous finding by the commission;
- (e) the economic damage associated with the violation, to ratepayers in the form of future investments that must be made to the infrastructure weakened or damaged in the event, which was in the estimation of the commission preventable; and
- (f) whether the violation was caused in whole or in part due to the systematic failure of the entity to maintain or replace obsolete or deteriorated materials or equipment.

4. A public utility company, corporation or person and the officers, agents and employees thereof shall forfeit to the state of New York a sum assessed by the commission for the purposes of providing residential consumer relief related to the loss of personal property, not to exceed five hundred dollars per household, and/or an amount specified by the commission pursuant to an order may be required to set aside for relief for commercial, industrial or governmental customers of the utility which may be available as bill credits for particular cases where there was significant damages, in the event of continued service outages which constitute a violation of such company's, corporation's, or person's emergency response plan submitted pursuant to section sixty-six of this chapter. All moneys recovered pursuant to this subdivision, together with the costs thereof, shall be remitted to, or for the benefit of, the ratepayers in a manner to be determined by the commission.

5. Penalties provided for pursuant to this section shall be recovered in an action as provided in section twenty-four of this article.

- 6. Any payment made by a public utility company, corporation or person and the officers, agents and employees thereof as a result of an action as provided in section twenty-four of this article and the cost of litigation and investigation related to any such action shall not be included by the commission in revenue requirements used to establish rates and charges.
- 7. In construing and enforcing the provisions of this chapter relating to forfeitures and penalties, the act of any director, officer, agent or employee of a public utility company, corporation or person acting within the scope of his or her official duties or employment shall be deemed to be the act of such public utility company, corporation or person.
- § 2. Section 25-a of the public service law, as added by section 2 of part X of chapter 57 of the laws of 2013, is amended to read as follows:
- § 25-a. Combination gas and electric corporations; administrative sanctions; recovery of penalties. Notwithstanding sections twenty-four and twenty-five of this article: 1. Every combination gas and electric corporation and the officers thereof shall adhere to every provision of this chapter and every order or regulation adopted under authority of this chapter so long as the same shall be in force.
- 2. (a) The commission shall have the authority to assess a civil penalty in an amount as set forth in this section and impose any other required relief against a combination gas and electric corporation and the officers thereof subject to the jurisdiction, supervision, or regulation pursuant to this chapter [in an amount as set forth in this section]. In determining the amount of any penalty to be assessed pursuant to this section, the commission shall consider: [(i) the seriousness of the violation for which a penalty is sought; (ii) the nature and extent of any previous violations for which penalties have been assessed against the corporation or officer; (iii) whether there was knowledge of the violation; (iv) the gross revenues and financial status of the corporation; and (v) such other factors as the commission may deem appropriate and relevant.]
- (i) the scope of damages caused by the violation, to consumers, businesses and the state;
  - (ii) each individual act or omission which led to the violation;
  - (iii) whether the violation was willful;
- (iv) whether the violation was recurring, or had been the subject of a previous finding by the commission;
- (v) the economic damage associated with the violation, to ratepayers in the form of future investments that must be made to the infrastructure weakened or damaged in the event, which was in the estimation of the commission preventable; and
- (vi) whether the violation was caused in whole or in part due to the systematic failure of the entity to maintain or replace obsolete or deteriorated materials or equipment.

The remedies provided by this subdivision are in addition to any other remedies provided in law.

(b) [Whenever the commission has reason to believe that a combination gas and electric corporation or such officers thereof should be subject to imposition of a civil penalty as set forth in this subdivision, it shall notify such corporation or officer.] The department is authorized, pursuant to a referral made by the chief executive officer of the department, to commence a proceeding pursuant to this section upon issuance of a notice of violation if it believes that a combination gas and

electric corporation, or such officers thereof, may be subject to imposition of a civil penalty as set forth in this subdivision and/or such other relief as may be required to address such alleged violation. Such notice shall include, but shall not be limited to: (i) the date and a brief description of the facts and nature of each act or failure to act for which such penalty is proposed; (ii) a list of each statute, regu-lation or order that the [commission] department alleges has been and (iii) the amount of each penalty that the [commission] violated; <u>department</u> proposes to [assess] <u>be assessed; and (iv) any proposed</u> actions that the department deems necessary to address such alleged violation or violations. The department is authorized to undertake any additional administrative or investigatory actions related to such violation or violations, including but not limited to, service of an administrative complaint, implementation of discovery, interviews, depo-sitions, entering into a settlement agreement or other stipulation, and the holding of evidentiary hearings, as provided in this chapter. 

- (c) [Whenever the commission has reason to believe that a combination gas and electric corporation or such officers thereof should be subject to imposition of a civil penalty or penalties as set forth in this subdivision, the commission shall hold a hearing to demonstrate why the proposed penalty or penalties should be assessed against such combination gas and electric corporation or such officers.] Any assessment of penalties, resolution of claims or imposition of other relief levied by the department pursuant to an investigation or complaint proceeding commenced pursuant to paragraph (b) of this subdivision shall be required to be established after holding of an evidentiary hearing, and such finding is required to be approved by the commission but may be settled by agreement between the parties at any time prior to such hearing, or after such hearing, as mutually agreed upon by the parties.
- 3. Any combination gas and electric corporation or such officers thereof, determined by the commission to have failed to [reasonably] comply as shown by a preponderance of the evidence, at an evidentiary hearing, with a provision of this chapter, regulation or an order adopted under authority of this chapter so long as the same shall be in force shall forfeit a sum [not exceeding the greater of one hundred thousand dollars or two one hundredths of one percent of the annual intrastate gross operating revenue of the corporation, not including taxes paid to and revenues collected on behalf of government entities, constituting a civil penalty for each and every offense and, in the case of a continuing violation, each day shall be deemed a separate and distinct offense fixed by the public service commission, after considering the following:
- (a) the scope of damages caused by the violation, to consumers, businesses and the state;
  - (b) each individual act or omission which led to the violation;
  - (c) whether the violation was willful;
- (d) whether the violation was recurring, or had been the subject of a previous finding by the commission;
- (e) the economic damage associated with the violation, to ratepayers in the form of future investments that must be made to the infrastructure weakened or damaged in the event, which was in the estimation of the commission preventable; and
- (f) whether the violation was caused in whole or in part due to the systematic failure of the entity to maintain or replace obsolete or deteriorated materials or equipment.
- 4. [Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivision three of this section, any such combination gas and electric corporation determined by

the commission to have failed to reasonably comply with a provision of this chapter, or an order or regulation adopted under the authority of this chapter specifically for the protection of human safety or prevention of significant damage to real property, including, but not limited to, the commission's code of gas safety regulations shall, if it is determined by the commission by a preponderance of the evidence that such safety violation caused or constituted a contributing factor in bringing about: (a) a death or personal injury; or (b) damage to real property in excess of fifty thousand dollars, forfeit a sum not to exceed the greater of:

(i) two hundred fifty thousand dollars or three one hundredths of one percent of the annual intrastate gross operating revenue of the corporation, not including taxes paid to and revenues collected on behalf of government entities, whichever is greater, constituting a civil penalty for each separate and distinct offense; provided, however, that for purposes of this paragraph, each day of a continuing violation shall not be deemed a separate and distinct offense. The total period of a continuing violation, as well as every distinct violation, shall be similarly treated as a separate and distinct offense for purposes of this paragraph; or

(ii) the maximum forfeiture determined in accordance with subdivision three of this section.

5. Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivision three or four of this section, a combination gas and electric corporation determined by the commission to have failed to reasonably comply by a prependerance of the evidence with a provision of this chapter, or an order or regulation adopted under authority of this chapter, designed to protect the overall reliability and continuity of electric service, including but not limited to the restoration of electric service following a major outage event or emergency, shall forfeit a sum not to exceed the greater of:

(a) five hundred thousand dollars or four one-hundredths of one percent of the annual intrastate gross operating revenue of the corporation, not including taxes paid to and revenues collected on behalf of government entities, whichever is greater, constituting a civil penalty for each separate and distinct offense; provided, however, that for purposes of this paragraph each day of a continuing violation shall not be deemed a separate and distinct offense. The total period of a continuing violation, as well as every distinct violation shall be similarly treated as a separate and distinct offense for purposes of this paragraph; or

(b) the maximum forfeiture determined in accordance with subdivision three of this section.

6. Any officer of any combination gas and electric corporation determined by the commission to have violated the provisions of subdivision three, four, or five of this section, and who knowingly violates a provision of this chapter, regulation or an order adopted under authority of this chapter so long as the same shall be in force shall forfeit a sum not to exceed one hundred thousand dollars constituting a civil penalty for each and every offense and, in the case of a continuing violation, each day shall be deemed a separate and distinct offense.

7. Any such assessment may be compromised or discontinued by the commission. All moneys recovered pursuant to this section, together with the costs thereof, shall be remitted to, or for the benefit of, the ratepayers in a manner to be determined by the commission.

[8.] 5. Upon a failure by a combination gas and electric corporation or officer to remit any penalty assessed by the commission pursuant to

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this section, the commission, through its counsel, may institute an action or special proceeding to collect the penalty in a court of competent jurisdiction.

- [9-] 6. Any payment made by a combination gas and electric corporation or the officers thereof as a result of an assessment or penalty as provided in this section, and the cost of litigation and investigation related to any such assessment, shall not be recoverable from ratepayers.
- $[\frac{10}{10}]$  7. In construing and enforcing the provisions of this chapter relating to penalties, the act of any director, officer, agent or employee of a combined gas and electric corporation acting within the scope of his or her official duties or employment shall be deemed to be the act of such corporation.
- [11-] 8. It shall be a violation of this chapter should a director, officer or employee of a public utility company, corporation, person acting in his or her official duties or employment, or an agent acting on behalf of an employer take retaliatory personnel action such as discharge, suspension, demotion, penalization or discrimination against an employee for reporting a violation of a provision of this chapter [of] an order or regulation adopted under the authority of this chapter, including, but not limited to, those governing safe and adequate service, protection of human safety or prevention of significant damage to real property, including, but not limited to, the commission's code gas safety. Nothing in this subdivision shall be deemed to diminish the rights, privileges or remedies of any employee under any other law or regulation, including but not limited to article twenty-C of the labor law and section seventy-five-b of the civil service law, or under any collective bargaining agreement or employment contract.
- 29 § 3. The public service law is amended by adding a new section 25-b to 30 read as follows:
  - § 25-b. Administrative actions against other regulated entities. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, section twentyfive-a of this article shall apply in equal force to: 1. an electric corporation as defined in subdivision thirteen of section two of this article; 2. a gas corporation as defined in subdivision eleven of section two of this article; 3. a cable television company or cable television system as defined in subdivisions one and two of section two hundred twelve of this article; 4. a telephone corporation as defined in subdivision seventeen of section two of this article; 5. a steam corporation as defined in subdivision twenty-two of section two of this article; and 6. a water-works corporation as defined in subdivision twentyseven of section two of this article; as well as the officers or employees of any such corporate entities described above.
  - § 4. Subdivision 2 of section 68 of the public service law, as added by section 5 of part X of chapter 57 of the laws of 2013, is amended and a new subdivision 3 is added to read as follows:
- 2. Revocation or modification of certificate. The commission may commence a proceeding, conducted in accordance with the commission's rules and regulations, to revoke or modify a combined electric and gas corporation's certificate as it relates to such corporation's service territory or any portion thereof based on findings of repeated (two or more) violations of this chapter or rules or regulations or orders adopted thereto [that demonstrate a failure of], or violations of this 54 chapter or rules, regulations, or orders thereto demonstrating a failure of such corporation to continue to provide safe and adequate service. Whenever the commission has reason to believe that such corporation's

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certificate may be subject to revocation or modification, it shall notify such corporation of the facts and nature of each act or failure to act allegedly warranting such revocation or modification, and the statute, regulation or order allegedly violated, and otherwise consider the following factors:

- (a) the factors identified in subdivision one of this section for issuance of a certificate of public convenience and necessity; and
- (b) whether [another person, firm or corporation is qualified, available, and prepared to provide alternative service that is adequate to serve the public convenience and necessity, and that the ] transition to [such] an alternative person, firm or corporation is in the public interest; and
- (c) upon any other standards and procedures deemed necessary by the commission to ensure continuity of safe and adequate service, and due
- 3. (a) In the event the commission makes the required findings pursuant to subdivision two of this section warranting the revocation of the certificate of a combined electric and gas corporation's certificate, it may further determine as part of such proceeding that an emergency exists with respect to the corporations' ability to provide continuous service. If such determination is made, then the commission may appoint one or more persons to be receivers of and for such corporation. The commission may grant such receiver or receivers with authority to take charge of such corporation's assets, estate, effects, business and affairs, and to collect the outstanding debts, claims, and property due and belonging to the corporation, with power to prosecute and defend, in the name of the corporation or otherwise, all claims or suits, to appoint an agent or agents under them, and to do all other acts which might be done by the corporation and which may be necessary or proper.
- (b) Such proceeding shall be heard in no less than thirty days from service of the statement of violations to the public utility. The commission, if it determines that revocation is warranted shall forthwith determine the penalty associated therewith. The penalty shall, notwithstanding sections twenty-four and twenty-five of this chapter, not exceed the value of the real property and fixtures thereto utilized in utility delivery by such person, firm or corporation, which shall be paid in-kind by such person, firm or corporation, and shall, however, be paid a monetary amount fixed by the commission which shall reflect payment for the shareholder equity contribution, or any bonds which shall be either assumed by the state or a new entity, unless further reduced by depreciation. Calculation of such penalty shall be in addition to any penalties assessed pursuant to sections twenty-four and twenty-five of this chapter for any given violation or outage.
- (c) The powers of the receivers shall continue for thirty days, which may be continued for additional periods of thirty days, so long as the commission confirms such determination continues to be necessary in order to assure continuous service.
- § 5. Subdivision 21 of section 66 of the public service law, as amended by section 4 of part X of chapter 57 of the laws of 2013, amended to read as follows:
- (a) Each electric corporation subject to section twenty-five-a of 52 this chapter shall annually, on or before December fifteenth, submit to 53 the commission an emergency response plan for review and approval. The 54 emergency response plan shall be designed for the reasonably prompt 55 restoration of service in the case of an emergency event, defined for purposes of this subdivision as an event where widespread outages have

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occurred in the service territory of the company due to storms or other causes beyond the control of the company. The emergency response plan shall include, but need not be limited to, the following: (i) the iden-3 4 tification of management staff responsible for company operations during emergency; (ii) a communications plan that includes: (A) a system 6 that relays service information with customers during an emergency that 7 extends beyond normal business hours and business conditions; [(iii)] (B) identification of and outreach plans to customers who had documented 9 their need for essential electricity for medical needs; [(iv)] (C) iden-10 tification of and outreach plans to customers who had documented their 11 need for essential electricity to provide critical telecommunications, critical transportation, critical fuel distribution services or other 12 13 large-load customers identified by the commission;  $[\frac{\langle v \rangle}{\langle v \rangle}]$  (D) designation 14 of company staff to communicate with local officials and appropriate 15 regulatory agencies; [(vi)] and (E) identifies, tests and verifies 16 redundancies in communications systems; (iii) provisions regarding how 17 the company will assure the safety of its employees and contractors; [(vii)] (iv) procedures for deploying company and mutual aid crews to 18 19 work assignment areas; [<del>(viii)</del>] <u>(v)</u> identification of additional 20 supplies and equipment needed during an emergency; [(ix)] (vi) the means 21 of obtaining additional supplies and equipment; [(x)] (vii) procedures to practice the emergency response plan; [(xi)] (viii) appropriate safe-22 ty precautions regarding electrical hazards, including plans to promptly 23 24 secure downed wires within thirty-six hours of notification of the 25 location of such downed wires from a municipal emergency official; and 26 [(xii)] (ix) such other additional information as the commission may 27 require. Each such corporation shall, on an annual basis, undertake drills implementing procedures to practice its emergency management 28 29 plan. The commission may adopt additional requirements consistent with 30 ensuring the reasonably prompt restoration of service in the case of an 31 emergency event. 32

- (b) After review of a corporation's emergency response plan, the commission may require such corporation to amend the plan. The commission may also open an investigation of the corporation's plan to determine its sufficiency to respond adequately to an emergency event. If, after hearings, the commission finds a material deficiency in the plan, it may order the company to make such modifications that it deems reasonably necessary to remedy the deficiency.
- (c) The commission is authorized to open an investigation to review the performance of any corporation in restoring service, implementing communications plans or otherwise meeting the requirements of the emergency response plan during an emergency event. If, after evidentiary hearings or other investigatory proceedings, the commission finds that the corporation failed to [reasonably] implement its emergency response plan or the length of such corporation's outages were materially longer than they would have been, because of such corporation's failure to [reasonably] implement its emergency response plan, the commission may deny the recovery of any part of the service restoration costs caused by such failure, commensurate with the degree and impact of the service outage; provided, however, that nothing herein limits the commission's authority to otherwise commence a proceeding pursuant to sections twenty-four, twenty-five and twenty-five-a of this chapter.
- (d) The commission shall certify to the department of homeland security and emergency services that each such corporation's emergency response plan is sufficient to ensure to the greatest extent feasible

the timely and safe restoration of energy services after an emergency in compliance with the requirements of this chapter.

- (e) The filing of each emergency response plan required under paragraph (a) of this subdivision shall also include a copy of all written mutual assistance agreements among utilities.
- (f) Each electric corporation shall file with the county executive or the chief elected official of a county for each county within its service territory the most recent approved copy of the emergency response plan required pursuant to this section. For the purposes of an electric corporation operating within the city of New York, such corporation shall file the most recent approved emergency response plan with the emergency management office of the city of New York.
- (g) The commission shall provide access to such emergency response plan pursuant to article six of the public officers law.
- 15 § 6. The public service law is amended by adding a new section 5-a to 16 read as follows:
  - § 5-a. Revocation or modification of authorization to do business in the state. 1. For purposes of this section, the term "utility provider" shall mean any or all of the following: (a) an "electric corporation" as defined in subdivision thirteen of section two of this article, (b) a "gas corporation" as defined in subdivision eleven of section two of this article, (c) a "cable television company" or "cable television system" as defined in subdivisions one and two of section two hundred twelve of this chapter, (d) a "telephone corporation" as defined in subdivision seventeen of section two of this article, (e) a "steam corporation" as defined in subdivision twenty-two of section two of this article, and (f) a "waterworks corporation" as defined in subdivision twenty-seven of section two of this article.
  - 2. The commission may commence a proceeding, conducted in accordance with the commission's rules and regulations, to prohibit any utility provider from operating in the state of New York as it relates to such provider's service territory or any portion thereof based on findings of repeated (two or more) violations of this chapter, orders, rules or regulations adopted thereto that demonstrate a failure of such provider to continue to provide adequate service. Whenever the commission has reason to believe that such utility provider may no longer be suitable to do business in the state, whether or not a certificate of public convenience and necessity shall have been required prior to its commencement of operation, then the public service commission shall issue an order to show cause upon such utility provider, specifying the reasons why it should not be prohibited from providing utility services which are subject to the jurisdiction in whole or in part of the commission. The order to show cause shall further include the facts and nature of each act or failure to act allegedly warranting such finding, and the statute, regulation or order allegedly violated, and otherwise considering the following factors:
  - (a) the factors for issuance of a certificate of public convenience and necessity;
  - (b) whether the transition to an alternative utility provider is in the public interest; and
- 51 (c) upon any other standards and procedures deemed necessary by the 52 commission to ensure continuity of safe and adequate service, and due 53 process.
  - 3. The order to show cause shall be heard in no less than thirty days from service of the statement of violations to the public utility. The commission, if it determines that such order should be granted shall

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immediately prohibit such utility provider from doing business in the state of New York. The commission may also seek a civil penalty in addition to such revocation or modification. The civil penalty shall be, 3 4 notwithstanding any other section of this chapter to the contrary, based upon the value of the real property and fixtures thereto utilized in 6 utility delivery by such utility provider, which shall be paid in-kind 7 by such provider, but provided further that the utility provider shall 8 be additionally paid by the commission a monetary amount fixed by the 9 commission which shall reflect payment for the shareholder equity 10 contribution, unless further reduced by depreciation, or any bonds which 11 must be either defeased, or acquired by a successor entity. Calculation of such civil penalty shall be in addition to any penalties assessed 12 13 pursuant to section twenty-four, twenty-five or twenty-five-b of this 14 article for any given violation or outage.

- 4. A utility provider subject to a proceeding initiated pursuant to this section shall be provided with a right to an evidentiary hearing held in accordance with the commission's procedural regulations, prior to any final order of the commission.
- 5. A service provider contracted by a public authority may likewise be prevented from operating in a service territory by action of the public authority if the department of public service, as part of an investigation of an emergency event, identifies two or more repeated failures of the service provider to meet its obligations and makes a recommendation to the board for the public authority to exercise its termination rights.
- 26 7. Study of municipal takeover of private water utility in Nassau 27 County. a. Legislative findings. The legislature hereby finds that the groundwater supply system presently operated by a private utility in Nassau County servicing the residents of the villages of Atlantic 28 29 30 Beach, Cedarhurst, East Rockaway, Hewlett Bay Park, Hewlett Harbor, 31 Hewlett Neck, Island Park, Lawrence, Lynbrook, Malverne, Valley Stream, 32 and Woodsburgh, and a portion of the village of Mill Neck, and the unin-33 corporated areas of Baldwin, Hewlett, Oceanside, Roosevelt, Merrick, North Merrick, Bellmore, North Bellmore, Wantagh, North Wantagh, Seaford 34 35 and a portion of the area known as Massapequa and their environs, and a 36 portion of Massapequa Park and a portion of Levittown, and Sea Cliff, 37 Glen Head, and Glen Wood landing, is fragile and subject to episodic 38 deficiencies of varying magnitude including service disruptions and 39 drastic price variations to residents serviced by the existing water company. The groundwater supply requires better manage-40 private ment of its entire reserve both within and outside the water utility 41 42 supply area as well as long range planning to provide protection of 43 important watershed areas, water conservation, and prevention from contamination and salt water intrusion. Since the potable water for this 44 45 utility area is derived from an aquifer which is the sole source of 46 water for all of Long Island, the issues of contamination and conserva-47 tion are of statewide concern. It is necessary and desirable that the study required by this section will not only protect, preserve and 48 quantity of the water within its supply 49 enhance the quality and area, but that it will also serve as a model and as a leader in foster-50 51 ing cooperation with other water suppliers to better manage, conserve 52 and protect the groundwater within and outside its supply area.
- 53 b. Study. The public service commission shall immediately upon the 54 effectiveness of this act, undertake a study to examine whether a munic-55 ipal takeover of the private utility provided water service will better 56 protect the aquifer and provide better and safer service to the resi-

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1 dents of Nassau County. The public service commission shall consider in such study: the ability of the municipal governments to safely provide service alone or in coordination with any other entity currently provid-3 4 ing service, or identifying new providers who can safely provide service; the ability to protect the aquifer long term; the ability of the municipal governments to provide water service at lower cost to 7 customers due to their tax-exempt and not-for-profit status, and the impact on municipal tax revenues.

- c. Public forums. The public service commission shall, in coordination with such study, hold three public forums in impacted areas, which may be held virtually, and shall be open for public comments from stakeholders. In addition, the commission must solicit written testimony from elected officials, and superintendents of school districts in impacted areas.
- Report. The public service commission shall report such findings 16 no later than April 1, 2021 to the governor, the county executive, the temporary president of the senate, and the speaker of the assembly, and post such final report on its website.
- 19 § 8. Section 5 of the public service law is amended by adding a new 20 subdivision 7 to read as follows:
- 7. The commission shall ensure that customers of an electric corpo-22 ration, gas corporation, steam corporation or water works corporation do not contribute to excessive executive compensation of such corporation by setting a threshold above which ratepayer funds may not be utilized.
- 25 § 9. This act shall take effect on the ninetieth day after it shall 26 have become a law. Effective immediately, the department of public 27 service or the public service commission is authorized to promulgate any 28 regulations or orders necessary to implement this act.