

New York State Assembly

# Annual 2024 Report

**Committee on  
Environmental Conservation**



**Speaker Carl E. Heastie**  
**Deborah J. Glick, Chair**



DEBORAH GLICK  
66<sup>th</sup> 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, 2024

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 2024 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 holding fossil-fuel corporations more accountable for the costs of climate change adaptation, preventing the use carbon dioxide in fracking, expanding the food scraps recycling program, and prohibiting the use of encapsulated polystyrene coolers. The Committee held a hearing on per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substance contamination in water.

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 2025 legislative session.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Deborah J. Glick".

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

**2024 ANNUAL REPORT**  
**OF THE NEW YORK STATE ASSEMBLY**  
**STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION**

**Deborah Glick, Chair**

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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 2024 legislative session, the Committee considered 404 bills, acting favorably on 53, with 31 becoming law.

## **MAJOR ISSUES OF 2024**

### **A. BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS**

The State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2024-25 Enacted Budget included \$2.50 billion in funding for environmental programs, which includes \$500 million for clean water infrastructure. Additional details about the Enacted Budget follows below.

#### **Clean Air Fees Modified**

The Budget updated the Clean Air Act permit fees for the largest polluters and established a fund to support air quality improvement projects in communities where the air quality exceeds federal ozone levels. These modifications will help reduce disproportionate air pollution impacts, safeguard program solvency, and ensure compliance with federal requirements.

#### **Climate Smart Community Grants Program Enhanced**

The Budget expanded state assistance payments under the Climate Smart Community Grants Program, which provides grants to cities, towns, villages, and counties for eligible climate change mitigation, adaptation, and planning and assessment projects. This enhancement will help ensure that the Program better serves communities that may not otherwise have been able to access the Climate Smart Community Grants.

#### **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 Environmental Justice Programs, Water Quality Improvement Projects, Land Acquisition, Municipal Recycling, as well as 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)**

<b>EPF Category</b>	<i>\$ (in millions)</i>	<b>2024-25</b>
<b>Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation</b>		<b>41.675</b>
Greenhouse Gas Management		2.400
State Climate Adaptation Projects		7.025
Smart Growth		3.800
Climate Resilient Farms Program		15.250
Climate Smart Community Projects		12.500
Farmers' Market Resiliency Program		0.700
<b>Open Space</b>		<b>190.275</b>
Land Acquisition		39.500
Albany Pine Bush Commission		3.000
LI Pine Barrens Commission		2.500
LI South Shore Estuary Reserve		2.000
Ag. Non-Point Source Pollution Control		17.500
Non-Ag Non-Point Source Pollution Control		6.000
Farmland Protection		21.000
Biodiversity Stewardship		1.850
Hudson River Estuary Plan		7.500
Finger Lake; Lake Ontario Watershed		3.500
Lake Erie Watershed Protection		0.250
Water Quality Improvement Program		22.250
Oceans & Great Lakes Initiative		22.500
Invasive Species		18.550
Soil & Water Conservation Districts		17.250
Agricultural Waste Management		1.900
Lake George Park Commission		0.900
Urban Farms and Community Gardens		2.325
<b>Parks &amp; Recreation</b>		<b>113.975</b>
Waterfront Revitalization		14.275
Municipal Parks		26.000
Public Access & Stewardship		47.000
Hudson River Park		4.400
ZBGA		20.000
Waterway Law Enforcement		2.300
<b>Solid Waste</b>		<b>54.075</b>
Landfill Closure		0.300
Municipal Recycling		19.000
Secondary Marketing		0.650
Pesticide Database		1.500
Environmental Justice		13.000
Natural Resources Damages		1.775
Pollution Prevention Institute		4.600
Environmental Health		11.250
Brownfield Opportunity Area Grants		2.000
<b>Total</b>		<b>400.000</b>

## **B. ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY**

### **Brownfield Technical Assistance Grants Expansion** **(A.7396-B Lee; Veto Memo 113)**

Currently, the Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) may provide a Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) to help smaller applicants obtain the technical services they need to understand their project site better. Such grants can be utilized to hire health and safety experts to advise affected residents. However, a TAG can only be applied for once the scope of remediation is already determined, limiting the community's ability to protect itself. This legislation would require DEC to provide technical assistance grants for brownfield sites in sensitive areas and clarify that New York City Community Boards are eligible for such grants.

### **Brownfield Remediation Prevailing Wage Requirements** **(A.7491-B Bronson; Veto Memo 132)**

Brownfield remediation is dangerous work and requires the use of a trained and skilled workforce. Prevailing wage requirements promote the use of a highly skilled and specialized workforce, serving to better protect workers and the general public, as well as increase overall project efficiency. This legislation would require brownfield remediation work under private contract, which is also eligible for the tangible property brownfield remediation credit, to be subject to prevailing wage requirements.

### **Environmental Radiation Surveillance Report** **(A.6292-B Levenberg; Veto Memo 51)**

High levels of radiation from sources such as nuclear waste, atomic testing, and mining activity, have been shown to pose a risk to human health. The Environmental Radiation Surveillance Program, operated by DEC, measures the level of radionuclides in environmental media to determine the normal background levels of radioactivity at several locations in the State, and monitors any influence of human activities on these levels. This legislation would require the Commissioner of DEC to make public an annual report on radioactive releases or disposals.

## **C. WASTE MANAGEMENT**

### **Polystyrene Cooler Sales Prohibition** **(A.4943-A Epstein; Chapter 594)**

Frequently, expanded polystyrene coolers are left behind as litter or placed in open waste receptacles and ultimately disintegrate into countless tiny plastic particles. These particles are exceptionally difficult to remove from the environment. Additionally, polystyrene foam, commonly referred to as Styrofoam, has been shown to leach toxic chemicals that can accumulate in the body and impact human health. This law will prohibit the sale of polystyrene coolers, which are not fully encapsulated or used for certain exempt medical uses, beginning 2026.

**Food Donation and Food Scraps Recycling Program Expansion**  
**(A.5906-A Shimsky; Chapter 552)**

The Food Donation and Food Scraps Recycling Law took effect in 2022, and requires large institutions that generate two tons or more of food scraps per week to donate excess edible food to the maximum extent practicable and to recycle remaining food scraps where there is a processing facility within 25 miles. The Program has helped reduce the amount of methane generating food waste in landfill in addition to helping feed New Yorkers. This law builds on the existing Program and lowers the food scraps generated threshold necessary to be included in the Program and increases, from 25 to 50 miles, the distance a generator may be from a processing facility to require recycling.

**Waste Tire Management and Recycling Fee Funds**  
**(A.8625 Buttenschon; Chapter 75)**

Tires remain one of the largest sources of waste in New York, and contain harmful chemicals, rubber, and metal. Tires are also difficult to recycle and often end up improperly discarded. In 2023, the Legislature passed Chapter 651, which helped to address unwanted farm tires by expanding the authorization for DEC to fund demonstration projects related to reuse in agricultural settings. This chapter amendment removes duplicative language related to reuse analysis.

**D. FISH AND WILDLIFE**

**Hunting Back Tags**  
**(A.10565 Woerner; Chapter 158)**

Licensed hunters are required to have their license information, commonly referred to as a “back tag,” displayed on their back while engaged in any hunting activity. With advancements in cellular technology and security, digital licenses are now a convenient and effective format for identification and license verification. This law removes the requirement that hunters wear back tags and provides that an electronic license is an acceptable form of hunter identification.

**Horseshoe Crab Harvest Moratorium**  
**(A.10140 Glick; Veto Memo 112)**

Horseshoe crabs have existed on Earth for over 400 million years and are an integral part of the marine ecosystem; for example, their eggs are consumed by migratory shorebirds, including the threatened Red Knot, to provide the energy they require for migration. New York’s horseshoe crab population is primarily harvested by the commercial fishing industry for use as bait and by the biomedical industry for use of their blood to produce Limulus Amoebocyte Lysate, which is used to test medical products for contamination. In 2024, the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission (ASMFC) designated horseshoe crab stock in three out of four New York horseshoe crab management regions as poor, the worst of any state along the Atlantic coast. This legislation, in addition to reauthorizing DEC’s authority to manage other crabs by regulation, would take limit the taking of horseshoe crabs for only bone fide scientific and educational purposes.

## **E. PESTICIDES**

### **Birds and Bees Protection Act Chapter Amendment** **(A.8571 Glick; Chapter 107)**

In June 2020, Cornell University released a report, funded by the Environmental Protection Fund, that provided a comprehensive risk-benefit analysis of neonicotinoid insecticide use in New York. The report found that the use of neonicotinoid insecticides posed a risk to pollinators "due to their high toxicity, systemic activity in plants...and relatively lengthy persistence in the environment." In response the Legislature passed Chapter 755 of 2023, which prohibited the use of neonicotinoid pesticides for coating certain seeds as well as for the treatment of ornamental plants and turf. This chapter amendment, which was requested by the Executive to facilitate implementation, will delay the implementation of the prohibitions, establish a more systematic waiver process for treated seeds, require additional training, recordkeeping, and reporting, and clarify penalty provisions.

### **Local Regulation of Wetland Pesticide Application** **(A.9712 Burdick; Veto Memo 71)**

Since 1977, local governments have been given the authority to implement a freshwater wetlands protection law in accordance with standards set by DEC. 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 on wetlands connected to a source of drinking water. However, the legislation would not authorize local governments to regulate pesticides, just their application on wetlands for non-essential or agricultural uses.

## **F. WATER CONSERVATION AND QUALITY**

### **Carbon Dioxide Fracking Prohibition** **(A.8866 Kelles; Chapter 626)**

Extracting natural gas using Carbon Dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) injection poses many of the same threats to water sources, human health, and climate change as hydraulic fracturing (a.k.a. fracking), which has been subject to a moratorium in New York since 2020. CO<sub>2</sub> is itself very dangerous in high concentrations, and ruptured pipelines transporting pressurized CO<sub>2</sub> can result in explosions and air pollution. Additionally, when exposed to moisture, CO<sub>2</sub> converts to carbonic acid, a compound that is highly corrosive, and can dissolve rock and cement used in well casings. This law expands the moratorium on fracking to include the use of CO<sub>2</sub>.

**Jamacia Bay Borrow Pits**  
**(A.9036 Pfeffer Amato; Veto Memo 42)**

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. The pits have been 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 require DEC to conduct a study on the ecological restoration needs of the Bay and establish a moratorium pending the results of the study.

**G. FOREST AND LAND RESOURCES**

**Maple Sap Production Leases on State Land**  
**(A.6821 Lupardo; Chapter 229)**

Current law allows DEC to lease state lands for up to five years for logging and the production of other products, including tapping sap from maple trees. However, maple producers rarely, if ever, take advantage of this opportunity because the return on investment is not worth the cost and effort of setting up the taps for such a short period of time. This law allows for the leasing of state lands for the production of sap for up to ten years, with the aim of making it more viable for New York's maple producers to take advantage of the abundance of forested state lands.

**Regulation of Geothermal Wells Chapter Amendment**  
**(A.8565 Glick; Chapter 87)**

Geothermal wells are becoming more popular across New York and unlike other wells, such as oil and natural gas, pose less of an environmental threat. In 2023, the Legislature passed Chapter 483 which exempted geothermal boreholes beyond 500 feet from certain requirements that applied to oil and gas wells. This chapter amendment clarifies that DEC has authority to regulate such wells by regulation, including the ability to impose reasonable fees, as well as to protect natural resources, the environment, public health, and safety.

**Historic Buildings in the Forest Preserve**  
**(A.2411 Jones; Passed Assembly)**

Unit Management Plans, which help govern the long-term management goals of the Forest Preserve, assess the natural, physical, social, and recreational resources of the landscape and can classify certain manmade structures as non-conforming. Several structures within the Forest Preserve have already been saved by historical land classification, including the St. Regis Mountain fire tower and Great Camp Santanoni. This legislation would help promote the consideration of historical land classification and help prevent many of these important historic buildings from being deemed as non-conforming structures, thus putting them in jeopardy.

**Monarch Butterfly Preservation Plan**  
**(A.7017-A Simon; Passed Assembly)**

Over the past several decades, the number of monarch butterflies in North America, including New York, has steeply declined. Major threats to monarch butterflies include habitat loss and fragmentation, changes in climate and extreme weather, pesticide herbicide use, competition from invasive species, and disease. This legislation would direct DEC to establish a plan to conserve monarch butterflies and take feasible actions on state owned lands to restore monarch butterfly habitat.

**H. CLIMATE CHANGE**

**Climate Change Superfund Act**  
**(A.3351-B Dinowitz; Chapter 679)**

Climate change, resulting primarily from the combustion of fossil fuels, is an immediate and grave threat to New York's communities, environment, and economy. The harmful effects of climate change are already here, including rising sea levels, increasing temperature extremes, more frequent severe weather events, more intense flooding, longer heat waves, and an increase in other negative environmental phenomena such as toxic algae blooms. All the while, the fossil fuel industry has taken advantage of several overlapping global crises to earn immense profits. While unprecedented profits continue to accrue to fossil fuel companies and their shareholders, the real costs of climate change are paid by taxpayers.

New York has dealt with similar issues in the past, creating the first inactive hazardous waste disposal site program, also known as the state superfund program. This program remediates environmental damage to lands and waters based on the principle that, where possible, the entities responsible for environmental damage should pay for its clean up. This law aims to assign this principle to climate change and require fossil fuel companies to help pay for the damage of their actions. Notably, this law establishes the climate change adaptation cost recovery program, which seeks to recover \$75 billion from the largest fossil fuel corporations. These damages will then be used to fund adaptive infrastructure projects such as storm water drainage, coastal wetlands restoration, transportation infrastructure strengthening, electrical grid hardening, installation of energy efficient cooling systems, and the creation of resilient microgrids. The law also establishes labor standards for program funded projects and requires that at least 35% of funds benefit disadvantaged communities.

**Sea Level Rise Task Force Reconvene**  
**(A.9015 Cruz; Veto Memo 66)**

The first New York Sea Level Rise Task Force was convened in 2007, and issued a final report in 2010, which is now over a decade old. Flooding and storm events have only continued to intensify in New York, and the threats that sea level rise poses are greater than ever. This legislation would reconvene the Sea Level Task Force to update the final report in light of new science and information, reformulate recommendations and priorities, and further develop existing plans to conform with other state programs.

**I. CHEMICALS**

**Mercury Thermostat Collection Act Extension**  
**(A.10284 Glick; Chapter 261)**

Mercury is a naturally occurring element that can be highly toxic to humans and cause significant environmental harm if improperly disposed. Mercury thermostats contain a relatively large amount of mercury per device, making proper collection and disposal an environmental priority. The existing mercury thermostat collection program is set to expire on January 1, 2025, and this law extends that by one year.

**J. INVASIVE SPECIES**

**Brush Fire Prevention — Staten Island**  
**(A.10462 Fall; Chapter 265)**

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 invasive combustible reeds thereby reducing fire risk. This law extends the authorization, until December 31, 2025, for residential property owners in high-risk brush fire areas on Staten Island to cut and remove invasive reeds.

## **K. PETROLEUM MANAGEMENT**

### **Financial Surety Requirement for Bulk Petroleum Storage and Railroads** **(A.9213-A Fahy; Veto Memo 121)**

Railroad accidents involving crude oil can have devastating impacts on the soil, water, and air of surrounding communities. This legislation would update the amount of financial security required by vessels that transport crude oil and crude oil storage facilities to better meet all clean-up costs associated with the release of any such crude oil. Additionally, this legislation would require railroads that transport crude oil to demonstrate proof of insurance to DEC, further ensuring that the costs of spills are borne by the polluter and not the taxpayer.

## OVERSIGHT AND PUBLIC HEARINGS

In 2024, the Assembly Standing Committee on Environmental Conservation continued its oversight of environmental issues by holding the following hearing.

### **Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Contamination**

On November 21<sup>st</sup>, the Assembly held a hearing to examine PFAS contamination in water, particularly PFAS contamination in ground, surface, and storm water, with a focus on the role of wastewater treatment plants in removing such contaminants. Perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a large family of synthetic chemicals first developed in the 1940s to be resistant to oil, water, and heat. PFAS, which have been found to have harmful human health impacts, are commonly referred to as “forever chemicals” because of their resistance to degradation and their persistence in the environment. PFAS are also pervasive, being present in consumer products, manufacturing processes, and when landfilled, in leachate. For the past several years, the Assembly Environmental Conservation Committee has taken significant steps to enact laws prohibiting PFAS usage, including restricting its use in apparel, food packaging, carpets, and firefighting foam. Additional restrictions have also been established for drinking water. However, less attention has been paid to PFAS once it has been released into the environment. The Committee heard testimony relating to existing DEC PFAS programs for groundwater and biosolids, the extent of PFAS contamination in the environment, scientific challenges relating to testing and treatment, and practical challenges for wastewater treatment plants and landfills.

## **OUTLOOK AND GOALS FOR 2025**

The Committee looks forward to the 2025 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. The Committee will work to protect New York's natural resources, including the waters of the state, the forest preserve, and New York's fish and wildlife, and consider legislation to limit toxic chemicals, reduce waste, promote the recycling of materials, and protect wildlife.

**APPENDIX A**  
**2024 SUMMARY SHEET**

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

<b>Final Action</b>	<b>Assembly Bills</b>	<b>Senate Bills</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b><u>Bills Reported With or Without Amendment</u></b>			
To Floor; Not Returning to Committee (Favorable)	10	0	10
To Ways & Means	12	0	12
To Codes	15	0	15
To Rules	16	0	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>53</b>
<b><u>Bills Having Committee Reference Changed</u></b>			
To Ways and Means	5	0	5
To Judiciary	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</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>	1	0	1
<b><u>Bills Held at Request of Sponsor</u></b>	0	0	0
<b><u>Bills Never Reported or Held in Committee</u></b>	297	39	336
<b><u>Bills Having Enacting Clause Stricken</u></b>	5	0	5
<b><u>Motion to Discharge Lost</u></b>	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL BILLS IN COMMITTEE</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>400</b>
<b>TOTAL NUMBER OF COMMITTEE MEETINGS HELD</b>	<b>5</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.3351-B	Dinowitz	Establishes a climate change adaptation cost recovery program to recover damages from large fossil-fuel companies	Chapter 679
A.4243-B	Carroll	Directs DOT and the Thruway Authority to identify sites for wildlife highway crossings	Veto Memo 56
A.4943-A	Epstein	Prohibits the sale of polystyrene coolers that are not encapsulated	Chapter 594
A.5550	Thiele	Designates the Montauk Point shoals as an important bird area	Chapter 222
A.5906-A	Shimsky	Expands the Food Donation and Food Scraps Recycling Program	Chapter 552
A.6292-B	Levenberg	Directs DEC to annually report on the environmental radiation surveillance program	Veto Memo 51
A.6821	Lupardo	Allows for the lease of state lands for the production of tree sap for up to ten years	Chapter 229
A.7396-B	Lee	Requires technical assistance grants for certain parties in brownfield site remediation programs	Veto Memo 113
A.7491-B	Bronson	Establishes prevailing wage requirements for certain brownfield site remediation work	Veto Memo 132
A.8244-A	Tague	Allows for the regulation of docks and boathouses on Otsego Lake in the Town of Springfield	Chapter 507
A.8526	Hunter	Makes technical amendments to legislation establishing an urban deer management pilot program	Chapter 65
A.8559	Thiele	Makes technical amendments to legislation establishing a Long Island deer management pilot program	Chapter 83
A.8565	Glick	Makes technical amendments to legislation regulating geothermal boreholes	Chapter 87
A.8571	Glick	Makes technical amendments to legislation prohibiting the use of neonicotinoid coated seeds	Chapter 107

A.8625	Buttenschon	Makes technical amendments to legislation modifying the use of the Waste Tire Management and Recycling Fee Fund	Chapter 75
A.8866	Kelles	Prohibits the use of carbon dioxide for fracking natural gas wells	Chapter 626
A.9015	Cruz	Reconvenes the New York State Sea Level Rise Task Force	Veto Memo 66
A.9036	Pheffer Amato	Directs DEC to study the ecological restoration needs of Jamacia Bay and establishes a moratorium	Veto Memo 42
A.9130-A	Norris	Authorizes the use of rifles for big game hunting in Niagara County	Chapter 389
A.9213-A	Fahy	Increases liability requirements for major crude oil facilities and establishes liability requirements for railroads transporting crude oil	Veto Memo 121
A.9712	Burdick	Authorizes local governments to restrict the application of pesticides in freshwater wetlands they manage	Veto Memo 71
A.10072	Thiele	Extends, for two years, the requirement for the use of circle hooks when taking sharks	Chapter 182
A.10073	Hunter	Extends, for three years, the authorization for DEC to manage deer and bear by regulation	Chapter 183
A.10074	Conrad	Extends, for three years, the authorization for DEC to adopt federal migratory bird regulations	Chapter 184
A.10133	Fahy	Extends, for two years, the authorization for big game hunting in Albany County	Chapter 258
A.10140	Glick	Extends for two years the authorization for DEC to manage crabs by regulation and prohibits the taking of Horseshoe Crabs	Veto Memo 112
A.10206	Sillitti	Extends, for three years, the authorization of DEC to manage scallops by regulation	Chapter 185
A.10207	Burdick	Extends, for three years, the authorization of sweepstakes to subscriptions to the Conservationist magazine	Chapter 186
A.10272	Jones	Extends, for three years, the authorization for DEC to manage hunting by regulation in the Northern Zone	Chapter 259
A.10275	Sillitti	Extends, for three years, certain water pollution control revolving agreements	Chapter 284

A.10277	Burke	Extends, for two years, the authorization to repair damaged pesticide containers	Chapter 151
A.10278	Lucas	Extends, for two years, the authorization for DEC to manage Jonah Crabs by regulation	Chapter 260
A.10284	Glick	Extends, for one year, the Mercury Thermostat Collection Act	Chapter 261
A.10347	Glick	Extends, for three years, the authorization for DEC to manage American Lobster by regulation	Chapter 188
A.10348	Thiele	Extends, for three years, the authorization for DEC to manage Striped Bass by regulation	Chapter 189
A.10349	Berger	Extends, for two years, the authorization for DEC to manage Monkfish by regulation	Chapter 190
A.10352	Simone	Extends, for three years, county enforcement of the polystyrene container and loose fill packaging ban for five years	Chapter 264
A.10462	Fall	Extends, for one year, the authorization of residential property owners in high-risk brush fire areas on Staten Island to cut and remove weeds	Chapter 265
A.10565	Woerner	Allows for alternatives to back tags for displaying hunting licenses	Chapter 158

## **APPENDIX C**

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

<b>Assembly Bill</b>	<b>Sponsor</b>	<b>Description</b>
A.2411	Jones	Allows for consideration of historic building classification by APA when developing unit management plans
A.7017-A	Simon	Requires DEC to develop a monarch butterfly preservation plan and undertake conservation efforts on state owned lands