

NEW YORK STATE ASSEMBLY

Carl E. Heastie, Speaker

Deborah J. Glick, Chair



2023 ANNUAL REPORT

COMMITTEE ON
Environmental Conservation



DEBORAH GLICK
66th Assembly District
New York County

THE ASSEMBLY
STATE OF NEW YORK
ALBANY

CHAIRPERSON
Committee on Environmental Conservation
COMMITTEES
Rules
Ways and Means
Governmental Operations

December 15, 2023

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 2023 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 goals for future legislative sessions. The Committee addressed several important issues this year including prohibiting certain uses of neonicotinoid pesticides, making contests to kill wildlife illegal, easing regulations on geothermal wells, and preventing the disposal of radioactive waste in the Hudson River. The Committee held hearings on an expansion of the state's bottle bill, packaging reduction, composting, and insurance challenges in the face of climate change.

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 2024 legislative session.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Deborah J. Glick".

Deborah J. Glick, Chair
Assembly Standing Committee on
Environmental Conservation

2023 ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE NEW YORK STATE ASSEMBLY

STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

Deborah Glick, Chair

Committee Members

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Daniel O'Donnell
Aileen Gunther
Fred Thiele, Jr.
Patricia Fahy
Steven Otis
Jaime Williams
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

COMMITTEE RESPONSIBILITIES	1
MAJOR ISSUES OF 2023.....	2
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	9
J. CHEMICALS	9
K. DEPARTMENTAL POWERS	10
L. INVASIVE SPECIES	10
M. PETROLEUM MANAGEMENT.....	11
OVERSIGHT AND PUBLIC HEARINGS	12
OUTLOOK AND GOALS FOR 2024.....	14
APPENDIX A	15
APPENDIX B	16
APPENDIX C	19

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, known as “the Department.” During the 2023 Legislative Session, the Committee considered 313 bills, acting favorably on 53, with 35 becoming law.

MAJOR ISSUES OF 2023

A. BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2023-24 Enacted Budget included \$2.58 billion in funding for environmental programs as well as monies for clean water infrastructure. Additional details about the Enacted Budget follow.

New York Climate Action Fund

The Budget established the New York Climate Action Fund, which will receive proceeds from regulations promulgated under the Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act (CLCPA), notably the Executive's proposed Cap and Invest program. The Fund will be subject to the traditional budgetary process and must allocate at least one-third for consumer and small business rebates. Additionally, any projects resulting from expenditures of monies from the Fund will be subject to Buy American, prevailing wage, and labor peace agreement requirements.

Pesticide Fees Made Permanent

The Budget made permanent certain fees for pesticide registration. These permanent fees will ensure that pesticide regulation remains in full force and grant more stability to the pesticide management program within DEC.

Lead Service Lines

The Budget contained an authorization for municipalities to finance the replacement of lead service lines by issuing bonds. Lead service lines continue to contribute to heavy metal poisoning of New York's water supply and reflect an outdated system in need of replacement. Allowing municipalities to bond for lead service line replacement within their boundaries will help offset the sometimes-burdensome upfront capital costs of replacement.

Environmental Protection Fund (EPF)

The EPF was funded at \$400 million, the same amount as the previous year, and supported traditional EPF programs such as Local Waterfront Revitalization, Municipal Recycling, Water Quality Improvement, and Farmland Protection. The Assembly increased funding for municipal parks in inner city/underserved communities, the Finger Lakes-Lake Ontario Watershed Protection Alliance, municipal recycling, and zoos, botanical gardens, and aquariums.

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

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION FUND (EPF)

\$(in millions)

EPF Category	2023-24
Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	46.675
Greenhouse Gas Management	3.500
State Climate Adaptation Projects	7.925
Smart Growth	4.500
Climate Resilient Farms Program	14.750
Climate Smart Community Projects	14.000
Open Space	186.875
Land Acquisition	37.000
Albany Pine Bush Commission	3.000
LI Pine Barrens Commission	2.500
Environmental Commissions	0.000
LI South Shore Estuary Reserve	1.550
Ag. Non-Point Source Pollution Control	20.000
Non-Ag Non-Point Source Pollution Control	6.200
Farmland Protection	21.000
Biodiversity Stewardship	1.975
Hudson River Estuary Plan	7.500
Finger Lake; Lake Ontario Watershed	2.500
Delaware River Basin Restoration Program	0.000
Lake Erie Watershed Protection	0.250
Water Quality Improvement Program	22.000
Oceans & Great Lakes Initiative	23.500
Invasive Species	19.500
Soil & Water Conservation Districts	16.000
Agricultural Waste Management	1.500
Parks & Rec	114.200
Waterfront Revitalization	16.500
Municipal Parks	26.000
Public Access & Stewardship	48.700
Hudson River Park	3.700
ZBGA	20.000
Waterway Law Enforcement	2.300
Solid Waste	54.250
Landfill Closure/Gas Management	0.350
Municipal Recycling	19.000
Secondary Marketing	0.650
Pesticide Database	1.500
Environmental Justice	1.000
Natural Resources Damages	1.775
Pollution Prevention Institute	4.600
Environmental Health	13.000
Brownfield Opportunity Area Grants	2.000
Total	400.000

B. ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Environmental Facility in Disadvantaged Community **(A.1286 Pretlow; Chapter 49)**

In 2022, the Legislature passed A.2103-D, signed into law as Chapter 840, in recognition of the inequitable pattern in the siting of environmental facilities in disadvantaged communities. Disadvantaged communities have borne a disproportionate and inequitable share of such facilities, including hazardous waste management facilities, wastewater treatment plants, incinerators, recycling facilities, waste transfer facilities and petroleum or chemical manufacturing, storage, treatment and disposal facilities. This chapter amendment provides technical amendments to the 2022 law to clarify the intent, the effectiveness, and address the disproportionate impacts of environmental facility siting on disadvantaged communities.

Jamaica Bay Borrow Pits **(A.2825 Pheffer Amato; Veto Memo 43)**

The Jamaica Bay borrow pits are depressions on the Bay floor that were once mined for fill material to create upland areas such as JFK International Airport. At present, the pits are used to deposit sediment. In 2016, a bill was chaptered correcting the longstanding problem of the use of sub-quality dredging material to fill in the borrow pits. However, this law expired on June 30, 2022. This legislation would revise the fill requirements to comply with federal unrestricted ocean dumping criteria and require DEC to conduct a study on the ecological restoration needs of the Bay.

C. WASTE MANAGEMENT

Waste Tire Management **(A.1630 Buttenschon; Chapter 651)**

This law expands the Department of Economic Development's authority to conduct market analysis, including demonstration projects on agricultural land, to include reuse of waste tires in agricultural settings, and to conduct an analysis of waste tire reuse opportunities. Furthermore, the law authorizes funds from the Waste Tire Management and recycling fee to be used for demonstration programs on farm reuse.

Mandating Covers on Railcars Carrying Waste **(A.4928 Rajkumar; Chapter 509)**

As waste transport via rail becomes more popular, the health concerns for residents and the environment grows as well. Waste is often being transported completely or partially uncovered, emitting strong odors, leaking and spilling on the tracks. This law requires that rail cars hauling putrescible waste be sealed with hard lids, and that rail cars hauling non-putrescible waste be covered with hard tarping before exiting a waste transfer station.

Carpet Collection Program
(A.2206 Rivera; Chapter 82)

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has previously estimated that every year approximately five billion tons of carpet waste goes into landfills, an amount equal to roughly 17 pounds per person. Between 94 and 100 percent of this carpet is made from plastic. In addition to requiring the use of petroleum products for production, discarded carpet also takes up a significant amount of landfill space. However, carpet can be recycled. In 2022, the Legislature passed Chapter 795 to establish a carpet collection program and require carpet manufacturers to be responsible for costs associated with carpet collection. This law is a chapter amendment that provides technical amendments, including adding additional time for DEC and businesses to come into compliance.

City of New York Litter Control Plan
(A.3933-A Colton; Veto Memo 119)

Litter and unrecycled waste are an ongoing issue in parks located within New York City. This legislation would require the City of New York to provide receptacles for recyclables at recreational facilities and historic sites and include signage for areas without trash receptacles reminding individuals to take their trash with them.

D. FISH AND WILDLIFE

Bans Wildlife Killing Contests
(A.2917 Glick; Chapter 762)

In New York State, thousands of animals are killed in organized events in which participants compete for prizes for killing the most, heaviest or largest animals within a certain time period. The Department does not oversee or regulate such contests and many of these animals are often discarded after prizes are awarded. This law makes it unlawful for any person to organize, sponsor, conduct, promote, or participate in any contest, competition, tournament, or derby with the objective of taking or hunting wildlife for prizes or other inducement, or for entertainment. The law is narrowly crafted and will not affect lawful, regulated hunting, fishing contests and derbies, or dog field trials.

Deer Management Pilot Program
(A.5542-A Thiele; Chapter 704)

The Town of Southold, in Suffolk County, is experiencing a large increase in their deer population, which is causing a rise in deer-vehicle accidents, tickborne illness, and ecological devastation. This law directs the Department to develop a deer management pilot program in the Town by authorizing the use of nuisance wildlife specialists with expanded powers.

Lead Ammunition Prohibition
(A.2084-A Glick; Passed Assembly)

Lead is highly toxic to the human body. Lead poisoning is especially dangerous to children, whose bodies absorb lead more readily than adults. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, children's exposure to lead increases the risk for brain and nervous system damage. The dangers of using lead ammunition are not limited to humans. Lead fragments in lead shot are dangerous to small mammals and terrestrial birds. This legislation would prohibit the use of lead ammunition on State land and lands that contribute surface water to the New York City water supply starting January 1, 2025.

E. ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT

Protection of Class C Streams
(A.4601-A Glick; Veto Memo 70)

Class C waterways, which are waters designated to support fisheries and non-contact activities like boating and fishing, are not currently afforded the protection that is provided to Class A and B streams. However, these waterways provide critical natural habitat for fish like trout, groundwater and aquifer recharge, recreational fishing and boating, flood control, and filter harmful pollutants. This legislation, which was referenced to the Ways and Means Committee, would provide Class C streams with the same protections as Class A and Class B streams.

F. PESTICIDES

Birds and Bees Protection Act
(A.7640 Glick; Chapter 755)

Pollinators have experienced drastic population decreases, with a 2017 report from the Center for Biological Diversity finding that 40 percent of pollinators, mostly bees, are facing extinction. In 2020, Cornell University released “Neonicotinoid Insecticides in New York State: Economic Benefits and Risk to Pollinators,” a report funded by the State Environmental Protection Fund (EPF). The report contained a risk-benefit analysis of neonicotinoid pesticide usage in the State. Although the report did not contain any recommendations, the resulting data called into question the effectiveness of neonicotinoid usage in certain applications.

This law is intended to address some of the provisions identified in the report and to increase pollinator protections. More specifically, the law prohibits the sale, distribution or purchase of certain neonicotinoid-treated corn, soybean or wheat seeds starting January 1, 2027. The law also prohibits the use of certain neonicotinoid insecticides on ornamental plants and turf, excepting agricultural products and instances where the Department determines that the use of such insecticides is necessary to manage, control or eliminate pests that pose a risk to the environment.

G. WATER CONSERVATION AND QUALITY

Prohibiting the Disposal of Radiological Substances in the Hudson River **(A.7208 Levenberg; Chapter 279)**

The discharge of nuclear waste into the Hudson River poses a substantial risk to real estate values and the economic development of those communities along the river. Preventing the discharge of radiological substances into the Hudson River is necessary to preserve the economic vitality of the region. This law prohibits the release of radiological substances from a decommissioning power plant into the Hudson River. Other methods of waste management from decommissioning nuclear power plants are available that would not result in the same economic impacts.

North Chuctanunda Creek Waterfront Revitalization **(3463-A Santabarbara; Chapter 382)**

The North Chuctanunda Creek is an inland waterway that flows into the Mohawk River in Amsterdam, New York. This legislation adds North Chuctanunda Creek to the list of New York State's major creeks and will make the communities along that creek eligible for Local Waterfront Revitalization Program funding.

Nature-Based Solutions for Coastline Management **(A.5221-A Otis; Chapter 487)**

This law ensures that the Department gives preference to permit applications that have nature-based solutions against flooding and other climate change-related hazards. Techniques such as man-made seawalls can cause habitat degradation and other environmental harms, including erosion in adjacent areas. Nature based solutions may include revitalizing dunes, planting native vegetation, and establishing oyster reefs.

Local Wetlands Protection **(A.5949 Burdick; Veto Memo 81)**

Since 1977, local governments have been given the authority to implement a freshwater wetlands protection law in accordance with standards set by the Department. Local governments also have jurisdiction over all freshwater wetlands within their boundaries that are less than 12.4 acres. This legislation would expand the oversight authorization to include pesticide application. However, the legislation would not authorize local governments to regulate pesticides, just their application on wetlands.

H. FOREST AND LAND RESOURCES

Mount Van Hoevenberg Olympic Sports Complex **(A.2452 Jones; Constitutional Amendment)**

The Mount Van Hoevenberg Olympic Sports Complex has played a unique and historic role in New York State history, serving as the location for the 1980 Winter Olympics and recently hosted the second-largest multi-sport winter event in the world which drew more than 2,400 student-athletes to engage in competition. Despite being built on Forest Preserve land in 1929, the Constitution has never been amended to explicitly authorize the Sports Complex. This Constitutional Amendment, if passed by two successive Legislatures, and approved by the voters, would authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Mount Van Hoevenberg Olympic Sports Complex on Forest Preserve land in the Town of North Elba, Essex County and add at least 2,500 additional acres of replacement land to the Forest Preserve.

Flax Pond Tidal Wetlands Sanctuary **(A.3751 Stern; Chapter 110)**

The establishment of the Flax Pond Tidal Wetlands, by Chapter 159 of 2022, provides a sanctuary for local and regional biodiversity and opportunities for research, education, and public enjoyment of nature. This chapter amendment provides technical amendments to that law, including a narrow authorization to fish, hunt, and access the tidal wetlands by certain watercraft.

Geothermal Wells Regulation **(A.6949 Glick; Chapter 483)**

The Climate Action Council found that appropriate regulations and permit fees are not in place for geothermal bore- holes deeper than five hundred feet and should be developed by the Department. Specifically, the Department applies its regulations developed for oil and gas wells to geothermal wells greater than five hundred feet deep, even though they do not pose a similar environmental impact. This law removes the unnecessary technical and permitting barriers to the deployment of closed-loop geothermal heating and cooling systems that will be necessary to achieve widespread building decarbonization.

30 by 30 Conservation Plan **(A.606 Fahy; Chapter 119)**

Scientists warn that to bolster resilience to climate change and prevent the mass extinctions of critical species, 30% of lands and water systems should be protected by 2030. In 2022, the Legislature passed Chapter 747, which codifies the 30 by 30 goal. This chapter amendment increases transparency and ensures the Department has the flexibility to implement strategies and methodologies promptly.

Debar Pond Lodge Constitutional Amendment
(A.2816 Jones; Passed Assembly)

The Debar Lodge was built in the 1940s as a private residence and was designed by architect William Distin, who is most famous for designing the Whiteface Inn and the 1932 Olympic Arena in Lake Placid. The State took ownership of the property in 1979, and the Lodge itself in 2004. In 2014, the Lodge was designated on the National Register of Historic Places. The Adirondack Park Agency and the Department proposed tearing down the Lodge and replacing it with a Debar Lodge Day Use Area in 2020; however, doing so could violate the State's Historic Preservation laws. This Constitutional Amendment, if passed by two successive Legislatures, and approved by the voters, would convey to the Debar Pond Institute approximately six acres of land, including the Debar Pond Lodge and associated buildings, in exchange for not less than 300 acres of land for inclusion in the Forest Preserve to be purchased by the Debar Pond Institute, Inc.

I. CLIMATE CHANGE

Required Reporting on Climate Expenditures
(A.1191-B Epstein; Veto Memo 39)

The Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act (CLCPA) sets forth ambitious clean energy mandates that require expenditures over the coming decades across several agencies and State authorities. It also requires that at least 40% of expenditures directly benefit disadvantaged communities. However, the CLCPA did not establish an accounting or summary of funds to be used for disadvantaged communities. This legislation would create a thorough accounting of funds allocated and spent toward meeting the state's climate goals by requiring the Department and the New York State Energy Research and Development Authority to report annually on climate expenditures.

J. CHEMICALS

Mercury in Cosmetic Products Ban
(A.619 Reyes; Chapter 15)

When absorbed by the skin, mercury can cause kidney damage, skin rashes, psychosis, skin discoloration, and peripheral neuropathy. In order to protect New Yorkers from this potential harm the Legislature passed Chapter 754 of the Laws of 2022, which prohibits the use of mercury in cosmetic products and personal care products. While there is no federal preemption on the issue, the Executive requested the technical amendments contained in this law to align with existing federal standards.

PFAS in Apparel Prohibition
(A.994 Fahy; Chapter 111)

Per- and poly-fluoroalkyl (PFAS) substances are a class of chemicals, often called “forever chemicals,” which includes PFOA, PFOS, and GenX. PFAS are in a variety of products used by consumers, including apparel. Studies have shown PFAS can bioaccumulate in humans over time and have been linked to cancer, thyroid disease, liver damage, decreased fertility, and hormone disruption. This law makes technical changes to Chapter 820 of the Laws of 2022, which prohibited the use of PFAS in outdoor apparel.

K. DEPARTMENTAL POWERS

Expanding the Environmental Facilities Corporation’s Authority
(A7383; Chapter 307)

The Environmental Facilities Corporation (EFC) administers two federal-state partnership programs, Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF), which provide low-cost financial assistance to municipalities and other entities for water and wastewater infrastructure and other environmental projects. This law authorizes EFC to invest CWSRF and DWSRF monies in security obligations available to municipalities under the General Municipal Law.

L. INVASIVE SPECIES

Brush Fire Prevention – Staten Island
(A6857 Fall; Chapter 299)

Staten Island is prone to brushfires due to the highly combustible nature of phragmites, an invasive species of reeds. According to the New York City Fire Department, there have been 7,400 brush fires in the last 15 years. Residential property owners in a high-risk brush fire area can obtain a no-cost permit to cut down these invasive combustible reeds reducing the life-threatening phragmite fires. This law extends the authorization, until December 31, 2024, for residential property owners in high-risk brush fire areas on Staten Island to cut and remove reeds.

M. PETROLEUM MANAGEMENT

Pipeline Insurance Disclosure **(A.3946 Fahy; Chapter 486)**

Pipelines have been a source of environmental harm for many communities. Under this law, communities considering the installation of pipelines will have access to information regarding what insurance is in place to protect them from the litany of potential harms that may arise as a result of this infrastructure. Applications seeking to conduct regulated activity involving the use of a pipeline on a wetland, must provide the name of the insurance company covering such proposed activity, the amount of coverage and what is included.

OVERSIGHT AND PUBLIC HEARINGS

In 2023, the Assembly Standing Committee on Environmental Conservation continued its oversight of environmental issues by holding the following hearings and roundtables.

Food Waste Composting

On September 19, the Assembly held a roundtable discussion on expanding access to composting of food scraps. The roundtable discussion was facilitated by the Assembly Committees on Environmental Conservation and Local Governments as well as the Legislative Commission on State-Local Relations. The Scoping Plan, released by the Climate Action Council pursuant to the Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act (CLCPA), in December 2022, states “Reducing the disposal of organics, including food scraps (food grown for human consumption that has not been consumed and is destined for recycling or disposal), is key to reducing the methane and CO₂ emissions at landfills and combustion facilities.” The Committees’ Members participated in a discussion about ways to encourage greater adoption of food waste composting, including, but not limited to, community composting and collaboration with large-scale composting facilities, in order to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions and decrease landfill use. Various advocates, industry experts, local government representatives, DEC, and academics participated in the discussion.

Bottle Bill

On October 24, the Assembly and Senate held a public hearing to examine legislative solutions to update and increase the effectiveness of the Bottle Bill, including preventing containers from being landfilled. The public hearing was conducted jointly by the Senate and Assembly Environmental Conservation Committees. New York’s Bottle Bill, with its five-cent deposit, was adopted in 1982, at which time the Legislature found that beverage containers unnecessarily burdened the state’s and municipalities’ solid waste disposal systems. The state and municipalities face an increased solid waste burden today, and other than the addition of certain water products in 2009, the Bottle Bill has generally remained unchanged for consumers since its adoption. The Committees heard testimony relating to the potential inclusion of new covered beverages, raising the deposit and handling fee, recycling requirements, and other challenges within the current system. Various advocates, DEC, distributors, retailers, redemption centers, and businesses testified in the hearing.

Packaging Reduction

On October 25, the Assembly and Senate held a public hearing to examine effective legislative solutions to reduce packaging. The public hearing was conducted by the Senate and Assembly Standing Committees Environmental Conservation. As municipal recycling programs struggle with increased costs, they often face the choice of either increasing taxes or significantly limiting the materials they accept, leading to lower recycling rates. However, a growing number of countries and states have adopted laws to shift the end-of-life responsibility for material management from municipalities to producers by establishing Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) programs. According to the EPA, almost one-third of the waste generated in the United States is from plastic and packaging, meaning a reduction in usage and increased reuse/refill systems and recycling could have a significant impact. The Committees received testimony regarding what products should be included in a program, what products can be recycled, how a program might operate, and the success of existing programs in other jurisdictions. Various advocates, DEC, industry experts, and businesses testified in the hearing.

Insurance Challenges Amid Climate Change

On November 29, the Assembly held a public hearing to examine the resiliency of the New York State property and casualty insurance market amid frequent natural disasters driven by climate change. The public hearing was conducted jointly by the Assembly Committees on Insurance and Environmental Conservation. Climate change has exacerbated the severity and frequency of hurricanes and floods that have struck New York State in recent years. These increasingly devastating weather events have caused billions of dollars in property damage and significant loss of life in New York. Notably, in October 2012, Hurricane Sandy caused billions of dollars of damages in New York City, its suburbs, and Long Island. Further, Hurricane Ida damaged over 33,000 buildings after sweeping through New York City in September 2021. These and other extraordinary events have the potential to have a profound impact on the New York State insurance market by jeopardizing the solvency of insurers while also making the policies they issue unaffordable for many people in disaster-prone regions of the state. Various advocates, insurance experts, and business organizations testified at the hearing.

OUTLOOK AND GOALS FOR 2024

The Committee looks forward to the 2024 Legislative Session. The Committee will continue its history of environmental advocacy and achievement by working to enact sound, workable environmental policies and addressing environmental justice issues. Also, the Committee will continue its work to protect the state's natural resources including the long-term health and abundance of New York's fish and wildlife. Finally, the Committee will consider legislation to reduce waste, limit pollution, and promote the recycling of materials.

APPENDIX A
2023 SUMMARY SHEET

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

Final Action	<u>Assembly Bills</u>	<u>Senate Bills</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Bills Reported With or Without Amendment</u>			
To Floor; Not Returning to Committee (Favorable)	5	0	5
To Ways & Means	8	0	8
To Codes	13	0	13
To Rules	27	0	27
Total	53	0	53
<u>Bills Having Committee Reference Changed</u>			
To Ways and Means	4	0	4
To Judiciary	2	0	2
Total	4	0	4
<u>Bills Defeated in Committee</u>			
	0	0	0
<u>Bills Held for Consideration With a Roll-Call Vote</u>			
	5	0	5
<u>Bills Never Reported or Held in Committee</u>			
	271	34	305
<u>Bills Having Enacting Clause Stricken</u>			
	3	0	3
<u>Motion to Discharge Lost</u>			
	0	0	0
TOTAL BILLS IN COMMITTEE	279	34	313
TOTAL NUMBER OF COMMITTEE MEETINGS HELD		5	

APPENDIX B

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION BILLS THAT PASSED BOTH HOUSES

Assembly Bill	Sponsor	Description	Final Action
A.606	Fahy	Makes technical amendments to legislation establishing the goal of conserving 30% of lands and waters in the State by 2030	Chapter 119
A.619	Reyes	Makes technical amendments to legislation prohibiting the sale of mercury-containing cosmetic products	Chapter 15
A.994	Fahy	Makes technical amendments to legislation restricting the use of PFAS in apparel	Chapter 111
A.1191-B	Epstein	Requires DEC and NYSERDA to report annually on climate expenditures	Veto Memo 39
A.1286	Pretlow	Makes technical amendments to 2022 law related to environmental facility siting in disadvantaged communities	Chapter 49
A.1630	Buttenschon	Authorizes funds from the Waste Tire Management and Recycling fee to be used for farm reuse projects.	Chapter 651
A.2206	Rivera	Makes technical amendments to legislation establishing a carpet collection program	Chapter 82
A.2452	Jones	Authorizes the discontinuance of certain Forest Preserve land in the Adirondack Park for the Mount Van Hoevenberg Olympic Sports Complex	Constitutional Amendment
A.2825	Pheffer Amato	Establishes standards for the filling of borrow pits in Jamaica Bay	Veto Memo 43
A.2917	Glick	Makes contests with the goal of killing as much wildlife as possible, illegal	Chapter 762
A.3463-A	Santabarbara	Makes communities along North Chuctanunda Creek eligible for Local Waterfront Revitalization Program funding	Chapter 382
A.3751	Stern	Makes technical amendments to legislation establishing the Flax Pond Tidal Wetlands Sanctuary	Chapter 110
A.3933	Colton	Requires New York City to collect recyclables at recreational facilities and historic sites	Veto Memo 119
A.3946	Fahy	Requires the disclosure of insurance information related to pipelines	Chapter 486

A.4601-A	Glick	Provides for the protection of Class C streams by DEC	Veto Memo 70
A.4928	Rajkumar	Requires waste transported by rail to be covered by tarp	Chapter 509
A5221-A	Otis	Requires DEC to facilitate the use of nature-based solutions for coastal shorelines	Chapter 487
A.5542-A	Thiele	Directs DEC to develop a deer management pilot program in the Town of Southold	Chapter 704
A.5949	Burdick	Authorizes local governments to restrict the application of pesticides in certain freshwater wetlands overseen by local governments	Veto Memo 81
A.6095-A	DiPietro	Makes communities along Silver Lake Outlet eligible to receive Local Waterfront Revitalization Program funding	Chapter 397
A.6107	Thiele	Extends the authorization for recreational spearfishing for three years	Chapter 149
A.6569	Fall	Extends the moratorium on the transportation of liquified natural gas in New York City for an additional two years	Chapter 150
A.6822	Stirpe	Authorizes the use of rifles for big game hunting in Onondaga County	Chapter 230
A.6857	Fall	Extends, until December 31, 2024, the authorization of residential property owners in high risk brush fire areas on Staten Island to cut and remove reeds	Chapter 299
A.6949	Glick	Revises DEC's oversight of geothermal wells	Chapter 483
A.7208	Levenberg	Prohibits the release of radiological substances from power plants into the Hudson River	Chapter 279
A.7380	Thiele	Extends the authorization for DEC to issue commercial food fish licenses.	Chapter 306
A.7383	McMahon	Extends the authority for the Environmental Facilities Corporation to invest in additional securities	Chapter 307
A.7429	Woerner	Extends the authority of a single individual to fish with up to three lines in freshwater,	Chapter 419
A.7432	Lunsford	Extends the authority for DEC to manage fluke-summer flounder by regulation	Chapter 311

A.7433	Eachus	Extends the authority for DEC to manage Atlantic and shortnose sturgeon by regulation	Chapter 312
A.7434	Williams	Extends the authority for DEC to manage blueback herring by regulation	Chapter 313
A.7435	Wallace	Extends the authority for DEC to manage black sea bass by regulation	Chapter 314
A.7436	McMahon	Extends the authority for DEC to manage the State's artificial reefs	Chapter 315
A.7438	Lee	Extends the authority for DEC to manage Atlantic cod by regulation	Chapter 316
A.7439	Burdick	Extends the authority for DEC to manage scup by regulation	Chapter 317
A.7440	Simone	Extends the authority for DEC to manage sharks by regulation	Chapter 318
A.7441	Otis	Extends the authority of the Department to manage squid by regulation	Chapter 319
A.7442	Levenberg	Extends the authority of the Department to manage whelk and conch by regulation	Chapter 320
A.7443	Williams	Extends the authority of the Department to manage winter flounder by regulation	Chapter 321
A.7640	Glick	Prohibits the use of neonicotinoid pesticides in order to protect pollinators	Chapter 755

APPENDIX C

**ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION BILLS THAT PASSED
THE ASSEMBLY ONLY**

Assembly Bill	Sponsor	Description
A.2084-A	Glick	Prohibits the use of lead ammunition on state lands
A.5550	Thiele	Designates the Montauk Point Shoals as an important bird area