

ASSEMBLY SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON INFRASTRUCTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

STATEMENT TO

ASSEMBLY, No. 4825

with committee amendments

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: DECEMBER 10, 2020

The Assembly Special Committee on Infrastructure and Natural Resources reports favorably and with committee amendments Assembly Bill No. 4825.

This bill, as amended by the committee, would revise the cybersecurity, asset management, and reporting requirements for water purveyors under the "Water Quality Accountability Act" (WQAA), P.L.2017, c.133 (N.J.S.A.58:31-1 et seq.), and increase the oversight responsibilities of the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) and the Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness in relation to the WQAA. The bill would also provide that the WQAA applies to "public community water systems" instead of "public water systems," as those terms are defined in the "Safe Drinking Water Act," P.L.1977, c.224 (N.J.S.A.58:12A-1 et seq.).

Specifically, the bill would require water purveyors to update their cybersecurity programs to meet new requirements within 180 days after enactment of the bill into law. These new requirements include updating cybersecurity programs to apply to all of the public water system's industrial control systems, reasonably conforming these programs to the most recent version of certain industry-recognized cybersecurity frameworks, and annually certifying compliance with these requirements. The bill would also direct the New Jersey Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Cell (NJCCIC) in the Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness to formulate additional requirements for cybersecurity programs. The bill would require water purveyors to submit their cybersecurity plans and revisions to the NJCCIC. The bill would direct the NJCCIC to audit any water purveyor that fails to submit a cybersecurity plan. The bill would remove, from existing law, an exemption from cybersecurity-related requirements of the WQAA for water purveyors that do not have an internet-connected control system. The bill would also require water purveyors to obtain a cybersecurity insurance policy.

In addition, the bill would require water purveyors to report certain cybersecurity incidents (i.e. data breaches and computer hacking) promptly to the NJCCIC. The bill would direct the NJCCIC to audit

the relevant public community water system no later than 30 days after being made aware of an incident. Cybersecurity audits would be conducted by a qualified and independent cybersecurity company at the water purveyor's expense.

The bill would require the DEP to annually audit, or cause to be audited, a random selection of at least 10 percent of all public community water systems in the State for compliance with the requirements of the WQAA. The DEP would also be required to audit, or cause to be audited, any public community water system that fails to submit the certification required pursuant to section 6 of the WQAA (N.J.S.A.58:31-6). If the DEP finds that a water purveyor has made a false or misleading statement in the certification, the DEP would forward the matter to the Attorney General for further investigation and, if necessary, criminal prosecution or other appropriate relief.

The WQAA currently requires water purveyors to develop a water main replacement program designed to achieve a replacement cycle of either 150-years or another appropriate duration, as determined by a detailed engineering analysis. This bill would modify this requirement to provide that the DEP may determine an appropriate replacement cycle. Additionally, the bill requires each water purveyor, within one year after enactment of the bill into law and every year thereafter, to submit to the DEP a more detailed report based on its asset management plan than currently required by the WQAA. This report would identify: (1) the infrastructure improvements completed in the past year and the cost of those improvements; (2) the infrastructure improvements planned to be undertaken in the next three years and the estimated cost of those improvements; and (3) the infrastructure improvements that will be required over the next 10 years and the estimated cost of those improvements. A water purveyor would be required to provide, upon request, a copy of its asset management plan to the DEP, the BPU, or the Division of Local Government Services in the Department of Community Affairs.

The bill would also require water purveyors, within 18 months after enactment of the bill into law, to revise their asset management plans to include: (1) a comprehensive inventory, mapping, and condition assessment of the public water system's assets; (2) level of service goals for the public water system; (3) a priority order in which the public water system's assets will be repaired or replaced as part of the water purveyor's asset management plan; and (4) a long-term funding strategy to implement the water purveyor's asset management plan. Compliance may be demonstrated through the submission of evidence of completion of a detailed, comprehensive planning study, facility master planning study, or other long range planning study that is intended for use in developing three- and ten-year capital improvement plans. A water purveyor's detailed comprehensive planning study, facility master planning study, or other long range planning study submitted pursuant to these requirements would not be

considered a government record and would not be made available for public inspection.

The bill would provide that violations of the WQAA are to be subject to the same penalties as violations of the "Safe Drinking Water Act." The bill would direct the DEP, no later than 18 months after the effective date of the bill, to adopt, pursuant to the "Administrative Procedure Act," a schedule of civil administrative penalties for specific violations of the WQAA.

The bill would also require the DEP to develop and publish on its Internet website an annual report card for each water purveyor in the State, indicating the water purveyor's compliance with federal and State drinking water quality standards, its compliance with the requirements of the WQAA, and any other factors the DEP deems appropriate. The bill also requires the DEP, within 18 months after enactment and every three years thereafter, to submit a report to the Governor and the Legislature, which includes an analysis of the Statewide estimated cost of infrastructure improvements to water purveyors required over the next 10 years and an assessment of the compliance of public water systems with the requirements of the WQAA.

Finally, the bill would modify certain valve inspection, fire hydrant identification, and record keeping requirements of the WQAA, as set forth in section 12 of the bill.

As amended by the committee, this bill is identical to Senate Bill No. 647 (SCS) (2R) as also amended by the committee.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS:

The committee amendments to the bill:

(1) provide that the annual report submitted to the DEP by water purveyors, based on their asset management plans, is required to identify the infrastructure improvements completed in the past year, rather than the past three years;

(2) provide that the DEP is to adopt a schedule of civil administrative penalties no later than 18 months after the bill's enactment, rather than 180 days after the bill's enactment;

(3) require water purveyors to inspect certain valves that are 12 or more inches in diameter at least once every four years, rather than every two years, as currently required by the WQAA;

(4) require water purveyors to inspect certain other valves at least once every eight years, rather than every four years, as currently required by the WQAA;

(5) require water purveyors to keep a record of all inspections, tests, and flushings conducted for a period of 12 years, rather than six years, as currently required by the WQAA; and

(6) provide that water purveyors are required to mark their names on fire hydrants they own using metal, plastic, or another durable material, rather than using paint or branding.