

FLOOR AMENDMENT STATEMENT: No

LEGISLATIVE FISCAL ESTIMATE: Yes

VETO MESSAGE: No

GOVERNOR'S PRESS RELEASE ON SIGNING: Yes

FOLLOWING WERE PRINTED:

To check for circulating copies, contact New Jersey State Government Publications at the State Library (609) 278-2640 ext.103 or <mailto:refdesk@njstatelib.org>

REPORTS: No

HEARINGS: No

NEWSPAPER ARTICLES: No

RH

Title 58.
Chapter 31. (New)
Water Quality
Accountability
Act.
§§1-7 -
C.58:31-1 to
58:31-7

(CORRECTED COPY)

P.L.2017, CHAPTER 133, *approved July 21, 2017*
Senate, No. 2834 (*First Reprint*)

1 **AN ACT** concerning the operation and management of public water
2 systems, and supplementing Title 58 of the Revised Statutes.

3
4 **BE IT ENACTED** by the Senate and General Assembly of the State
5 of New Jersey:

6
7 1. This act shall be known and may be cited as the “Water
8 Quality Accountability Act.”

9
10 2. As used in this act:

11 “Board” means the Board of Public Utilities.

12 “Department” means the Department of Environmental
13 Protection.

14 “Public water system” means ¹**[**a system for the provision to the
15 public of water for human consumption through pipes or other
16 constructed conveyances, if such system has at least 15 service
17 connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals
18 daily at least 60 days out of the year. “Public water system”
19 includes: (1) any collection, treatment, storage and distribution
20 facilities under control of the operator of such system and used
21 primarily in connection with such system; and (2) any collection or
22 pre-treatment storage facilities not under such control which are
23 used primarily in connection with such system**]** the same as the
24 term is defined in section 3 of P.L.1977, c.224 (C.58:12A-3)¹.

25 “Water purveyor” means any person that owns a public water
26 system ¹with more than 500 service connections¹.

27
28 3. a. Each water purveyor shall inspect each valve in its public
29 water system in accordance with the provisions of subsection b. of
30 this section in order to determine (1) accessibility of the valve for
31 operational purposes, and (2) the valve's operating condition. ¹A

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

Matter underlined thus is new matter.

Matter enclosed in superscript numerals has been adopted as follows:

¹Senate SBA committee amendments adopted May 18, 2017.

1 water purveyor shall repair or replace any valve found to be broken
2 or otherwise not operational.¹

3 b. Each water purveyor shall inspect each valve that is 12 or
4 more inches in diameter at least once every two years, and shall
5 inspect all other valves at least once every four years ¹, except that
6 the requirements of this subsection shall not apply to any service
7 connection valve or customer shut-off valve¹. At a minimum, each
8 valve inspection conducted pursuant to this subsection shall
9 include:

10 (1) clearing of the area around the valve to ensure full access to
11 the valve for operating purposes;

12 (2) cleaning out of the valve box; ¹~~and~~¹

13 (3) dynamic testing of the valve, by opening and then closing the
14 valve for either of the following number of turns:

15 (a) the number of turns recommended by the valve manufacturer
16 to constitute a credible test; or

17 (b) the number of turns which constitutes 15 percent of the total
18 number of turns necessary to completely open or completely close
19 the valve ¹; and

20 (4) complying with any other criteria as may be required by the
21 department pursuant to rules and regulations adopted pursuant to
22 the “Administrative Procedure Act,” P.L.1968, c.410 (C.52:14B-1
23 et seq.)¹.

24 c. (1) Each water purveyor shall, once a year, test every fire
25 hydrant in its system in order to determine the hydrant's working
26 condition.

27 (2) Each water purveyor shall formulate and implement a plan
28 for flushing every fire hydrant in the public water system, and every
29 dead end of a main in the public water system. This plan for
30 flushing may be combined with the periodic testing of fire hydrants
31 required pursuant to paragraph (1) of this subsection.

32 d. Each water purveyor shall keep a record of all inspections,
33 tests, and flushings conducted pursuant to this section for a period
34 of at least six years.

35 e. Each water purveyor that owns, solely or jointly, a fire
36 hydrant shall mark each hydrant with the initials of its name,
37 abbreviation of its name, corporate symbol, or other distinguishing
38 mark or code by which ownership may be readily and definitely
39 ascertained. Each ¹fire¹ hydrant shall be marked with a number or
40 symbol, or both, by which the location of the hydrant may be
41 determined on the water purveyor's office records. The markings
42 may be made with paint, brand, or with a soft metal plate, and shall
43 be of such size and so spaced and maintained as to be easily read.

44 ¹f. Each water purveyor shall identify, to the extent possible,
45 the geographic location of each valve and fire hydrant in its public
46 water system using a global positioning system based on satellite or
47 other location technology.¹

1 4. a. Within 120 days after the effective date of this act, each
2 water purveyor shall develop a cybersecurity program, in
3 accordance with requirements established by the board, that defines
4 and implements organization accountabilities and responsibilities
5 for cyber risk management activities, and establishes policies,
6 plans, processes, and procedures for identifying and mitigating
7 cyber risk to its public water system. As part of the program, a
8 water purveyor shall conduct risk assessments and implement
9 appropriate controls to mitigate identified risks to the public water
10 system, maintain situational awareness of cyber threats and
11 vulnerabilities to the public water system, and create and exercise
12 incident response and recovery plans.

13 A copy of the program developed pursuant to this subsection
14 shall be provided to the New Jersey Cybersecurity and
15 Communications Integration Cell, established pursuant to Executive
16 Order No. 178 (2015) in the New Jersey Office of Homeland
17 Security and Preparedness.

18 b. Within 60 days after developing the program required
19 pursuant to subsection a. of this section, each water purveyor shall
20 join the New Jersey Cybersecurity and Communications Integration
21 Cell, established pursuant to Executive Order No. 178 (2015), and
22 create a cybersecurity incident reporting process.

23 ¹c. A water purveyor that does not have an internet-connected
24 control system shall be exempt from the requirements of this
25 section.¹
26

27 5. In addition to any other requirements in law, or ¹any¹ rule or
28 regulation adopted pursuant thereto, whenever a water purveyor is
29 issued ^{1,1} pursuant to section 10 of P.L.1977, c.224 (C.58:12A-10)
30 ^{1,1} three notices of violation for any reason or two notices of
31 violation related to an exceedance of a maximum contaminant level
32 within any 12-month period, the water purveyor, within 60 days
33 after receipt of the third or second notice, as applicable, shall
34 submit to the department a mitigation plan specifying whether the
35 notice of violation will be addressed through operational changes or
36 require a capital expenditure and providing a schedule for
37 implementation of the mitigation plan. The mitigation plan shall
38 include a report prepared by ¹the licensed operator of the public
39 water system and¹ a professional engineer licensed pursuant to
40 P.L.1938, c.342 (C.45:8-27 et seq.) that includes a technical
41 analysis of the notices of violation and an explanation of how the
42 mitigation plan submitted pursuant to this section is intended to
43 prevent a recurrence of the issue that resulted in the notice of
44 violation. Any capital expenditures required pursuant to this
45 section shall be incorporated into the asset management plan
46 required pursuant to section 7 of this act.

1 6. In addition to any other certifications required pursuant to
2 law, rule, or regulation, the responsible corporate officer of the
3 public water system, if privately held, executive director, if an
4 authority, or mayor or chief executive officer of the municipality, if
5 municipally owned, as applicable, shall be required to certify in
6 writing each year to the Department of Environmental Protection
7 and, if applicable, the Board of Public Utilities that the water
8 purveyor complies with: all federal and State ¹drinking water¹
9 regulations, including water quality sampling, testing, and reporting
10 requirements; the hydrant and valve requirements set forth in
11 section 3 of this act; the notice of violation mitigation plan
12 requirements set forth in section 5 of this act, if applicable; and the
13 infrastructure improvement investment required pursuant to section
14 7 of this act.

15

16 7. a. Beginning no later than ¹~~one year~~ 18 months¹ after the
17 effective date of this act, every water purveyor shall implement an
18 asset management plan designed to inspect, maintain, repair, and
19 renew its infrastructure consistent with ¹~~industry standard best~~
20 ~~practices~~ standards established by the American Water Works
21 Association¹. The asset management plan shall include:

22 ¹(1)¹ a water main renewal program designed to achieve a 150-
23 year replacement cycle, or other appropriate replacement cycle as
24 determined by a detailed engineering analysis of the asset condition
25 and estimated service lives of the water mains serving the public
26 water system; ¹~~and~~

27 ¹(2)¹ a water supply and treatment program designed to inspect,
28 maintain, repair, renew, and upgrade wells, intakes, pumps, and
29 treatment facilities in accordance with all federal and State
30 regulations, ¹~~industry~~ standards established by the American
31 Water Works Association¹, and any mitigation plan required
32 pursuant to section 5 of this act ¹; and

33 ¹(3)¹ any other programs, plans, or provisions as may be required
34 by the department pursuant to rules and regulations adopted
35 pursuant to the “Administrative Procedure Act,” P.L.1968, c.410
36 (C.52:14B-1 et seq.)¹.

37 Each water purveyor shall dedicate funds on an annual basis to
38 address and remediate the highest priority projects as determined by
39 its asset management plan.

40 All asset management plans and system condition reports shall
41 be certified to by the licensed operator or professional engineer of
42 the public water system and the responsible corporate officer of the
43 public water system, if privately held, executive director, if an
44 authority, or mayor or chief executive officer of the municipality, if
45 municipally owned, as applicable. The replacement cycle shall be
46 determined by dividing the miles of water main located in the
47 public water system by 150 or other appropriate demonstration set

1 forth in the certified asset management plan prepared pursuant to
2 this section.

3 b. At least ¹~~annually~~ once every three years¹, each water
4 purveyor shall provide to the department and the board, if
5 applicable, a report based on its asset management plan prepared
6 pursuant to subsection a. of this section identifying the
7 infrastructure improvements to be undertaken in the coming year
8 and the cost of those improvements, as well as identifying the
9 infrastructure improvements completed in the past year and the cost
10 of those improvements. A municipal water department or
11 municipal water authority shall also submit the report required
12 pursuant to this subsection to the Division of Local Government
13 Services in the Department of Community Affairs.

14 ¹c. The department, the board, and the Department of
15 Community Affairs shall create a centralized portal allowing for
16 electronic submittal of the report required pursuant to subsection b.
17 of this section. The lack of a centralized portal pursuant to this
18 subsection shall not negate the requirement for a water purveyor to
19 submit a report pursuant to subsection b. of this section.¹

20
21 8. This act shall take effect ¹~~immediately~~ on the 90th day
22 after the date of enactment¹.

23
24
25 _____
26
27 The “Water Quality Accountability Act”; imposes certain testing,
28 reporting, management, and infrastructure investment requirements
29 on water purveyors.

SENATE, No. 2834

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
217th LEGISLATURE

INTRODUCED DECEMBER 12, 2016

Sponsored by:

Senator STEPHEN M. SWEENEY

District 3 (Cumberland, Gloucester and Salem)

Senator LINDA R. GREENSTEIN

District 14 (Mercer and Middlesex)

Senator CHRISTOPHER "KIP" BATEMAN

District 16 (Hunterdon, Mercer, Middlesex and Somerset)

SYNOPSIS

The “Water Quality Accountability Act”; imposes certain testing, reporting, management, and infrastructure investment requirements on water purveyors.

CURRENT VERSION OF TEXT

As introduced.



(Sponsorship Updated As Of: 12/20/2016)

1 AN ACT concerning the operation and management of public water
2 systems, and supplementing Title 58 of the Revised Statutes.

3

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

6

7 1. This act shall be known and may be cited as the “Water
8 Quality Accountability Act.”

9

10 2. As used in this act:

11 “Board” means the Board of Public Utilities.

12 “Department” means the Department of Environmental
13 Protection.

14 “Public water system” means a system for the provision to the
15 public of water for human consumption through pipes or other
16 constructed conveyances, if such system has at least 15 service
17 connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals
18 daily at least 60 days out of the year. “Public water system”
19 includes: (1) any collection, treatment, storage and distribution
20 facilities under control of the operator of such system and used
21 primarily in connection with such system; and (2) any collection or
22 pre-treatment storage facilities not under such control which are
23 used primarily in connection with such system.

24 “Water purveyor” means any person that owns a public water
25 system.

26

27 3. a. Each water purveyor shall inspect each valve in its public
28 water system in accordance with the provisions of subsection b. of
29 this section in order to determine (1) accessibility of the valve for
30 operational purposes, and (2) the valve's operating condition.

31 b. Each water purveyor shall inspect each valve that is 12 or
32 more inches in diameter at least once every two years, and shall
33 inspect all other valves at least once every four years. At a
34 minimum, each valve inspection conducted pursuant to this
35 subsection shall include:

36 (1) clearing of the area around the valve to ensure full access to
37 the valve for operating purposes;

38 (2) cleaning out of the valve box; and

39 (3) dynamic testing of the valve, by opening and then closing the
40 valve for either of the following number of turns:

41 (a) the number of turns recommended by the valve manufacturer
42 to constitute a credible test; or

43 (b) the number of turns which constitutes 15 percent of the total
44 number of turns necessary to completely open or completely close
45 the valve.

46 c. (1) Each water purveyor shall, once a year, test every fire
47 hydrant in its system in order to determine the hydrant's working
48 condition.

1 (2) Each water purveyor shall formulate and implement a plan
2 for flushing every fire hydrant in the public water system, and every
3 dead end of a main in the public water system. This plan for
4 flushing may be combined with the periodic testing of fire hydrants
5 required pursuant to paragraph (1) of this subsection.

6 d. Each water purveyor shall keep a record of all inspections,
7 tests, and flushings conducted pursuant to this section for a period
8 of at least six years.

9 e. Each water purveyor that owns, solely or jointly, a fire
10 hydrant shall mark each hydrant with the initials of its name,
11 abbreviation of its name, corporate symbol, or other distinguishing
12 mark or code by which ownership may be readily and definitely
13 ascertained. Each hydrant shall be marked with a number or
14 symbol, or both, by which the location of the hydrant may be
15 determined on the water purveyor's office records. The markings
16 may be made with paint, brand, or with a soft metal plate, and shall
17 be of such size and so spaced and maintained as to be easily read.

18

19 4. a. Within 120 days after the effective date of this act, each
20 water purveyor shall develop a cybersecurity program, in
21 accordance with requirements established by the board, that defines
22 and implements organization accountabilities and responsibilities
23 for cyber risk management activities, and establishes policies,
24 plans, processes, and procedures for identifying and mitigating
25 cyber risk to its public water system. As part of the program, a
26 water purveyor shall conduct risk assessments and implement
27 appropriate controls to mitigate identified risks to the public water
28 system, maintain situational awareness of cyber threats and
29 vulnerabilities to the public water system, and create and exercise
30 incident response and recovery plans.

31 A copy of the program developed pursuant to this subsection
32 shall be provided to the New Jersey Cybersecurity and
33 Communications Integration Cell, established pursuant to Executive
34 Order No. 178 (2015) in the New Jersey Office of Homeland
35 Security and Preparedness.

36 b. Within 60 days after developing the program required
37 pursuant to subsection a. of this section, each water purveyor shall
38 join the New Jersey Cybersecurity and Communications Integration
39 Cell, established pursuant to Executive Order No. 178 (2015), and
40 create a cybersecurity incident reporting process.

41

42 5. In addition to any other requirements in law, or rule or
43 regulation adopted pursuant thereto, whenever a water purveyor is
44 issued pursuant to section 10 of P.L.1977, c.224 (C.58:12A-10)
45 three notices of violation for any reason or two notices of violation
46 related to an exceedance of a maximum contaminant level within
47 any 12-month period, the water purveyor, within 60 days after
48 receipt of the third or second notice, as applicable, shall submit to

1 the department a mitigation plan specifying whether the notice of
2 violation will be addressed through operational changes or require a
3 capital expenditure and providing a schedule for implementation of
4 the mitigation plan. The mitigation plan shall include a report
5 prepared by a professional engineer licensed pursuant to P.L.1938,
6 c.342 (C.45:8-27 et seq.) that includes a technical analysis of the
7 notices of violation and an explanation of how the mitigation plan
8 submitted pursuant to this section is intended to prevent a
9 recurrence of the issue that resulted in the notice of violation. Any
10 capital expenditures required pursuant to this section shall be
11 incorporated into the asset management plan required pursuant to
12 section 7 of this act.

13

14 6. In addition to any other certifications required pursuant to
15 law, rule, or regulation, the responsible corporate officer of the
16 public water system, if privately held, executive director, if an
17 authority, or mayor or chief executive officer of the municipality, if
18 municipally owned, as applicable, shall be required to certify in
19 writing each year to the Department of Environmental Protection
20 and, if applicable, the Board of Public Utilities that the water
21 purveyor complies with: all federal and State regulations, including
22 water quality sampling, testing, and reporting requirements; the
23 hydrant and valve requirements set forth in section 3 of this act; the
24 notice of violation mitigation plan requirements set forth in section
25 5 of this act, if applicable; and the infrastructure improvement
26 investment required pursuant to section 7 of this act.

27

28 7. a. Beginning no later than one year after the effective date
29 of this act, every water purveyor shall implement an asset
30 management plan designed to inspect, maintain, repair, and renew
31 its infrastructure consistent with industry standard best practices.
32 The asset management plan shall include: a water main renewal
33 program designed to achieve a 150-year replacement cycle, or other
34 appropriate replacement cycle as determined by a detailed
35 engineering analysis of the asset condition and estimated service
36 lives of the water mains serving the public water system; and a
37 water supply and treatment program designed to inspect, maintain,
38 repair, renew, and upgrade wells, intakes, pumps, and treatment
39 facilities in accordance with all federal and State regulations,
40 industry standards, and any mitigation plan required pursuant to
41 section 5 of this act. Each water purveyor shall dedicate funds on
42 an annual basis to address and remediate the highest priority
43 projects as determined by its asset management plan.

44

45 All asset management plans and system condition reports shall
46 be certified to by the licensed operator or professional engineer of
47 the public water system and the responsible corporate officer of the
48 public water system, if privately held, executive director, if an
authority, or mayor or chief executive officer of the municipality, if

1 municipally owned, as applicable. The replacement cycle shall be
2 determined by dividing the miles of water main located in the
3 public water system by 150 or other appropriate demonstration set
4 forth in the certified asset management plan prepared pursuant to
5 this section.

6 b. At least annually, each water purveyor shall provide to the
7 department and the board, if applicable, a report based on its asset
8 management plan prepared pursuant to subsection a. of this section
9 identifying the infrastructure improvements to be undertaken in the
10 coming year and the cost of those improvements, as well as
11 identifying the infrastructure improvements completed in the past
12 year and the cost of those improvements. A municipal water
13 department or municipal water authority shall also submit the report
14 required pursuant to this subsection to the Division of Local
15 Government Services in the Department of Community Affairs.

16
17 8. This act shall take effect immediately.
18
19

20 STATEMENT

21
22 This bill, to be known as the “Water Quality Accountability
23 Act,” is intended to enhance the reliability and safety of the State’s
24 drinking water. The bill would apply to all water purveyors.

25 The bill would establish specific standards for the testing of fire
26 hydrants. The standards are modeled on requirements currently
27 established in regulations by the Board of Public Utilities (BPU)
28 applicable to those water purveyors regulated by the BPU. Under
29 this bill, the requirements would apply to all water purveyors.

30 The bill, within 120 days after its enactment into law, would
31 require each water purveyor to develop a cybersecurity program, in
32 accordance with requirements established by the BPU, that defines
33 and implements organization accountabilities and responsibilities
34 for cyber risk management activities, and establishes policies,
35 plans, processes, and procedures for identifying and mitigating
36 cyber risk to the public water system. In March 2016, the BPU
37 adopted cybersecurity requirements applicable to the electric,
38 natural gas, water, and wastewater utilities that it regulates. This
39 bill would apply those requirements to all water purveyors. As part
40 of the program, a water purveyor would be required to conduct risk
41 assessments and implement appropriate controls to mitigate
42 identified risks to the public water system, maintain situational
43 awareness of cyber threats and vulnerabilities to the public water
44 system, and create and exercise incident response and recovery
45 plans. In addition, within 60 days after developing the required
46 program, each water purveyor would be required to join the New
47 Jersey Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Cell
48 (NJCCIC), established pursuant to Executive Order No. 178 (2015),

1 and create a cybersecurity incident reporting process. The NJCCIC
2 serves as the State's Information Sharing and Analysis Organization
3 (ISAO), and serves governments, businesses, and citizens across
4 New Jersey by promoting better awareness of cyber threats and the
5 adoption of best practices. It is part of the Office of Homeland
6 Security and Preparedness.

7 In addition to any other requirements in law, or rule or regulation
8 adopted pursuant thereto, whenever a water purveyor is issued
9 pursuant to the "Safe Drinking Water Act," three notices of
10 violation for any reason or two notices of violation related to an
11 exceedance of a maximum contaminant level within any 12-month
12 period, the bill would require the water purveyor, within 60 days
13 after receipt of the third or second notice, as applicable, to submit to
14 the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) a mitigation
15 plan specifying whether the notice of violation will be addressed
16 through operational changes or require a capital expenditure and
17 providing a schedule for implementation of the mitigation plan.
18 The mitigation plan would include a report prepared by a licensed
19 professional engineer that includes a technical analysis of the
20 notices of violation and an explanation of how the mitigation plan is
21 intended to prevent a recurrence of the issue that resulted in the
22 notice of violation.

23 The bill would also require, as applicable, the responsible
24 corporate officer of the public water system (if privately held),
25 executive director (if an authority), or mayor or chief executive
26 officer of the municipality (if municipally owned) to certify in
27 writing each year that certain requirements set forth in the bill are
28 met.

29 Lastly, this bill would require, beginning no later than one year
30 after the bill is enacted into law, every water purveyor to implement
31 an asset management plan designed to inspect, maintain, repair, and
32 renew its infrastructure consistent with industry standard best
33 practices, such as those used by the BPU and recommended by the
34 American Water Works Association. The asset management plan
35 would include: a water main renewal program designed to achieve
36 a 150-year replacement cycle, or other appropriate replacement
37 cycle as determined by a detailed engineering analysis of the asset
38 condition and estimated service lives of the water mains serving the
39 public water system; and a water supply and treatment program
40 designed to inspect, maintain, repair, renew, and upgrade wells,
41 intakes, pumps, and treatment facilities in accordance with all
42 federal and State regulations, industry standards, and any mitigation
43 plan that may be required pursuant to the bill. Each water purveyor
44 would be required to dedicate funds on an annual basis to address
45 and remediate the highest priority projects as determined by its
46 asset management plan. The asset management plans and system
47 condition reports would be certified to by the public water system's
48 licensed operator or professional engineer and the responsible

1 corporate officer of the public water system (if privately held),
2 executive director (if an authority), or mayor or chief executive
3 officer of the municipality (if municipally owned), as applicable.
4 Each water purveyor would be required to annually submit a report
5 to the DEP and the BPU, if applicable, identifying the infrastructure
6 improvements to be undertaken in the coming year and the cost of
7 those improvements, as well as identifying the infrastructure
8 improvements completed in the past year and the cost of those
9 improvements. A municipal water department or municipal water
10 authority would also be required to submit this report to the
11 Division of Local Government Services in the Department of
12 Community Affairs.

13 This bill would establish a proactive policy concerning certain
14 testing, reporting, management, and infrastructure investment
15 requirements for water purveyors in order to enhance the reliability
16 and safety of the State's drinking water systems.

SENATE ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY COMMITTEE

STATEMENT TO

SENATE, No. 2834

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: FEBRUARY 27, 2017

The Senate Environment and Energy Committee reports favorably Senate Bill No. 2834.

This bill, to be known as the “Water Quality Accountability Act,” would impose certain testing, reporting, management, and infrastructure investment requirements on water purveyors.

The bill would require each water purveyor to inspect each valve in its public water system to determine the accessibility of the valve for operational purposes and the valve’s operating condition. In addition, the bill would require each water purveyor to test every fire hydrant in its system annually to determine the hydrant’s working condition. The bill would require each water purveyor to formulate and implement a plan for the periodic flushing of fire hydrants and each dead end of a main and to mark each fire hydrant according to certain standards outlined in the bill. The standards for fire hydrant testing are modeled on requirements currently established in regulations by the Board of Public Utilities (BPU) applicable to those water purveyors regulated by the BPU. Under this bill, the requirements would apply to all water purveyors.

The bill would require each water purveyor, within 120 days after enactment of the bill into law, to develop a cybersecurity program, in accordance with requirements established by the BPU, that defines and implements organization accountabilities and responsibilities for cyber risk management activities, and establishes policies, plans, processes, and procedures for identifying and mitigating cyber risk to the public water system. In March 2016, the BPU adopted cybersecurity requirements applicable to the electric, natural gas, water, and wastewater utilities that it regulates. This bill would apply those requirements to all water purveyors. As part of the program, a water purveyor would be required to conduct risk assessments and implement appropriate controls to mitigate identified risks to the public water system, maintain situational awareness of cyber threats and vulnerabilities to the public water system, and create and exercise incident response and recovery plans. In addition, within 60 days after developing the required program, each water purveyor would be required to join the New Jersey Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Cell (NJCCIC), established pursuant to Executive Order No. 178 (2015), and create a cybersecurity incident reporting process. The NJCCIC serves as the State’s Information Sharing and Analysis

Organization (ISAO), and serves governments, businesses, and citizens across New Jersey by promoting better awareness of cyber threats and the adoption of best practices. It is part of the Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness.

In addition to any other requirements in law, rule, or regulation, whenever a water purveyor is issued pursuant to the “Safe Drinking Water Act,” three notices of violation for any reason or two notices of violation related to an exceedance of a maximum contaminant level within any 12-month period, the bill would require the water purveyor, within 60 days after receipt of the third or second notice, as applicable, to submit to the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) a mitigation plan specifying whether the notice of violation will be addressed through operational changes or require a capital expenditure and providing a schedule for implementation of the mitigation plan. The mitigation plan would include a report prepared by a licensed professional engineer that includes a technical analysis of the notices of violation and an explanation of how the mitigation plan is intended to prevent a recurrence of the issue that resulted in the notice of violation.

The bill would also require, as applicable, the responsible corporate officer of the public water system (if privately held), executive director (if an authority), or mayor or chief executive officer of the municipality (if municipally owned) to certify in writing each year that certain requirements set forth in the bill are met.

Lastly, this bill would require, beginning no later than one year after the bill is enacted into law, every water purveyor to implement an asset management plan designed to inspect, maintain, repair, and renew its infrastructure consistent with industry standard best practices, such as those used by the BPU and recommended by the American Water Works Association. The asset management plan would include: a water main renewal program designed to achieve a 150-year replacement cycle, or other appropriate replacement cycle as determined by a detailed engineering analysis of the asset condition and estimated service lives of the water mains serving the public water system; and a water supply and treatment program designed to inspect, maintain, repair, renew, and upgrade wells, intakes, pumps, and treatment facilities in accordance with all federal and State regulations, industry standards, and any mitigation plan that may be required pursuant to the bill. Each water purveyor would be required to dedicate funds on an annual basis to address and remediate the highest priority projects as determined by its asset management plan. The asset management plans and system condition reports would be certified to by the public water system’s licensed operator or professional engineer and the responsible corporate officer of the public water system (if privately held), executive director (if an authority), or mayor or chief executive officer of the municipality (if municipally owned), as applicable. Each water purveyor would be

required to annually submit a report to the DEP and the BPU, if applicable, identifying the infrastructure improvements to be undertaken in the coming year and the cost of those improvements, as well as identifying the infrastructure improvements completed in the past year and the cost of those improvements. A municipal water department or municipal water authority would also be required to submit this report to the Division of Local Government Services in the Department of Community Affairs.

SENATE BUDGET AND APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

STATEMENT TO

SENATE, No. 2834

with committee amendments

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: MAY 16, 2017

The Senate Budget and Appropriations Committee reports favorably Senate Bill No. 2834, with committee amendments.

As amended, this bill, to be known as the “Water Quality Accountability Act,” imposes certain testing, reporting, management, and infrastructure investment requirements on water purveyors. For purposes of the bill, a “water purveyor” is any person that owns a public water system with more than 500 service connections.

Under the bill, each water purveyor is required to inspect each valve (other than a service connection or customer shut-off valve) in its public water system to determine the accessibility of the valve for operational purposes and the valve’s operating condition. The bill provides that a water purveyor must repair or replace any valve that is found to be broken or otherwise not operational.

The bill requires each water purveyor to test every fire hydrant in its system annually to determine the hydrant’s working condition. The bill requires each water purveyor to formulate and implement a plan for the periodic flushing of fire hydrants and each dead end of a main, and to mark each fire hydrant for ownership identification purposes according to certain standards outlined by the bill. The standards for fire hydrant testing are modeled on requirements currently established in regulations by the Board of Public Utilities (BPU) applicable to those water purveyors regulated by the BPU. Under this bill, the requirements apply to all water purveyors.

The bill requires each water purveyor, within 120 days after the bill’s effective date, to develop a cybersecurity program, in accordance with requirements established by the BPU, that defines and implements organization accountabilities and responsibilities for cyber risk management activities, and establishes policies, plans, processes, and procedures for identifying and mitigating cyber risk to the public water system. In March 2016, the BPU adopted cybersecurity requirements applicable to the electric, natural gas, water, and wastewater utilities that it regulates. This bill applies those requirements to all water purveyors. As part of the program, a water purveyor is required to conduct risk assessments and implement appropriate controls to mitigate identified risks to the public water system, maintain situational awareness of cyber threats and

vulnerabilities to the public water system, and create and exercise incident response and recovery plans. Within 60 days after developing the required program, each water purveyor is required to join the New Jersey Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Cell (NJCCIC) established pursuant to Executive Order No. 178 (2015) in the New Jersey Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness, and create a cybersecurity incident reporting process. The bill specifies that the requirements related to the development of a cybersecurity program do not apply to a water purveyor that does not have an internet-connected control system.

In addition to any other requirements in law, rule, or regulation, whenever a water purveyor is issued pursuant to the “Safe Drinking Water Act,” three notices of violation for any reason or two notices of violation related to an exceedance of a maximum contaminant level within any 12-month period, the bill requires the water purveyor, within 60 days after receipt of the third or second notice, as applicable, to submit to the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) a mitigation plan specifying whether the notice of violation will be addressed through operational changes or require a capital expenditure and providing a schedule for implementation of the mitigation plan. The mitigation plan is to include a report prepared by the licensed operator of the public water system and a licensed professional engineer that includes a technical analysis of the notices of violation and an explanation of how the mitigation plan is intended to prevent a recurrence of the issue that resulted in the notice of violation.

The bill requires the responsible corporate officer of the public water system (if privately held), executive director (if an authority), or mayor or chief executive officer of the municipality (if municipally owned) to certify in writing each year that certain requirements set forth in the bill are met.

The bill requires, beginning no later than 18 months after the bill’s effective date, every water purveyor to implement an asset management plan designed to inspect, maintain, repair, and renew its infrastructure. The asset management plan is to include: (1) a water main renewal program designed to achieve a 150-year replacement cycle, or other appropriate replacement cycle as determined by a detailed engineering analysis of the asset condition and estimated service lives of the water mains serving the public water system; (2) a water supply and treatment program designed to inspect, maintain, repair, renew, and upgrade wells, intakes, pumps, and treatment facilities in accordance with all federal and State regulations, standards established by the American Water Works Association, and any mitigation plan that may be required pursuant to the bill; and (3) any other programs, plans, or provisions that may be required by the DEP pursuant to regulations. Each water purveyor is required to dedicate funds on an annual basis to address and remediate the highest priority projects as determined by its asset management plan. The asset

management plans and system condition reports are required to be certified to by the public water system's licensed operator or professional engineer and the responsible corporate officer of the public water system (if privately held), executive director (if an authority), or mayor or chief executive officer of the municipality (if municipally owned). The bill requires each water purveyor to submit a report, at least once every three years, to the DEP and the BPU, if applicable, identifying the infrastructure improvements to be undertaken in the coming year and the cost of those improvements, as well as identifying the infrastructure improvements completed in the past year and the cost of those improvements. A municipal water department or municipal water authority also is required to submit this report to the Division of Local Government Services in the Department of Community Affairs.

The bill is scheduled to take effect on the 90th day after the date of enactment.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS:

The amendments to the bill:

(1) clarify that the term "public water system" means the same as the term is defined in the "Safe Drinking Water Act";

(2) establish that the bill applies to public water systems with more than 500 service connections;

(3) revise the valve inspection requirements in section 3 of the bill to: specify that the valves to be inspected do not include service connection or customer shut-off valves; provide that the DEP, by regulation, may require additional criteria for the inspection of valves; and require a water purveyor to repair or replace any valve that is broken or otherwise not operational;

(4) require each water purveyor to identify, to the extent possible, the geographic location of each valve and fire hydrant in its public water system using a global positioning system based on satellite or other location technology;

(5) specify that the cybersecurity program requirements in section 4 of the bill do not apply to a water purveyor that does not have an internet-connected control system;

(6) provide that the report to be included in the mitigation plan required by section 5 of the bill is to be prepared by the licensed operator of the public water system and a licensed professional engineer;

(7) clarify that the certification of compliance required by section 6 of the bill applies to compliance with all federal and State drinking water regulations;

(8) extend the implementation timeframe for the asset management plan required by section 7 of the bill from one year after the effective date of the bill to 18 months after the effective date of the bill;

(9) refer to standards established by the American Water Works Association, rather than generally to “industry standards”;

(10) add that the DEP, by regulation, may require the asset management plan to include programs, plans, or provisions in addition to those set forth in the bill;

(11) change the timeframe for the report to be submitted by each water purveyor concerning its asset management plan to be at least once every three years, rather than annually;

(12) direct the DEP, BPU, and the Department of Community Affairs to create a centralized portal allowing for the electronic submittal of the required asset management plan reports; and

(13) change the effective date of the bill from immediately upon enactment to the 90th day after the date of enactment.

FISCAL IMPACT:

The Office of Legislative Services expects this bill will produce a recurring expenditure increase to the State and certain municipal water purveyors that are subject to the requirements imposed by the bill, but lacks sufficient information to estimate the extent of the increase at this time. In large part, it is not currently known how the Executive will implement and administer the additional oversight responsibilities prescribed by the bill, or how many of the existing municipal water purveyors will newly be required to comply with the bill’s requirements to inspect and replace valves, test and mark fire hydrants, develop a cybersecurity program, and design and implement an asset management plan that is consistent with standards established by the American Water Works Association.

LEGISLATIVE FISCAL ESTIMATE

[First Reprint]

SENATE, No. 2834 STATE OF NEW JERSEY 217th LEGISLATURE

DATED: MAY 24, 2017

SUMMARY

- Synopsis:** The "Water Quality Accountability Act"; imposes certain testing, reporting, management, and infrastructure investment requirements on water purveyors.
- Type of Impact:** Annual expenditure increase to the State General Fund and to certain municipalities.
- Agencies Affected:** Board of Public Utilities, Department of Community Affairs, Department of Environmental Protection, and certain municipalities.

Office of Legislative Services Estimate

Fiscal Impact	<u>Year 1</u>	<u>Year 2</u>	<u>Year 3</u>
Annual State Cost Increase	Indeterminate – See comments below.		
Annual Local Cost Increase	Indeterminate – See comments below.		

- The Office of Legislative Services (OLS) determines this bill would produce a recurring expenditure increase to the State and certain municipal water purveyors that are subject to the requirements imposed by the bill, but lacks sufficient information to estimate the extent of the increase.

BILL DESCRIPTION

Senate Bill No. 2834 (1R) of 2016, to be known as the "Water Quality Accountability Act," would establish specific standards for the testing of fire hydrants. The standards are modeled on requirements currently established in regulations by the Board of Public Utilities (BPU) applicable to those water purveyors regulated by the BPU. Under this bill, the requirements would apply to water purveyors with more than 500 service connections.

The bill would require each water purveyor to develop a cybersecurity program, in accordance with requirements established by the BPU that defines and implements organization accountabilities and responsibilities for cyber risk management activities, and establishes policies, plans, processes, and procedures for identifying and mitigating cyber risk to the public water system. In addition, each water purveyor would be required to join the New Jersey

Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Cell (NJCCIC), established pursuant to Executive Order No. 178 (2015), and create a cybersecurity incident reporting process. However, the bill exempts any water purveyor that does not have an internet-connected control system from these requirements.

In addition, whenever a water purveyor is issued, pursuant to the “Safe Drinking Water Act,” three notices of violation for any reason or two notices of violation related to an exceedance of a maximum contaminant level within any 12-month period, the bill would require the water purveyor, within 60 days after receipt of the third or second notice, as applicable, to submit to the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) a mitigation plan specifying whether the notice of violation will be addressed through operational changes or require a capital expenditure and providing a schedule for implementation of the mitigation plan.

The bill would also require the responsible corporate officer of the public water system (if privately held), executive director (if an authority), or mayor or chief executive officer of the municipality (if municipally owned) to certify in writing each year that certain requirements set forth in the bill are met.

Lastly, this bill would require every water purveyor to implement an asset management plan designed to inspect, maintain, repair, and renew its infrastructure consistent with standards established by the American Water Works Association. Each water purveyor would be required to dedicate funds on an annual basis to address and remediate the highest priority projects as determined by its asset management plan. Each water purveyor would be required to submit a report to the DEP and the BPU every three years, if applicable, identifying the infrastructure improvements to be undertaken in the coming year and the cost of those improvements, as well as identifying the infrastructure improvements completed in the past year and the cost of those improvements. A municipal water department or municipal water authority would also be required to submit this report to the Division of Local Government Services in the Department of Community Affairs (DCA). In addition, DEP, BPU, and DCA would be required to create a centralized portal allowing for electronic submittal of the report.

FISCAL ANALYSIS

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

None received.

OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE SERVICES

The OLS determines this bill would produce a recurring expenditure increase to the State and certain municipal water purveyors that are subject to the requirements imposed by the bill, but lacks sufficient information to estimate the extent of the increase.

Enactment of the bill would impose recurring annual costs on the State, notably to the DEP and BPU, attributable to the administration and enforcement of the bill’s provisions. The amount of any increase would depend on the number of water purveyors newly subject to the “Water Quality Accountability Act” requirements, as well as the number of investigations into alleged violations of the bill’s provisions. The OLS notes that only water purveyors with more than 500 connections would be subject to the provisions of this bill; however, the OLS is unable to determine the number of water purveyors that would be affected.

Implementation of the bill would increase the annual expenses of certain municipalities. Costs may be incurred by a municipally-owned water purveyor in complying with: all federal and State regulations, including water quality sampling, testing, and reporting requirements; the hydrant and valve requirements set forth in the bill; the notice of violation mitigation plan requirements set forth in the bill, if applicable; and the asset management plan required pursuant to the bill. In addition, a municipally-owned water purveyor may incur a one-time cost to develop a cybersecurity program and create a cybersecurity incident reporting process, unless a water purveyor is exempt from the requirement. Additional recurring costs would accrue from implementing, and periodically updating the cybersecurity measures.

In large part, it is not known how the Executive would implement and administer the additional oversight responsibilities prescribed by the bill, or how many of the existing municipal water purveyors would newly be required to comply with the bill's requirements to inspect and replace valves, test and mark fire hydrants, develop a cybersecurity program, and design and implement an asset management plan that is consistent with standards established by the American Water Works Association.

Section: Environment, Agriculture, Energy and Natural Resources

*Analyst: Neha Mehta Patel
Assistant Fiscal Analyst 2*

*Approved: Frank W. Haines III
Legislative Budget and Finance Officer*

This legislative fiscal estimate has been produced by the Office of Legislative Services due to the failure of the Executive Branch to respond to our request for a fiscal note.

This fiscal estimate has been prepared pursuant to P.L.1980, c.67 (C.52:13B-6 et seq.).

ASSEMBLY APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

STATEMENT TO

[First Reprint]

SENATE, No. 2834

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: JUNE 1, 2017

The Assembly Appropriations Committee reports favorably Senate Bill No. 2834 (1R).

This bill, to be known as the “Water Quality Accountability Act,” imposes certain testing, reporting, management, and infrastructure investment requirements on water purveyors. As used in the bill, “water purveyor” means any person that owns a public water system with more than 500 service connections.

The bill requires each water purveyor to inspect each valve (other than a service connection or customer shut-off valve) in its public water system to determine the accessibility of the valve for operational purposes and the valve’s operating condition. The bill requires the water purveyor to repair or replace any valve that is broken or otherwise not operational. In addition, the bill requires each water purveyor to test every fire hydrant in its system annually to determine the hydrant’s working condition. The bill requires each water purveyor to formulate and implement a plan for the periodic flushing of fire hydrants and each dead end of a main and to mark each fire hydrant according to certain standards outlined in the bill. The standards for fire hydrant testing are modeled on requirements currently established in regulations by the Board of Public Utilities (BPU) applicable to those water purveyors regulated by the BPU. Under this bill, the requirements would apply to all water purveyors.

The bill requires each water purveyor, within 120 days after the bill’s effective date, to develop a cybersecurity program, in accordance with requirements established by the BPU, that defines and implements organization accountabilities and responsibilities for cyber risk management activities, and establishes policies, plans, processes, and procedures for identifying and mitigating cyber risk to the public water system. In March 2016, the BPU adopted cybersecurity requirements applicable to the electric, natural gas, water, and wastewater utilities that it regulates. This bill applies those requirements to all water purveyors. As part of the program, a water purveyor would be required to conduct risk assessments and implement appropriate controls to mitigate identified risks to the public water system, maintain situational awareness of cyber threats and vulnerabilities to the public water system, and create and exercise

incident response and recovery plans. In addition, within 60 days after developing the required program, each water purveyor would be required to join the New Jersey Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Cell (NJCCIC), established pursuant to Executive Order No. 178 (2015) in the New Jersey Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness, and create a cybersecurity incident reporting process. The NJCCIC serves as the State's Information Sharing and Analysis Organization (ISAO), and serves governments, businesses, and citizens across New Jersey by promoting better awareness of cyber threats and the adoption of best practices. The cybersecurity requirements of the bill would not apply to a water purveyor that does not have an internet-connected control system.

In addition to any other requirements in law, rule, or regulation, whenever a water purveyor is issued, pursuant to the "Safe Drinking Water Act," three notices of violation for any reason or two notices of violation related to an exceedance of a maximum contaminant level within any 12-month period, the bill requires the water purveyor, within 60 days after receipt of the third or second notice, as applicable, to submit to the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) a mitigation plan specifying whether the notice of violation will be addressed through operational changes or require a capital expenditure and providing a schedule for implementation of the mitigation plan. The mitigation plan would include a report prepared by the system operator of the public water system and a licensed professional engineer that includes a technical analysis of the notices of violation and an explanation of how the mitigation plan is intended to prevent a recurrence of the issue that resulted in the notice of violation.

The bill also requires, as applicable, the responsible corporate officer of the public water system (if privately held), executive director (if an authority), or mayor or chief executive officer of the municipality (if municipally owned) to certify in writing each year that certain requirements set forth in the bill are met.

Lastly, this bill requires, beginning no later than 18 months after the bill's effective date, every water purveyor to implement an asset management plan designed to inspect, maintain, repair, and renew its infrastructure. The asset management plan would include: (1) a water main renewal program designed to achieve a 150-year replacement cycle, or other appropriate replacement cycle as determined by a detailed engineering analysis of the asset condition and estimated service lives of the water mains serving the public water system; (2) a water supply and treatment program designed to inspect, maintain, repair, renew, and upgrade wells, intakes, pumps, and treatment facilities in accordance with all federal and State regulations, standards established by the American Water Works Association, and any mitigation plan that may be required pursuant to the bill; (3) and any other programs, plans, or provisions that may be required by the DEP pursuant to regulations. Each water purveyor would be required to

dedicate funds on an annual basis to address and remediate the highest priority projects as determined by its asset management plan. The asset management plans and system condition reports would be certified to by the public water system's licensed operator or professional engineer and the responsible corporate officer of the public water system (if privately held), executive director (if an authority), or mayor or chief executive officer of the municipality (if municipally owned), as applicable. Each water purveyor would be required to submit a report, at least once every three years, to the DEP and the BPU, if applicable, identifying the infrastructure improvements to be undertaken in the coming year and the cost of those improvements, as well as identifying the infrastructure improvements completed in the past year and the cost of those improvements. A municipal water department or municipal water authority would also be required to submit this report to the Division of Local Government Services in the Department of Community Affairs.

As reported, this bill is identical to Assembly Bill No. 4569 (1R), also as reported by the committee.

FISCAL IMPACT:

The Office of Legislative Services (OLS) determines this bill would produce a recurring expenditure increase to the State and certain municipal water purveyors that are subject to the requirements imposed by the bill, but lacks sufficient information to estimate the extent of the increase.

Enactment of the bill would impose recurring annual costs on the State, notably to the DEP and BPU, attributable to the administration and enforcement of the bill's provisions. The amount of any increase would depend on the number of water purveyors newly subject to the "Water Quality Accountability Act" requirements, as well as the number of investigations into alleged violations of the bill's provisions. The OLS notes that only water purveyors with more than 500 connections would be subject to the provisions of this bill; however, the OLS is unable to determine the number of water purveyors that would be affected.

Implementation of the bill would increase the annual expenses of certain municipalities. Costs may be incurred by a municipally-owned water purveyor in complying with: all federal and State regulations, including water quality sampling, testing, and reporting requirements; the hydrant and valve requirements set forth in the bill; the notice of violation mitigation plan requirements set forth in the bill, if applicable; and the asset management plan required pursuant to the bill. In addition, a municipally-owned water purveyor may incur a one-time cost to develop a cybersecurity program and create a cybersecurity incident reporting process, unless a water purveyor is exempt from the requirement. Additional recurring costs would accrue

from implementing, and periodically updating the cybersecurity measures.

In large part, it is not known how the Executive would implement and administer the additional oversight responsibilities prescribed by the bill, or how many of the existing municipal water purveyors would newly be required to comply with the bill's requirements to inspect and replace valves, test and mark fire hydrants, develop a cybersecurity program, and design and implement an asset management plan that is consistent with standards established by the American Water Works Association.

ASSEMBLY, No. 4569

STATE OF NEW JERSEY 217th LEGISLATURE

INTRODUCED FEBRUARY 13, 2017

Sponsored by:

Assemblyman TIM EUSTACE

District 38 (Bergen and Passaic)

Assemblyman ROBERT J. KARABINCHAK

District 18 (Middlesex)

Assemblyman JOHN F. MCKEON

District 27 (Essex and Morris)

Assemblywoman VALERIE VAINIERI HUTTLE

District 37 (Bergen)

Assemblyman DANIEL R. BENSON

District 14 (Mercer and Middlesex)

Co-Sponsored by:

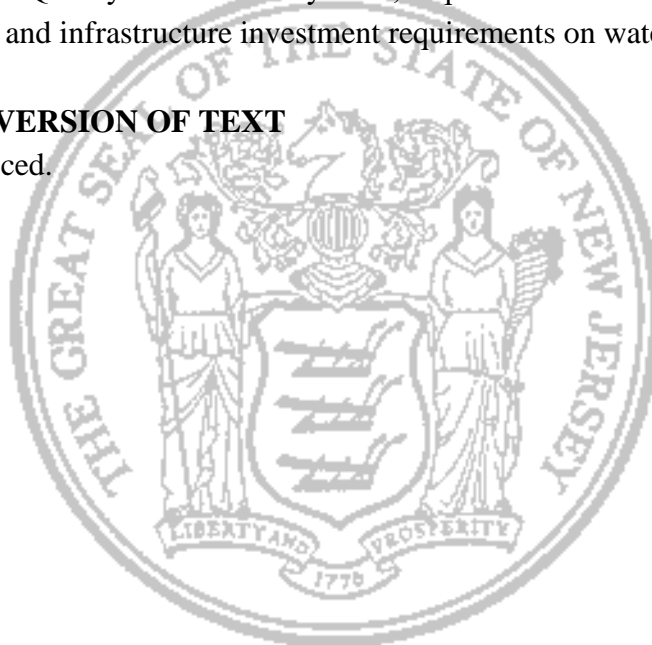
Assemblyman Holley

SYNOPSIS

The “Water Quality Accountability Act”; imposes certain testing, reporting, management, and infrastructure investment requirements on water purveyors.

CURRENT VERSION OF TEXT

As introduced.



(Sponsorship Updated As Of: 3/17/2017)

1 AN ACT concerning the operation and management of public water
2 systems, and supplementing Title 58 of the Revised Statutes.

3

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

6

7 1. This act shall be known and may be cited as the “Water
8 Quality Accountability Act.”

9

10 2. As used in this act:

11 “Board” means the Board of Public Utilities.

12 “Department” means the Department of Environmental
13 Protection.

14 “Public water system” means a system for the provision to the
15 public of water for human consumption through pipes or other
16 constructed conveyances, if such system has at least 15 service
17 connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals
18 daily at least 60 days out of the year. “Public water system”
19 includes: (1) any collection, treatment, storage and distribution
20 facilities under control of the operator of such system and used
21 primarily in connection with such system; and (2) any collection or
22 pre-treatment storage facilities not under such control which are
23 used primarily in connection with such system.

24 “Water purveyor” means any person that owns a public water
25 system.

26

27 3. a. Each water purveyor shall inspect each valve in its public
28 water system in accordance with the provisions of subsection b. of
29 this section in order to determine (1) accessibility of the valve for
30 operational purposes, and (2) the valve's operating condition.

31 b. Each water purveyor shall inspect each valve that is 12 or
32 more inches in diameter at least once every two years, and shall
33 inspect all other valves at least once every four years. At a
34 minimum, each valve inspection conducted pursuant to this
35 subsection shall include:

36 (1) clearing of the area around the valve to ensure full access to
37 the valve for operating purposes;

38 (2) cleaning out of the valve box; and

39 (3) dynamic testing of the valve, by opening and then closing the
40 valve for either of the following number of turns:

41 (a) the number of turns recommended by the valve manufacturer
42 to constitute a credible test; or

43 (b) the number of turns which constitutes 15 percent of the total
44 number of turns necessary to completely open or completely close
45 the valve.

46 c. (1) Each water purveyor shall, once a year, test every fire
47 hydrant in its system in order to determine the hydrant's working
48 condition.

1 (2) Each water purveyor shall formulate and implement a plan
2 for flushing every fire hydrant in the public water system, and every
3 dead end of a main in the public water system. This plan for
4 flushing may be combined with the periodic testing of fire hydrants
5 required pursuant to paragraph (1) of this subsection.

6 d. Each water purveyor shall keep a record of all inspections,
7 tests, and flushings conducted pursuant to this section for a period
8 of at least six years.

9 e. Each water purveyor that owns, solely or jointly, a fire
10 hydrant shall mark each hydrant with the initials of its name,
11 abbreviation of its name, corporate symbol, or other distinguishing
12 mark or code by which ownership may be readily and definitely
13 ascertained. Each hydrant shall be marked with a number or
14 symbol, or both, by which the location of the hydrant may be
15 determined on the water purveyor's office records. The markings
16 may be made with paint, brand, or with a soft metal plate, and shall
17 be of such size and so spaced and maintained as to be easily read.

18

19 4. a. Within 120 days after the effective date of this act, each
20 water purveyor shall develop a cybersecurity program, in
21 accordance with requirements established by the board, that defines
22 and implements organization accountabilities and responsibilities
23 for cyber risk management activities, and establishes policies,
24 plans, processes, and procedures for identifying and mitigating
25 cyber risk to its public water system. As part of the program, a
26 water purveyor shall conduct risk assessments and implement
27 appropriate controls to mitigate identified risks to the public water
28 system, maintain situational awareness of cyber threats and
29 vulnerabilities to the public water system, and create and exercise
30 incident response and recovery plans.

31 A copy of the program developed pursuant to this subsection
32 shall be provided to the New Jersey Cybersecurity and
33 Communications Integration Cell, established pursuant to Executive
34 Order No. 178 (2015) in the New Jersey Office of Homeland
35 Security and Preparedness.

36 b. Within 60 days after developing the program required
37 pursuant to subsection a. of this section, each water purveyor shall
38 join the New Jersey Cybersecurity and Communications Integration
39 Cell, established pursuant to Executive Order No. 178 (2015), and
40 create a cybersecurity incident reporting process.

41

42 5. In addition to any other requirements in law, or rule or
43 regulation adopted pursuant thereto, whenever a water purveyor is
44 issued pursuant to section 10 of P.L.1977, c.224 (C.58:12A-10)
45 three notices of violation for any reason or two notices of violation
46 related to an exceedance of a maximum contaminant level within
47 any 12-month period, the water purveyor, within 60 days after
48 receipt of the third or second notice, as applicable, shall submit to

1 the department a mitigation plan specifying whether the notice of
2 violation will be addressed through operational changes or require a
3 capital expenditure and providing a schedule for implementation of
4 the mitigation plan. The mitigation plan shall include a report
5 prepared by a professional engineer licensed pursuant to P.L.1938,
6 c.342 (C.45:8-27 et seq.) that includes a technical analysis of the
7 notices of violation and an explanation of how the mitigation plan
8 submitted pursuant to this section is intended to prevent a
9 recurrence of the issue that resulted in the notice of violation. Any
10 capital expenditures required pursuant to this section shall be
11 incorporated into the asset management plan required pursuant to
12 section 7 of this act.

13

14 6. In addition to any other certifications required pursuant to
15 law, rule, or regulation, the responsible corporate officer of the
16 public water system, if privately held, executive director, if an
17 authority, or mayor or chief executive officer of the municipality, if
18 municipally owned, as applicable, shall be required to certify in
19 writing each year to the Department of Environmental Protection
20 and, if applicable, the Board of Public Utilities that the water
21 purveyor complies with: all federal and State regulations, including
22 water quality sampling, testing, and reporting requirements; the
23 hydrant and valve requirements set forth in section 3 of this act; the
24 notice of violation mitigation plan requirements set forth in section
25 5 of this act, if applicable; and the infrastructure improvement
26 investment required pursuant to section 7 of this act.

27

28 7. a. Beginning no later than one year after the effective date
29 of this act, every water purveyor shall implement an asset
30 management plan designed to inspect, maintain, repair, and renew
31 its infrastructure consistent with industry standard best practices.
32 The asset management plan shall include: a water main renewal
33 program designed to achieve a 150-year replacement cycle, or other
34 appropriate replacement cycle as determined by a detailed
35 engineering analysis of the asset condition and estimated service
36 lives of the water mains serving the public water system; and a
37 water supply and treatment program designed to inspect, maintain,
38 repair, renew, and upgrade wells, intakes, pumps, and treatment
39 facilities in accordance with all federal and State regulations,
40 industry standards, and any mitigation plan required pursuant to
41 section 5 of this act. Each water purveyor shall dedicate funds on
42 an annual basis to address and remediate the highest priority
43 projects as determined by its asset management plan.

44

45 All asset management plans and system condition reports shall
46 be certified to by the licensed operator or professional engineer of
47 the public water system and the responsible corporate officer of the
48 public water system, if privately held, executive director, if an
authority, or mayor or chief executive officer of the municipality, if

1 municipally owned, as applicable. The replacement cycle shall be
2 determined by dividing the miles of water main located in the
3 public water system by 150 or other appropriate demonstration set
4 forth in the certified asset management plan prepared pursuant to
5 this section.

6 b. At least annually, each water purveyor shall provide to the
7 department and the board, if applicable, a report based on its asset
8 management plan prepared pursuant to subsection a. of this section
9 identifying the infrastructure improvements to be undertaken in the
10 coming year and the cost of those improvements, as well as
11 identifying the infrastructure improvements completed in the past
12 year and the cost of those improvements. A municipal water
13 department or municipal water authority shall also submit the report
14 required pursuant to this subsection to the Division of Local
15 Government Services in the Department of Community Affairs.

16

17 8. This act shall take effect immediately.

18

19

20

STATEMENT

21

22 This bill, to be known as the “Water Quality Accountability
23 Act,” is intended to enhance the reliability and safety of the State’s
24 drinking water. The bill would apply to all water purveyors.

25 The bill would establish specific standards for the testing of fire
26 hydrants. The standards are modeled on requirements currently
27 established in regulations by the Board of Public Utilities (BPU)
28 applicable to those water purveyors regulated by the BPU. Under
29 this bill, the requirements would apply to all water purveyors.

30 The bill, within 120 days after its enactment into law, would
31 require each water purveyor to develop a cybersecurity program, in
32 accordance with requirements established by the BPU, that defines
33 and implements organization accountabilities and responsibilities
34 for cyber risk management activities, and establishes policies,
35 plans, processes, and procedures for identifying and mitigating
36 cyber risk to the public water system. In March 2016, the BPU
37 adopted cybersecurity requirements applicable to the electric,
38 natural gas, water, and wastewater utilities that it regulates. This
39 bill would apply those requirements to all water purveyors. As part
40 of the program, a water purveyor would be required to conduct risk
41 assessments and implement appropriate controls to mitigate
42 identified risks to the public water system, maintain situational
43 awareness of cyber threats and vulnerabilities to the public water
44 system, and create and exercise incident response and recovery
45 plans. In addition, within 60 days after developing the required
46 program, each water purveyor would be required to join the New
47 Jersey Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Cell
48 (NJCCIC), established pursuant to Executive Order No. 178 (2015),

1 and create a cybersecurity incident reporting process. The NJCCIC
2 serves as the State's Information Sharing and Analysis Organization
3 (ISAO), and serves governments, businesses, and citizens across
4 New Jersey by promoting better awareness of cyber threats and the
5 adoption of best practices. It is part of the Office of Homeland
6 Security and Preparedness.

7 In addition to any other requirements in law, or rule or regulation
8 adopted pursuant thereto, whenever a water purveyor is issued
9 pursuant to the "Safe Drinking Water Act," three notices of
10 violation for any reason or two notices of violation related to an
11 exceedance of a maximum contaminant level within any 12-month
12 period, the bill would require the water purveyor, within 60 days
13 after receipt of the third or second notice, as applicable, to submit to
14 the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) a mitigation
15 plan specifying whether the notice of violation will be addressed
16 through operational changes or require a capital expenditure and
17 providing a schedule for implementation of the mitigation plan.
18 The mitigation plan would include a report prepared by a licensed
19 professional engineer that includes a technical analysis of the
20 notices of violation and an explanation of how the mitigation plan is
21 intended to prevent a recurrence of the issue that resulted in the
22 notice of violation.

23 The bill would also require, as applicable, the responsible
24 corporate officer of the public water system (if privately held),
25 executive director (if an authority), or mayor or chief executive
26 officer of the municipality (if municipally owned) to certify in
27 writing each year that certain requirements set forth in the bill are
28 met.

29 Lastly, this bill would require, beginning no later than one year
30 after the bill is enacted into law, every water purveyor to implement
31 an asset management plan designed to inspect, maintain, repair, and
32 renew its infrastructure consistent with industry standard best
33 practices, such as those used by the BPU and recommended by the
34 American Water Works Association. The asset management plan
35 would include: a water main renewal program designed to achieve
36 a 150-year replacement cycle, or other appropriate replacement
37 cycle as determined by a detailed engineering analysis of the asset
38 condition and estimated service lives of the water mains serving the
39 public water system; and a water supply and treatment program
40 designed to inspect, maintain, repair, renew, and upgrade wells,
41 intakes, pumps, and treatment facilities in accordance with all
42 federal and State regulations, industry standards, and any mitigation
43 plan that may be required pursuant to the bill. Each water purveyor
44 would be required to dedicate funds on an annual basis to address
45 and remediate the highest priority projects as determined by its
46 asset management plan. The asset management plans and system
47 condition reports would be certified to by the public water system's
48 licensed operator or professional engineer and the responsible

A4569 EUSTACE, KARABINCHAK

7

1 corporate officer of the public water system (if privately held),
2 executive director (if an authority), or mayor or chief executive
3 officer of the municipality (if municipally owned), as applicable.
4 Each water purveyor would be required to annually submit a report
5 to the DEP and the BPU, if applicable, identifying the infrastructure
6 improvements to be undertaken in the coming year and the cost of
7 those improvements, as well as identifying the infrastructure
8 improvements completed in the past year and the cost of those
9 improvements. A municipal water department or municipal water
10 authority would also be required to submit this report to the
11 Division of Local Government Services in the Department of
12 Community Affairs.

13 This bill would establish a proactive policy concerning certain
14 testing, reporting, management, and infrastructure investment
15 requirements for water purveyors in order to enhance the reliability
16 and safety of the State's drinking water systems.

ASSEMBLY ENVIRONMENT AND SOLID WASTE
COMMITTEE

STATEMENT TO
ASSEMBLY, No. 4569

with committee amendments

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: MARCH 20, 2017

The Assembly Environment and Solid Waste Committee reports favorably and with committee amendments Assembly Bill No. 4569.

As amended by the committee, this bill, to be known as the “Water Quality Accountability Act,” would impose certain testing, reporting, management, and infrastructure investment requirements on water purveyors. As used in the bill, “water purveyor” means any person that owns a public water system with more than 500 service connections.

The bill would require each water purveyor to inspect each valve (other than a service connection or customer shut-off valve) in its public water system to determine the accessibility of the valve for operational purposes and the valve’s operating condition. A water purveyor would be required to repair or replace any valve that is broken or otherwise not operational. In addition, the bill would require each water purveyor to test every fire hydrant in its system annually to determine the hydrant’s working condition. The bill would require each water purveyor to formulate and implement a plan for the periodic flushing of fire hydrants and each dead end of a main and to mark each fire hydrant according to certain standards outlined in the bill. The standards for fire hydrant testing are modeled on requirements currently established in regulations by the Board of Public Utilities (BPU) applicable to those water purveyors regulated by the BPU. Under this bill, the requirements would apply to all water purveyors.

The bill would require each water purveyor, within 120 days after the bill’s effective date, to develop a cybersecurity program, in accordance with requirements established by the BPU, that defines and implements organization accountabilities and responsibilities for cyber risk management activities, and establishes policies, plans, processes, and procedures for identifying and mitigating cyber risk to the public water system. In March 2016, the BPU adopted cybersecurity requirements applicable to the electric, natural gas, water, and wastewater utilities that it regulates. This bill would apply those requirements to all water purveyors. As part of the program, a water

purveyor would be required to conduct risk assessments and implement appropriate controls to mitigate identified risks to the public water system, maintain situational awareness of cyber threats and vulnerabilities to the public water system, and create and exercise incident response and recovery plans. In addition, within 60 days after developing the required program, each water purveyor would be required to join the New Jersey Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Cell (NJCCIC), established pursuant to Executive Order No. 178 (2015), and create a cybersecurity incident reporting process. The NJCCIC serves as the State's Information Sharing and Analysis Organization (ISAO), and serves governments, businesses, and citizens across New Jersey by promoting better awareness of cyber threats and the adoption of best practices. It is part of the Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness. The cybersecurity requirements of the bill would not apply to a water purveyor that does not have an internet-connected control system.

In addition to any other requirements in law, rule, or regulation, whenever a water purveyor is issued, pursuant to the "Safe Drinking Water Act," three notices of violation for any reason or two notices of violation related to an exceedance of a maximum contaminant level within any 12-month period, the bill would require the water purveyor, within 60 days after receipt of the third or second notice, as applicable, to submit to the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) a mitigation plan specifying whether the notice of violation will be addressed through operational changes or require a capital expenditure and providing a schedule for implementation of the mitigation plan. The mitigation plan would include a report prepared by the system operator of the public water system and a licensed professional engineer that includes a technical analysis of the notices of violation and an explanation of how the mitigation plan is intended to prevent a recurrence of the issue that resulted in the notice of violation.

The bill would also require, as applicable, the responsible corporate officer of the public water system (if privately held), executive director (if an authority), or mayor or chief executive officer of the municipality (if municipally owned) to certify in writing each year that certain requirements set forth in the bill are met.

Lastly, this bill would require, beginning no later than 18 months after the bill's effective date, every water purveyor to implement an asset management plan designed to inspect, maintain, repair, and renew its infrastructure. The asset management plan would include: (1) a water main renewal program designed to achieve a 150-year replacement cycle, or other appropriate replacement cycle as determined by a detailed engineering analysis of the asset condition and estimated service lives of the water mains serving the public water system; (2) a water supply and treatment program designed to inspect, maintain, repair, renew, and upgrade wells, intakes, pumps, and treatment facilities in accordance with all federal and State regulations,

standards established by the American Water Works Association, and any mitigation plan that may be required pursuant to the bill; (3) and any other programs, plans, or provisions that may be required by the DEP pursuant to regulations. Each water purveyor would be required to dedicate funds on an annual basis to address and remediate the highest priority projects as determined by its asset management plan. The asset management plans and system condition reports would be certified to by the public water system's licensed operator or professional engineer and the responsible corporate officer of the public water system (if privately held), executive director (if an authority), or mayor or chief executive officer of the municipality (if municipally owned), as applicable. Each water purveyor would be required to submit a report, at least once every three years, to the DEP and the BPU, if applicable, identifying the infrastructure improvements to be undertaken in the coming year and the cost of those improvements, as well as identifying the infrastructure improvements completed in the past year and the cost of those improvements. A municipal water department or municipal water authority would also be required to submit this report to the Division of Local Government Services in the Department of Community Affairs.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS

The committee amendments to the bill:

(1) clarify that the term "public water system" means the same as the term is defined in the "Safe Drinking Water Act";

(2) establish that the bill applies to public water systems with more than 500 service connections;

(3) revise the valve inspection requirements set forth in section 3 of the bill to: specify that the valves to be inspected do not include service connection or customer shut-off valves; provide that the DEP, by regulation, may require additional criteria for the inspection of valves; and require a water purveyor to repair or replace any valve that is broken or otherwise not operational;

(4) require each water purveyor to identify, to the extent possible, the geographic location of each valve and fire hydrant in its public water system using a global positioning system based on satellite or other location technology;

(5) specify that the cybersecurity program requirements in section 4 of the bill would not apply to a water purveyor that does not have an internet-connected control system;

(6) provide that the report to be included in the mitigation plan required pursuant to section 5 of the bill would be prepared by the licensed operator of the public water system and a licensed professional engineer;

(7) clarify that the certification of compliance required pursuant to section 6 of the bill applies to compliance with all federal and State drinking water regulations;

(8) extend the implementation timeframe for the asset management plan required by section 7 of the bill from one year after the effective date of the bill to 18 months after the effective date of the bill;

(9) refer to standards established by the American Water Works Association, rather than generally to “industry standards”;

(10) add that the DEP, by regulation, may require the asset management plan to include programs, plans, or provisions in addition to those set forth in the bill;

(11) change the timeframe for the report to be submitted by each water purveyor concerning its asset management plan to be at least once every three years, rather than annually;

(12) direct the DEP, BPU, and the Department of Community Affairs to create a centralized portal allowing for the electronic submittal of the required asset management plan reports; and

(13) change the effective date of the bill.

ASSEMBLY APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

STATEMENT TO

[First Reprint]

ASSEMBLY, No. 4569

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: JUNE 1, 2017

The Assembly Appropriations Committee reports favorably Assembly Bill No. 4569 (1R).

This bill, to be known as the “Water Quality Accountability Act,” imposes certain testing, reporting, management, and infrastructure investment requirements on water purveyors. As used in the bill, “water purveyor” means any person that owns a public water system with more than 500 service connections.

The bill requires each water purveyor to inspect each valve (other than a service connection or customer shut-off valve) in its public water system to determine the accessibility of the valve for operational purposes and the valve’s operating condition. The bill requires the water purveyor to repair or replace any valve that is broken or otherwise not operational. In addition, the bill requires each water purveyor to test every fire hydrant in its system annually to determine the hydrant’s working condition. The bill requires each water purveyor to formulate and implement a plan for the periodic flushing of fire hydrants and each dead end of a main and to mark each fire hydrant according to certain standards outlined in the bill. The standards for fire hydrant testing are modeled on requirements currently established in regulations by the Board of Public Utilities (BPU) applicable to those water purveyors regulated by the BPU. Under this bill, the requirements would apply to all water purveyors.

The bill requires each water purveyor, within 120 days after the bill’s effective date, to develop a cybersecurity program, in accordance with requirements established by the BPU, that defines and implements organization accountabilities and responsibilities for cyber risk management activities, and establishes policies, plans, processes, and procedures for identifying and mitigating cyber risk to the public water system. In March 2016, the BPU adopted cybersecurity requirements applicable to the electric, natural gas, water, and wastewater utilities that it regulates. This bill applies those requirements to all water purveyors. As part of the program, a water purveyor would be required to conduct risk assessments and implement appropriate controls to mitigate identified risks to the public water system, maintain situational awareness of cyber threats and vulnerabilities to the public water system, and create and exercise

incident response and recovery plans. In addition, within 60 days after developing the required program, each water purveyor would be required to join the New Jersey Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Cell (NJCCIC), established pursuant to Executive Order No. 178 (2015) in the New Jersey Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness, and create a cybersecurity incident reporting process. The NJCCIC serves as the State's Information Sharing and Analysis Organization (ISAO), and serves governments, businesses, and citizens across New Jersey by promoting better awareness of cyber threats and the adoption of best practices. The cybersecurity requirements of the bill would not apply to a water purveyor that does not have an internet-connected control system.

In addition to any other requirements in law, rule, or regulation, whenever a water purveyor is issued, pursuant to the "Safe Drinking Water Act," three notices of violation for any reason or two notices of violation related to an exceedance of a maximum contaminant level within any 12-month period, the bill requires the water purveyor, within 60 days after receipt of the third or second notice, as applicable, to submit to the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) a mitigation plan specifying whether the notice of violation will be addressed through operational changes or require a capital expenditure and providing a schedule for implementation of the mitigation plan. The mitigation plan would include a report prepared by the system operator of the public water system and a licensed professional engineer that includes a technical analysis of the notices of violation and an explanation of how the mitigation plan is intended to prevent a recurrence of the issue that resulted in the notice of violation.

The bill also requires, as applicable, the responsible corporate officer of the public water system (if privately held), executive director (if an authority), or mayor or chief executive officer of the municipality (if municipally owned) to certify in writing each year that certain requirements set forth in the bill are met.

Lastly, this bill requires, beginning no later than 18 months after the bill's effective date, every water purveyor to implement an asset management plan designed to inspect, maintain, repair, and renew its infrastructure. The asset management plan would include: (1) a water main renewal program designed to achieve a 150-year replacement cycle, or other appropriate replacement cycle as determined by a detailed engineering analysis of the asset condition and estimated service lives of the water mains serving the public water system; (2) a water supply and treatment program designed to inspect, maintain, repair, renew, and upgrade wells, intakes, pumps, and treatment facilities in accordance with all federal and State regulations, standards established by the American Water Works Association, and any mitigation plan that may be required pursuant to the bill; (3) and any other programs, plans, or provisions that may be required by the DEP pursuant to regulations. Each water purveyor would be required to

dedicate funds on an annual basis to address and remediate the highest priority projects as determined by its asset management plan. The asset management plans and system condition reports would be certified to by the public water system's licensed operator or professional engineer and the responsible corporate officer of the public water system (if privately held), executive director (if an authority), or mayor or chief executive officer of the municipality (if municipally owned), as applicable. Each water purveyor would be required to submit a report, at least once every three years, to the DEP and the BPU, if applicable, identifying the infrastructure improvements to be undertaken in the coming year and the cost of those improvements, as well as identifying the infrastructure improvements completed in the past year and the cost of those improvements. A municipal water department or municipal water authority would also be required to submit this report to the Division of Local Government Services in the Department of Community Affairs.

As reported, this bill is identical to Senate Bill No. 2834 (1R), as also reported by the committee.

FISCAL IMPACT:

The Office of Legislative Services (OLS) determines this bill would produce a recurring expenditure increase to the State and certain municipal water purveyors that are subject to the requirements imposed by the bill, but lacks sufficient information to estimate the extent of the increase.

Enactment of the bill would impose recurring annual costs on the State, notably to the DEP and BPU, attributable to the administration and enforcement of the bill's provisions. The amount of any increase would depend on the number of water purveyors newly subject to the "Water Quality Accountability Act" requirements, as well as the number of investigations into alleged violations of the bill's provisions. The OLS notes that only water purveyors with more than 500 connections would be subject to the provisions of this bill; however, the OLS is unable to determine the number of water purveyors that would be affected.

Implementation of the bill would increase the annual expenses of certain municipalities. Costs may be incurred by a municipally-owned water purveyor in complying with: all federal and State regulations, including water quality sampling, testing, and reporting requirements; the hydrant and valve requirements set forth in the bill; the notice of violation mitigation plan requirements set forth in the bill, if applicable; and the asset management plan required pursuant to the bill. In addition, a municipally-owned water purveyor may incur a one-time cost to develop a cybersecurity program and create a cybersecurity incident reporting process, unless a water purveyor is exempt from the requirement. Additional recurring costs would accrue

from implementing, and periodically updating the cybersecurity measures.

In large part, it is not known how the Executive would implement and administer the additional oversight responsibilities prescribed by the bill, or how many of the existing municipal water purveyors would newly be required to comply with the bill's requirements to inspect and replace valves, test and mark fire hydrants, develop a cybersecurity program, and design and implement an asset management plan that is consistent with standards established by the American Water Works Association.

LEGISLATIVE FISCAL ESTIMATE

[First Reprint]

ASSEMBLY, No. 4569

STATE OF NEW JERSEY 217th LEGISLATURE

DATED: JUNE 5, 2017

SUMMARY

- Synopsis:** The "Water Quality Accountability Act"; imposes certain testing, reporting, management, and infrastructure investment requirements on water purveyors.
- Type of Impact:** Annual expenditure increase to the State General Fund and to certain municipalities.
- Agencies Affected:** Board of Public Utilities, Department of Community Affairs, Department of Environmental Protection, and certain municipalities.

Office of Legislative Services Estimate

Fiscal Impact	<u>Year 1</u>	<u>Year 2</u>	<u>Year 3</u>
Annual State Cost Increase	Indeterminate – See comments below.		
Annual Local Cost Increase	Indeterminate – See comments below.		

- The Office of Legislative Services (OLS) determines this bill would produce a recurring expenditure increase to the State and certain municipal water purveyors that are subject to the requirements imposed by the bill, but lacks sufficient information to estimate the extent of the increase.

BILL DESCRIPTION

Assembly Bill No. 4569 (1R) of 2017, to be known as the “Water Quality Accountability Act,” would establish specific standards for the testing of fire hydrants. The standards are modeled on requirements currently established in regulations by the Board of Public Utilities (BPU) applicable to those water purveyors regulated by the BPU. Under this bill, the requirements would apply to water purveyors with more than 500 service connections.

The bill would require each water purveyor to develop a cybersecurity program, in accordance with requirements established by the BPU that defines and implements organization accountabilities and responsibilities for cyber risk management activities, and establishes policies, plans, processes, and procedures for identifying and mitigating cyber risk to the public water system. In addition, each water purveyor would be required to join the New Jersey

Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Cell (NJCCIC), established pursuant to Executive Order No. 178 (2015), and create a cybersecurity incident reporting process. However, the bill exempts any water purveyor that does not have an internet-connected control system from these requirements.

In addition, whenever a water purveyor is issued, pursuant to the “Safe Drinking Water Act,” three notices of violation for any reason or two notices of violation related to an exceedance of a maximum contaminant level within any 12-month period, the bill would require the water purveyor, within 60 days after receipt of the third or second notice, as applicable, to submit to the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) a mitigation plan specifying whether the notice of violation will be addressed through operational changes or require a capital expenditure and providing a schedule for implementation of the mitigation plan.

The bill would also require the responsible corporate officer of the public water system (if privately held), executive director (if an authority), or mayor or chief executive officer of the municipality (if municipally owned) to certify in writing each year that certain requirements set forth in the bill are met.

Lastly, this bill would require every water purveyor to implement an asset management plan designed to inspect, maintain, repair, and renew its infrastructure consistent with standards established by the American Water Works Association. Each water purveyor would be required to dedicate funds on an annual basis to address and remediate the highest priority projects as determined by its asset management plan. Each water purveyor would be required to submit a report to the DEP and the BPU every three years, if applicable, identifying the infrastructure improvements to be undertaken in the coming year and the cost of those improvements, as well as identifying the infrastructure improvements completed in the past year and the cost of those improvements. A municipal water department or municipal water authority would also be required to submit this report to the Division of Local Government Services in the Department of Community Affairs (DCA). In addition, DEP, BPU, and DCA would be required to create a centralized portal allowing for electronic submittal of the report.

FISCAL ANALYSIS

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

None received.

OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE SERVICES

The OLS determines this bill would produce a recurring expenditure increase to the State and certain municipal water purveyors that are subject to the requirements imposed by the bill, but lacks sufficient information to estimate the extent of the increase.

Enactment of the bill would impose recurring annual costs on the State, notably to the DEP and BPU, attributable to the administration and enforcement of the bill’s provisions. The amount of any increase would depend on the number of water purveyors newly subject to the “Water Quality Accountability Act” requirements, as well as the number of investigations into alleged violations of the bill’s provisions. The OLS notes that only water purveyors with more than 500 connections would be subject to the provisions of this bill; however, the OLS is unable to determine the number of water purveyors that would be affected.

Implementation of the bill would increase the annual expenses of certain municipalities. Costs may be incurred by a municipally-owned water purveyor in complying with: all federal

and State regulations, including water quality sampling, testing, and reporting requirements; the hydrant and valve requirements set forth in the bill; the notice of violation mitigation plan requirements set forth in the bill, if applicable; and the asset management plan required pursuant to the bill. In addition, a municipally-owned water purveyor may incur a one-time cost to develop a cybersecurity program and create a cybersecurity incident reporting process, unless a water purveyor is exempt from the requirement. Additional recurring costs would accrue from implementing, and periodically updating the cybersecurity measures.

In large part, it is not known how the Executive would implement and administer the additional oversight responsibilities prescribed by the bill, or how many of the existing municipal water purveyors would newly be required to comply with the bill's requirements to inspect and replace valves, test and mark fire hydrants, develop a cybersecurity program, and design and implement an asset management plan that is consistent with standards established by the American Water Works Association.

Section: Environment, Agriculture, Energy and Natural Resources

*Analyst: Neha Mehta Patel
Assistant Fiscal Analyst 2*

*Approved: Frank W. Haines III
Legislative Budget and Finance Officer*

This legislative fiscal estimate has been produced by the Office of Legislative Services due to the failure of the Executive Branch to respond to our request for a fiscal note.

This fiscal estimate has been prepared pursuant to P.L.1980, c.67 (C.52:13B-6 et seq.).

Governor Christie Takes Action on Pending Legislation

Friday, July 21, 2017

Tags: [Bill Action](#)
 Stay Connected
with Social Media

 Stay Connected
with Email Alerts

 LIKE THIS PAGE? SHARE IT
WITH YOUR FRIENDS.


Trenton, NJ – Governor Chris Christie today took action on dozens of bills, including S-359/A-2320 (Codey, Vitale/Vainieri Huttle, Conaway, Jimenez, Lampitt, Jasey, Sumter), which raises the minimum age from 19 to 21 of a person to whom a vendor may sell, offer for sale, distribute, give or furnish tobacco products in New Jersey. This new law also amends various related statues concerning penalties, fines, signage requirements, non-face-to-face transactions, and enforcement provisions to reflect the increased minimum age.

“By raising the minimum age to purchase tobacco products to 21, we are giving young people more time to develop a maturity and better understanding of how dangerous smoking can be and that it is better to not start smoking in the first place,” Governor Christie said. “My mother died from the effects of smoking, and no one should lose their life due to any addictive substance. Additionally, the less people who develop costly tobacco habits that can cause health problems, such as lung cancer, heart disease and developmental issues, the less strain there will be on our healthcare system.”

Governor Christie also took action on pending legislation related to:

Further Addressing the Opioid Epidemic

Governor Christie signed four bills that continue New Jersey's leadership role in fighting the national opioid epidemic. The legislation that requires the Department of Human Services develop, maintain, and post on their website daily information about the number of open beds available in facilities in the state for people in need of mental health or substance use disorder treatment; help inform parents of student athletes and cheerleaders about the use and misuse of prescription opioids; allows hospice programs to accept the unused prescription medicines of their hospice patients for safe disposal and implements the use of current-day, sensitive terminology when referring to persons with substance use disorders or certain disabilities.

- **A-1662/S-2466 (Schaer, Vainieri Huttle, Coughlin, McKnight, Mukherji/Vitale, Allen)** - Requires development and maintenance of data dashboard report to advise of open bed availability in residential facilities providing behavioral health services
- **A-3944/S-2402 (Mazzeo, Lagana, Vainieri Huttle, Benson, Caride, Wimberly/Diegnan, Vitale)** - Requires DOE to develop educational fact sheet for distribution to parents of student-athletes and cheerleaders concerning use and misuse of prescription opioids
- **S-2970/A-4522 (Vitale, Diegnan/Lampitt, Vainieri Huttle, Jimenez)** - Allows hospice care programs to accept unused prescription medications for disposal under certain circumstances
- **S-2721/ACS for A-926 (Vitale, Whelan/Vainieri Huttle, Benson, Tucker, Eustace, McKnight, Mosquera)** - Implements person-first language and changes pejorative terminology referring to persons with certain disabilities or substance use disorders

Protecting and Preserving the Environment

The Governor also signed several bills to protect people and improve the quality of life by strengthening New Jersey's environment.

“These new laws will create more open space preservation opportunities, green energy solutions and safeguards to ensure quality drinking water for all New Jerseyans,” Governor Christie said. “They provide greater flexibility for counties and municipalities to use the roughly \$270 million open space tax dollars they collect each year for the intended mission of protecting New Jersey's environment, improving communities with more recreation and

conservation, and preventing overcrowding of our towns and schools. They also ensure reliable, sustainable and safe environmental infrastructure across the state, by investing nearly \$100 million in critical projects this year."

- **A-1645/S-195 (Schaer, Webber, Dancer, Pintor Marin/Kyrillos, Smith)** - Expands definition of "acquisition," for purposes of county and municipal open space trust funds, to include demolition, removal of debris, and restoration of lands being acquired
- **S-3352/A-5045 (Ruiz, Bateman/Oliver, Chaparro, Singleton, Lagana, Bramnick, Vainieri Huttie, Zwicker)** - Appropriates \$71,700,224 from constitutionally dedicated CBT revenues and various Green Acres funds to DEP for local government open space acquisition and park development projects
- **S-3353/A-5046 (Greenstein, Thompson/Eustace, Land, Mukherji, Schaer, Bramnick, Vainieri Huttie, Wimberly)** - Appropriates \$12.3 million from constitutionally dedicated CBT revenues for recreation and conservation purposes to DEP for State capital and park development projects
- **S-3354/A-5044 (Gordon, Allen/McKeon, Mazzeo, Muoio, Moriarty, Bramnick, Zwicker, Vainieri Huttie)** - Appropriates \$8,992,898 to DEP from constitutionally dedicated CBT revenues and various Green Acres funds for grants to certain nonprofit entities to acquire or develop lands for recreation and conservation purposes
- **S-3240/A-4996 (Greenstein, Codey/Mukherji, Mazzeo, Schaer, Holley, Land)** - Authorizes NJ Environmental Infrastructure Trust to expend certain sums to make loans for environmental infrastructure projects for FY2018
- **CC for S-3241/A-4998 (Smith, Codey/Eustace, Muoio, Moriarty, Conaway, Andrzejczak)** - Appropriates funds to DEP for environmental infrastructure projects for FY2018
- **S-3242/A-4997 (Gordon, Oroho/McKeon, Prieto)** - Clarifies procedures for approval of environmental and transportation infrastructure projects
- **S-3181/A-4756 (Smith, Diegnan/DeAngelo, Eustace, Gusciora)** - Permits solar electric power generation facility projects not having commenced commercial operation to retain designation through May 31, 2018 as connected to distribution system
- **S-2834/A-4569 (Sweeney, Greenstein, Bateman/Eustace, Karabinchak, McKeon, Vainieri Huttie, Benson, Muoio)** - The "Water Quality Accountability Act"; imposes certain testing, reporting, management, and infrastructure investment requirements on water purveyors

Governor Christie also took action on the following bills:

BILL SIGNINGS:

S-5/A-4925 (Vitale, Sweeney/Conaway, O'Scanlon, Houghtaling, Quijano, Giblin, DeAngelo, Munoz, Mukherji, A.M. Bucco) - Establishes data reporting requirements for emergency medical services providers and dispatch centers

SS SCS SCS for S-291, 652, 1954/ACS for A-1464 (Vitale, Whelan, Allen, Turner/Lampitt, Coughlin, Conaway, Vainieri Huttie, Lagana, Mukherji, Moriarty) - Authorizes health care providers to engage in telemedicine and telehealth

S-742/A-1205 (Beach/Mosquera, Holley, Wimberly, Jones) - Requires board of education to enter into agreement with law enforcement authorities regarding access to live video streams of public school buildings

S-1295/A-3701 (Vitale/Eustace, Munoz) - Amends and repeals sections of "Respiratory Care Practitioner Licensing Act"

S-1315/A-1839 (Vitale/Giblin, Wimberly, McKeon, Mukherji, Sumter) - Revises statutes regarding practice of physical therapy

S-1840/A-2085 (Ruiz, Gill/Mukherji, Oliver, McKnight) - Prohibits charging fee to stop publishing personal identifying information obtained through the criminal justice system

S-1913/A-2794 (Addiego, Greenstein/Lagana, Moriarty, Mukherji, Downey) - "Personal Information and Privacy Protection Act"; restricts collection and use of personal information by retail establishments for certain purposes

S-2058/A-671 (T. Kean, Pou/Munoz, Giblin, Mukherji, Moriarty) - Adds two nurse educators to the New Jersey Board of Nursing

S-2331/A-3962 (Codey, Vitale/Jasey, McKeon, Vainieri Huttie, Munoz, Mukherji, Mosquera, Lampitt) - Establishes tuition reimbursement program for certain psychiatrists who work in underserved areas or psychiatric hospitals in New Jersey

CC S-2403/A-3717 (Rice, Turner/Sumter, Vainieri Huttie, Lampitt, Downey) - Establishes Women's Vocational Training Pilot Program to promote economic self-sufficiency of low-income women through increased participation in high-wage, high-demand occupations; authorizes allocation of certain funds therefor

S-2452/A-4007 (Diegnan, Stack/Houghtaling, Downey, Mosquera, Mazzeo) - Requires Director of Division of Taxation to promulgate Property Taxpayer Bill of Rights

S-2577/A-4238 (Cunningham, Ruiz, Gordon/Sumter, Jasey, Muoio, Lagana, Downey, Benson) - Requires Higher Education Student Assistance Authority to provide annual New Jersey College Loans to Assist State Students Loan Program report to Governor and Legislature and develop student loan comparison information document to increase program transparency

S-2618/A-4691 (Cunningham, Pou/Caride, McKeon, Jasey, Giblin) - Requires institutions of higher education to enter into collective Statewide reverse transfer agreement

S-2819/A-4363 (Sweeney, Ruiz, Lesniak/Taliaferro, Andrzejczak, Lampitt, Mosquera, Holley, Quijano) - Creates "Nourishing Young Minds Initiative Fund" in Dept. of Agriculture to help pay for child food and nutrition programs

S-3027/A-4631 (Smith, Greenstein/Lampitt, Quijano, Eustace, Kennedy, Benson, Muoio, Zwicker, Mukherji) - Establishes State food waste reduction goal of 50 percent by 2030

S-3067/A-4652 (Ruiz, Vitale/Vainieri Huttie, Caride, Eustace, Jasey, Wimberly, Gusciora) - Requires Commissioner of Education to develop guidelines for school districts regarding transgender students

S-3176/A-4898 (Madden/Mukherji, Singleton) - Changes year used to calculate TDI and FLI employee taxes from most recent calendar year to most recent fiscal year

S-3191/A-3370 (Sweeney, Bateman/Burzichelli, Jones) - Extends voting rights of representatives of sending districts on receiving district board of education

S-3219/A-4859 (Sweeney, T. Kean, Greenstein, Holzapfel/Vainieri Huttie, Prieto, Downey) - Establishes additional penalties related to child pornography and expands crime to include portrayal of child in sexual manner; establishes crime of leader of child pornography network

S-3331/A-5039 (Cruz-Perez/Jones) - Authorizes State Treasurer to sell surplus real property in City of Camden, County of Camden to Camden County Improvement Authority

SJR-105/AJR-157 (Diegnan, Cruz-Perez, Sweeney/Pinkin, Karabinchak, Coughlin) - Designates August 29, 2017 as Governor James Florio Day in New Jersey

SJR-113/AJR-165 (Gordon/Vainieri Huttie, Chiaravalloti) - Clarifies intent of law subjecting PANYNJ to open public records and freedom of information laws in New Jersey and New York

A-222/S-2171 (DeAngelo, Giblin, Singleton, Holley, Benson/Bateman, Greenstein, Stack) - "New Jersey Library Construction Bond Act"; authorizes issuance of \$125,000,000 in general obligation bonds to finance capital projects at public libraries; appropriates \$5,000

A-373/S-607 (Auth, Vainieri Huttie, McGuckin, Schepisi, Peterson, Jimenez/Addiego, A.R. Bucco) - Requires life imprisonment without parole for persons convicted of the murder of a minor under the age of 18 in the course of the commission of a sex crime

A-555/S-1847 (Pinkin, Eustace/Diegnan) - Revises statutes concerning incorporation and governance of the Protestant Episcopal Church to remove gender-specific references

A-621/S-2328 (Lagana, Greenwald, Moriarty, Mosquera, Mukherji/Cruz-Perez, Turner) - Permits bowling alleys, including alleys licensed to sell alcoholic beverages, to conduct amusement games

A-1458/S-2449 (Lampitt, Mosquera, Downey, Singleton, Vainieri Huttie/Vitale, Ruiz) - Requires health care professionals engaged in prenatal care to provide parents of newborns with information on health insurance coverage for newborn children

A-1761/S-332 (Eustace, Mukherji, Gusciora/Scutari, Bateman) - Creates fencing crime involving stolen domestic companion animals

A-2060/S-2333 (Gusciora, Sumter, Oliver, Jasey, McKnight/Cruz-Perez, Turner) - Establishes process for consideration of offers from short sale buyers during residential mortgage foreclosures

A-2221/S-2453 (Benson, Russo, DeAngelo, A.M. Bucco/Diegnan, Greenstein) - Allows gross income taxpayers to use returns to make voluntary contributions to the Boy Scouts of America Councils in New Jersey

A-2441/S-2910 (Eustace, Gusciora, Kennedy, Mazzeo, Mukherji/Gordon, Turner) - Authorizes the Unclaimed Property Administrator to verify certain governmental debts before delivering abandoned property

A-2926/S-3197 (Greenwald, Vainieri Huttie, Schaer, Mukherji, Holley, Mosquera, Muoio, Sumter, Mazzeo/Cruz-Perez, Cunningham) - Repeals law suspending certain licenses, registrations and certifications for failure to repay student loans

A-2993/S-1305 (Conaway, Pinkin, Sumter, Wimberly, McKnight, Mukherji/Vitale, Madden) - Requires Medicaid coverage for diabetes self-management education, training, services, and equipment for patients diagnosed with diabetes, gestational diabetes, and pre-diabetes

A-3347/S-2242 (Wolfe, Holley, Jasey, McKnight, Wimberly/Diegnan) - Establishes New Jersey School Safety Specialist Academy in Department of Education and requires school districts to designate school safety specialist

A-3438/S-1564 (DeAngelo, Danielsens, Holley, Houghtaling, Downey, Wimberly, Quijano/Turner, Beach) - Requires initial determination of unemployment benefits to be made within three weeks of filing of claim

A-3463/S-2038 (Coughlin/Vitale, Codey) - Updates references to DOC and DHS and refers to persons receiving services from DHS

A-3686/S-2423 (McKeon, Jasey, Munoz, Vainieri Huttie, A.M. Bucco/Codey, Oroho) - Establishes new crime of strict liability vehicular homicide; renames existing vehicular homicide as reckless vehicular homicide; designated as Ralph and David's Law

A-4011/S-2887 (Jones, Barclay, Moriarty, Mosquera, Greenwald, Lampitt, Mazzeo, Chiaravalloti/Cruz-Perez, Beach) - Designates USS New Jersey as New Jersey State Ship

A-4081/S-2662 (Lampitt, Vainieri Huttle, Benson, Wimberly, Greenwald/Allen, Sweeney) - "Charlie's Law"; Establishes civil penalties for persons who interfere with or deny persons with disabilities accompanied by service or guide dogs access to places of public accommodation

A-4088/S-2567 (Schaer, Jasey, Benson, Wimberly/Cruz-Perez, Singer) - Establishes "High School to College Readiness Commission" to examine issues and develop recommendations to enhance student preparation for postsecondary education

A-4175/S-2808 (Caride, McKnight, Holley, Pintor Marin, Wimberly/Ruiz, Turner) -Requires Commissioner of Education to develop guidance on identifying English language learners for gifted and talented programs

A-4246/S-3194 (Dancer/Lesniak, Beck) - Decreases annual thoroughbred race dates to 50 minimum upon written consent from New Jersey Thoroughbred Horsemen's Association

A-4317/S-3206 (Prieto, Giblin/Diegnan) - Concerns violations of certain occupational licensing laws

A-4568/S-3017 (Vainieri Huttle, Eustace, Pinkin, Jasey, Johnson/Vitale, Ruiz) - Prohibits health insurers, SHBP, SEHBP, certain health care providers, and Medicaid from discriminating in providing coverage and services based on gender identity

A-4875/S-1996 (Muoio, Gusciora/Beach, Van Drew) - Requires gubernatorial candidates' statements be posted online

A-4969/S-3281 (Oliver, Giblin, Jasey, McKnight, Schaer, Wimberly/Gill, Cunningham) - Establishes Montclair State University as public research university

ACS for A-4994/S-3314 (McKeon, Burzichelli, Singleton, Caride/Sarlo, Oroho) - Requires certain State and local government agency employees with access to federal tax information to undergo criminal history background checks

AJR-37/SJR-67 (Mosquera, Chaparro/Weinberg) - Designates June 21 of each year as "ASK Day" to promote children's health and gun safety

ACS for AJR-54/SJR-104 (Benson, Mosquera, Chiaravalloti, Holley, McKnight, Wimberly/Sweeney, Beach) - Designates April 2nd of each year as "World Autism Awareness Day"

AJR-72/SJR-31 (Gove, Rumpf, A.M. Bucco, Holley/A.R. Bucco) - Designates September 17 through September 23 of each year as "Constitution Week"

AJR-115/SJR-81 (Vainieri Huttle, Lampitt, Giblin, Benson/Diegnan, A.R. Bucco) - Designates third Friday in September of every year as Concussion Awareness Day

AJR-126/SJR-85 (Dancer, DeAngelo, Munoz, A.M. Bucco, Mukherji, Houghtaling, Downey/Allen, Madden) - Commemorates establishment and service of the New Jersey State Police and celebrates 95th anniversary of first graduating class

AJR-137/SJR-102 (Mazzeo/Whelan) - Urges United States President Trump, members of his administration, and Congress to oppose measures and actions to prohibit states from authorizing and conducting Internet gaming

BILLS VETOED:

SCS for S-1297, 1990/A-3751 (Vitale, Sweeney/Jasey, Coughlin) - **CONDITIONAL** - Permits candidates for school board to circulate petitions jointly and be bracketed together on ballot; permits short nonpolitical designation of principles on petitions and ballots

A-31/S-3315 (Prieto, Muoio, Oliver, Schaer, Holley, Mukherji, Quijano, Wimberly, Pintor Marin/Vitale, Cruz-Perez) - **ABSOLUTE** - Increases amount of benefits under Work First New Jersey program by 30 percent over three years and according to Social Security cost of living increases thereafter

A-33/S-3316 (Muoio, Vainieri Huttle, Mukherji, Oliver, Gusciora, Pintor Marin/Vitale, Cruz-Perez) - **ABSOLUTE** - Repeals family cap in Work First New Jersey program

A-320/S-1018 (Singleton, Vainieri Huttle, Munoz, Moriarty, Lampitt, Sumter, Mukherji/Weinberg, Cruz-Perez) - **CONDITIONAL** - Establishes minimum Medicaid reimbursement rate for personal care services

A-1139/S-2616 (Holley, McKnight, Munoz, Kennedy, Mukherji, Pintor Marin, Wimberly/Ruiz, Vitale) - **CONDITIONAL** - Prohibits sale of unsafe supplemental mattresses designed for children's products

A-2297/S-659 (Vainieri Huttle, Sumter, Mukherji, Caride, Downey, Zwicker, Wimberly/Turner, Allen) - **CONDITIONAL** - Requires health insurance coverage for contraceptives to include prescriptions for 12 months

A-3338/S-862 (Eustace, Lagana, Vainieri Huttle, Muoio, Mukherji, Benson, Jimenez, Giblin, Moriarty, Lampitt/Stack, Weinberg) - **CONDITIONAL** - Dedicates one percent of cigarette and other tobacco products tax revenues to anti-smoking initiatives

ACS for A-3480, 4119/S-2536 (Downey, Lampitt, Schaer, Houghtaling, Benson, Singleton, Muoio, DeAngelo/Gill, Weinberg) - **ABSOLUTE** - Concerns employer inquiries about worker's wage and salary experience

A-4253/S-2634 (Quijano, Mukherji, Vainieri Huttle, Eustace, Jones, McKeon/Weinberg, Diegnan) - CONDITIONAL - Establishes "New Jersey Nonprofit Security Grant Pilot Program"; appropriates \$3,000,000 over next three fiscal years

A-4453/S-2881 (Downey, Houghtaling/Ruiz) – CONDITIONAL - Requires pupils who reside on certain federal property to enroll in resident school district in accordance with schedule determined by executive county superintendent of schools

A-4496/S-2977 (Wimberly, Sumter, Lampitt/Lesniak) – CONDITIONAL - "Healthy Small Food Retailer Act"; provides funding to small food retailers to sell fresh and nutritious food; appropriates \$1 million

A-4587/SCS for S-2574 (Quijano, Vainieri Huttle, Mukherji, Giblin/Diegnan, Sarlo) – ABSOLUTE - Imposes State sales and use tax and hotel and motel occupancy fee on transient accommodations; authorizes various municipal taxes and fees on transient accommodations

A-4870/S-3226 (Prieto, Oliver, Quijano, Pintor Marin, Schaer, Vainieri Huttle, Eustace/Ruiz, Sweeney, Greenstein) – ABSOLUTE - "Safe Transportation Jobs and Fair Employment Rules Act"

ACS for A-4927/SCS for S-3085 (Prieto, Oliver, Gusciora, Jasey/Sweeney, Diegnan, Ruiz) – CONDITIONAL - Revises law concerning family leave, temporary disability and family temporary disability leave, and domestic or sexual violence safety leave

###

Press Contact:
Brian Murray
609-777-2600



[Contact Us](#) | [Privacy Notice](#) | [Legal Statement & Disclaimers](#) | [Accessibility Statement](#) | 

Statewide: [NJ Home](#) | [Services A to Z](#) | [Departments/Agencies](#) | [FAQs](#)
Office of the Governor: [Home](#) | [Newsroom](#) | [Media](#) | [Administration](#) | [NJ's Priorities](#) | [Contact Us](#)

Copyright © State of New Jersey, 1996-2018
Office of the Governor
PO Box 001
Trenton, NJ 08625
609-292-6000