

STATE OF NEW YORK
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

At a session of the Public Service
Commission held in the City of
Albany on May 16, 2024

COMMISSIONERS PRESENT:

Rory M. Christian, Chair
James S. Alesi
David J. Valesky
John B. Maggiore
Uchenna S. Bright
Denise M. Sheehan

CASE 24-M-0239 - Proceeding on Motion of the Commission to
Implement Utility Billing Requirements Pursuant
to Public Service Law Sections 41, 44, and 66-
w.

ORDER INITIATING PROCEEDING TO IMPLEMENT PUBLIC SERVICE LAW
SECTIONS 41, 44, AND 66-W

(Issued and Effective May 17, 2024)

BY THE COMMISSION:

INTRODUCTION

This Order relates to recent amendments to Public Service Law (PSL) §§41, 44, and a new §66-w, which will become effective by operation of law on June 19, 2024.¹ The legislation seeks to ensure utility corporations and municipalities bill their customers in a timely and transparent manner. The legislature sought to fulfill this intent by (1) revising PSL §41 to generally require that utilities bill residential customers within three months of the end date of the billing period for electric, gas, steam, and water service, (2) creating a new §66-w to apply this same requirement to billing small non-

¹ See Chapter 62 of the Laws of 2024.

residential customers but for electric and gas service only, and (3) revising PSL §44 to require that utilities with more than 15,000 customers provide residential customers with historical information regarding their usage and billing. These statutory changes are self-effectuating in that they apply directly to the affected utilities on the effective date and do not require any action by the Commission.

Nevertheless, provisions of the Commission's regulations and utility tariffs will need to be modified to reflect the changes in the amended PSL §§41 and 44 and the new PSL §66-w. Indeed, as of the issuance of this Order, the Commission understands that Department of Public Service Staff (Staff) is in the process of proposing for public comment revisions to the Commission's regulations, set out at Title 16 of the New York Codes, Rules and Regulations (NYCRR), to ensure their consistency with the statutory amendments. Additionally, once the Commission promulgates the final revised regulations, the Commission anticipates requiring the affected utilities to propose tariff amendments to incorporate the requirements into their tariff schedules. Consistent with state statutes such as the State Administrative Procedure Act (SAPA), these efforts will take several months beyond the effective date of the statutory changes. Accordingly, the purpose of this Order is to make clear that the amendments to PSL §§41 and 44 and the new PSL §66-w override any conflicting regulatory and tariff provisions in existence as of June 19, 2024 (i.e., the effective date) and to otherwise provide guidance regarding the new requirements associated with these amendments.

BACKGROUND

On December 22, 2023, Governor Hochul signed into law Chapter 763 of the Laws of 2023, which enacted amendments to the

Public Service Law regarding billing of utility customers. Upon signing Chapter 763, Governor Hochul issued an approval memo indicating that there was an agreement with the legislature to modify Chapter 763 to ensure utility consumers receive useful information without increased cost.² The legislature subsequently passed new legislation addressing this agreement, which was enacted into law on February 7, 2024, through Chapter 62 of the Laws of 2024. Together, Chapter 763 of the Laws of 2023 and Chapter 62 of the Laws of 2024 (the Acts) resulted in amendments to PSL §§41 and 44 and a new PSL §66-w, which become effective June 19, 2024. The Acts attempt to address the failures by several utility corporations to timely and accurately bill thousands of their customers based on actual readings.³ Because of these failures, some utility customers did not receive timely and accurate bills for periods of six or more months.

The amended PSL §41(1) provides as follows:

[I]f a utility corporation or municipality does not render a residential customer for gas or electric service, with the exception of a seasonal or short-term customer as defined by rule of the commission, a monthly bill for gas and/or electric services used by such customer during that monthly period, or, in the case of bi-monthly meter reads, during that month and the prior month, within three months from the end date of such monthly billing period, then, such residential customer shall not be charged for such gas and electric services which were not billed to the customer as provided herein, unless the failure of the corporation or municipality to bill sooner was not due

² Approval Memo No. 84 of 2023.

³ See, generally, Case 22-M-0645, In the Matter of an Investigation by the DPS Office of Investigations and Enforcement Into Central Hudson Gas & Electric Corporation's Development and Deployment of Modifications to its Customer Information and Billing System and Resulting Impacts on Billing Accuracy, Timeliness, and Errors, Investigation Report, Item No. 1 (issued December 2022).

to the neglect of the corporation or municipality or was due to the culpable conduct of the customer.

By its plain language, PSL §41(1) prohibits a utility corporation or municipality from charging "a residential customer for gas or electric service" if such entity "does not render" a monthly bill for services used by such customer during that monthly period, or in the case of bi-monthly meter reads, during that month and the prior month, within three months from the end date of such billing period. If the utility fails to provide a residential bill within three-months of a billing period, the utility is prohibited from collecting for service provided during such period. PSL §41(1) provides that the prohibition on charges is inapplicable (i) with respect to service used by "a seasonal or short-term customer as defined by the Commission," and (ii) if "the failure of the corporation or municipality to bill sooner was not due to the neglect of the corporation or municipality or was due to the culpable conduct of the customer."

The newly added PSL §66-w provides virtually identical language as Section 41(1), but instead focuses upon billing non-residential customers, as follows:

[I]f a utility corporation or municipality does not render a small non-residential customer for gas or electric service, with the exception of a seasonal or short-term customer as defined by rule of the commission, a monthly bill for gas and/or electric services used by such customer during that monthly period, or, in the case of bi-monthly meter reads, during that month and the prior month, within three months from the end date of such monthly billing period, then, such small non-residential customer shall not be charged for such gas and electric services which were not billed to the customer as provided herein, unless the failure of the corporation or municipality to bill sooner was not due to the neglect of the corporation or municipality or was due to the culpable conduct of the customer.

PSL §66-w defines the term "small non-residential customer" to mean "non-residential electric customers that are non-demand billed customers and non-residential gas customers that use less than or equal to 750 dekatherms per year." As noted, accounts for street lighting are excluded from this definition.

The new subdivision 7 of PSL §44 provides that, as part of every billing statement, any utility corporation that serves more than 15,000 customers in New York shall provide the average daily usage per month or the monthly usage at the customer's address for the prior thirteen months. Additionally, upon request by the customer, such utility corporation shall provide monthly billing charge amounts at such customer's address for the thirteen months prior to the current billing period, no later than thirty days after such request is made.

DISCUSSION

The Commission expects Staff to file a proposal to implement the provisions of the Acts; however, any amendments to the Department's regulations and any necessary changes to utility tariffs will not be adopted before the amended PSL §§41 and 44 and the new PSL §66-w take effect on June 19, 2024. As the amended PSL §§41 and 44 and the new PSL §66-w are self-effectuating, the utilities must comply with their requirements once they become effective irrespective of any inconsistent regulatory or tariff requirements. Attached to this Order is an Appendix listing the utilities that must comply with the provisions of PSL §§41, 44, and 66-w. This Order clarifies the applicability of these statutory amendments, highlights any inconsistent existing regulations, and presents additional issues that the Commission may consider in this proceeding.

Amendment to PSL §41

We start by clarifying the types of entities - any "utility corporation or municipality" - that are subject to the requirements of PSL §41(1), as amended. PSL §41(1) applies expressly to the residential bills "for gas and/or electric services," making clear that the legislature intended the provision to apply to corporations that provide electric and/or gas service, i.e., electric corporations, gas corporations, and municipalities that provide those services as well as the Long Island Power Authority and its service provider.⁴ Additionally, PSL §41(1) is included within PSL Article 2, and PSL §§49 and 50 make clear that steam corporations and waterworks corporations with gross revenues in excess of \$250,000 must provide steam and water service, respectively, to residential customers in accordance with the requirements of PSL Article 2. Thus, taken together, PSL §41(1) applies to residential electric, gas, and steam service, and residential water service provided by a waterworks corporation with gross revenues in excess of \$250,000.

Second, and most importantly, we note that PSL §41(1) overrides the timing aspects of 16 NYCRR §11.14(a), which provides that "[n]o utility shall charge a residential customer for service rendered more than *six months prior to the mailing* of the first bill for service to the residential customer unless the failure of the utility to bill at an earlier time was not due to the neglect of the utility or was due to the culpable conduct of the customer."⁵ Sixteen NYCRR Part 14, which applies to residential service provided by waterworks corporations with gross revenues in excess of \$250,000, does not presently have a

⁴ See Public Authorities Law §1020-CC(1).

⁵ (Emphasis added).

provision analogous to 16 NYCRR §11.14(a). However, 16 NYCRR §14.13 currently places limitations on a waterworks corporation's ability to backbill a residential customer. That provision prohibits, waterworks corporations from issuing a backbill "more than six months after the utility actually became aware of the circumstance, error or condition that caused the underbilling".⁶ A "backbill" is defined in 16 NYCRR §14.2(b)(5) as "any bill or any portion of a bill, other than a levelized bill, which represents charges for service that was actually delivered to the customer's premises during a period before the current billing cycle, which was not previously billed." This definition includes both upward adjustments of previously billed charges for service to a customer and delayed or late bills for previously unbilled service that was delivered to the customer before the current billing cycle. The recently-amended PSL §41(1) overrides this provision of 16 NYCRR §14.13 to the extent that it would otherwise allow a waterworks corporation to issue a backbill for previously unbilled service more than three months after the end of the period in which the waterworks corporation provided that service. However, PSL §41(1) does not affect a waterworks corporations' ability to issue backbills to make upward adjustments of previously issued bills in accordance with PSL §41(2) and (3) and 16 NYCRR §14.13. Accordingly, as of June 19, 2024, the utilities are prohibited from charging a residential customer for services rendered during a billing period unless the utility rendered a bill for that billing period within the three-month window specified under PSL §41(1) - subject to exemptions discussed next.

Third, as noted above, the amended PSL §41(1) provides two exemptions from the three-month time period allowed for

⁶ See 16 NYCRR §14.13(b)(1).

billing: the first related to "a seasonal or short-term customer as defined by rule of the commission"; and the second if "the failure of the corporation or municipality to bill sooner was not due to the neglect of the corporation or municipality or was due to the culpable conduct of the customer." The Commission finds that there are already sufficient definitions of the terms "seasonal customers" and "short-term customers" applicable to Section 41(1). For residential customers receiving gas, electric, and steam service, the Commission's regulations at 16 NYCRR §11.12(a) define a "seasonal customer" as "a person who applies for and receives utility service periodically each year, intermittently during the year, or at other irregular intervals" and a "short-term customer" as "a person who requires service for a specified period of time that does not exceed one year." For residential customers of waterworks corporations with annual gross revenue in excess of \$250,000, 16 NYCRR §14.2 defines seasonal and short-term customers to both mean "a customer who applies for and/or receives utility service periodically each year, intermittently during the year, or for a period of time up to one year."

Likewise, the Commission finds that language in the second exemption mirrors the existing language in PSL §41(1) and 16 NYCRR §11.14(b) and is sufficiently similar to the language in 16 NYCRR §14.13(c). We note that since the passage of the Home Energy Fair Practices Act in 1981 and the promulgation of our existing rules, we have defined the meanings of "neglect of the corporation" and "culpable conduct of the customer" in

numerous consumer complaint determinations.⁷ Accordingly, the existing regulations and previous complaint determinations should be used as a guide as to the meaning of these terms.

Fourth, while PSL §41(1) prohibits a utility from charging a customer unless it "renders" the customer a bill within three months from the end date of the billing period, the term "render" is undefined in the statute. Of note, 16 NYCRR §11.14(a) refers in the same context to the "mailing" of a bill as the end point for the purpose of counting months. Given the otherwise similar language used in PSL §41(1) and 16 NYCRR §11.14(a), the Commission finds that the term "render" has the same meaning as the term "mailing" as used in the regulation. Additionally, because residential customers may choose to receive their utility bills electronically, the Commission finds that it is reasonable in this context for the term "render" to mean the act of a utility making a bill available online. Accordingly, the Commission understands PSL §41(1) to require a utility to mail a physical bill, or make a bill available online, to the customer within three months from the end date of the monthly billing period.

Finally, the Commission understands the June 19, 2024, effective date to require that any bill rendered on and after that date, be rendered in accordance with the requirements of PSL §41(1). As of June 19, 2024, PSL §41(1) places an obligation on utilities to render a bill within three months from the end date of the monthly billing period, regardless of

⁷ See, e.g., Case 10-M-0088, Appeal by Ms. Reena Pearl of the Informal Decision Rendered in Favor of Consolidated Edison of New York, Inc., Commission Determination (issued May 19, 2015); Case 98-E-0801, Appeal by Joseph Piccininni of the Informal Decision Rendered Partially in Favor of Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc., Commission Determination (issued February 16, 2000).

when the service was delivered to the customer. Therefore, the three-month window established in PSL §41(1) applies to any bill rendered by a utility on or after June 19, 2024, even if the service for which the utility is rendering a bill was delivered to the customer before June 19, 2024.

Amendments to PSL §66-w

As noted, the new PSL §66-w provides identical language as the new PSL §41(1), except that it is focused on "a small non-residential customer for gas or electric service." The new PSL §66-w defines "small non-residential customer" to mean "non-residential electric customers that are non-demand billed customers and non-residential gas customers that use less than or equal to 750 dekatherms per year," and notes that "[s]uch term shall not include street lighting accounts."⁸ The Commission finds this definition to be clear and in no need of guidance. The Commission otherwise notes that, because the legislature used the identical language under PSL §66-w as it used in PSL §41(1), the same guidance noted in the prior section applies to §66-w as well. We simply point out that different regulatory provisions are implicated because of the applicability of PSL §66-w to "non-residential" - as opposed to residential - customers.

In this respect, 16 NYCRR Part 13 applies to the provision of gas, electric, and steam service to non-residential customers by gas, electric, gas and electric, and steam corporations, as well as municipalities. Sixteen NYCRR §13.1(5) defines a non-residential "seasonal customer" to mean "a customer who applies for and receives utility service periodically each year, intermittently during the year, or at other irregular intervals" and §13.1(6) defines a non-

⁸ L. 2024 c. 62, §2.

residential "short-term customer" as "a customer who requested service for a period of time up to two years." Those definitions apply to the new PSL §66-w.

As discussed above with regard to 16 NYCRR Part 14, 16 NYCRR Part 13 does not presently have a provision analogous to 16 NYCRR §11.14(a). However, 16 NYCRR §13.9 places limitations on a utility's ability to backbill a non-residential customer. The current 16 NYCRR §13.9(b)(1) states that a "utility shall not render a backbill more than six months after the utility actually became aware of the circumstance, error or condition that caused the underbilling." PSL §66-w also partially overrides these rules, but only in relation to prohibiting an electric or gas utility from issuing a backbill to a small non-residential customer for previously unbilled service beyond the three-month window. PSL §66-w does not affect an electric or gas utility's ability to make upward adjustments of previously issued bills in accordance with 16 NYCRR §13.9. Accordingly, as of June 19, 2024, the utilities are prohibited from charging a small non-residential gas or electric customer for services rendered for a billing period unless the utility rendered a bill for that billing period within the three-month window specified under PSL §66-w - subject to the exceptions discussed above.

Amendments to PSL §44

PSL §44(7) requires that, "as part of every billing statement, any utility corporation that serves more than fifteen thousand customers in the state shall provide the average daily usage per month or the monthly usage at the customer's address for the prior thirteen months." Additionally, PSL §44(7) requires "upon request by the customer, such utility corporation shall provide monthly billing charge amounts at such customer's

address for the thirteen months prior to the current billing period, no later than thirty days after such request is made.”⁹

The Commission notes that PSL §44(7) is included in Article 2 of the PSL and, therefore, the provisions of PSL §44(7) apply to steam corporations, pursuant to PSL §49, and waterworks corporations with gross revenues in excess of \$250,000, pursuant to PSL §50. However, by its terms, PSL §44(7) only applies to those corporations with more than 15,000 customers. We understand the 15,000-customer threshold to be the total number of customers the corporation serves in New York State, including both residential and non-residential customers. The appendix to this Order identifies the corporations to which PSL §44(7) applies. Accordingly, any gas corporation, electric corporation, gas and electric corporation, steam corporation, or waterworks corporation with gross revenue in excess of \$250,000, that has more than 15,000 customers in New York State shall ensure that it provides the data required by PSL §44(7) to its residential customers.

The language of PSL §44(7) does not specify whether the requirement to provide usage and billing charge amounts at the “customer’s address” should be interpreted to require the disclosure of usage and billing charge amounts associated with that particular customer, including any prior addresses where that customer received service, or whether it should be interpreted to require disclosure of the usage and billing charge amounts from that physical premises, notwithstanding whether that would reveal data associated with prior customers.

Through enacting PSL §44(7), the legislature intended that customers have the ability to “compare their usage rate with similar periods in the past” and the legislature noted that

⁹ L. 2024 c. 62, §3.

"[s]ometimes, this means comparing the current bill with the bills of prior owners."¹⁰ Accordingly, the Commission understands the term "customer's address" to mean the usage and charges associated with the customer's current physical premises or service address. Thus, PSL §44(7) requires utilities to share data from prior customers, notwithstanding prior Commission orders which prohibit utilities from sharing such data without customer consent.¹¹

As of June 19, 2024, as a part of every billing statement, utility corporations subject to PSL §44(7) must provide "the average daily usage per month or the monthly usage at the customer's address for the prior thirteen months."¹² When a utility corporation issues a billing statement to a customer, the "prior thirteen months" includes the month for which the customer is being billed. Accordingly, the Commission understands this provision to require the utility corporation to provide usage data for the billing period for which the customer is receiving the billing statement and the twelve immediately prior monthly billing periods. Additionally, upon request by the customer, a utility corporation must provide "monthly billing charge amounts at such customer's address for the thirteen months prior to the current billing period."¹³ When a customer requests the monthly billing charge amounts for the

¹⁰ Sponsor's Memo, L. 2023 c. 763.

¹¹ See Case 18-M-0376, Proceeding on Motion of the Commission Regarding Cyber Security Protocols and Protections in the Energy Market Place, Order Establishing Minimum Cybersecurity and Privacy Protections and Making Other Findings (issued October 17, 2019); Case 20-M-0082, In the Matter of the Strategic Use of Energy Related Data, Order Adopting a Data Access Framework and Establishing Further Process (issued April 15, 2021).

¹² L. 2024 c. 62, §3.

¹³ Id.

thirteen months prior to the current billing period, this would require the monthly billing charge amount included on the most recent billing statement issued to the customer and the billing charge amounts for the prior twelve billing statements issued for the customer's address

The Commission's regulations at 16 NYCRR §11.16 currently set forth requirements regarding the contents of bills for residential customers of gas corporations, electric corporations, gas and electric corporations, steam corporations, and municipalities that furnish gas and/or electric service. The Commission recognizes that this regulation will need to be updated to provide that, for any utility corporation that serves more than 15,000 customers in the State, a customer bill must contain the average daily usage per month or the monthly usage at the customer's address for the prior thirteen months. Likewise, the Commission recognizes that 16 NYCRR §14.15, which sets forth requirements for the contents of bills for residential customers of waterworks corporations with gross revenues in excess of \$250,000, will need to be updated to require any such waterworks corporations that serve more than 15,000 customers in the State, to include on a residential customer's bill the average daily usage per month or the monthly usage at the customer's address for the prior thirteen months.

Additional Considerations

In addition to addressing the statutory changes enacted through the Acts, the Commission expects Staff to consider several additional issues. First, as noted, a utility that fails to bill for usage in a particular billing period in a timely manner in accordance with the amended PSL §41(1) and new PSL §66-w will be prohibited from collecting the charges for that customer's usage during that period. The Commission

directs Staff to examine whether the State's utilities should be precluded from recovering such foregone revenues from the utility's other ratepayers, for example through a revenue decoupling mechanism, or inclusion in a line item in revenue requirement such as uncollectible expense. Next, although PSL §66-w will apply the three-month billing requirement only to small non-residential electric or gas customers, the Commission directs Staff to consider extending the three-month billing requirement to all non-residential electric or gas customers to ensure that each utility bills the entire non-residential class of customers in a timely manner. Finally, the Commission directs Staff to examine several bill content regulations, which appear to contain redundancies in relation to billing requirements.¹⁴

The Commission orders:

1. A proceeding is initiated to implement the provisions of Chapter 763 of the Laws of 2023 and Chapter 62 of the Laws of 2024.

2. Department of Public Service Staff is directed to undertake a formal rulemaking consistent with the body of this Order under the State Administrative Procedure Act.

¹⁴ For example, 16 NYCRR Part 140, 16 NYCRR Part 273, and 16 NYCRR Part 433 set forth requirements for the content of bills issued by electric corporations, gas corporations, and steam corporations, respectively. Bill contents are also addressed in a similar manner in 16 NYCRR Part 11, which applies to residential customers receiving gas, electric, and steam service, and 16 NYCRR Part 13, which applies to non-residential customers receiving gas, electric, and steam service.

3. This proceeding is continued.

By the Commission,

(SIGNED)

MICHELLE L. PHILLIPS
Secretary

APPENDIX

PSL §41(1) (gas corporations, electric corporations, gas and electric corporations, and municipalities providing gas and/or electric service; steam corporations; waterworks corporations with gross revenues in excess of \$250,000)

Bath Electric, Gas & Water Systems

Central Hudson Gas & Electric Corporation

Chautauqua Utilities, Inc.

City of Jamestown

Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc.

Corning Natural Gas Corporation

Emerald Green Lake Louise Marie Water Company, Inc.

Fillmore Gas Company, Inc.

FirstEnergy Pennsylvania Electric Company

Fishers Island Electric Corporation

Fishers Island Water Works Corp.

Frankfort Power & Light

Hamilton Municipal Utilities Comm.

Heritage Springs Water Works

KeySpan Gas East Corp. d/b/a National Grid

Liberty Utilities (New York Water) Corp.

Liberty Utilities (St. Lawrence Gas) Corp.

Mohawk Municipal Commission

Municipal Commission of Boonville

N.E.A. Cross of N.Y., Inc.

National Fuel Gas Distribution Corporation

New York Municipal Power Agency

New York State Electric & Gas Corporation

Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation d/b/a National Grid

Orange and Rockland Utilities, Inc.

Penn Yan Municipal Utilities Board

PSL §41(1) (continued)

Plattsburgh Municipal Lighting Dept.

Reserve Gas Company, Inc.

Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation

Rolling Meadows Water Corporation

Salamanca Board of Public Utilities

Saratoga Water Services, Inc.

The Brooklyn Union Gas Company d/b/a National Grid NY

Valley Energy, Inc.

Veolia Water New York, Inc.

Village of Akron

Village of Andover

Village of Angelica

Village of Arcade

Village of Bergen

Village of Brocton

Village of Castile

Village of Churchville

Village of Endicott

Village of Fairport

Village of Freeport

Village of Greene

Village of Groton

Village of Holley

Village of Ilion

Village of Little Valley

Village of Philadelphia

Village of Richmondville

Village of Rockville Centre

PSL §41(1) (continued)

Village of Rouses Point

Village of Silver Springs

Village of Skaneateles

Village of Solvay, Electric Department

Village of Spencerport

Village of Springville

Village of Theresa

Village of Wellsville

Village of Westfield

Warwick Water Corporation

Woodhull Municipal Gas Company

PSL §66-w (gas corporations, electric corporations, gas and electric corporations, and municipalities providing gas and/or electric service)

Bath Electric, Gas & Water Systems

Central Hudson Gas & Electric Corporation

Chautauqua Utilities, Inc.

City of Jamestown

Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc.

Corning Natural Gas Corporation

Fillmore Gas Company, Inc.

FirstEnergy Pennsylvania Electric Company

Fishers Island Electric Corporation

Frankfort Power & Light

Hamilton Municipal Utilities Comm.

KeySpan Gas East Corp. d/b/a National Grid

Liberty Utilities (St. Lawrence Gas) Corp.

Mohawk Municipal Commission

Municipal Commission of Boonville

N.E.A. Cross of N.Y., Inc.

National Fuel Gas Distribution Corporation

New York Municipal Power Agency

New York State Electric & Gas Corporation

Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation d/b/a National Grid

Orange and Rockland Utilities, Inc.

Penn Yan Municipal Utilities Board

Plattsburgh Municipal Lighting Dept.

Reserve Gas Company, Inc.

Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation

Salamanca Board of Public Utilities

PSL §66-w (continued)

The Brooklyn Union Gas Company d/b/a National Grid NY

Valley Energy, Inc.

Village of Akron

Village of Andover

Village of Angelica

Village of Arcade

Village of Bergen

Village of Brocton

Village of Castile

Village of Churchville

Village of Endicott

Village of Fairport

Village of Freeport

Village of Greene

Village of Groton

Village of Holley

Village of Ilion

Village of Little Valley

Village of Philadelphia

Village of Richmondville

Village of Rockville Centre

Village of Rouses Point

Village of Silver Springs

Village of Skaneateles

Village of Solvay, Electric Department

Village of Spencerport

Village of Springville

Village of Theresa

PSL §66-w (continued)

Village of Wellsville

Village of Westfield

Woodhull Municipal Gas Company

PSL §44(7) (gas corporations, electric corporations, gas and electric corporations, and steam corporations that serve more than 15,000 customers in NYS; waterworks corporations with more than 15,000 customers in NYS with gross revenues in excess of \$250,000)

Central Hudson Gas & Electric Corporation

Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc.

Corning Natural Gas Corporation

KeySpan Gas East Corp. d/b/a National Grid

Liberty Utilities (New York Water) Corp.

Liberty Utilities (St. Lawrence Gas) Corp.

National Fuel Gas Distribution Corporation

New York State Electric & Gas Corporation

Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation d/b/a National Grid

Orange and Rockland Utilities, Inc.

Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation

The Brooklyn Union Gas Company d/b/a National Grid NY

Veolia Water New York, Inc.