SENATE, No. 679 **STATE OF NEW JERSEY** 218th LEGISLATURE

PRE-FILED FOR INTRODUCTION IN THE 2018 SESSION

Sponsored by: Senator CHRISTOPHER "KIP" BATEMAN District 16 (Hunterdon, Mercer, Middlesex and Somerset) Senator BOB SMITH District 17 (Middlesex and Somerset)

SYNOPSIS

Increases civil penalties for certain natural gas or hazardous liquid facility safety violations.

CURRENT VERSION OF TEXT

Introduced Pending Technical Review by Legislative Counsel.



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AN ACT concerning civil penalties for certain natural gas or
 hazardous liquid facility safety violations, and amending various
 parts of the statutory law.

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

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> 8 1. Section 14 of P.L.1994, c.118 (C.48:2-86) is amended to 9 read as follows:

10 14. a. Whenever it appears to the board that a person has violated any provision of P.L.1994, c.118 (C.48:2-73 et al.), or any 11 12 rule, regulation, or order adopted pursuant thereto, it may issue an 13 order specifying the provision [or provisions] of P.L.1994, c.118, 14 (C.48:2-73 et al.) or the rule, regulation, or order of which the 15 person is in violation, citing the action which constituted the violation, ordering abatement of the violation, and giving notice to 16 17 the person of [his] the person's right to a hearing on the matters contained in the order. [Such] The order shall be effective upon 18 19 receipt and any person to whom [such] the order is directed shall 20 comply with the order immediately.

b. The board may institute an action or proceeding in the
Superior Court for injunctive and other relief for any violation of
P.L.1994, c.118 (C.48:2-73 et al.), or of any rule [or], regulation,
or order adopted pursuant to P.L.1994, c.118 (C.48:2-73 et al.) and
the court may proceed in the action in a summary manner. In [any]
such <u>a</u> proceeding the court may grant temporary or interlocutory
relief, notwithstanding the provisions of R.S.48:2-24.

28 [Such] <u>The</u> relief may include, singly or in combination:

29 (1) A temporary or permanent injunction; and

30 (2) Assessment of the violator for the costs of any investigation,
31 inspection, or monitoring survey which led to the establishment of
32 the violation, and for the reasonable costs of preparing and
33 litigating the case under this subsection. [Assessments] <u>An</u>
34 <u>assessment of the violator</u> under this subsection shall be paid to the
35 State Treasurer.

The board or an affected operator may institute an action in the Superior Court to enjoin a person whose repeated failure to comply with the provisions of P.L.1994, c.118 (C.48:2-73 et al.) constitutes a threat to public safety from engaging in any further excavation or demolition work within the State, except under [such] terms and conditions as the Superior Court may prescribe to ensure the safety of the public.

c. The provisions of section 16 of P.L.1994, c.118 (C.48:2-88)
to the contrary notwithstanding, a person who is determined by the

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 <u>thus</u> is new matter.

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board, after notice and opportunity to be heard, to have violated any 1 2 provision of P.L.1994, c.118 (C.48:2-73 et al.) or any rule, 3 regulation, or order adopted pursuant thereto with respect to a 4 natural gas underground pipeline or distribution facility, or a 5 hazardous liquid underground pipeline or distribution facility, shall 6 be liable to a civil penalty not to exceed [\$100,000] <u>\$200,000</u> for 7 each violation for each day the violation continues, except that the 8 maximum civil penalty may not exceed [\$1,000,000] \$2,000,000 9 for any related series of violations.

10 Any civil penalty imposed pursuant to this subsection may be 11 compromised by the board. In determining the amount of the 12 penalty, or the amount agreed upon in compromise, the board shall 13 consider the nature, circumstances, and gravity of the violation; the 14 degree of the violator's culpability; any history of prior violations; 15 the prospective effect of the penalty on the ability of the violator to 16 conduct business; any good faith effort on the part of the violator in 17 attempting to achieve compliance; the violator's ability to pay the 18 penalty; and other factors the board determines to be appropriate.

19 The amount of the penalty when finally determined, or the 20 amount agreed upon in compromise, may be deducted from any 21 sums owing by the State to the person charged, or may be 22 recovered, if necessary, in a summary proceeding pursuant to the 23 "Penalty Enforcement Law of 1999," P.L.1999, c.274 (C.2A:58-10 24 et seq.). The Superior Court shall have jurisdiction to enforce the 25 provisions of the "Penalty Enforcement Law of 1999" in connection 26 with P.L.1994, c.118 (C.48:2-73 et al.).

d. Pursuit of any remedy specified in this section shall not
preclude the pursuit of any other remedy, including any civil
remedy for damage to an operator's underground facilities or for
damage to a person's property, provided by any other law.
Administrative and judicial remedies provided in this section may
be pursued simultaneously.

- 33 (cf: P.L.2007, c.118, s.1)
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35 2. Section 1 of P.L.1989, c.80 (C.48:9-33) is amended to read 36 as follows:

37 1. a. Any person who is determined by the Board of Public 38 Utilities, after notice and opportunity to be heard, to have violated 39 the provisions of any law, rule, regulation, or order relating to 40 natural gas pipeline safety shall be subject to a civil penalty of not 41 more than [\$100,000] \$200,000 for each [such] violation for each 42 day that the violation persists, except that the maximum civil 43 penalty shall not exceed [\$1,000,000] <u>\$2,000,000</u> for any related 44 series of violations.

b. Any civil penalty imposed pursuant to subsection a. of this
section may be compromised by the board. In determining the
amount of the penalty, or the amount agreed upon in compromise,
the board shall consider the nature, circumstances, and gravity of

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the violation; the degree of the violator's culpability; any history of 1 2 prior violations; the prospective effect of the penalty on the ability 3 of the violator to conduct business; any good faith on the part of the 4 violator in attempting to achieve compliance; [his] the violator's 5 ability to pay the penalty; and any other factors justice may require. 6 The amount of the penalty, when finally determined, or the amount 7 agreed upon in compromise, may be deducted from any sums owing 8 by the State to the person charged, or may be recovered in a 9 summary proceeding instituted by the board in Superior Court [in] accordance with] pursuant to the "Penalty Enforcement Law of 10 11 1999," P.L.1999, c.274 (C.2A:58-10 et seq.). 12 c. Whenever it shall appear to the board that a person has 13 violated, intends to violate, or will violate any provision of any law, 14 rule, regulation, or order relating to natural gas pipeline safety, the 15 board may institute a civil action in Superior Court for injunctive 16 relief or for any other appropriate relief under the circumstances, 17 and the court may proceed on [any such] the action in a summary 18 manner. 19 (cf: P.L.2007, c.118, s.2) 20 21 3. Section 1 of P.L.1971, c.62 (C.48:10-11) is amended to 22 reads as follows: 23 1. <u>a.</u> Any person who violates any provision of the Natural Gas 24 Safety Act, P.L.1952, c.166 (C.48:10-2 et seq.) as amended and 25 supplemented or any order, rule, or regulation issued thereunder, shall be subject to a civil penalty of not more than [\$100,000] 26 <u>\$200,000</u> for each violation for each day that the violation persists; 27 however, the maximum civil penalty shall not exceed [\$1,000,000] 28 29 <u>\$2,000,000</u> for any related series of violations. 30 b. Any civil penalty imposed pursuant to subsection a. of this 31 section may be compromised by the Board of Public Utilities. In 32 determining the amount of the penalty, or the amount agreed upon 33 in compromise, the appropriateness of the penalty to the size of the 34 business of the person charged, the gravity of the violation, and the 35 good faith of the person charged in attempting to achieve 36 compliance, after notification of a violation, shall be considered. 37 The amount of the penalty, when finally determined, or the amount 38 agreed upon in compromise, may be deducted from any sums owing 39 by the State to the person charged or may be recovered in a 40 summary proceeding in accordance with the "Penalty Enforcement 41 Law of 1999," P.L.1999, c.274 (C.2A:58-10 et seq.). The Superior 42 Court and the municipal court shall have jurisdiction to enforce the 43 provisions of P.L.1952, c.166 (C.48:10-2 et seq.). 44 (cf: P.L.2007, c.118, s.3) 45 46 4. (New section) Notwithstanding any provisions of the 47 "Administrative Procedure Act," P.L.1968, c.410 (C.52:14B-1 et

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seq.), the Board of Public Utilities shall, within 180 days after the 1 2 enactment of P.L., c. (C.) (pending before the Legislature 3 as this bill), implement the provisions of this act. The standards adopted by the Board of Public Utilities shall be effective as 4 5 regulations immediately upon filing with the Office of Administrative Law and shall be effective for a period not to exceed 6 7 18 months, and may, thereafter, be amended, adopted, or readopted 8 by the board in accordance with the provisions of the 9 "Administrative Procedure Act," P.L.1968, c.410 (C.52:14B-1 et 10 seq.). 11

- 5. This act shall take effect immediately.
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STATEMENT

This bill increases civil penalties for safety violations with
respect to natural gas pipelines and distribution facilities and
hazardous liquid underground pipeline and distribution facilities.

20 Under current law, a violator is subject to a civil penalty of not 21 more than \$100,000 for each violation for each day that the 22 violation persists, with the civil penalty not exceeding \$1,000,000 23 for any related series of violations. Under the bill, a violator is 24 subject to a civil penalty of not more than \$200,000 for each 25 violation for each day that the violation persists, with the civil 26 penalty not exceeding \$2,000,000 for any related series of 27 violations.