

STATE OF NEW YORK
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Petition of New York Transco LLC and New York Power Authority for a Certificate of Environmental Compatibility and Public Need, Pursuant to Article VII of the New York Public Service Law, to Construct, Operate, and Maintain an Approximately 89.7-Mile Underground Transmission Line through Suffolk, Nassau, Queens, Bronx, and Westchester Counties.

Case 24-T-0446

**SUPPLEMENTAL STATEMENT OF THE INCORPORATED VILLAGE OF SEA
CLIFF IN OPPOSITION TO JOINT PROPOSAL**

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SUPPLEMENTAL STATEMENT OF THE INCORPORATED VILLAGE OF SEA CLIFF IN OPPOSITION TO THE JOINT PROPOSAL

The Incorporated Village of Sea Cliff ("Village") respectfully submits this Supplemental Statement pursuant to the Administrative Law Judges' June 5, 2026 email extending the submission deadline to June 8, 2026 at 4:30 p.m. and permitting parties that already filed statements to supplement or amend their submissions.

The Village previously filed its Statement in Opposition to the Joint Proposal ("JP") and continues to rely on that filing in full. Nothing in this Supplemental Statement should be construed as narrowing, limiting, withdrawing, or waiving any argument, objection, exhibit, or requested relief previously submitted by the Village.

This Supplemental Statement addresses two additional unresolved issues that further demonstrate why the Joint Proposal should not be approved in its current form: (1) the lack of specificity regarding emergency-response training and marine-response coordination under Proposed Certificate Condition 23; and (2) the inadequacy of the Joint Proposal's treatment of sole-source aquifer and public drinking-water supply risks under Proposed Certificate Condition 29.

I. EMERGENCY RESPONSE TRAINING AND MARINE-RESPONSE COORDINATION REMAIN UNDEFINED

Joint Proposal Appendix D, Proposed Certificate Condition 23 provides that "[t]he Certificate Holder will provide periodic, or requested, training sessions for the local fire departments, including the FDNY, and any other interested fire departments within the impacted

counties, to review the procedures and protocols necessary to safely respond to emergency events involving the Project's terrestrial facilities." Condition 23 further provides that the Certificate Holder shall coordinate with "the USCG, and all local municipal harbormasters, bay constables, harbor patrols, and marine police and fire departments that oversee any waters in the Project Corridor" to discuss procedures and protocols necessary to safely respond to emergency events involving the Project's Submarine Cable¹. **See Supplemental Exhibit I.**

The Village supports appropriate emergency-response planning and training. However, Condition 23 is too vague to allow affected local emergency-response agencies to understand what is actually being required of them, who is expected to participate, how often training will be required, how much time will be required, whether training will be mandatory or voluntary, and who will bear the cost.

The Sea Cliff Fire Department is an all-volunteer fire department. It is part of the Nassau County Fifth Battalion, which is also composed of volunteer fire departments that provide mutual aid to one another. Nassau County's fire and emergency-response system relies heavily on volunteer firefighters and emergency responders. Volunteer fire departments throughout Long Island are already facing substantial recruitment and retention challenges due to increasing operational demands, time commitments, administrative burdens, and extensive uncompensated training requirements². New York State has recognized volunteer firefighter recruitment and retention as a statewide issue, including the need to examine firefighter training delivery and ways to enhance and streamline training. New York State has also established a volunteer firefighter training stipend program for certain courses, reflecting recognition that training obligations impose real burdens on volunteer members. **See Supplemental Exhibit J.**

Against that background, the Joint Proposal does not answer basic questions. What specific training will be required? How many sessions will be provided? How long will the training take? Will it be annual, periodic, refresher-based, or required before construction or operation? Will the training include only chiefs and officers, or will it be expected of rank-and-file volunteers? Will mutual-aid departments also be expected to participate? Will training address terrestrial facilities only, or also marine emergency scenarios involving the submarine cable? Will the Certificate

¹ Joint Proposal Appendix D, Proposed Certificate Condition 23: DPS DMM, Case 24-T-0446, Joint Proposal Appendix D (Certificate Conditions).

² NYS Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Services, Volunteer Firefighter Recruitment & Retention Task Force Report.

Holder compensate or reimburse volunteer departments or their members for time, backfill, equipment use, administrative costs, or other burdens associated with Project-specific training? New York State has already recognized that volunteer firefighter training imposes a real burden by establishing stipends for completion of certain volunteer firefighter training courses³.

These questions matter. A condition that simply states that the Certificate Holder will "provide" training does not address the real-world burden placed on volunteer emergency services. Nor does it demonstrate that local departments have the staffing, time, equipment, communications capability, marine-response capability, or technical information necessary to respond safely to an emergency involving high-voltage transmission infrastructure.

The same concern applies to the marine-response coordination language. Condition 23 does not identify the specific municipal harbormasters, bay constables, harbor patrols, marine police departments, or marine fire departments that oversee or respond within Hempstead Harbor. The Harbor is served or affected by multiple agencies, including the City of Glen Cove Harbor Patrol, the Town of Oyster Bay Harbor Patrol, the Town of North Hempstead Harbor Patrol, and the Nassau County Police Department. The City of Glen Cove Harbor Patrol is a significant marine-response resource for Hempstead Harbor, even where portions of the Project may be outside its municipal geographic boundary. In a real emergency, marine responders do not operate based solely on the Project's legal corridor; they respond based on proximity, capability, dispatch, mutual aid, and public safety need.

The Joint Proposal does not demonstrate that these entities have been specifically identified, notified, consulted, or informed of any training or response expectations that may arise from the Project. It also does not explain whether the Glen Cove Harbor Patrol, Town of Oyster Bay Harbor Patrol, Town of North Hempstead Harbor Patrol, Nassau County Police Department, local volunteer fire departments, marine units, dispatch agencies, and mutual-aid partners have agreed to participate in any additional training or whether they have the equipment and communication protocols necessary to respond to a submarine-cable emergency.

This is not a minor implementation detail. Emergency-response capability bears directly on whether the Project can be constructed and operated safely and whether the Joint Proposal provides adequate protection for affected municipalities and the public. The Commission should not

³ NYS DHSES Volunteer Firefighter Stipend Program

approve the Joint Proposal without requiring the Applicant to provide a detailed Emergency Response Training and Coordination Plan identifying, at minimum:

1. the specific local fire departments, volunteer fire departments, mutual-aid departments, marine units, harbor patrols, police agencies, dispatch agencies, and other emergency responders to be trained or consulted;
2. specific training topics, duration, frequency, and personnel expected to attend;
3. whether training will occur before construction, before energization, and periodically thereafter;
4. whether volunteer departments and members will be compensated or reimbursed for training burdens, administrative time, equipment use, and related costs;
5. the specific marine-response agencies responsible for Hempstead Harbor, including agencies that may respond by mutual aid or practical necessity even if the Project is outside their formal geographic boundary;
6. communication and dispatch protocols for emergencies involving terrestrial facilities and the submarine cable;
7. procedures for coordination with the USCG and local marine-response agencies;
8. equipment, access, exclusion-zone, and safety requirements for responders; and
9. how the Applicant will ensure that emergency-response obligations imposed by the Project do not create additional unfunded burdens on volunteer fire departments or local municipalities.

Without this information, Condition 23 is insufficient. It provides a general promise of future training and coordination, but it does not establish an enforceable emergency-response framework or demonstrate that the Project can be safely supported by the local volunteer and marine-response agencies that would be called upon in an emergency.

II. CONDITION 29 DOES NOT ADEQUATELY ADDRESS SOLE-SOURCE AQUIFER AND DRINKING-WATER SUPPLY RISKS

The Village also submits this Supplemental Statement to address drinking-water and sole-source aquifer concerns that are not adequately resolved by the Joint Proposal.

Long Island's drinking-water supply is uniquely vulnerable because Nassau and Suffolk Counties rely on the underlying aquifer system for their freshwater supply⁴. Public materials addressing Long Island's water supply emphasize the importance of the sole-source aquifer and the absence of a comparable backup source. **See Supplemental Exhibit N.**

The Joint Proposal does not appear to expressly address Long Island's federally designated sole-source aquifer as a distinct resource requiring Project-specific analysis or protection. Instead, the proposed Certificate Conditions address groundwater and drinking-water concerns through limited provisions relating to known active drinking-water supply wells within 100 feet of the Transmission Cable and through future EM&CP-stage dewatering plans, groundwater sampling, contamination evaluation, treatment, and discharge protocols.

Joint Proposal Appendix D, Proposed Certificate Condition 29 provides limited protection for known, existing, active drinking-water supply wells. As drafted, the condition is triggered only if environmental or engineering constraints require siting the Transmission Cable within 100 feet of a known existing, active drinking-water supply well. In that circumstance, the Certificate Holder must perform pre- and post-construction water turbidity testing, and if post-construction testing demonstrates that the well no longer meets the State turbidity standard, the Certificate Holder must cause a new water well to be constructed. **See Supplemental Exhibit K.**

That condition is inadequate for the Sea Cliff Water District and the communities it serves.

First, the Applicant should be required to identify now whether the Project route, Project Corridor, construction areas, dewatering activities, laydown areas, or related facilities are located near any public drinking-water wells, wellhead protection areas, aquifer recharge areas, or water-supply infrastructure. This should not be deferred to a later phase or triggered only if the Transmission Cable is ultimately sited within 100 feet of a known active well.

Second, a 100-foot trigger is too narrow. The relevant question is not merely whether the Transmission Cable passes within 100 feet of a well casing. The Commission should require a broader analysis of potential impacts to the sole-source aquifer, groundwater flow, dewatering, contaminant mobilization, recharge areas, and public water-supply infrastructure.

Third, the remedy in Condition 29 is inadequate. The condition provides that if post-construction testing demonstrates that a well no longer meets the State turbidity standard, the

⁴ Citizens Campaign for the Environment, Long Island drinking-water article: Background source regarding Long Island aquifer dependency and drinking-water vulnerability.

Certificate Holder shall cause a new water well to be constructed. That does not protect the community from the immediate loss or impairment of an existing drinking-water source. Nor does it address the time required to site, permit, construct, test, connect, and place a new public supply well into service.

This is especially important for the Sea Cliff Water District. The Sea Cliff Water District is owned and operated by Liberty Utilities and serves Sea Cliff, Glen Head, Glenwood Landing, and portions of surrounding communities. Liberty's public water-quality materials identify the Sea Cliff Operations District as relying on two drilled groundwater wells located in the aquifer system beneath the land surface⁵. **See Supplemental Exhibit L.**

A condition that assumes an impaired well can simply be replaced later is not adequate where the affected water district depends on a very limited number of wells to serve the community. The Village is also concerned because the Glen Head well has already experienced PFAS-related water-quality issues. Liberty has publicly reported PFOS detections at the Glen Head well above New York State's maximum contaminant level and the installation of treatment to remove PFOS from water supplied by that well. **See Supplemental Exhibit M.** These existing water-quality issues underscore why the Project should not introduce any additional risk to the District's remaining water-supply capacity or impose additional treatment costs on ratepayers⁶.

The Village does not contend that the Project will necessarily contaminate a public supply well. The Village's concern is that the Joint Proposal does not provide a sufficient public record or enforceable protection framework to evaluate and prevent that risk before certification. Where a community depends on a limited number of groundwater wells in a sole-source aquifer system, protection must occur before construction, not after a well is impaired.

The Commission should not approve the Joint Proposal without requiring the Applicant to provide a complete drinking-water and sole-source aquifer protection analysis, including identification of all public water-supply wells, wellhead protection areas, recharge areas, dewatering locations, groundwater-flow considerations, known or reasonably suspected contamination, and emergency water-supply contingency measures.

⁵ Liberty Utilities Sea Cliff Annual Water Quality Report / Consumer Confidence Report: Liberty report states Sea Cliff Operations has two wells in the Magothy and Lloyd aquifers / two drilled groundwater wells in the aquifer system beneath the land surface.

⁶ Liberty Utilities Glen Head PFOS notification/treatment material: Liberty public materials describe PFOS detections and treatment at the Glen Head well.

At minimum, Proposed Certificate Condition 29 should be revised to require:

1. identification and mapping of all public water-supply wells, wellhead protection areas, aquifer recharge areas, dewatering locations, and water-supply infrastructure within a meaningful distance of the Project route and construction areas;
2. consultation with Liberty Utilities, affected municipalities, Nassau County, and relevant water-supply agencies before approval of any EM&CP phase that could affect groundwater or drinking-water resources;
3. pre-construction and post-construction water-quality testing for all potentially affected public supply wells, not limited to wells within 100 feet of the Transmission Cable;
4. testing parameters beyond turbidity where construction, dewatering, soil disturbance, known contamination, PFAS, metals, volatile organic compounds, or other contaminants may be relevant;
5. contaminant-specific dewatering, treatment, discharge, and disposal protocols;
6. enforceable stop-work and corrective-action thresholds;
7. emergency potable-water contingency planning to ensure uninterrupted water service if any public supply well is affected; and
8. a requirement that the Certificate Holder bear all costs associated with testing, treatment, emergency response, replacement supply, and corrective action caused by the Project, without shifting those costs to local ratepayers.

Without these protections, Condition 29 is too narrow and reactive to protect the Sea Cliff Water District and the communities it serves.

III. REQUESTED RELIEF

For the reasons set forth above, and for the reasons set forth in the Village's previously filed Statement in Opposition to the Joint Proposal, the Village respectfully submits that the Joint Proposal should not be approved in its current form.

At minimum, before acting on the Joint Proposal, the Commission should require the Applicant to supplement the public record with full, non-confidential analysis and supporting documentation addressing:

1. emergency-response training obligations for volunteer fire departments and mutual-aid departments;

2. marine emergency-response coordination for Hempstead Harbor, including identification of all affected harbor patrols, marine police, marine fire departments, dispatch agencies, and other responders;
3. compensation or reimbursement for Project-specific training burdens imposed on volunteer departments and local municipalities;
4. communication, dispatch, safety, and equipment protocols for terrestrial and submarine-cable emergencies;
5. public water-supply wells, wellhead protection areas, aquifer recharge areas, and water-supply infrastructure potentially affected by the Project;
6. groundwater, dewatering, contaminant-mobilization, and drinking-water risks associated with construction and operation;
7. broader pre-construction and post-construction water-quality testing and monitoring protocols; and
8. emergency potable-water contingency planning and cost-responsibility provisions to ensure that local communities and ratepayers are not burdened by any water-supply impacts caused by the Project.

The Village further requests that affected municipalities, emergency-response agencies, water suppliers, and other affected parties be given a meaningful opportunity to review and respond to any supplemental information before the Commission determines whether the Joint Proposal satisfies PSL § 126.

IV. CONCLUSION

The Joint Proposal does not provide a sufficient basis for the Commission to conclude that the Project can be constructed and operated safely and in the public interest.

Condition 23 does not define the scope, burden, frequency, cost, or participants for emergency-response training and marine-response coordination. Condition 29 does not adequately address sole-source aquifer and public drinking-water supply risks, particularly for a water district dependent on only two active groundwater wells.

These issues further support the Village's position that the Commission cannot make the required findings under PSL § 126 on the present record. The Joint Proposal should not be approved in its current form. At minimum, the matter should be remanded or held in abeyance

pending supplementation of the public record with full, non-confidential analysis and a meaningful opportunity for affected parties to respond.

Dated: June 8, 2026

Respectfully submitted,

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SUPPLEMENTAL EXHIBIT INDEX

Supplemental Exhibit I	Joint Proposal Appendix D, Proposed Certificate Condition 23 - Emergency-response training and marine-response coordination.
Supplemental Exhibit J	NYS DHSES volunteer firefighter recruitment/retention and training-stipend materials.
Supplemental Exhibit K	Joint Proposal Appendix D, Proposed Certificate Condition 29 - Drinking-water supply well protection.
Supplemental Exhibit L	Liberty Utilities Sea Cliff Annual Water Quality Report excerpt - Sea Cliff Operations District source wells.
Supplemental Exhibit M	Liberty Utilities Glen Head PFOS public-notification/treatment material.
Supplemental Exhibit N	Citizens Campaign for the Environment background article on Long Island drinking-water vulnerability.

SUPPLEMENTAL EXHIBIT I

Joint Proposal Appendix D

Proposed Certificate Condition 23

Emergency Response Training and Marine-Response Coordination

Submitted by the Incorporated Village of Sea Cliff

Case 24-T-0446

SUPPLEMENTAL EXHIBIT I

Joint Proposal Appendix D - Proposed Certificate Condition 23

Subject: Emergency response training and marine-response coordination.

This exhibit identifies the Joint Proposal provision referenced in the Village of Sea Cliff Supplemental Statement concerning emergency-response training for local fire departments and coordination with marine-response agencies.

Relevant excerpt from Proposed Certificate Condition 23:

“The Certificate Holder will provide periodic, or requested, training sessions for the local fire departments, including the FDNY, and any other interested fire departments within the impacted counties, to review the procedures and protocols necessary to safely respond to emergency events involving the Project’s terrestrial facilities.”

Proposed Certificate Condition 23 further provides that the Certificate Holder shall coordinate with:

“the USCG, and all local municipal harbormasters, bay constables, harbor patrols, and marine police and fire departments that oversee any waters in the Project Corridor”

to discuss procedures and protocols necessary to safely respond to emergency events involving the Project’s Submarine Cable.

Source citation:

Joint Proposal, Appendix D, Proposed Certificate Conditions, Condition 23, Case 24-T-0446.

Village relevance:

The Village cites this condition because it does not define the scope, duration, frequency, attendees, compensation, reimbursement, or affected agencies for Project-specific emergency-response training and marine-response coordination.

SUPPLEMENTAL EXHIBIT J

New York State Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Services

Volunteer Firefighter Recruitment and Retention Task Force

Volunteer Firefighter Recruitment, Retention, and Training Burden
Background

Submitted by the Incorporated Village of Sea Cliff

Case 24-T-0446

SUPPLEMENTAL EXHIBIT J

New York State Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Services - Volunteer Firefighter Recruitment and Retention Task Force

Subject: Volunteer firefighter recruitment, retention, and training burden background.

This exhibit identifies official New York State materials referenced in the Village of Sea Cliff Supplemental Statement concerning the existing recruitment, retention, and training burdens on volunteer fire departments.

Relevant excerpt from NYS DHSES Task Force page:

The Task Force is responsible for making recommendations to improve volunteer firefighter recruitment and retention. The Task Force is required to submit a report to the Governor and the Legislature on its recommendations to include the following:

1. Identifying existing Office of Fire Prevention and Control firefighter training and delivery methods to enhance and streamline training including the use of distance learning;
2. The utilization of community colleges, BOCES or state accredited high schools to train firefighters and the creation of pilot programs that will offer Firefighter 1 certification;
3. Analyzing the feasibility and necessity of creating a recruitment and retention unit within the Office of Fire Prevention and Control;
4. Identifying existing and new tax incentives and benefits for volunteer firefighters;
5. Identifying existing recruitment and retention programs in other states and the feasibility of adopting similar programs in New York; and
6. Identifying incentives to assist in the recruitment of volunteer firefighters in under-represented and at-risk populations.

Source citation:

New York State Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Services, *Volunteer Firefighter Recruitment and Retention Task Force*,
<https://www.dhSES.ny.gov/volunteer-firefighter-recruitment-and-retention-task-force> (accessed June 8, 2026).

Village relevance:

The Village cites this official State material because the Joint Proposal relies on future training for local fire departments without defining the scope, duration, frequency, participants, compensation, reimbursement, or impacts of that training on all-volunteer fire

departments and mutual-aid departments. The State Task Force materials confirm that volunteer firefighter recruitment, retention, incentives, and training delivery are recognized statewide issues.

Related supplemental record issue:

This exhibit supports the Village's request that any emergency-response condition identify the specific departments and responders expected to participate; the specific training topics, duration, and frequency; whether mutual-aid departments are included; and whether volunteer departments or their members will be compensated or reimbursed for Project-specific training burdens.

SUPPLEMENTAL EXHIBIT K

Joint Proposal Appendix D

Proposed Certificate Condition 29

Drinking-Water Supply Wells and Condition 29

Submitted by the Incorporated Village of Sea Cliff

Case 24-T-0446

SUPPLEMENTAL EXHIBIT K

Joint Proposal Appendix D - Proposed Certificate Condition 29

Subject: Drinking-water supply wells and the 100-foot testing trigger.

This exhibit identifies the Joint Proposal provision referenced in the Village of Sea Cliff Supplemental Statement concerning known, existing, active drinking-water supply wells and the limited circumstances under which pre- and post-construction turbidity testing would be required.

Relevant excerpt from Proposed Certificate Condition 29:

"To the extent that environmental or engineering constraints require siting the Transmission Cable within 100 feet of a known existing, active drinking water supply well, the Certificate Holder shall perform pre- and post-construction water turbidity testing, provided that access is granted by the property owner."

Condition 29 further provides that if post-construction testing demonstrates that the well no longer meets the State turbidity standard, the Certificate Holder shall cause a new water well to be constructed, in consultation with the property owner.

Source citation:

Joint Proposal, Appendix D, Proposed Certificate Conditions, Condition 29, Case 24-T-0446.

Village relevance:

The Village cites this condition because it does not expressly address Long Island's sole-source aquifer as a distinct resource requiring Project-specific analysis or protection. The condition is triggered only if the Transmission Cable is sited within 100 feet of a known existing, active drinking-water supply well, and the stated remedy is reactive: construction of a new well if post-construction testing shows the well no longer meets the State turbidity standard.

The Village contends that this condition is too narrow for a public water system dependent on a limited number of groundwater wells. It does not require identification and mapping of all potentially affected public supply wells, wellhead protection areas, aquifer recharge areas, dewatering locations, groundwater-flow considerations, or emergency water-supply contingency measures before Project approval.

SUPPLEMENTAL EXHIBIT L

Liberty Utilities

Sea Cliff Operations District

Annual Water Quality Report

2026 Consumer Confidence Report on Water Quality for 2025

Public Water Supply ID # NY2902853

Relevant excerpts concerning the Sea Cliff water system service area, source water, two drilled groundwater wells, aquifer system, and source water assessment.

Source: Liberty Utilities New York Water, *Annual Water Quality Report - Sea Cliff Operations District (2026 Consumer Confidence Report on Water Quality for 2025)*.



2026 Consumer Confidence Report on
Water Quality for 2025

Annual Water Quality Report

Sea Cliff Operations District

Public Water Supply ID# NY2902853



Message from the President

At Liberty, our priority is providing you with safe, reliable drinking water every single day. We pride ourselves on the investments we make to accomplish this – from improving infrastructure to enhancing our operations – we work around the clock, 365 days a year to ensure your drinking water meets or exceeds all Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) standards established by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH).

We invest responsibly in our water infrastructure, as strong infrastructure is a key factor in delivering quality water. Additionally, we have a rigorous water quality program that ensures the water delivered to your home or business is not only tested by the Liberty team, but also by independent laboratories. We send the data from those tests to our local regulators to verify compliance with all applicable SDWA and NYSDOH water regulations.

In this Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report), you will find detailed information regarding the quality of water we provided during the calendar year 2025. The report includes data on the source of your water, the areas we serve, and substances found in your drinking water with a detailed description of their source and need for removal. In addition, it outlines our intricate production process and distribution system.

If you have questions about this report, please contact us at 1-877-426-6999 TDD:711. We encourage you to visit our website at www.libertyenergyandwater.com to stay up-to-date and learn about water conservation which can help preserve this natural resource for future generations.

Along with the entire Liberty family, I thank you for being a valued customer. We are proud to be your water provider and look forward to serving you for years to come.

Sincerely,
Deborah Franco
President, Liberty New York Water

To request a printed copy of this report, please call us at 1-877-426-6999 TDD:711. This report can also be found at www.libertyenergyandwater.com.

Where Does My Water Come From?

The Sea Cliff water system serves approximately 13,164 people through 4,388 connections. Our water source is 2-drilled groundwater wells located in the aquifer system beneath the land surface. The water is treated as prior to distribution in three ways. Sodium hypochlorite is added to the water bacteriological disinfection. Caustic Soda (Sodium Hydroxide) is used to raise pH and minimize corrosivity to water mains and household plumbing. Calcquest (Phosphate compound) is used to maintain optimum treatment and inhibit the corrosion of plumbing materials; and to stabilize naturally occurring iron and manganese that can cause discolored water conditions.

Communities Served

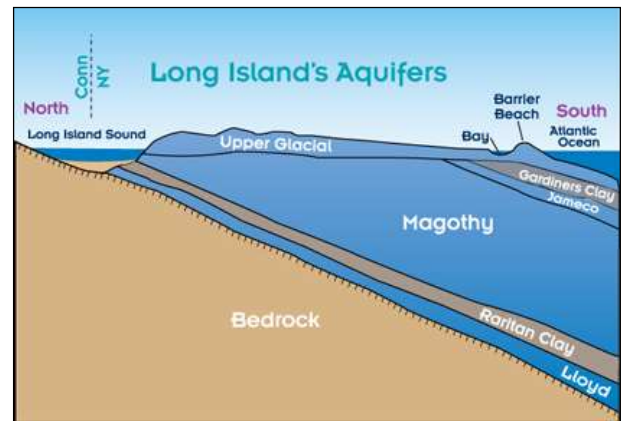
Village of Sea Cliff
Glenwood Landing*
Glen Head*
Glen Cove*
Old Brookville*
Roslyn Harbor*

*community partially served



The Aquifers

The aquifers are water-bearing geologic deposits of sand and clay that absorb and store about 45 percent of the rain and snow that fall on Long Island. Sea Cliff Operations has two wells in the Magothy and Lloyd aquifers.



Not to scale

If you have a private well which is unregulated and untested, you should not use the water for drinking or cooking.
(Source: NCDOH)

Source Water Assessment

NYSDOH, with assistance from the local health department and the CDM consulting firm, has completed a source water assessment for this system, based on available information. Possible and actual threats to this drinking water source were evaluated. The source water assessment includes a susceptibility rating based on the risk posed by each potential source of contamination and how rapidly contaminants can move through the subsurface to the wells. The susceptibility of a water supply well to contamination is dependent upon both the presence of potential sources of contamination within the well's contributing area and the likelihood that the contaminant can travel through the environment to reach the well. The susceptibility rating is an estimate of the potential for contamination of the source water; it does not mean that the water delivered to consumers is or will become contaminated. See section "Are there contaminants in our drinking water?" for a list of the contaminants that have been detected (if any). The source water assessments provide resource managers with additional information for protecting source waters into the future. Drinking water is derived from 2 wells. The source water assessment has rated 1 of the wells as having a very high susceptibility to industrial solvents and a high susceptibility to nitrates. The very high susceptibility to industrial solvents is due primarily to point sources of contamination related to commercial/ industrial facilities and related activities in the assessment area. The high susceptibility to nitrate contamination is

SUPPLEMENTAL EXHIBIT M

Liberty Utilities Glen Head Well PFOS Materials

PFOS Detection and Granular Activated Carbon Treatment

Submitted by the Incorporated Village of Sea Cliff

Case 24-T-0446

SUPPLEMENTAL EXHIBIT M

Liberty Utilities Glen Head Well PFOS Materials

Subject: Publicly available Liberty Utilities materials concerning PFOS detected at the Glen Head Well and granular activated carbon treatment for the Sea Cliff Operations District.

Relevant source materials

1. Liberty Utilities, Glen Head - Public Notification. This source states that the Glen Head Well produced PFOS sample results above New York State standards and that Liberty pursued granular activated carbon filtration treatment.

2. Liberty Utilities (New York Water) Corp., Sea Cliff Operations District MCL Deferral for PFOA and PFOS, Quarterly Report - Second Quarter 2022. This source reports that the Glen Head Station granular activated carbon project was completed and placed in service in May 2022, and includes PFOS-related reporting and treatment information.

Short excerpts

From Liberty Utilities, Glen Head - Public Notification:

"Testing of the Glen Head Well produced sample results for PFOS above the State's new standards."

"Liberty is pursuing granular activated carbon filtration treatment for this system."

From Liberty Utilities Quarterly Report - Second Quarter 2022:

"Glen Head Station Granular Activated Carbon Project (GAC)"

"placed in service on May 6, 2022"

Village relevance

The Village cites these materials because the Joint Proposal relies on limited drinking-water well protections and an after-the-fact replacement-well remedy. These materials support the Village's concern that the Sea Cliff Operations District already has experienced PFOS-related treatment issues at the Glen Head Well and that additional Project-related groundwater or drinking-water risks should be evaluated and prevented before certification and construction.

Source citations

1. Liberty Utilities, Glen Head - Public Notification, <https://new-york-water.libertyutilities.com/all/residential/safety/glen-head-public-notification.html> (accessed June 8, 2026).

2. Liberty Utilities (New York Water) Corp., Sea Cliff Operations District, PWS ID No. NY2902853, MCL Deferral for PFOA and PFOS, Quarterly Report - Second Quarter 2022, available at https://new-york-water.libertyutilities.com/uploads/Liberty%20Sea%20Cliff%20Ops%20MCL%20Deferral%20QR%20Q2%202022_Final_Signed.pdf (accessed June 8, 2026).

SUPPLEMENTAL EXHIBIT N

**Citizens Campaign for the Environment
Long Island's Fragile Drinking Water System**

Submitted by the Incorporated Village of Sea Cliff

Case 24-T-0446

SUPPLEMENTAL EXHIBIT N

Citizens Campaign for the Environment - Long Island's Fragile Drinking Water System

Subject: Publicly available article discussing Long Island's reliance on its aquifer system, the absence of a practical secondary drinking-water source, and PFAS-related water-quality concerns affecting Long Island water systems.

Relevant source material

Citizens Campaign for the Environment, Long Island's Fragile Drinking Water System. The article was posted by Citizens Campaign for the Environment on April 13, 2026 and identifies the source article as published by the Massapequa Post on February 5, 2026.

Relevant points summarized

The article states that Long Island's drinking-water supply is dependent on aquifers and explains that Nassau and Suffolk Counties rely on the aquifer system for their freshwater supply. It also discusses the vulnerability created by the lack of a secondary backup source, risks from aquifer depletion and salinization, and PFAS concerns affecting Long Island water systems.

The Village cites this source as background support for the proposition that drinking-water protection on Long Island requires prevention and careful pre-construction analysis, rather than narrow well-distance triggers or after-the-fact remedies.

Short excerpts

The article states:

"Long Island's drinking water supply is solely dependent on aquifers."

It also states:

"We don't have a secondary backup source of water."

The article further discusses PFAS detections in Long Island water systems, including systems serving Nassau and Suffolk residents.

Village relevance

This material supports the Village's concern that Proposed Certificate Condition 29 is too narrow and reactive. Where the affected area relies on a sole-source aquifer system and the Sea Cliff Water District depends on a limited number of wells, the Joint Proposal should require a broader aquifer and drinking-water protection analysis before certification, including public supply wells, wellhead protection areas, groundwater flow, dewatering, contaminant mobilization, recharge areas, and emergency potable-water contingency planning.

Source citation

Citizens Campaign for the Environment, Long Island's Fragile Drinking Water System (Apr. 13, 2026), <https://www.citizenscampaign.org/whats-new-at-cce/2026/4/13/long-islands-fragile-drinking-water-system> (accessed June 8, 2026).