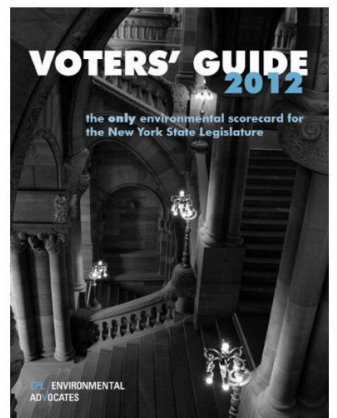
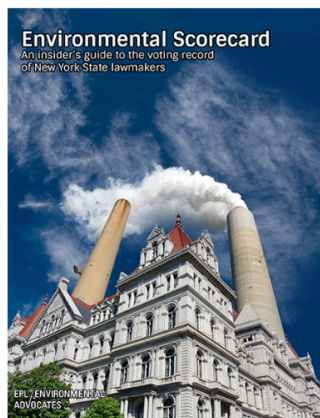
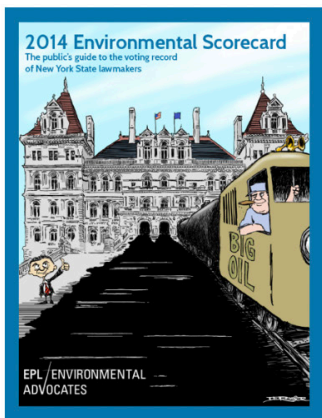
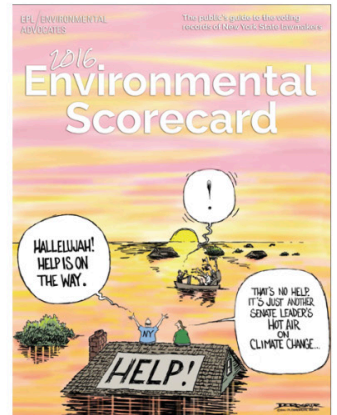
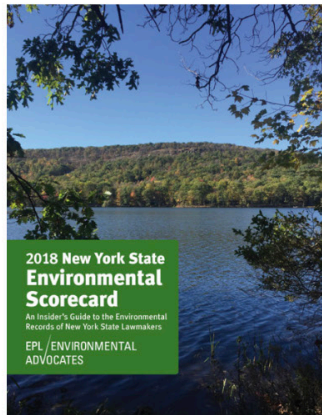
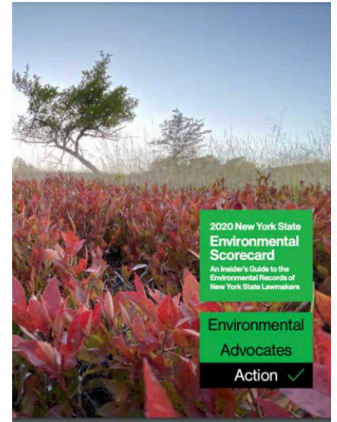
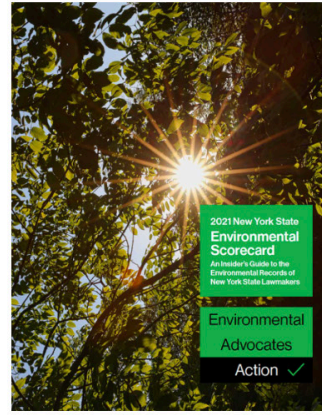
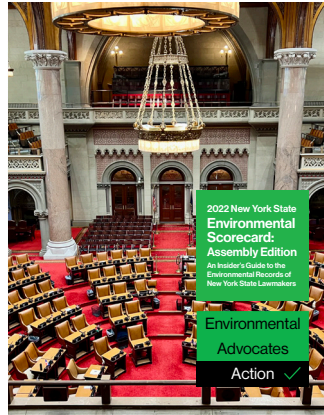


2024 New York State Environmental Scorecard



Environmental
Advocates
Action ✓

An Insider's Guide to the
Environmental Records of
New York State Lawmakers

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About Environmental Advocates Action

Environmental Advocates Action was formed in 1969 as one of the first organizations in the nation to advocate for the future of a state's environment and the health of its citizens. As the environmental conscience of New York, Environmental Advocates Action through its advocacy, watchdogging, coalition building, education, and policy expertise, has been ensuring that environmental laws are enacted and enforced, anti-environmental laws are defeated, and the public participation in environmental policy debate occurs in a meaningful way. Environmental Advocates Action is a non-profit corporation tax exempt under section 501(c)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code. You can access past editions of the Scorecard for the complete environmental voting record of every member of the New York State Assembly and Senate. Visit **www.eaaction.org** to get started.

2024 Legislative Session

In 2024, New York State legislators passed several key environmental bills aimed at tackling climate change, pollution, and sustainable infrastructure. While these achievements mark significant progress, the Legislature did not pass crucial bills necessary for making heating cleaner and more affordable, as well as reducing unnecessary plastic pollution—specifically, the NY HEAT Act and the Packaging Reduction and Recycling Infrastructure Act. Several important environmental bills are now awaiting the Governor’s approval. Without prompt action from both the Legislature and the Executive in the coming months, New York risks falling behind in climate leadership and public health protections.

2024 State Budget

The 2024 State Budget, adopted on April 20th, totaled \$237 billion and was finalized three weeks past the deadline, making it the third latest in the past two decades. While housing and education took priority during the negotiations, some environmental provisions were included, though some key initiatives were ultimately left out.

One major victory was the full restoration of \$500 million for the Clean Water Infrastructure Act (CWIA), after an initial proposal by Governor Hochul to reduce this funding by 50%. The restored funding will support crucial projects such as lead pipe replacement, PFAS contamination cleanup, and other essential upgrades to water infrastructure across New York State.

The budget also allocated \$400 million to the Environmental Protection Fund (EPF), maintaining this vital source of funding for conservation, land preservation, and environmental restoration initiatives.

To streamline the siting of electric transmission projects, lawmakers included the RAPID Act. This legislation transfers the Office of Renewable Energy Siting to the Department of Public Service and expands its responsibilities to permit transmission projects.

In terms of transportation, lawmakers allocated \$20 million for electric buses in non-MTA public transit fleets. The budget also made changes to the school transportation aid formula, allowing districts to account for Bond Act and other funds that support electric school buses and charging infrastructure in a manner that does not reduce state aid. The budget also directed NYSERDA to conduct a statewide needs assessment on electric vehicle adoption, fleet transitions, and the deployment of charging infrastructure.

However, despite alignment between the Governor’s office and the Senate, the NY HEAT Act was not included in the final budget due to unresolved negotiations in the Assembly.

Unresolved Legislative Priorities

While the Legislature advanced several key environmental bills in 2024, two critical pieces of legislation—the NY HEAT Act and the Packaging Reduction and Recycling Infrastructure Act—passed the Senate but remain stalled in the Assembly. Both bills aim to tackle urgent environmental and climate issues, and enacting them is essential for advancing New York’s environmental goals.

Please note that legislators’ scores do not reflect bills in each Legislative chamber that never came to a vote — including those bills that are held up or blocked before reaching the floor. It only scores bills that received a vote on the floor.

NY HEAT Act

The NY HEAT Act amends the Public Service Law and Transportation Corporations Law to ensure that gas utilities align their work with the climate justice and emission reduction mandates of the Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act (CLCPA). The bill empowers the Public Service Commission to develop a statewide gas transition plan, reducing reliance on gas and decommissioning gas systems where necessary. It also removes the current obligation for utilities to expand gas infrastructure, promoting cleaner energy alternatives while protecting low-income households from high energy costs. Despite Senate approval, the Assembly has not yet advanced the bill, leaving a critical gap in the state’s ability to meet its climate objectives.

Packaging Reduction and Recycling Infrastructure Act

The Packaging Reduction and Recycling Infrastructure Act, which also passed the Senate but awaits action in the Assembly, seeks to reform New York’s packaging waste management system by shifting the financial burden from taxpayers to producers. This bill establishes ambitious waste reduction targets, promotes the use of reusable packaging, and bans toxic chemicals in packaging.

High-Priority Legislation Awaiting Governor’s Signature

Two key bills stand out as major environmental achievements from the 2024 legislative session, having successfully passed both the Senate and Assembly. They now await the Governor’s signature, and their fate is uncertain. These bills—the Climate Change Superfund Act and the TREES Act—represent significant progress toward addressing climate change and protecting critical ecosystems and must be signed into law.

Climate Change Superfund Act

The Climate Change Superfund Act establishes a groundbreaking program that holds fossil fuel companies accountable for their past contributions to climate change. The act requires these companies to fund climate change adaptation infrastructure projects, such as coastal wetlands restoration, stormwater system upgrades, and the development of energy-efficient cooling systems. At least 35% of the benefits of this funding will be directed to Disadvantaged Communities, supporting an equitable distribution of resources. This program is a crucial step in shifting the financial burden of adapting our infrastructure to respond to the climate crisis away from taxpayers and toward the companies most responsible for greenhouse gas emissions, protecting New Yorkers from the increasing threats of rising sea levels, extreme weather, and flooding.

TREES Act

The Tropical Rainforest Economic & Environmental Sustainability (TREES) Act prevents New York State's procurement practices from contributing to the deforestation or degradation of tropical forests. The legislation requires contractors and subcontractors to verify that products procured by the state are sourced sustainably, without harming tropical forests. The law promotes supply chain transparency and holds suppliers accountable by requiring documentation to prove compliance. By implementing these standards, New York is leading efforts to protect tropical forests that play a critical role in carbon sequestration, helping to mitigate the global impacts of climate change.

Other Legislation Passed in 2024 and Awaiting Governor Hochul's Signature

- **EV Capable Parking Spaces (A.3780-E/S.1736-E):** The passage of this bill mandates the inclusion of electric vehicle charging infrastructure in new construction and renovation projects with off-street parking, a step in supporting the growth of electric vehicle use across the state.
- **Fracking 2.0 Ban (A.8866/S.8357):** The ban on high-volume hydraulic fracturing was extended to include carbon dioxide use in oil and gas extraction, addressing both environmental and public health risks associated with these practices.
- **Expanding Food Donation and Recycling (A.5906-A/S.5331-A):** This legislation expands the Food Donation and Food Scraps Recycling Program, aimed at reducing methane emissions from organic waste while simultaneously addressing food insecurity.
- **Cover Your Crude Act (A.9213-A/S.8703-A):** This bill requires companies handling crude oil to demonstrate financial security to cover potential environmental cleanup costs, ensuring that polluters are held accountable for any spills or contamination.

Bill Summaries

To score legislation, Environmental Advocates Action uses ratings developed by our sister organization, Environmental Advocates NY.



Bills with 3 trees will bring major benefits to New York's environment.



Bills with 2 trees will bring substantial benefits to New York's environment.



Bills with 1 tree will benefit New York's environment.

▲▲▲ NY HEAT Act

A.4592-B (Fahy, et al.)

S.2016-B (Krueger, et al.)

This legislation amends the Public Service Law and Transportation Corporations Law to ensure gas utilities comply with the climate justice and emission reduction mandates of the Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act (CLCPA). It gives the Public Service Commission authority to develop a statewide gas transition plan, aligning gas utility regulation with the CLCPA by reducing gas reliance and decommissioning gas systems where necessary. The bill also removes the obligation for utilities to expand gas systems, promoting clean energy alternatives while protecting low-income customers from high energy burdens.

▲▲▲ Shifting the Recycling Burden and More

A.5322-B (Glick, et al.)

S.4246-B (Harckham, et al.)

This bill amends Article 27 of the Environmental Conservation Law to establish a Packaging Reduction and Recycling Infrastructure Act, shifting the financial responsibility for packaging waste management from taxpayers to producers. It aims to reduce the volume of packaging waste in New York by setting ambitious waste reduction targets, promoting reusable packaging alternatives, and banning toxic chemicals in packaging.

▲▲▲ The GAP Fund

A.9170 (Kelles)

S.8535 (Gonzalez)

This bill amends the public authorities law to establish the Green Affordable Pre-Electrification

Program, administered by NYSERDA, to fund necessary building upgrades for properties unfit for weatherization and electrification. By addressing outdated and structurally unsound buildings, the program removes a key barrier to participation in existing electrification efforts. This initiative supports New York's CLCPA goals by facilitating the electrification of more buildings, particularly those owned by low- to moderate-income residents, helping reduce emissions from the state's largest source—buildings.

▲▲▲ Climate Change Superfund Act

A.3351-A (Dinowitz, et al.)

S.2129-A (Krueger, et al.)

The Climate Change Superfund Act establishes a program in New York requiring fossil fuel companies to contribute to the costs of climate change adaptation infrastructure based on their past greenhouse gas emissions. Funds collected from these companies will be used for projects like coastal wetlands restoration, stormwater system upgrades, and energy-efficient cooling systems, with at least 35% of the benefits directed to disadvantaged communities. The program holds fossil fuel companies liable for their role in climate change, ensuring they contribute to the infrastructure investments necessary to protect New Yorkers from rising sea levels, extreme weather, and flooding.

▲▲▲ TREES Act

A.9711 (Zebrowski)

S.8898 (Krueger)

This legislation amends the Finance Law to ensure that products procured by New York State do not contribute to the deforestation or degradation of tropical forests. The Tropical Rainforest Economic & Environmental Sustainability (TREES) Act requires contractors and subcontractors to verify that their products are sourced without harming tropical forests and to provide records proving compliance. By establishing strict procurement standards, the law promotes supply chain transparency, protects forests that sequester carbon, and helps mitigate climate change impacts.

▲▲ EV Capable Parking Spaces

A3780-C (Fahy)

S1736-E (Krueger)

This bill amends the executive law to require electric vehicle (EV) charging stations and EV-compatible parking spaces in new construction and major

renovation projects. The number of required EV-capable spaces varies based on whether the building is residential or commercial and the number of dwellings in residential properties. By ensuring EV infrastructure is built into future projects, the legislation supports New York's climate goals and prepares the state for the transition to all-electric vehicles by 2035.

🌱 Clean Deliveries Act

A.1718-A (Mitaynes)

S.2127-A (Gianaris)

The Clean Deliveries Act establishes an indirect source rule for e-commerce warehouses of 50,000 square feet or larger, requiring a facility-by-facility environmental review by the Department of Environmental Conservation. Warehouse operators must implement pollution reduction strategies, such as adopting zero-emission vehicles, installing solar power, and improving on-site infrastructure. This legislation aims to reduce transportation emissions, improve air quality, and protect communities—especially those disproportionately affected by pollution—living near these large facilities.

🌱 Banning PFAS in Anti-Fogging Sprays and Wipes

A.5363-B (Gallagher)

S.992-B (Hoylman-Sigal)

This bill amends the Environmental Conservation Law to ban the sale and distribution of anti-fogging sprays and wipes containing PFAS chemicals in New York State, effective December 31st, 2025. PFAS, commonly known as “forever chemicals,” accumulate in the environment and human bodies, posing significant health risks, including thyroid disease, immune suppression, and reduced fertility. The legislation responds to growing concerns about PFAS in consumer products, particularly those used more frequently during the pandemic, such as anti-fogging sprays for eyeglasses.

🌱 Expanded Public Participation

A.6584-A (Gallagher)

S.2510-A (Ramos et al.)

This bill adds a new article to the Environmental Conservation Law, establishing an enhanced public participation process for major projects located in or near environmental justice communities. It prohibits the Department of Environmental Conservation

(DEC) from issuing certain project approvals without an Enhanced Public Participation Plan (EPPP) and requires applicants to address and resolve community concerns before permits are granted. The bill ensures disadvantaged communities have meaningful opportunities to engage in the permitting process, promoting equitable decision-making and addressing community impacts during project development.

🌱 Banning Fracking Waste on Highways

A.7105 (O'Donnell)

S.1538-A (Hoylman-Sigal)

This bill amends New York's Environmental Conservation Law to prohibit the use of drilling fluids and flowback water from oil and gas wells on highways. It aims to prevent the spreading of toxic and radioactive wastewater, which poses significant risks to local water supplies due to chemical runoff from roads. By banning this practice, the legislation seeks to protect New York's drinking water and public health from the harmful effects of oil and gas waste.

🌱 Fracking 2.0

A.8866 (Kelles)

S.8357 (Webb)

This legislation amends Article 23 of the Environmental Conservation Law to extend the existing ban on high-volume hydraulic fracturing to include the use of carbon dioxide in oil and gas extraction. Carbon dioxide fracking poses similar environmental and health risks as traditional fracking, including threats to water safety, air quality, and public health, while undermining New York's goals under the Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act (CLCPA). The bill aims to protect communities from methane leakage, radioactive contamination, and the risks of carbon dioxide pipeline ruptures, aligning with the state's commitment to transitioning away from fossil fuels

🌱 Clearing the Toxic Air

A.7363 (Septimo)

S.3328A (Fernandez)

This bill requires the Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) to establish ambient air quality standards for toxic air contaminants emitted by major stationary pollution sources, including chemicals like benzene, formaldehyde, and mercury. It mandates the use of fence line air monitoring for facilities

located in or near environmental justice communities to track cumulative pollution levels. This legislation aims to address the disproportionate health impacts toxic air pollution has on disadvantaged communities, providing better data and tools to mitigate these risks and improve air quality.

♣♣ **Just Energy Transition Act**

A.4866C (Kelles)

S.2935D (Parker)

This bill directs the New York Energy Research and Development Authority to conduct a study on replacing the state's fossil fuel facilities by 2030. The Department of Environmental Conservation and Department of Public Service will develop strategies based on the study, with the Public Service Commission overseeing their implementation. The legislation aims to phase out fossil fuel generators, particularly polluting peaker plants, to help New York achieve 100% renewable energy while maintaining grid reliability and mitigating financial impacts on localities.

♣♣ **Expanding Food Donation and Recycling**

A.5906 (Shimsky)

S.5331 (Harckham)

This legislation expands New York's Food Donation and Food Scraps Recycling Program by gradually lowering the tonnage threshold of food scraps subject to donation and recycling, and by removing the exemption for facilities located more than 25 miles from an organics recycling facility. Food scraps account for 18% of New York's municipal waste, contributing to methane emissions and exacerbating food insecurity. By expanding the program, the state aims to reduce carbon emissions and increase food donations, aligning with the emissions reduction goals outlined in the Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act.

♣♣ **Cover Your Crude Act**

A.9213 (Fahy)

S.8703 (Hinchey)

This bill amends the Navigation Law to require crude oil storage facilities in New York to demonstrate sufficient financial security to cover all cleanup and decontamination costs associated with oil spills for the duration of their operations. By enforcing these financial requirements, the bill aims to protect public

safety and ensure companies are held accountable for potential environmental disasters.

♣♣ **PFAS-Free Consumer Products**

A.3556-E (Zebrowski, et al.)

S.5648-F (Hoylman-Sigal)

This bill amends the Environmental Conservation Law to phase out the use of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in certain consumer and household products. PFAS, known as "forever chemicals," persist in the environment and accumulate in the human body, causing serious health issues such as thyroid disease and cancer. By banning these toxic substances from products like textiles, rugs, and cleaning supplies, the bill aims to protect public health, reduce environmental contamination, and save taxpayers from costly cleanup and healthcare expenses.

♣♣ **Mattress Recycling and Extended Producer Responsibility**

A.6436-B (Paulin, et al.)

S.6419-E (Kavanagh)

This bill amends the Environmental Conservation Law to create a statewide mattress collection program and require mattress producers to develop recycling plans. By expanding Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) to mattresses, the legislation shifts waste management responsibility from local governments to manufacturers, encouraging recycling and reducing landfill waste. With over one million mattresses discarded annually in New York, this program aims to repurpose materials like steel, cotton, and foam, aligning with sustainability goals and helping mitigate climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

♣ **Scaling Up Solar**

A.7269 (Levenberg)

S.1179 (Harckham)

This legislation amends the Environmental Conservation Law to exempt solar energy projects of two megawatts or less from the requirement for legislative approval when installed in municipal parkland parking lots. This exemption streamlines the process for implementing small-scale renewable energy projects, helping New York meet its emissions reduction goals set by the Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act (CLCPA). By utilizing existing parking lots for solar installations, the state

can expand renewable energy capacity without clearing additional land, contributing to a more sustainable energy future.

📌 **Banning Emissions Tampering**

A.2704-A (Carroll)

S.1948-A (Hoylman-Sigal)

This legislation amends the Environmental Conservation Law and Vehicle and Traffic Law to prohibit tampering with or operating heavy-duty vehicles with defective emissions control devices. It imposes fines ranging from \$1,000 to \$5,000 for tampering offenses and \$70 for operating a vehicle with a faulty device, with repeat offenses incurring higher penalties. The goal is to reduce harmful diesel emissions, particularly particulate matter linked to lung and heart disease, and protect disadvantaged communities disproportionately affected by vehicle pollution. Penalties collected will go into the Environmental Protection Fund, with a recommendation that 35% be allocated to benefit these communities.

📌 **Open Water Data Act**

A.3299-E (Kelles)

S.239-E (May, et al.)

This bill mandates collaboration between academic institutions and state agencies to develop standardized methods for collecting and publicly sharing water data in New York. It aims to consolidate and make accessible comprehensive data on the state's water resources, which are essential for crafting effective water protection policies. By ensuring that water data is transparent and updated regularly, the bill addresses climate change concerns such as droughts and floods, and helps safeguard New York's freshwater resources for the future.

📌 **Electric Landscaping Equipment Rebate**

A.5681 (Otis)

S.5853 (Krueger)

This bill establishes an electric landscaping equipment rebate program for commercial and institutional purchasers, with NYSERDA tasked to develop eligibility rules and oversee the program. Gas-powered lawn equipment, like mowers and leaf blowers, emit greenhouse gases, harmful pollutants, and create significant noise pollution, posing risks to both the environment and workers' health. The rebate program aims to make electric, zero-emissions

equipment more affordable, encouraging a shift away from gas-powered tools and reducing their environmental and health impacts. The program will run until January 1, 2035.

📌 **Lead-Free Parks**

A.5524 (O'Donnell)

S.147-A (Gianaris, et al.)

This bill amends Section 1110 of the Public Health Law to require regular testing and remediation of lead in drinking water at New York's state and local parks. With children being particularly vulnerable to lead exposure, the legislation sets an action level of 5 parts per billion (ppb) and mandates remediation within 90 days if exceeded. Given recent findings of lead in New York City park water fountains, this bill aims to ensure safer drinking water statewide by requiring testing every three years.

📌 **Intervenor Reimbursement**

A.8611 (Solages)

S.8372 (Parker)

This legislation amends the Public Service Law and State Finance Law to create a utility intervenor reimbursement program, allowing groups representing residential and small business customers to apply for reimbursement of costs incurred during Public Service Commission (PSC) proceedings. It addresses the challenges low-income individuals and small business owners face in participating in these proceedings, such as time constraints and financial barriers. By providing compensation for expenses like advocate fees and expert witnesses, the bill aims to ensure broader participation in PSC matters, especially as the state implements the Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act.

📌 **eBike Battery Recycling**

A.7339-B (Glick)

S.643-D (Kavanagh)

This bill amends Title 18 of Article 27 of the Environmental Conservation Law to expand the definition of rechargeable batteries to include those used in electric scooters and eBikes. It also requires retailers to update their signage to reflect this new definition. By including eBikes in the rechargeable battery recycling program, the legislation aims to prevent toxic contamination from improper disposal, further protecting New York's

environment and public health as eBikes grow in popularity.

⬆️ **Right to Refill**

A.4673 (Fahy)

S.2079 (Kavanagh)

This bill requires food service establishments to allow customers to use their own containers for beverages or leftovers instead of single-use containers provided by the establishment, as long as the containers are appropriate in size, cleanliness, and material. Additionally, the bill mandates signage in establishments to inform consumers of their right to use personal containers. By encouraging reusable containers, the legislation aims to reduce the volume of single-use containers in the waste stream, addressing New York's solid waste and recycling crisis. Expanding the bill to include initial food orders could further reduce waste.

⬆️ **HABs Monitoring and Prevention Act**

A.8867 (Kelles et al.)

S.8356 (May)

This bill establishes the Harmful Algal Blooms (HABs) Monitoring and Prevention Act, directing the Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) to monitor and collect data on HABs statewide. The bill creates a grant program will be created to help municipalities address HABs-related issues in their water supplies. Given the widespread and harmful effects of HABs, which threaten wildlife, ecosystems, and drinking water, this bill aims to enhance data transparency and support local mitigation efforts to address this growing environmental concern.

⬆️ **Expanding Clean Water**

Technical Assistance

No Same As

S.4814A (Harckham et al.)

This bill directs the Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) to appoint representatives for each environmental conservation region in New York to assist municipalities in applying for water infrastructure funding. These representatives will help municipalities navigate complex applications for crucial grants aimed at upgrading aging water infrastructure. By providing expert guidance, the bill seeks to increase successful funding applications, leading to more projects that address New York's water infrastructure crisis, including broken water

mains, outdated sewer systems, and lead pipe contamination.

⬆️ **Enforcement Tools**

A.8353 (Simon)

S.4886 (Gianaris)

This bill amends Section 71-4003 of the Environmental Conservation Law (ECL) to allow the Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) to seek injunctive relief for violations of the ECL where no specific penalty is provided, expanding beyond the current civil penalty option. Injunctive relief includes actions such as revoking or suspending permits or requiring corrective measures, such as constructing or removing structures that violate environmental protections. This expanded enforcement tool will provide DEC with more flexibility to address violations and better protect environmental resources.

⬆️ **Electric Bike and Scooter Rebate**

A.275 (Carroll et. al.)

S.314 (Salazar et. al.)

This legislation directs the New York State Energy Research and Development Authority (NYSERDA) to establish a ride clean rebate program, offering up to 50% off the purchase of electric bicycles and scooters, with a maximum rebate of \$1,100. Electric bikes and scooters are emissions-free, efficient transportation options, and incentivizing their use will help reduce transportation emissions, a key component of the State's Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act (CLCPA) goals. The program aims to make these micro-mobility vehicles more accessible, reduce traffic congestion, and lower air pollution, particularly in densely populated areas.

⬆️ **Fast Charge NY Plan**

A.8869 (Barrett)

S.489-A (Comrie)

This legislation amends the public authorities' law to require NYSERDA to develop a comprehensive plan for deploying electric vehicle fast charging stations across New York. Given that transportation accounts for 28% of the state's greenhouse gas emissions, and with all new vehicles mandated to be zero-emission by 2035, the bill creates the Fast Charge NY Working Group. This group, comprising state agencies and stakeholders, will strategically plan the installation of fast chargers, ensuring equitable access and intentional placement. Additionally, the bill includes

labor standards for the construction and manufacture of charging stations, promoting health, economic, and environmental justice benefits.

📌 **Fossil Fuel Phase-out**

A.4801 (Paulin)

S.2994-A (Harckham)

This bill adds a new section to Article 19 of the Environmental Conservation Law to prohibit the use of heavy fuel oils in buildings, with the phase-out of number four fuel oil by 2026, while allowing municipalities to implement stricter regulations. The legislation aims to reduce harmful air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions, improving public health by eliminating pollutants that contribute to asthma, heart disease, and premature death. It aligns with the Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act (CLCPA) and encourages the adoption of clean, renewable energy for replacement heating systems.

📌 **Access to Solar**

A.6739-B (Walker, et al.)

S.3596-C (Harckham, et al.)

This legislation amends the tax law to increase the residential solar tax credit cap from \$5,000 to \$10,000 and converts any excess credit into a refund for low to moderate income taxpayers and households in disadvantaged communities. While New York has a history of promoting residential solar adoption, tax credits have not adequately benefited lower-income communities, which are disproportionately impacted by climate change and fossil fuel pollution. By expanding the credit and offering refunds, this bill aligns with the Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act (CLCPA) mandates, ensuring equitable access to solar energy benefits and advancing the state's clean energy and emissions reduction goals.

📌 **Warehouse Charging Stations**

A.9173 (Burgos)

S.6301 (Gounardes)

This bill mandates that all heavy distribution warehouses of 50,000 square feet or more, subject to the State Energy Conservation Code, install zero-emissions vehicle (ZEV) charging infrastructure. These warehouses generate significant vehicular traffic, contributing to transportation emissions, which account for 28% of the state's total. Transportation-related pollutants, such as particulate

matter and nitrogen oxides, negatively affect air quality and public health, particularly in low-income and BIPOC communities. Installing ZEV charging infrastructure aligns with the Climate Action Council's Final Scoping Plan to reduce transportation emissions and improve air quality.

📌 **Protections from Salt Mining**

No Same As

S.7736-B (Webb, et al.)

This bill amends the environmental conservation and public lands law to require salt mines operating beneath lakes, including the Cargill Salt Mine under Cayuga Lake, to undergo environmental quality review procedures when renewing permits or being sold. It directs the Department of Environmental Conservation to study the environmental impact of such mines, particularly regarding water quality. With concerns about increased salinity in Cayuga Lake and the potential risks to drinking water for over 100,000 people, the bill ensures greater oversight and transparency to protect water resources and lake ecosystems.

📌 **Switching Off Delivered Fuels**

A.8595 (Zebrowski)

S.8504 (Harckham)

This bill directs NYSERDA to create a program offering grants, loans, or services to cover the costs of transitioning homes using propane or fuel oil heating systems to efficient electric heat pumps. High installation costs have been a barrier for many, particularly in rural areas and parts of Long Island where gas infrastructure is limited. Heat pumps offer energy savings and environmental benefits, especially given New York's clean electricity grid. By supporting 1.8 million households reliant on delivered fuels, this program will help meet the state's climate goals, lower energy costs, and promote economic growth.

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