



2018 ANNUAL REPORT

New York State Assembly

Carl E. Heastie

Speaker

Committee on

Environmental Conservation

Steve Englebright

Chairman





STEVEN ENGLEBRIGHT
4th Assembly District
Suffolk County

THE ASSEMBLY
STATE OF NEW YORK
ALBANY

CHAIRMAN
Committee on Environmental Conservation

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Energy
Higher Education
Rules

COMMISSIONS
Science and Technology
Water Resource Needs of Long Island

MEMBER
Bi-State L.I. Sound Marine Resource Committee
N.Y.S. Heritage Area Advisory Council

December 15, 2018

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 2018 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 prohibiting the use of certain harmful pesticides, a constitutional amendment establishing the right to clean drinking water, clean air, and a healthful environment, and legislation to address climate change. In addition, the Committee held hearings on the plans by the United States Department of the Interior to authorize offshore natural gas and oil drilling, and Long Island Sound water quality.

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 2019 legislative session.

Sincerely,

Steve Englebright, Chairman
Assembly Standing Committee on
Environmental Conservation

2018 ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE NEW YORK STATE ASSEMBLY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

Steve Englebright, Chairman

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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 2018 Legislative Session, the Committee considered 436 bills, acting favorably on 76, with 30 becoming law.

MAJOR ISSUES OF 2018

A. BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2018-19 Enacted Budget included over \$1.2 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.

Pine Barren Expansion

The New York State Legislature recognized the importance of the Pine Barrens in the 1990s when it created the “Long Island Pine Barrens Preserve” and provided statutory protections. Language contained in this year’s budget expands the existing boundaries of the Pine Barrens and the “core preservation area.” Additional properties consisting of more than 800 acres of woodlands, fields, tidal marsh, vernal pool, and nearly one-mile of shorefront on Long Island Sound would be added. Based on inventory work by the New York Natural Heritage program, the new properties contain more than a dozen rare plant populations and at least twenty-five distinct ecological communities, as well as habitat for many indigenous bird, mammal, reptile, and amphibian species, including habitat for the federally threatened northern long-eared bat. The expansion also includes the largest remaining undeveloped property within the Forge River watershed.

Clean Water Funding

The Assembly pushed successfully to continue the state’s multi-year commitment to fund the \$2.5 billion Clean Water Infrastructure Act in order to safeguard water quality and drinking water sources so communities across the state will have access to the funding assistance they need to modernize, repair and maintain municipal water quality infrastructure systems. In addition, the budget contained reporting language intended to increase the Clean Water Infrastructure Act’s funding transparency.

The budget provides \$65 million to establish a multi-year funding plan to prevent water quality impairment by combating harmful algal blooms in water bodies. Funding will be available from the Clean Water Infrastructure Act and the Environmental Protection Fund (EPF).

Brownfield Opportunity Areas

The Assembly fought for changes in the designation and funding process for brownfield opportunity areas, allowing for more public participation, and ensuring state funds are directed towards areas most in need. The changes allow more community-based organizations to submit applications for assistance and nominations for designation, require nominations and applications to develop a community participation strategy to maximize public awareness and involvement in the project, and direct state funds for predevelopment activities to be distributed in preference to areas in economic distress, and areas with opportunities to create economic development and community revitalization.

Environmental Protection Fund

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 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	2018-19
Solid Waste Account	38.174
Municipal Recycling	14.000
Pollution Prevention Institute	4.000
Secondary Markets	.149
Environmental Health	6.500
Natural Resource Damages	2.025
Pesticide Database	1.800
Landfill Closure/Gas Management	.700
Environmental Justice Grants	7.000
Brownfield Opportunity Area Grants	2.000
Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Account	86.338
Waterfront Revitalization	14.000
Municipal Parks	19.500
Hudson River Park	3.200
Stewardship	32.638
Zoos, Botanical Gardens, and Aquaria	15.000
Local Navigation Law Reimbursement	2.000
Open Space Account	156.338
Land Acquisition	35.000
Environmental Commissions	1.063
Farmland Protection	18.000
Agricultural Waste Management	1.500
Biodiversity	1.350
Albany Pine Bush	2.675
Invasive Species	13.300
Long Island Pine Barrens Commission	2.000
Ocean and Great Lakes	17.250
Water Quality Improvement	20.250
Long Island South Shore Estuary Reserve	.900
Non-point Source Pollution Control	24.000
Soil and Water Conservation Districts	10.000
Finger Lakes - Lake Ontario Watershed	2.300
Hudson River Estuary Management	6.500
Lake Erie Watershed Protection Alliance	.250
Climate Change Mitigation/Adaptation Account	19.150
Greenhouse Gas Management	1.000
Climate Smart Community	10.650
Smart Growth	2.000
State Climate Adaptation Projects	3.000
Climate Resilient Farms	2.500
Total	300.000

B. ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Environmental Impact Zone Designation

(A.1862 Peoples-Stokes; Passed the Assembly)

This legislation would require the DEC to publish a list of “high local environmental impact zones” that would be defined as areas of the State that are most adversely impacted by existing environmental hazards. In compiling the list, DEC would consider potentially adverse environmental impacts within an area, such as releases of toxic chemicals and petroleum discharges, the quantities of emissions, discharges and stored waste authorized by permit, amount of pesticides sold and used, proximity of water bodies, and air quality.

C. HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT

Extending Minor Repair Program for Pesticide Containers

(A.10507 Pellegrino; Chapter 94 of the Laws of 2018)

In 2009, the EPA released the “Pesticide Container Repair Interim Policy” which estimated that five million pounds of pesticides become waste because their containers are damaged before sale. The EPA created a “minor repair program” where a retailer may submit a plan to the EPA regarding minimal repairs to damaged pesticide containers. This law extends, until 2020, New York’s minor repair program allowing individuals with an approved EPA repair plan to sell repaired pesticide containers in New York.

Mercury Content of Light Bulbs

(A.9740 Englebright; Passed the Assembly)

The amount of mercury contained in compact fluorescent light bulbs varies by manufacturer. The European Union and several states have adopted laws that establish standards for the maximum amount of mercury that can be contained in light bulbs. This legislation would establish similar mercury content limits and strengthen disposal provisions.

D. FISH AND WILDLIFE

Protections for Zoo Animals

(A.4186 Glick; Passed the Assembly)

Animals coming from zoos, petting zoos, circuses, and carnivals have been trained and domesticated making them unfairly easy targets for hunters. This legislation would prohibit the hunting of an animal that a person knows, or has reason to know, is presently or was formerly a part of a zoo, petting zoo, carnival, or circus.

Protecting Biodiversity
(A.8153 Englebright; Passed the Assembly)

Plum Island, Great Gull Island, and Little Gull Island are isolated from Long Island and the mainland, and their geological formations and surrounding waters provide important habitat for marine mammals, sea turtles, and many other plants and animals. The islands are of unique and significant physical and biological character, qualities and values, supporting important marine species. This bill would further recognize the islands' importance, and provide additional protections to the diverse and important marine mammal and sea turtle species.

This bill, while still allowing fishing, would amend the Environmental Conservation Law to:

- designate the area from mean high water seaward fifteen hundred feet around Plum Island, Great Gull Island and Little Gull island as a Marine Mammal and Sea Turtle Protection Area;
- define the Marine Mammal and Sea Turtle Protection Area to mean:
 - a site providing habitat to species including harbor seals, gray seals, harbor porpoises, and sea turtles;
 - the presence of a State-designated natural protective feature; and
 - location within the boundaries of two estuaries of national significance;
- authorize DEC to adopt regulations preventing the harassment, and providing for the protection, of marine mammals and sea turtles; and
- establish a Marine Mammal and Sea Turtle Protection Area Advisory Committee.

Menhaden Protections
(A.10506-A Englebright; Passed the Assembly)

Menhaden are critical to New York's coastal ecosystem, serving as a source of food for whales, dolphins, coastal sharks, predatory fish, seals, and seabirds. In 2012, menhaden had been fished to a fraction of their historical levels, prompting the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission to make efforts to restore the menhaden population. As a result of these efforts, menhaden have been returning to New York's coastal waters in historic numbers. To protect the growing menhaden population, this legislation prevents the commercial fishing of menhaden with purse seines until 2023.

Prohibition of Wild Animals in Circuses
(A.8157-A Englebright; Passed the Assembly)

Circuses often keep animals in small confined spaces incomparable to their natural environments, move them regularly, and force them to preform unnatural and uncomfortable acts. These circumstances impair these animals' quality of life. This legislation would prohibit DEC from issuing permits or licenses that would authorize wild animals to appear in circuses.

E. ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT

Hunting While Intoxicated

(A.1525 Zebrowski; Passed the Assembly)

Since 2002, New York law has provided that a driver with a Blood Alcohol Content (BAC) level of .08% or more is intoxicated. In 2003, the "boating while intoxicated" provisions of the Navigation Law were amended to conform to this standard. These changes were based in part on studies which determined that this level of alcohol in an individual's bloodstream can result in substantially impaired motor skills, perception, and judgment. These are also critical skills used in hunting.

Several other states have amended their laws in recent years to set a .08% BAC level for the definition of hunting while intoxicated. These include Maine, Minnesota, New Hampshire, and West Virginia. An individual who is too intoxicated to drive a car or pilot a boat is also unfit to engage in hunting. The increased risk is not only to the hunter, but to everyone else in the field. This legislation would lower the BAC to .08%, from the existing .10% BAC to ensure a consistent standard for intoxication in State law.

F. PETROLEUM MANAGEMENT

Prohibiting Offshore Oil Drilling

(A.9819 Englebright; Passed the Assembly)

The United States Department of the Interior announced plans on January 4, 2018, for the expansion of natural gas and oil drilling in the Atlantic Region and the administration of the "2019-2024 National Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Leasing Draft Proposed Program" by the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM).

This legislation would prohibit the leasing of State-owned underwater coastal lands for oil and natural gas drilling and exploration. This legislation would also prevent DEC and the Office of General Services from authorizing leases that would increase oil and natural gas production from federal waters. With this prohibition, New York's laws regulating oil and natural gas drilling would be reinforced to ensure that the State's coastal management practices are effective and that the endangered/threatened species and commercial fishing industries of the State would be protected.

Increased Financial Security Requirements for Oil Storage Facilities

(A.1773 Fahy; Passed the Assembly)

The transport of crude oil by rail has increased exponentially nationwide in recent years, from over 9,000 carloads of crude oil in 2008 to over 400,000 in 2013. Events such as the Lac-Mégantic train derailment in Quebec have heightened the awareness of safety issues related to the transportation and storage of crude oil and the negative impacts of mishandling crude oil.

This legislation would modify the existing provisions of the Oil Spill Fund to require major petroleum storage facilities to demonstrate sufficient financial security to meet all responsibilities for cleanup and decontamination costs associated with any oil spill. In addition, this legislation would require railroads to submit information relating to their ability to pay in the event of a crude oil discharge, with such information then posted on DEC's website.

G. WATER CONSERVATION AND QUALITY

Constitutional Amendment for the Right to Clean Air, Water and a Healthful Environment **(A.6279 Englebright; Passed the Assembly)**

Ongoing water contamination and air quality concerns have highlighted the importance of clean drinking water and clean air as well as the need for additional environmental protections. This proposed constitutional amendment would follow the examples established in the state constitutions of Pennsylvania, Hawaii, Massachusetts, and Montana by ensuring that clean air and water are treated as fundamental rights for all New Yorkers. If passed by two successively elected Legislatures and approved by the voters, this concurrent resolution would amend the State Constitution's bill of rights to include a right to clean air, water and a healthful environment.

Water Saving Performance Standards **(A.5699-B Hunter; Passed the Assembly)**

In 2006, the federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) released voluntary guidelines for water-efficient fixtures under a program called "Water Sense." These voluntary guidelines have higher performance standards for bathroom fixtures than those currently contained in State law. At least four other states, including California and Texas, have made the EPA's standards mandatory. This legislation would incorporate the EPA's water conservation standards for bathroom fixtures, such as toilets and faucets, in State law.

Public Access to Water Supply Permits **(A.9833 Skoufis; Passed the Assembly)**

Public drinking water is an important natural resource to protect and monitor. DEC provides oversight to water resources, permitting access to public wells, limiting pumping capacity, and issuing monitoring reports. This legislation would require DEC to publish information pursuant to these permits online to facilitate public access.

Neighbor Notification of Proposed Wetland Development
(A.1366 Cusick; Passed the Assembly)

Current law requires any person proposing to conduct a regulated activity upon a wetland to file an application. Notice of such applications is filed with municipalities which then provide notice to adjacent landowners. This legislation would apply in municipalities with a population of a million or more and expand the notice requirements to include all property owners within 1,000 feet of the wetland.

Prohibiting High Nitrogen Fertilizer on Long Island
(A.10276 Englebright; Passed the Assembly)

Harmful algal blooms have affected waterbodies throughout the State, potentially compromising the quality of some of the State's drinking water. One potential cause of harmful algal blooms is the runoff of high nitrogen soil fertilizer into waterways. The excess nitrogen also changes the chemistry of the groundwater.

This legislation would restrict the nitrogen content of fertilizer for sale or use on Long Island to no more than 12%, with half of such nitrogen content being water insoluble. This legislation would exclude agricultural uses and would also require DEC to submit a report to the Governor and the Legislature regarding the potential expansion of such fertilizer restrictions in other areas of the State.

Extending Interest Rate Subsidies in the Clean Water State Revolving Fund
(A.10611 Stern; Chapter 250 of the Laws of 2018)

The Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) provides financial assistance to municipalities. This law extends the fifty percent interest rates subsidy for municipalities until 2021. Extending this subsidy will allow for more water pollution control projects throughout the State and provide meaningful savings to municipalities.

H. FOREST AND LAND RESOURCES

State Geological Trail
(A.1505 Englebright; Passed the Assembly)

There are many naturally and culturally significant geological sites in New York including Niagara Falls, Letchworth Gorge, and the Adirondack and Catskill Parks. These geological sites help form the State's unique landscapes and provide considerable natural, aesthetic, recreational, and symbolic importance to New York's residents and visitors alike.

This bill would amend the Environmental Conservation Law to authorize the designation of geoparks and other sites in order to establish a State geological trail. A "geopark" would be defined as an area or territory of the State encompassing one or more sites of scientific importance, for not only geological reasons but also by virtue of their archeological, ecological,

and cultural value. Specific areas, territories, and sites within the State would be studied and then designated as geoparks by the DEC commissioner. Each designated area would have a management plan designed to foster socio-economic development that is sustainable, and established methods for conserving and enhancing geological heritage.

I. CLIMATE CHANGE

Creation of the New York State Climate and Community Protection Act (A.8270-B Englebright; Passed the Assembly)

Climate change is adversely impacting New York's public health, natural resources, environment and economy. In addition, climate change heightens the vulnerability of disadvantaged communities, resulting in even greater disproportionate environmental and socioeconomic burdens. The severity of current climate change and the threat of more severe changes will be impacted by the actions undertaken by New York and other jurisdictions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

New York's efforts to reduce greenhouse emissions will encourage other states to implement complementary greenhouse gas reduction strategies and provide a model for how such strategies can be effectively implemented. New York's actions will also advance the development of green technologies and sustainable practices within the private sector, which can have far-reaching impacts including a reduction in the cost of renewable energy components, and the creation of jobs and tax revenues in New York.

This legislation would:

- help put New York on track to minimize the adverse impacts of climate change through a combination of measures to reduce statewide greenhouse gas emissions and increase the resiliency of the State with respect to the impacts and risks of climate change that cannot be avoided;
- shape the ongoing transition in the State's energy sector to ensure that it creates good jobs and protects workers and communities that may lose employment in the current transition;
- prioritize the safety and health of disadvantaged communities, control potential regressive impacts of future climate change mitigation and adaptation policies on these communities; and
- review and prioritize the allocation of certain public investments.

J. CHEMICALS

Lead Jewelry Labeling

(A.7723-A Ryan; Passed the Assembly)

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.

The federal government has pre-empted states from establishing lead content for children's products. However, this legislation would require 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. Complies with federal standard."

Prohibit the Pesticide Chlorpyrifos

(A.10274 Englebright; Passed Assembly)

Scientific studies have proven that the pesticide chlorpyrifos impairs the central nervous system. Chlorpyrifos exposure has been linked to neuropsychological effects such as speech, memory, attention, and coordination difficulties. Despite such health risks associated with exposure to the pesticide, the use of chlorpyrifos has increased over the years as the use of DDT has waned. The federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) banned the indoor use of chlorpyrifos in 2001. In 2016, the EPA issued a revised health risk assessment that further highlighted the health risks of chlorpyrifos. In order to further build upon the EPA's recent findings on the harmful health risks associated with chlorpyrifos, especially to children, this bill would ban the use of chlorpyrifos in the State.

K. DEPARTMENTAL POWERS

Extending DEC Regulatory Authority over Scallops

(A.10859 Pellegrino; Chapter 256 of the Laws of 2018)

DEC is able to establish legal size limits on harvestable scallops, limit season length, institute catch limits, and restrict the equipment used to harvest scallops by regulation. This law extends DEC's regulatory authority over scallops until 2021.

L. INVASIVE SPECIES

Best Practices in Treating Residential Property for Tick Prevention and Management **(A.2809-B Barrett; Passed the Assembly)**

As incidences of Lyme disease and other tick-borne infections in the State increase, questions have arisen regarding effective methods for prevention and landscape management for residential properties.

In order to raise awareness of appropriate and effective methods, and to facilitate the delivery of information, this legislation would require DEC to develop recommendations for best practices in treating residential properties for tick prevention and management, with the goal of ridding communities of ticks that contribute to tick-borne infections.

M. AIR QUALITY

Air Monitoring Near Waste Transfer Stations **(A.7870-A Seawright; Passed the Assembly)**

Waste transfer stations have the potential to increase local air emissions through facility operations and the use of heavy machinery, which can have negative effects on public health. This legislation would direct DEC to place air monitoring equipment near waste transfer stations to measure data on pollutants and air quality in the area.

OVERSIGHT AND PUBLIC HEARINGS

In 2018, the Assembly Standing Committee on Environmental Conservation continued its oversight of environmental issues by holding the following hearings and roundtables:

Offshore Drilling

On January 4, 2018, the United States Department of the Interior announced plans for the expansion of natural gas and oil drilling through the potential lease of acreage in federal offshore areas such as the Atlantic Region, which includes New York State. This hearing was conducted to examine the implication for New York's environment, including but not limited to, water quality, coastal management, fishery impacts, and the potential for increased oil spills and pollution if such lease authorization and subsequent drilling occurred. The Committee received testimony from coastal communities on Long Island, State agencies, and a diverse array of environmental advocacy groups.

Long Island Sound

The Long Island Sound has roughly 600 miles of coastline and is home to thousands of species of invertebrates, fish, marine reptiles, marine mammals, and migratory birds. The Long Island Sound also has an estimated 4 million people living in adjoining coastal communities, with an additional 19 million people living within 50 miles. The presence of so many people, and the resulting storm water runoff and excess nitrogen, can lead to water quality impairment, such as harmful algal blooms, and harm marine species. The purpose of this hearing was to examine issues related to the Long Island Sound's water quality, including the role of State funding, such as the Septic System Replacement Fund, available from the \$2.5 billion provided by the 2017 Clean Water Infrastructure Act, in preventing water quality impairment. The Committee received testimony from municipal officials from Long Island, DEC as well as statewide and Long Island based environmental advocacy groups.

OUTLOOK AND GOALS FOR 2019

The Committee looks forward to the 2019 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
2018 SUMMARY SHEET

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

Final Action	Assembly <u>Bills</u>	Senate <u>Bills</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Bills Reported With or Without Amendment</u>			
To Floor; Not Returning to Committee (Favorable)	19	0	19
To Ways & Means	30	0	30
To Codes	23	0	23
To Rules	4	0	4
To Judiciary	0	0	0
Total	76	0	76
<u>Bills Having Committee Reference Changed</u>			
To Ways and Means	1	0	1
Total	1	0	1
<u>Bills Defeated in Committee</u>	0	0	0
<u>Bills Held for Consideration With a Roll-Call Vote</u>	26	0	26
<u>Bills Never Reported or Held in Committee</u>	283	42	325
<u>Bills Having Enacting Clause Stricken</u>	8	0	8
<u>Motion to Discharge Lost</u>	0	0	0
TOTAL BILLS IN COMMITTEE	394	42	436
TOTAL NUMBER OF COMMITTEE MEETINGS HELD		10	

APPENDIX B

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION BILLS THAT PASSED BOTH HOUSES

Assembly Bill	Sponsor	Description	Final Action
A.6314	Thiele	Authorizes the enactment or enforcement of local laws in certain counties requiring the monitoring of groundwater impacts associated with mining	Chapter 298
A.7633-A	Thiele	Extends certain provisions relating to the taking of sharks	Chapter 427
A.8686-A	Barnwell	Establishes the “New York City Seawall Study Commission”	Veto 338
A.8723-A	Jones	Designates Chazy Lake as an inland waterway for purposes of waterfront revitalization	Chapter 234
A.8775-B	Galef	Designates certain lakes as inland waterways	Chapter 485
A.8789	Hunter	Designates Ley and Butternut Creeks as inland waterways for purposes of waterfront revitalization	Chapter 131
A.8918	Englebright	Technical amendment related to DEC’s management of crabs	Chapter 21
A.9579-A	Woerner	Designates Round Lake as an inland waterway for purposes of waterfront revitalization	Chapter 133
A.9640-A	Galef	Designates Dickiebusch and Meahagh Lakes as inland waterways for purposes of waterfront revitalization	Chapter 135
A.9650	Kolb	Authorizes the Towns of Fayette and Varick to adopt regulations regarding the construction and location of boathouses, moorings and docks in municipal waters	Chapter 239
A.9655	Byrne	Designates Oceola and Mohegan Lakes as inland waterways for purposes of waterfront revitalization	Chapter 265
A.9778	Magee	Designates Cazenovia Lake and Chittenango Creek as inland waterways for purposes of waterfront revitalization	Chapter 140

A.9873	Cusick	Extends, until December 31, 2019, the ability of Staten Island’s residential property owners in high risk brush fire areas to cut and remove certain reeds	Chapter 144
A.10070-A	McDonald	Requires the Hudson River Black River Regulating District to undertake a comprehensive study regarding district funding	Veto 292
A.10147-B	Stec	Designates Minerva Lake as an inland waterway for purposes of waterfront revitalization	Chapter 153
A.10172	Barclay	Adds Lake Neatahawanta and the Oswego River to the definition of inland waterways	Chapter 499
A.10342	Fahy	Extends the rifle hunting authorization in Albany County	Chapter 160
A.10443-A	Buchwald	Designates Katonah, Kitchawan, Oscaleta, Rippowam, Truesdale and Waccabuc Lakes as inland waterways for purposes of waterfront revitalization	Chapter 268
A.10507	Pellegrino	Extends the authorization for retailers and distributors to make minor repairs to damaged pesticide containers	Chapter 94
A.10590	Lupardo	Adds the Nanticoke Creek to the definition of inland waterways	Chapter 502
A.10611	Stern	Extends, until September 30, 2021, provisions authorizing a fifty percent subsidy connected to the Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Chapter 250
A.10856	Stirpe	Extends DEC’s authority to authorize sweepstakes for subscriptions to “The Conservationist”	Chapter 386
A.10857	Carroll	Extends the authority of DEC to manage lobster	Chapter 443
A.10858	D’Urso	Extends the authority of DEC to manage monkfish	Chapter 445
A.10859	Pellegrino	Extends the authority of DEC to manage scallops by regulation	Chapter 256
A.10860	Englebright	Extends the authority of DEC to manage striped bass	Chapter 446
A.10861	Barnwell	Extends the authority of DEC to manage migratory game birds	Chapter 492

A.10862	Jones	Extends the authority of DEC to adopt regulations for hunting in the northern zone	Chapter 493
A.10863	Hunter	Extends the authority of DEC to manage deer and bear	Chapter 383
A.10881-A	Pellegrino	Provides Long Island residents with water usage information	Chapter 470
A.11039	Fahy	Expands the powers and duties of the Albany Pine Bush Commission	Chapter 449
A.11111	Barrett	Establishes a Columbia/Dutchess County pilot project to study the carbon sequestration potential of farming practices	Veto 326
A.11112	Englebright	Increases penalties and enforcement for certain activities in the Long Island Pine Barrens maritime reserve	Chapter 430
A.11171	Joyner	Authorizes and directs DEC to conduct a study on food waste initiatives and to provide recommendations based on the study's findings	Veto 325

APPENDIX C

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION BILLS THAT PASSED THE ASSEMBLY ONLY

Assembly Bill	Sponsor	Description
A.1366	Cusick	Requires notice to neighboring landowners of intention to develop wetlands
A.1492	Englebright	Increases certain penalties related to endangered species, threatened species, and species of special concern
A.1505	Englebright	Provides for the designation of geologically-significant areas and for the establishment of a State geological trail
A.1525	Zebrowski	Decreases the amount of alcohol in a person's system necessary to be considered hunting while intoxicated
A.1773	Fahy	Requires the owner or operator of a major facility or vessel to establish and maintain evidence of financial responsibility sufficient to meet the amount of liability in the case of petroleum discharge
A.1862	Peoples-Stokes	Requires DEC to publish a list of high local environmental impact zones
A.2809-A	Barrett	Requires DEC to prepare recommendations for best practices in treating residential properties for tick prevention and management
A.3185	Cook	Authorizes the suspension of hunting and fishing licenses pursuant to the interstate wildlife violator compact
A.3776	Colton	Requires New York City to collect discarded recyclables materials at city parks, playgrounds, historic sites and other facilities
A.4186	Glick	Prohibits the hunting of zoo, petting zoo, carnival, or circus animals
A.5699-B	Hunter	Improves standards for water saving performance in bathroom fixtures
A.6279	Englebright	Constitutional amendment establishing the right to clean air and water and a healthful environment
A.7723-A	Ryan	Requires a warning label to be placed on certain children's jewelry containing lead
A.7870-A	Seawright	Directs DEC to require the placement of air monitoring equipment at permitted waste transfer stations
A.7937-A	Harris	Authorizes the placement of navigational aids adjacent to Coney Island

A.7973-A	Englebright	Designates the Montauk Point Shoals as an important bird area, and directs DEC to designate such area as part of the New York State Bird Conservation Area Program
A.8153	Englebright	Establishes the Marine Mammal and Sea Turtle Protection Area around Plum Island, Great Gull Island and Little Gull Island
A.8157-A	Englebright	Prohibits the issuance of permits authorizing the use of wild animals in circuses
A.8270-B	Englebright	Enacts the New York State Climate and Community Protection Act
A.8646-C	Hunter	Authorizes cull permits to be issued to certified nuisance wildlife specialists
A.8747	Englebright	Extends the authority of the New York State Ocean Acidification Task Force
A.9005-A	Englebright	Provides a technical amendment regarding monies included in the Environmental Protection Fund
A.9740	Englebright	Establishes standards for mercury content of light bulbs
A.9819	Englebright	Prohibits State authorizations related to offshore oil and natural gas production
A.9833	Skoufis	Requires information on public water supply permits to be posted on DEC's website
A.10274	Englebright	Prohibits the use of the pesticide chlorpyrifos
A.10276	Englebright	Prohibits the sale or use of fertilizer in Long Island other than low nitrogen fertilizer
A.10506-A	Englebright	Prohibits the taking of menhaden with purse seines
A.10608	Englebright	Prohibits State land leasing that authorizes or facilitates oil or gas production in New York waters
A.10682	Englebright	Extends DEC's authority to fix by regulation measures for the management of crab
A.11040	Englebright	Extends DEC regulatory authority regarding the number of commercial fishing licenses to be issued.