

# NEW YORK STATE ASSEMBLY

# ANNUAL REPORT

# 2020



COMMITTEE ON  
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

CARL E. HEASTIE  
SPEAKER

STEVE ENGLEBRIGHT  
CHAIR



STEVEN ENGLEBRIGHT  
4<sup>th</sup> Assembly District  
Suffolk County

THE ASSEMBLY  
STATE OF NEW YORK  
ALBANY

CHAIRMAN  
Committee on Environmental Conservation

COMMITTEES  
Education  
Energy  
Higher Education  
Rules

COMMISSIONS  
Science and Technology  
Water Resource Needs of Long Island

MEMBER  
N.Y.S. Heritage Area Advisory Council

December 15, 2020

Honorable Carl E. Heastie  
Speaker of the Assembly  
Legislative Office Building, Room 932  
Albany, NY 12248

Dear Speaker Heastie:

I am pleased to submit to you the 2020 Annual Report of the Assembly Standing Committee on Environmental Conservation.

This report describes the legislative actions and major issues considered by the Committee and sets forth our goals for future legislative sessions. The Committee addressed several important issues this year including a ban on Styrofoam, a prohibition on the use of high-volume hydraulic fracturing in oil and gas drilling and increased penalties for illegal dumping. In addition, the Committee held a hearing on power and communication failures from Tropical Storm Isaias.

Under your leadership and with your continued support of the Committee's efforts, the Assembly will continue the work of preserving and protecting New York's environmental resources during the 2021 legislative session.

Sincerely,

Steve Englebright, Chairman  
Assembly Standing Committee on  
Environmental Conservation

**2020 ANNUAL REPORT**  
**OF THE NEW YORK STATE ASSEMBLY**  
**STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION**

**Steve Englebright, Chairman**

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**Staff**

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Jeffrey Bates, Committee Analyst  
Nancy Rissacher, Committee Clerk  
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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>COMMITTEE RESPONSIBILITIES .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>MAJOR ISSUES OF 2020.....</b>	<b>2</b>
A.    BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS .....	2
B.    ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY .....	4
C.    WASTE MANAGEMENT .....	4
D.    FISH AND WILDLIFE .....	5
E.    ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT .....	6
F.    PESTICIDES .....	6
G.    WATER CONSERVATION AND QUALITY .....	7
H.    FOREST AND LAND RESOURCES .....	8
I.    CLIMATE CHANGE .....	8
J.    CHEMICALS .....	9
K.    DEPARTMENTAL POWERS .....	11
L.    INVASIVE SPECIES .....	11
M.    AIR QUALITY.....	12
<b>OVERSIGHT AND PUBLIC HEARINGS .....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>OUTLOOK AND GOALS FOR 2021.....</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>APPENDIX A .....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>APPENDIX B .....</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>APPENDIX C .....</b>	<b>18</b>

## **COMMITTEE RESPONSIBILITIES**

The Assembly Standing Committee on Environmental Conservation has jurisdiction over legislation affecting State environmental policy. The Committee considers bills amending the Environmental Conservation Law (ECL), Executive Law, Soil and Water Conservation Districts Law, and Navigation Law.

The primary concerns of the Committee are pollution prevention and control, resource management, and environmental quality issues. The Committee also monitors the activities and enforcement of environmental laws by the Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC). During the 2020 Legislative Session, the Committee considered 44 bills, acting favorably on 30, with 19 becoming law.

## **MAJOR ISSUES OF 2020**

### **A. BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS**

The State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2020-21 Enacted Budget included over \$3 billion in funding for environmental programs as well as monies for drinking water, wastewater infrastructure, and recycling programs. Additional details about the Enacted Budget follow.

#### **Environmental Bond Act of 2020 Restore Mother Nature**

The Budget included a \$3 billion Bond Act, subject to voter approval in the November 2020 general election. The Bond Act would have included funding for restoration and flood risk reduction, open space land conservation and restoration, climate change mitigation, water quality improvement, and resilient infrastructure. However, the authorization was contingent upon a certification by the State Budget Director that such debt could be issued within the state's multi-year financial plan without adversely affecting the funding available for (a) capital projects currently authorized that are deemed essential to the health and safety of the public, or (b) essential governmental services. In August the Budget Director determined that such a certification could not be made, and the proposal was not put before the voters.

#### **Prohibition on High-Volume Hydraulic Fracturing**

The Budget included a prohibition on high-volume hydraulic fracturing for oil and natural gas wells and put a moratorium in place for the use of gelled propane fracturing until the Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) completes an analysis of the potential impacts and makes that analysis publicly available.

#### **Styrofoam Ban**

Polystyrene, commonly referred to as Styrofoam, is a major source of pollution. The Budget included a prohibition on the sale or distribution of disposable food service containers containing expanded polystyrene foam, and polystyrene loose-fill packaging, beginning January 1, 2022.

#### **Environmental Protection Fund (EPF)**

The EPF was funded at \$300 million and included funding for traditional EPF programs such as waterfront revitalization, municipal recycling, water quality improvement, and farmland protection. The Assembly ensured that no less than 25 percent of the EPF funds appropriated for local waterfront revitalization and municipal parks projects will be made available for projects in densely populated or low-income communities that are underserved with respect to existing recreational opportunities in the area. The Assembly successfully rejected language in the Executive Budget that would have allowed EPF monies to be used for DEC staff.

The table on the following page provides a detailed description of the allocations within the individual EPF accounts.

**ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION FUND (EPF)**

**\$(in millions)**

<b><u>EPF Category</u></b>	<b><u>2020-21</u></b>
<b>Solid Waste Account</b>	<b>39.101</b>
Municipal Recycling	15.312
Pollution Prevention Institute	4.000
Secondary Markets	.200
Environmental Health	6.500
Natural Resource Damages	2.025
Pesticide Database	1.800
Landfill Closure/Gas Management	.764
Environmental Justice Grants	7.000
Brownfield Opportunity Area Grants	1.500
<b>Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Account</b>	<b>89.100</b>
Waterfront Revitalization	14.000
Municipal Parks	19.500
Hudson River Park	3.200
Stewardship	34.400
Zoos, Botanical Gardens, and Aquaria	16.000
Local Navigation Law Reimbursement	2.000
<b>Open Space Account</b>	<b>152.649</b>
Land Acquisition	31.000
Environmental Commissions	1.086
Farmland Protection	18.000
Agricultural Waste Management	1.500
Biodiversity	1.350
Albany Pine Bush	2.675
Invasive Species	13.238
Long Island Pine Barrens Commission	2.000
Ocean and Great Lakes	18.750
Water Quality Improvement	18.600
Long Island South Shore Estuary Reserve	.900
Non-point Source Pollution Control	24.000
Soil and Water Conservation Districts	10.500
Finger Lakes - Lake Ontario Watershed	2.300
Hudson River Estuary Management	6.500
Lake Erie Watershed Protection Alliance	.250
<b>Climate Change Mitigation/Adaptation Account</b>	<b>19.150</b>
Greenhouse Gas Management	1.500
Climate Smart Community	10.150
Smart Growth	2.000
State Climate Adaptation Projects	1.000
Climate Resilient Farms	4.500
<b>Total</b>	<b>300.000</b>

## **B. ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY**

### **Environmental Justice Advisory Group**

**(A.8960 Peoples-Stokes; Chapter 28 of the Laws of 2020)**

In 2019, the Legislature passed a law, Chapter 735, which is linked to the Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act, to establish a permanent Environmental Justice Advisory Group and Environmental Justice Interagency Coordinating Council to ensure State decision-making does not result in a disproportionate environmental impact on disadvantaged communities. The Environmental Justice Advisory Group is tasked with developing a model environmental justice policy for state agencies, ensuring agencies are following State and Federal environmental justice policies, and providing comments and expertise to agencies on actions related to environmental justice. State agencies engaged in activities significantly effecting the environment are required to adopt model environmental justice policies, appoint an environmental justice coordinator, and develop an environmental justice training plan. The Environmental Justice Interagency Coordinating Council is required to produce annual reports on the effectiveness of agency environmental justice policies and serve as a clearinghouse for information on environmental justice policies.

This law makes technical changes to Chapter 735, including revisions to the composition of the Environmental Justice Advisory Group.

### **Paint Stewardship**

**(A.8964 Englebright; Chapter 63 of the Laws of 2020)**

The Legislature passed a law, Chapter 673 of the Laws of 2019, to require paint producers to implement a program to collect, transport and encourage the reuse and recycling of postconsumer paint. This law makes technical changes to Chapter 673.

## **C. WASTE MANAGEMENT**

### **Uniform Treatment of Waste**

**(A.2655 Englebright; Chapter 133 of the Laws of 2020)**

The regulations promulgated by DEC that govern the waste produced by the oil and natural gas industries currently exempt "drilling fluids, produced waters, and other wastes associated with the exploration, development or production of crude oil, natural gas or geothermal energy" from being regulated as hazardous waste. This exemption is in place even though the waste resulting from the exploration, development, extraction and production of crude oil and natural gas may be hazardous in many instances. This law ensures that when waste from these operations meets the definition of hazardous waste, it will be treated in a manner consistent with other hazardous wastes.

**Elimination of Single-Use Small Plastic Bottles**  
**(A.7662-B Englebright; Passed the Assembly)**

In 2017, the world produced 348 million tons of plastic - of that, an estimated 40 tons was used to produce single-use plastic products. Scientists predict that over 8 million metric tons of that produced plastic fails to be recycled and reaches the oceans every year. Taking steps to reduce single-use plastic consumption will help mitigate plastic pollution. This law will take another important step in combating single-use plastic pollution by prohibiting hotels from providing single-use small plastic bottles to customers effective January 1, 2023. Some experts believe that such a change will help eliminate more than 35 million small plastic toiletry bottles annually and will save approximately 23,000 plastic bottles from being discarded by each 140-room hotel.

**Donation of Food Waste**  
**(A.4398-A Abinanti; Chapter 352 of the Laws of 2020)**

An estimated 50 million Americans, including nearly 16 million children, do not have enough food. Hunger and food insecurity exist in every county in the State. An estimated 2.8 million New Yorkers (over 14%) are facing hunger and food insecurity. Moreover, a significant number of those households do not qualify for federal nutrition assistance. This law is intended to increase food donations to food banks and other providers while reducing food waste sent to solid waste landfills and will direct supermarkets over 10,000 square feet to make donations of excess food periodically.

**Increased Focus on Waste Diversion**  
**(A.9684 Epstein; Passed the Assembly)**

New York State generates some 14 million tons of waste per year, roughly half of which is sent to landfills across the state; however, some of that waste may be recycled or composted. Municipalities are responsible for the development of local solid waste management plans to meet the State's policy to reduce the amount of waste generated and reuse, recycle or compost material if possible. This legislation would require such plans to consider waste diversion, including recycling and composting.

**D. FISH AND WILDLIFE**

**Protecting Biodiversity**  
**(A.8962 Englebright; Chapter 77 of the Laws of 2020)**

In 2019, the Legislature passed Chapter 661, to designate the area around Plum Island, Great Gull Island and Little Gull Island as a Marine Mammal and Sea Turtle Protection Area. This new law makes technical changes to Chapter 661 of the Laws of 2019.

**Increased Organ Donation Registration**  
**(A.7915-A Magnarelli; Chapter 149 of the Laws of 2020)**

Nearly 10,000 New Yorkers are waiting for lifesaving organ transplants, while only 22 percent are enrolled in the State's organ donation program. New Yorkers are currently able to register as organ donors through the Department of Health, the Department of Motor Vehicles, and the Board of Elections. This law provides another opportunity for individuals to register as organ donors when they apply for or renew hunting, fishing, or trapping licenses.

**E. ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT**

**Illegal Dumping**  
**(A.10803 Rules (Englebright); Chapter 332 of the Laws of 2020)**

Large-scale illegal dumping has become a significant problem, especially in Long Island, leaving communities to pay for the costs rather than the responsible party. To discourage illegal dumping from becoming just another cost of doing business, this law increases penalties to provide a disincentive for willful violators. More specifically, this law will establish penalties for individuals who with intent unlawfully dispose of construction and demolition waste and hazardous and acutely hazardous substances. In addition, this law requires tracking manifests for certain construction and demolition waste transport.

**Stream Protection**  
**(A.8349 Ryan; Veto Memo 60)**

Article 15 of the Environmental Conservation Law establishes permit requirements and other protections for streams. To establish the regulatory requirements, DEC classifies streams based on their existing or expected best usage. The classification designation ranges from class A to class D with the most protections in place for class A streams. Class C waterways, which are regularly used by people for boating, fishing, and other activities, are not currently protected like waterways classified as streams. This legislation would expand the permitting and other protections to include class C streams.

**F. PESTICIDES**

**Restricting the Use of Glyphosate**  
**(A.732-B Rosenthal; Chapter 378 of the Laws of 2020)**

Glyphosate was first registered as an herbicide in the United States in 1974 and is the active ingredient in many common weed killer products, including Roundup. The International Agency for Research on Cancer, a World Health Organization, identified glyphosate as a "probable human carcinogen." This law prohibits the use of glyphosate on State property beginning December 31, 2021.

**Increased Access to Pesticide Information**  
**(A.5169-A Ramos; Chapter 145 of the Laws of 2020)**

Increasing the availability of warning notices, lawn markers, and educational information in Spanish and other languages will help ensure that everyone is fully aware of such pesticide applications and other warnings or limitations. More specifically, this law requires that all residential lawn pesticide application markers, consumer pesticide use information signs in retail establishments, and educational materials also be made available in Spanish and any other languages the DEC Commissioner deems necessary.

**G. WATER CONSERVATION AND QUALITY**

**1,4-Dioxane Prohibition**  
**(A.8955 Englebright; Chapter 44 of the Laws of 2020)**

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has identified 1,4-dioxane as a “likely carcinogen to humans.” It is used as an industrial solvent and is also frequently found as a contaminant formed during the manufacturing of consumer products including cosmetics, detergents, deodorants, and shampoos. Once these consumer products are used, the 1,4-dioxane enters drinking water. Elevated 1,4-dioxane levels have been found in drinking water, with the highest levels of 1,4-dioxane in the country found on Long Island. In 2019, the Legislature passed Chapter 613, which limited the amount of 1,4-dioxane entering the environment by prohibiting household cleansing products, cosmetics, and personal care products from containing more than trace amounts. This new law provides technical amendments to Chapter 613 of the Laws of 2019.

**Water Saving Performance Standards**  
**(A.8966 Hunter; Chapter 65 of the Laws of 2020)**

In 2019, the Legislature passed legislation, Chapter 578, making the federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) voluntary manufacturing guidelines for water-efficient bathroom fixtures mandatory. This new law provides technical amendments to Chapter 578 of the Laws of 2019.

**Protecting Water Quality with the Use of Stricter Effluent Restrictions**  
**(A.8124-A Englebright; Passed the Assembly)**

Long Island is blessed with beautiful ocean harbors and quality drinking water, which is derived from sole-source aquifers. As more becomes known about the adverse impacts of nitrogen on water quality, additional steps need to be taken to protect these important water resources. This legislation would help advance that goal by eliminating an existing statutory exemption, requiring the usage of best available technology, and encouraging greater coordination of wastewater planning to minimize potentially duplicative infrastructure.

**Neighbor Notification of Proposed Wetland Development**  
**(A.4454 Cusick; Passed the Assembly)**

Current law requires any person proposing to conduct a regulated activity upon a wetland, such as the draining, dredging or excavation of soil or building a road or structure, to file an application. Notice of such applications is filed with municipalities which then notify adjacent landowners. This legislation would expand the notice requirement in a municipality with a population of one million or more to include notice to all property owners within 1,000 feet of the proposed activity.

**H. FOREST AND LAND RESOURCES**

**Central Pine Barrens**  
**(A.8961 Englebright; Chapter 29 of the Laws of 2020)**

The Long Island Central Pine Barrens is one of only a few pine barrens in the world. It provides a biodiverse ecosystem for plant and animal species and overlays a large portion of Long Island's sole source aquifer, recharging Long Island's only source of drinking water. This new law is a technical amendment clarifying the metes and bounds of the expansion authorized by Chapter 584 of the Laws of 2019.

**I. CLIMATE CHANGE**

**New York Seawall Study Commission**  
**(A.10779 Rules (Barnwell); Passed the Assembly)**

New York City is increasingly at risk from hurricanes and powerful storms, and Hurricane Sandy demonstrated the damage that flooding and storm surges can cause in vulnerable coastal communities. This legislation establishes the New York Seawall Study Commission to determine the feasibility, costs, and best locations for constructing a seawall to protect the City of New York's coastline, and report on its findings by December 31, 2023.

## **J. CHEMICALS**

### **Child Safe Products**

**(A.6296-A Englebright; Chapter 756 of the Laws of 2020)**

**(A.9505-B; Chapter 55 of the Laws of 2020, Part XX Subpart AA)**

Modern manufacturing introduces a variety of potentially harmful chemicals into toys and other products marketed to children. New York has prohibited the use of dangerous chemicals on a chemical-by-chemical basis. This approach is especially problematic for children's products since children are often more vulnerable to smaller amounts of chemicals. Several other states, including Washington and Maine, have adopted policies requiring manufacturers to disclose potentially harmful chemicals in children's products after finding high levels of cadmium, lead and other dangerous chemicals in children's products. This law will authorize DEC, in consultation with the Department of Health, to establish lists of "chemicals of concern" and "high priority chemicals." A ten-member Children's Product Safety Council will also be established to make recommendations for chemical listing and prohibition. Within 12 months of the chemicals appearing on either list, manufacturers will be required to report if their children's products contain such chemicals, unless they are issued a waiver by DEC. In addition, DEC may prohibit the sale of products containing a high-priority chemical.

### **Prohibition on the Use of PFAS in Food Packaging**

**(A.4739-C Fahy; Chapter 307 of the Laws of 2020)**

The chemicals PFOA and PFOS have come under scrutiny in New York over the last several years due to high profile contamination cases and these chemicals have since been designated as hazardous chemicals by the State. PFOA and PFOS are part of a class of man-made chemicals called PFAS, or perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl chemicals. There are concerns that other chemicals in the PFAS family could pose similar and unknown human health impacts. This law would prohibit the use of intentionally-added PFAS in food packaging, effective December 31, 2022.

### **Prohibition on the Incineration of PFAS Foam in Certain Areas**

**(A.9952-B McDonald; Chapter 286 of the Laws of 2020)**

In 2019, the Legislature required the phase out of PFAS-containing firefighting foam based on concerns about environmental contamination and potential adverse health impacts. However, it recently came to light that PFAS-containing aqueous film-forming foam was being incinerated in certain communities in the State without sufficient DEC oversight and protections. This law prohibits the burning of PFAS-containing foam in environmental justice communities, effective immediately.

**TCE Use Prohibition**  
**(A.8829 Englebright; Chapter 370 of the Laws of 2020)**

Trichloroethylene ("TCE") has been classified by the U.S. Department of Human Health Services as "known to be a human carcinogen" and the EPA characterizes it as "carcinogenic in humans by all routes of exposure." Even short-term exposure can cause harmful health effects. In addition, according to a report from the EPA, TCE is one of the most frequently detected groundwater contaminants. It is also the cause of some of the nation's most high-profile environmental disasters, most notably detailed in the film and book "A Civil Action" about Woburn, Massachusetts.

Despite these identified risks, TCE remains in use for certain degreasing activities. During the final months of the Obama administration, the EPA proposed to ban TCE for such purposes and the accompanying risk assessment provided overwhelming evidence in support of a ban. Since that time, the EPA has failed to finalize its proposed rule. This law, which is based on a Minnesota law, prohibits the use of TCE for these degreasing activities, beginning December 1, 2021.

**Lead Jewelry Labeling**  
**(A.8978 Ryan; Chapter 43 of the Laws of 2020)**

The United States Environmental Protection Agency has identified lead as a probable human carcinogen, and exposure to even very low levels of lead can cause brain function impairment. Children are particularly vulnerable, and exposure has been linked to IQ, learning, memory and behavior impairments, and no level of lead exposure has been found to be safe for a developing child. In 2019, the Legislature passed Chapter 671, which required children's jewelry with a certain lead content to be identified with a label stating "Warning: contains lead. May be harmful if eaten or chewed." This new law is a technical amendment to Chapter 671 of the Laws of 2019.

**Restrictions on the Mercury Content of Lightbulbs**  
**(A.8965 Englebright; Chapter 30 of the Laws of 2020)**

Chapter 647 of the Laws of 2019 imposed restriction on the maximum mercury content of light bulbs. This new law is a technical amendment to Chapter 647 of the Laws of 2019.

## **K. DEPARTMENTAL POWERS**

### **Protecting Vulnerable Animal Species** **(A.8963 Englebright; Chapter 40 of the Laws of 2020)**

A 2018 investigation by the Humane Society found that over 40,000 giraffe parts have been imported into the United States over the past decade and sold as trophies or exotic hides and leathers. This trade has contributed to a 40% decline in the giraffe population in the last 30 years. In order to protect giraffes and other animals that are not currently designated as threatened or endangered species from excessive future population loss, the Legislature passed Chapter 651 of the Laws of 2019 to authorize DEC to designate species as vulnerable species and prohibit the trade of any article made from a part of a vulnerable species. This new law is a technical amendment to Chapter 651 of the Laws of 2019.

### **De-listing Endangered Species** **(A.4077-A Barrett; Chapter 170 of the Laws of 2020)**

Under the prior New York statute, endangered species were potentially vulnerable to decisions made at the federal level to remove protections. For example, if the Secretary of the Interior removed the endangered and threatened designation for species that do not also have specific state designation, state law affords no continuing protection. This law clarifies the authority of the DEC Commissioner to continue to protect endangered or threatened species even in cases of a de-listing by the Secretary of the Interior.

## **L. INVASIVE SPECIES**

### **Extending Management of Aquatic Invasive Species** **(A.9508-B; Chapter 58 of the Laws of 2020 Subpart B, Item O)**

This year, rather than doing individual bills, several statutes set to expire, including invasive species enforcement, were extended as a group in one of the Budget bills. Aquatic invasive species are often introduced to water bodies by boats or other vessels coming from waters with invasive species present. These species can have a detrimental effect on water quality and the environment, competing with native species and often permanently altering the ecosystems they enter. This law extends requirements for individuals launching watercraft in public water bodies to take reasonable precautions to remove plant and animal matter until June 1, 2021.

## M. AIR QUALITY

### **Study on the Impacts of JFK and LaGuardia Airports** **(A.10121 Griffin; Passed the Assembly)**

JFK and LaGuardia airports' proximity to major population centers in Brooklyn, Queens, and Long Island means many communities are in the airport approach path, potentially exposing individuals to harmful air and noise pollution. This legislation directs DEC, in consultation with the Departments of Transportation and Health, to study air pollution, noise pollution, and aircraft fluid emissions at LaGuardia and JFK and deliver a report to the Governor and Legislature by March 31, 2023, detailing their findings.

## OVERSIGHT AND PUBLIC HEARINGS

In 2020, the Assembly Standing Committee on Environmental Conservation continued its oversight of environmental issues by holding the following hearings and roundtables:

### **Power and Communication Failures from Tropical Storm Isaias**

On August 4, Tropical Storm Isaias hit New York with heavy rain, tornadoes, and winds gusting up to 70 miles per hour. The storm left hundreds of thousands of New Yorkers without power across New York City, Long Island, Westchester, Rockland, the Hudson Valley, and other areas of the state within the service territories of PSEG-LI, Con Edison, Orange and Rockland, National Grid, Central Hudson, NYSEG and other utility providers. The storm also disrupted the regions' telephone, cable, and internet services, services that were particularly essential for New Yorkers during the COVID-19 pandemic. The outages and service disruptions lasted for multiple days and in some areas of the State many homes and businesses waited even longer to be reconnected. With the increased frequency of extreme weather, it will be important for utility and telecommunications providers to more readily and effectively respond to emergencies and the Committee received testimony on the widespread outages, communication failures, and emergency response plans of the region's utility and telecommunication providers.

## **OUTLOOK AND GOALS FOR 2021**

The Committee looks forward to the 2021 Legislative Session. The Committee will continue its history of environmental advocacy and achievement by working to enact sound, workable environmental policies. Also, the Committee will continue its work to preserve open space. The Committee will consider legislation to improve water quality and ensure safe drinking water. Finally, the Committee will continue to work to protect the state's natural resources and the long-term health and abundance of New York's fish and wildlife populations.

**APPENDIX A**  
**2020 SUMMARY SHEET**

**Summary of Action on All Bills Referred to the Committee on**  
**ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION**

<b>Final Action</b>	<b><u>Assembly</u> <u>Bills</u></b>	<b><u>Senate</u> <u>Bills</u></b>	<b><u>Total</u></b>
<b><u>Bills Reported With or Without Amendment</u></b>			
To Floor; Not Returning to Committee (Favorable)	12	0	12
To Ways & Means	1	0	1
To Codes	6	0	6
To Rules	4	0	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>23</b>
<b><u>Bills Having Committee Reference Changed</u></b>			
To Ways and Means	11	0	11
To Codes	1		1
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12</b>
<b><u>Bills Defeated in Committee</u></b>	0	0	0
<b><u>Bills Held for Consideration With a Roll-Call Vote</u></b>	21	0	21
<b><u>Bills Never Reported or Held in Committee</u></b>	297	8	305
<b><u>Bills Having Enacting Clause Stricken</u></b>	2	0	2
<b><u>Motion to Discharge Lost</u></b>	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL BILLS IN COMMITTEE</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>326</b>
<b>TOTAL NUMBER OF COMMITTEE MEETINGS HELD</b>		<b>3</b>	

## APPENDIX B

### ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION BILLS THAT PASSED BOTH HOUSES

<b>Assembly Bill</b>	<b>Sponsor</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Final Action</b>
A.732-B	Rosenthal	Prohibits the use of glyphosate on State property.	Chapter 378
A.2655	Englebright	Relates to the uniform treatment of waste from the exploration, development, extraction, or production of crude oil or natural gas.	Chapter 133
A.4077-A	Barrett	Relates to the removal of species from the endangered and threatened species list.	Chapter 170
A.4398-A	Abinanti	Requires supermarkets to make excess food available to qualifying entities.	Chapter 352
A.4739-C	Fahy	Prohibits the use of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances in food packaging.	Chapter 307
A.5169-A	Ramos	Requires notices relating to lawn pesticides to be printed in both the English and Spanish languages.	Chapter 145
A.7915-A	Magnarelli	Allows donate life registration when applying for or renewing a hunting, fishing or trapping license.	Chapter 149
A.8349	Ryan	Provides additional protections to certain streams.	Veto Memo 60
A.8829	Englebright	Restricts the use of the chemical Trichloroethylene ("TCE").	Chapter 370
A.8955	Englebright	Prohibits household cleansing products, cosmetic products, and personal care products that contain 1,4-dioxane.	Chapter 44
A.8960	Peoples-Stokes	Establishes a permanent Environmental Justice Advisory Group and an Environmental Justice Interagency Coordinating Council.	Chapter 28
A.8961	Englebright	Clarifies the metes and bounds of the Central Pine Barrens area and the core preservation area.	Chapter 29
A.8962	Englebright	Establishes the Marine Mammal and Sea Turtle Protection Area.	Chapter 77

A.8963	Englebright	Provides criteria for designating certain species as vulnerable species.	Chapter 40
A.8964	Englebright	Establishes a postconsumer paint collection program.	Chapter 63
A.8965	Englebright	Increases the penalties for manufacturers that exceed the mercury content limits on light bulbs.	Chapter 30
A.8966	Hunter	Raises standards for water-efficient plumbing and appliances in New York State.	Chapter 65
A.8978	Ryan	Clarifies lead content criteria and revises the penalty criteria.	Chapter 43
A.9595	Pheffer Amato	Restricts the materials that may be deposited in Jamaica Bay borrow pits.	Veto Memo 68
A.9952-B	McDonald	Prohibits the incineration of PFAS-containing firefighting foam in certain cities.	Chapter 286
A.10001	Thiele	Provides for the regulation of mining and the reclamation of mines within counties with a population of one million or more.	Veto Memo 73
A.10803-A	Englebright	Provides penalties for the unlawful disposal and dealing in construction and demolition wastes.	Chapter 332

## APPENDIX C

### ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION BILLS THAT PASSED THE ASSEMBLY ONLY

<b>Assembly Bill</b>	<b>Sponsor</b>	<b>Description</b>
A.2437	Englebright	Establishes a State geological trail.
A.4454	Cusick	Requires notice to neighboring landowners of wetland permit applications.
A.4844-A	Colton	Requires New York City to collect recyclable materials at city parks, playgrounds, historic sites and other facilities.
A.7211-A	Galef	Designates Furnace Brook as an inland waterway.
A.8124-A	Englebright	Limits the exceptions to certain effluent limitations in Nassau and Suffolk Counties.
A.9684	Epstein	Requires Local Solid Waste Management Plans to include methods to increase waste diversion.
A.9765	Englebright	Makes technical changes related to the implementation of a 2019 law related to toxic chemicals in children's products.
A.10779	Barnwell	Establishes the New York Seawall Study Commission.