2025 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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History & Mission

Environmental Advocates Action, founded in 1969, was among the nation's first organizations focused on protecting a state's environment and public health. For more than five decades, we've served as New York's environmental conscience—advocating for strong environmental laws, blocking harmful proposals, and engaging the public to advance clean air, clean water, and a healthy environment for all. We are a 501(c)(4) tax-exempt nonprofit.

Using the Scorecard

The Environmental Scorecard is a tool for holding elected officials accountable for their actions. It tracks how each member of the New York State Legislature voted on key environmental bills during the 2025 session.

For each scored bill, legislators receive a ✓ for a pro-environment vote, an X for an anti-environment vote (including unexcused absences), "EXC" for an excused absence or no vote, and "INC" for incomplete scores (voting on fewer than 30% of scored bills).

Scores are calculated as the percentage of correct environmental votes out of total votes scored.

Use the scorecard to see which lawmakers are championing policies that protect New York's environment—and which are standing in the way.

Methodology

Bill Selection

To calculate legislators' scores, Environmental Advocates Action uses ratings developed by our sister organization, Environmental Advocates NY. We reviewed all 2025 environmental legislation that moved through committee and included only bills that:

- Had significant statewide environmental impact.
- Had floor votes or sponsorship records.
- Aligned with Environmental Advocates Action priorities (clean water, climate action, toxic chemical reduction, environmental justice).

Priority bills were identified with coalition partners and experts. Only bills that advanced far enough to receive recorded votes in either chamber were scored.

Scoring

Legislators are scored solely on their floor votes on selected bills.

Absences & Abstentions

Missed votes do not improve a score; legislators missing 30% or more of votes receive an INC ("Incomplete"). Abstentions count as non-support.

Limitations

This scorecard reflects only 2025 floor votes—it does not capture behind-the-scenes work, negotiations, or leadership influence that may shape which bills reach the floor.

Score formula:

(Pro-environment votes ÷ Total scored votes) × 100

See the Scores

Click the buttons below to see the scores for each assemblymember and senator.

Assembly **Senate**

2025 In Context

In 2019, we called the New York legislative session the best in a generation, with laws that met the scale of the climate crisis and suggested the state was ready to lead.

Today, the picture is darker. Nationally, President Trump is rolling back decades of environmental progress. In New York, the retreat is quieter: delayed rules, downplayed climate deadlines, and important bills stalled in committee.

There are still moments of courage—some lawmakers continue pushing for stronger protections, real pollution limits, and investments in a cleaner, more affordable future. But few environmental bills even reach the floor for a vote.

That's the context for this year's Scorecard. It isn't nostalgia—it's a realistic comparison of where we are, and where we need to be. A snapshot of where New York stands on protecting its people, air, water, and climate. And where it's falling short.

While some wins this year are genuine steps forward, the overall pace is out of sync with the scale of the crises we face.

A Session of Selective Progress

The 2025 session yielded a few meaningful victories, but far more ideas trapped in procedural limbo. Bipartisan, common-sense measures were shelved before they could gather momentum.

Ambitious bills cleared the Senate only to be blocked in the Assembly. And, increasingly, the fight for environmental progress is shifting from the open debates on the floor to closed-door negotiations during the state budget process.

Rollbacks & Retreat

Nationally, the political moment is as openly hostile to environmental regulation as it has ever been. The Trump administration spends much of its time working to dismantle a half-century of progress, strip states of their authority to protect air and water, and drag the United States into a fossil-fuel dependency that belongs in the 1950s.

In Albany, the retreat is more subtle but no less real. The CLCPA still sets the targets, but deadlines are downplayed, rules are delayed, and rhetoric about "energy affordability" is increasingly used to justify propping up fossil fuel infrastructure.

Behind closed doors, legislative leaders and the Governor's office are narrowing the scope of bills, prioritizing short-term deals over long-term commitments, and letting major environmental proposals die quietly in committee.

A Tale of Two Chambers

In 2025, the State Senate advanced bold climate legislation —passing bills on packaging waste, gas reform, PFAS, clean air, and consumer rights—aligned with New York's climate and public health goals. The Assembly lagged, letting most priorities stall before floor votes. Several strong bills died not from defeat, but because the Assembly never brought them to a vote.

Budget Overview and Wins

The 2025 budget process reinforced an emerging trend: the most reliable place to advance policy generally, and environmental policy in particular, is in the New York state budget process; not in standalone bills. That makes budget advocacy more critical—and more competitive—every year.

We have a few stand-out legislators who helped secure these environmental victories in the budget; **Assemblymember Deborah Glick** and **Senator Pete Harckham** leveraged their positions and seniority in each chamber to promote clean drinking water, a safe climate, and cleaner air for all New Yorkers.

$500 Million Clean Water Infrastructure Act

With this year's infusion, New York has invested $6 billion in the nation's most ambitious state-level program funding stormwater and wastewater upgrades, lead pipe replacement, and more.

$1 Billion for Climate

Governor Hochul and the Legislature committed a historic $1 billion to climate solutions. But progress was tempered when the Governor shelved the Clean Air Initiative, a cap-and-invest program that would have generated billions for climate annually.

Climate & Environmental Justice Programs

Modest increases were made to community resilience and environmental justice grant lines, though advocates had pushed for significantly more to match the scale of need in frontline communities.

$2 Million GAP Fund

This year, New York launched the Green Affordable Pre-Electrification (GAP) Fund pilot to address a key barrier to building electrification: outdated or structurally deficient buildings. The fund covers pre-electrification costs for low- and moderate-income households.

$425 Million for the Environmental Protection Fund (EPF)

The legislature grew the EPF by $25 million, supporting vital climate change mitigation and adaptation programs, solid waste recycling, parks, forest reserves, land stewardship, and more.

Missed Opportunities

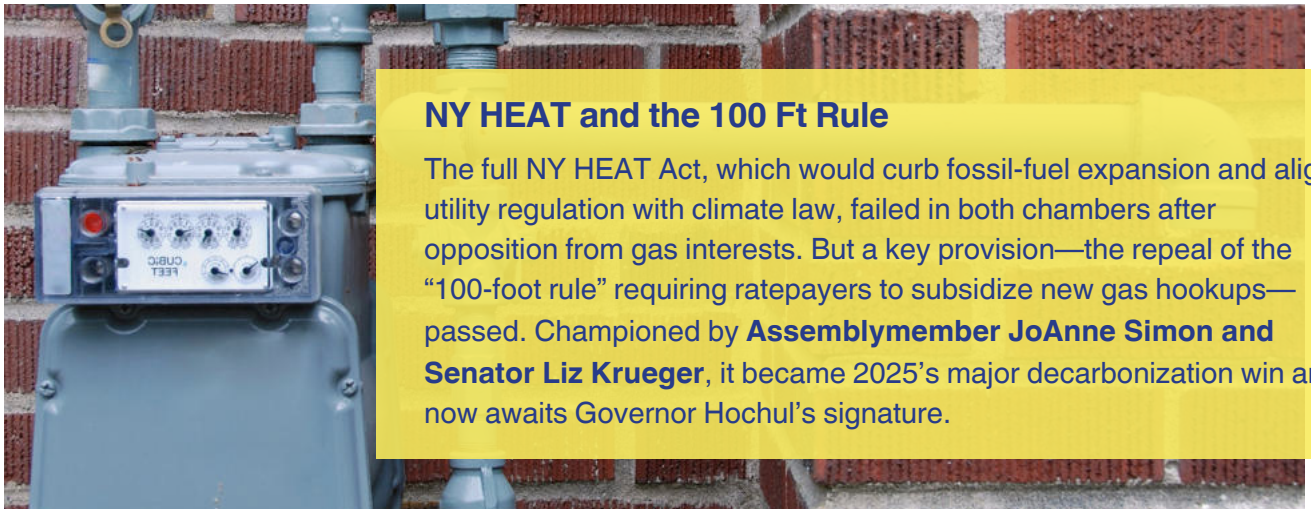
Large-scale PFAS cleanup went largely unaddressed, despite growing contamination upstate and in Long Island communities. Proposals to boost energy-efficiency funding for low-income households were also scaled back in final negotiations.

Key Bills 2025

This Scorecard highlights how New York is responding to the challenges facing its people, air, water, and climate—and where progress is slipping. Even with some meaningful gains, the state's overall momentum remains far too slow for the magnitude of today's environmental threats. Here are some of the key bills that did, and didn't, move this session.

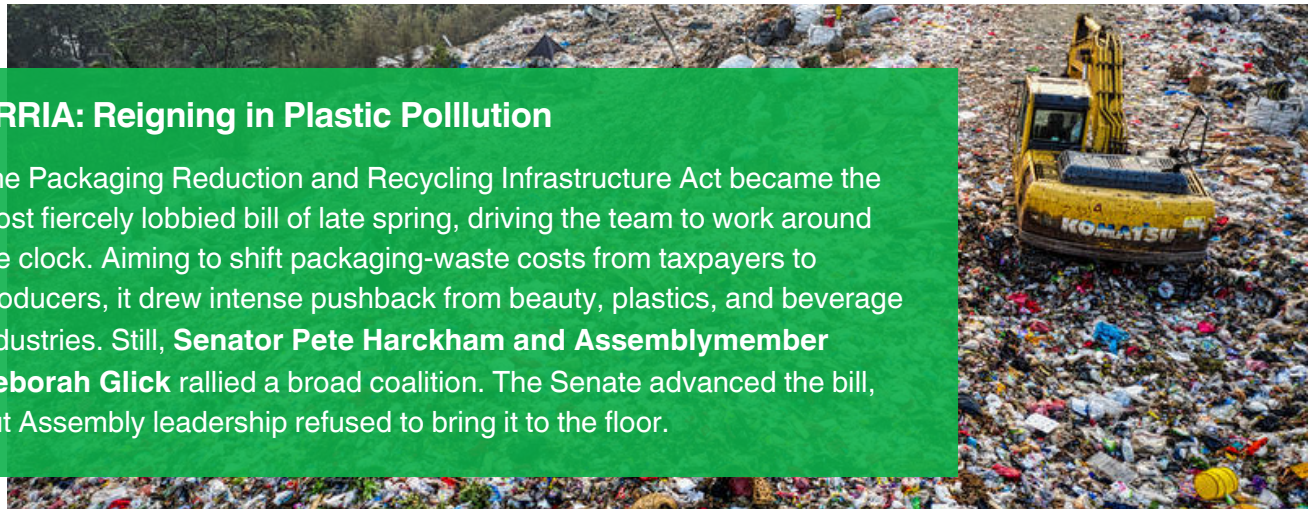
Banning PFAS in Menstrual Products

A major win this year was the bill banning PFAS and other toxic chemicals in menstrual products—an overdue move for reproductive and environmental health. If signed by the Governor, it would make New York a national leader in removing harmful chemicals from products used by millions. **Senator Nathalia Fernandez and Assemblymember Linda Rosenthal** led the effort, delivering one of 2025's first—and only—three-tree environmental victories.



NY HEAT and the 100 Ft Rule

The full NY HEAT Act, which would curb fossil-fuel expansion and align utility regulation with climate law, failed in both chambers after opposition from gas interests. But a key provision—the repeal of the "100-foot rule" requiring ratepayers to subsidize new gas hookups—passed. Championed by **Assemblymember JoAnne Simon and Senator Liz Krueger**, it became 2025's major decarbonization win and now awaits Governor Hochul's signature.



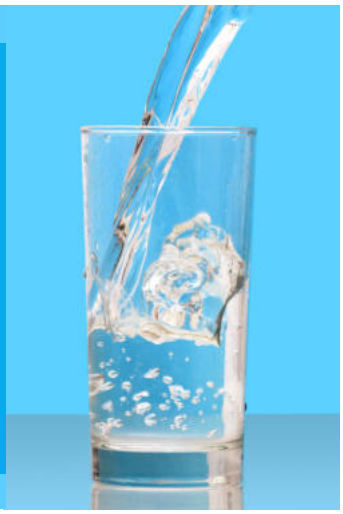
PRRIA: Reigning in Plastic Polllution

The Packaging Reduction and Recycling Infrastructure Act became the most fiercely lobbied bill of late spring, driving the team to work around the clock. Aiming to shift packaging-waste costs from taxpayers to producers, it drew intense pushback from beauty, plastics, and beverage industries. Still, **Senator Pete Harckham and Assemblymember Deborah Glick** rallied a broad coalition. The Senate advanced the bill, but Assembly leadership refused to bring it to the floor.

Key Bills 2025, Continued

PFAS Limits in Drinking Water

In May, President Trump eliminated protections for several toxic chemicals and delayed regulation of PFOA and PFOS. With session nearly over, **Assemblymember Grace Lee and Senator Brian Kavanagh** moved quickly on an EANY-drafted bill to codify prior federal PFAS drinking-water limits, requiring compliance by 2029. Amid the session's busiest weeks, they took on this work to safeguard New Yorkers' drinking water and ensure safety. The bill passed the Senate but wasn't brought to the floor in the Assembly before session adjourned.

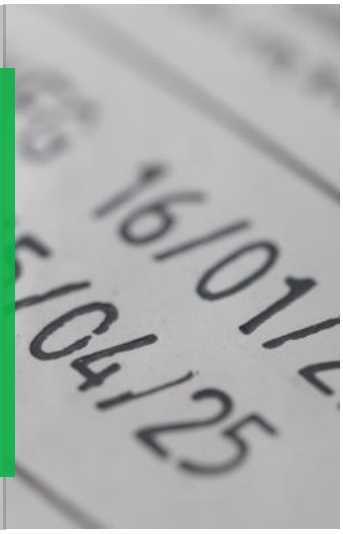


Sewage Sludge Spreading Moratorium

This year, the EANY team worked with **Assemblymember Anna Kelles and Senator Pete Harckham** on a bill establishing a moratorium on land-applying PFAS-contaminated biosolids, which threatens soil and groundwater. The Senate passed the measure, but the Assembly stalled in the session's final hours. With dozens of local governments backing biosolids regulation in 2025, momentum is building. **Senator Michelle Hinchey** supported this bill through the Senate Agriculture committee, promoting the importance of clean water.

Food Date Labeling: Expanding Shelf Life

The Food Date Labeling Act, which would create clear, consistent labels to reduce food waste, moved quickly through Senate committees but stalled in the Consumer Protection Committee late in session. **Senator Hinchey and Assemblymember Karinea Reyes** championed the bill, which would save consumers money, increase access to nutritious food, and cut landfill emissions. Support is growing in the Assembly, keeping the measure well-positioned for 2026.



Legislator of the Year Senator Liz Krueger

Senator Liz Krueger sets the gold standard for climate and environmental leadership in Albany. As Chair of the Senate Finance Committee, she ensures state budgets match the urgency of the climate crisis and the mandates of the Climate Law. From advancing landmark legislation like the NY HEAT Act to championing climate justice and blocking fossil fuel giveaways, she consistently puts people and the planet first.

Her leadership combines vision with a deep understanding of how climate action intersects with affordability, equity, and fiscal responsibility. Senator Krueger has been a driving force toward a cleaner, more just energy future, proving that strong climate policy is smart economic policy. Time and again, she stands up to powerful interests, prioritizing the health, safety, and prosperity of all New Yorkers.

Oil Slick Awardee Assemblymember Marianne Buttenschon

Time is of the essence to deliver cleaner air and a healthier future for New Yorkers. This session, Assemblywoman Marianne Buttenschon chose to support dirty air and increased pollution for New Yorkers. By advancing legislation to delay the Advanced Clean Trucks (ACT) Rule—a cornerstone of New York's plan to reduce pollution from one of its dirtiest sectors—Buttenschon sided with industry lobbyists rather than her constituents' health.

Buttenschon parroted big oil and gas talking points in opposition to our Climate Law, advancing dangerous messaging about increasing emissions and pollution as being "good for business." As Chair of the Assembly's Small Business Committee, she should be ensuring that businesses, employees, and customers can have access to a liveable planet and cleaner air rather than propping up special interests. The false choice she presents—between clean air and a healthy economy—ignores the reality that climate action creates jobs, saves families money, and protects communities from costly climate damages.

Bill Summaries

The bills listed in this summary are either those mentioned elsewhere in this report, or those which were brought to the floor for a vote in either house. To see a full list of bills the team at Environmental Advocates NY weighed in on in 2025, visit www.eany.org/bills

Three-Tree Bills - Bills with Major Benefits

Prohibiting PFAS in Consumer Products

A.7738 (Glick) / S.187-A (Hoylman-Sigal)

This bill would address contamination at the source by phasing out toxic PFAS chemicals in a range of consumer and household products. With PFAS-free alternatives for these products already on the market, this bill will protect New Yorkers' health and save taxpayers hundreds of millions of dollars without impacting product availability. Manufactures would be required to phase out PFAS chemicals from textiles, rugs, fabric treatments, cookware, ski wax, paints, dental floss, and cleaning products—protecting New Yorkers from a class of chemicals the EPA says have no safe level of exposure.

Packaging Reduction and Recycling Infrastructure Act

A.1749 (Glick) / S.1464 (Harckham)

This bill would cut packaging and plastic waste in New York by 30% and shift the cost of managing that waste from taxpayers to the corporations that create it. It requires producers to reduce packaging, improve recycling infrastructure, eliminate toxic packaging materials, and support municipal recycling programs—curbing pollution that fuels climate change, harms health, and burdens environmental justice communities.

The Beauty Justice Act

A.2054-A (Glick) / S.2057-A (Webb)

This bill bans the sale of cosmetics containing a list of toxic chemicals—including PFAS, triclosan, phthalates, and known carcinogens —starting in 2029, protecting consumers from harmful exposures in everyday products. With women, especially women of color, disproportionately impacted by these chemicals, the legislation addresses both public health and environmental justice issues.

Banning Harmful PFAS and Other Toxic Chemicals in Menstrual Products

A.1502 (Rosenthal) / S.1548 (Fernandez)

This bill bans the sale and distribution of menstrual products containing PFAS and other toxic chemicals such as formaldehyde, lead, and talc, safeguarding the health of millions of New Yorkers who rely on these products. By removing harmful substances linked to cancer, hormone disruption, and reproductive harm, the legislation will particularly protect vulnerable populations, including adolescents and low-income individuals with limited product access.

Two-Tree Bills - Bills with Substantial Benefit

Corporate Disclosure–Climate Emissions Data Act

A.4282 (Glick) | *S.3456 (Hoylman-Sigal)*

This legislation would require disclosure of direct emissions (Scope 1), indirect emissions from electricity (Scope 2), and supply-chain and product-use emissions (Scope 3). Including Scope 3 closes the largest gap in climate accounting, preventing polluters from appearing "low-carbon" while shifting emissions elsewhere. Standardized disclosure across all emission sources also limits companies' ability to make misleading low-carbon claims to consumers.

Customer Savings and Reliability Act

AA.8889 (Simon) | *S.8421 (Krueger)*

This bill reforms New York's gas policies by ending the costly "100-foot rule," which forces ratepayers to subsidize new hookups, and updating the state's "obligation to serve" gas. It directs the Public Service Commission to create regional gas transition plans, reduce unnecessary fossil fuel investment, and support weatherization, electrification, and reliable energy. By cutting $200 million in annual ratepayer costs, the CSRA advances clean energy and climate goals.

Drinking Water Limits on Toxic PFAS

A.8634 (Lee) | *S.3207-A (Kavanagh)*

Protects New Yorkers from toxic "forever chemicals" by codifying health-protective PFAS limits in drinking water, stronger than current standards, with compliance required by 2029. It counters federal delays and rollbacks, preventing exposure linked to cancer, thyroid disease, and other serious health risks. With over a million residents already drinking unsafe water, this legislation safeguards public health and speeds access to clean, safe water.

Right to Refill

A.8007 (Kelles) | *S.7408 (Fahy)*

Requires restaurants and other food service establishments to allow customers to bring clean, reusable containers for beverages and leftovers, helping reduce the mountains of waste generated by single-use packaging. By giving consumers the "right to refill," it supports waste reduction, cuts down on landfill use, and encourages behavioral shifts toward reuse—while maintaining public health safeguards against contamination.

Sewage Sludge Spreading Response Program

A.6192-D (Kelles) | *S.5759-C (Harckham)*

Establishes a five-year moratorium on selling, distributing, or land applying sewage sludge ("biosolids") often contaminated with PFAS, microplastics, heavy metals, and other toxins. The pause protects farmland, food systems, and drinking water from long-term contamination. Enforceable penalties ensure this unsafe disposal method is replaced with methods promoting the importance of protecting farmland and drinking water.

Find Lead Pipes Faster Act

A.2181 (Paulin) | *S.3581 (Rivera)*

Speeds up efforts to identify and replace the estimated 500,000 lead service lines contaminating drinking water across New York by making it easier for water utilities to conduct free service line inspections. It clarifies that property owners must grant access for inspections and allows tenants to do so if landlords are unresponsive, helping utilities eliminate "unknown" service line records and qualify for more federal funding.

Two-Tree Bills - Bills with Substantial Benefit

PFAS Discharge Disclosure Act

A.5832-B (Kelles) | *S.4574-B (May)*

Expands PFAS testing for industrial facilities, sewage plants, and other permitted dischargers, giving the public a clearer view of pollution entering New York's waters. By requiring testing during permits and quarterly monitoring above thresholds, it closes critical data gaps, helps identify upstream pollution, and drives stronger safeguards to prevent contamination and protect New Yorkers from toxic "forever chemicals."

Healthy Homes Right to Know

A.73 (Solages) | *S.1280 (Krueger)*

Requires warning labels on all gas stoves sold in New York, alerting consumers that the appliances can emit dangerous levels of pollutants like nitrogen dioxide, carbon monoxide, benzene, and formaldehyde—sometimes above EPA outdoor air standards. By informing buyers of these risks, the bill empowers New Yorkers to protect indoor air quality, reduce exposure to harmful chemicals, and make healthier choices for their families.

Streamlining State Land Acquisition

A.6076 (Levenberg) | *S.4403 (May)*

*S*peeds up state land conservation, allowing the Attorney General (AG) to accept commercial title insurance policies instead of requiring a "perfect" title review. The AG's current perfect title requirement has caused an average of five-year delays, leaving more than 100,000 acres—valued at $150 million—stalled in transfer and costing municipalities and land trusts significant management expenses.

Rapid Invasive Species Management

S.5982 (Harckham) | *A8098 (Kelles)*

Grants DEC emergency listing authority to add new invasive species to the list of those already regulated in NYS. Current delays in listing harmful species mean infestations can take root before action is possible. This legislation allows DEC to swiftly contain and manage new threats, protecting biodiversity, farmland, forests, infrastructure, and local economies.

Redefining Blood Lead Levels

A.944 (Rivera) | *S.1816 (Fernandez)*

Lowers New York's definition of "elevated lead level" from 5 micrograms per deciliter to 3.5 micrograms, aligning with the CDC's updated blood lead reference value and current scientific consensus that no level of lead in the blood is safe. By expanding the threshold for action, more children will receive timely testing, physician support, nutrition counseling, and home environmental investigations to identify and remediate sources of exposure—including old paint, contaminated soil, or drinking water.

Extended Producer Responsibility for Mattresses

A.1209 (Paulin) | *S.1463 (Kavanagh)*

Establishes a statewide mattress collection and recycling program, requiring mattress producers to develop and implement plans for the responsible end-of-life management of their products. With roughly 15–20 million mattresses discarded annually in the U.S., the legislation addresses the significant landfill space, greenhouse gas emissions, and toxic chemical leaching caused by improperly disposed mattresses.

Two-Tree Bills - Bills with Substantial Benefit

Food Date Labelling Act

A.7291 (Reyes) | S.7618 (Hinchey)

Amends agriculture and markets law by adding a new section to define “Use by,” “Best if Used by,” and prohibit any other phrasing, including “Sell by” unless in coded format. It requires producers and manufacturers to use scientifically valid methods to estimate food “Best if Used by” and “Use by” dates. The bill does not require the use of food date labels, a manufacturer must only comply if they choose to use food date labels on their packaging.

Modernizing NY’s Bottle Bill

A.6543 (Glick) | S.5684 (May)

*E*xpands the types of beverage containers eligible for redemption under New York’s Bottle Redemption Law and raises the deposit from five to ten cents. It also strengthens consumer protections by requiring clear expiry dates on receipts, posting signage on submission deadlines, and ensuring dealers and redemption centers accept containers that cannot be deposited for recycling.

Extended Producer Responsibility for Tires

A.8168 (Gallagher) | S.7553 (Kavanagh)

Holds tire manufacturers responsible for collecting and recycling the tires they sell across New York State. Old tires leach harmful and toxic chemicals into the air, water, and soils. An extended producer responsibility (EPR) program for tires is a critical step in holding producers responsible for their waste, and further building on the circular economy efforts New York has become known for across the US.

One-Tree Bills - Beneficial Bills

Removing the “100 Foot Rule” from Gas Extensions

A.8888 (Simon) | S.8417 (Krueger)

Ends New York’s outdated “100-foot rule,” which forces utilities—and ratepayers—to cover the first 100 feet of new gas lines. From 2017–2021, this cost about $200 million, promoting fossil fuel expansion over cleaner alternatives. The legislation shifts these costs while ensuring anyone willing to pay for materials and installation can still access gas service.

Good Food NY Purchasing

S.7638-A (Hinchey) | A.8091-A (Peoples-Stokes)

Allows New York agencies to give a 10% bid preference to food contracts meeting environmental and values-based standards. By updating procurement rules, it prioritizes local farms that reduce emissions and protect soil, water, and ecosystems. Leveraging $557 million in annual state food purchases, the policy strengthens local food systems, cuts greenhouse gas emissions, and supports sustainable agriculture.

Clarity for Wind and Solar

A.8332 (Lasher) | S.8012 (Harckham)

Creates a clear, consistent appraisal methodology for wind and solar projects, ensuring stable and predictable property tax treatment across New York. By reaffirming the 2021 Real Property Tax Law provisions that were put in doubt by a recent court decision, it would give municipalities, assessors, and developers certainty about valuation and long-term revenue streams.

One-Tree Bills - Beneficial Bills

Deer Management

A.8330-A (Woerner) | *S.6360-A (Harckham)*

Updates New York's outdated crossbow definition, aligning it with modern equipment standards, and allows crossbow use during existing hunting seasons, including longbow season. Expanding legal hunting tools and opportunities will help address New York's overabundant deer population, which is contributing to ecological damage, crop losses estimated at $59 million annually, increased invasive species spread, and reduced forest regeneration and biodiversity.

Native Plant Certification in NYS Grown & Certified

AA.7964 (Kelles) | *S.7359 (May)*

Creates a "New York native plants" designation within the state's existing NYS Grown and Certified program to promote the cultivation, sale, and use of native plants. By spotlighting nurseries, farms, and plant businesses that grow and sell native species, the program will help educate consumers on the ecological benefits of planting species adapted to New York's climate and soils.

Brownfields Technical Assistance Grants

A.5714 (Lee) | *S.4263 (Kavanagh)*

Expands New York's Brownfields Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) Program to require funding for sites posing significant health or environmental risks or near schools and daycares. Adds NYC Community Boards as eligible recipients and clarifies grant cost rules. TAGs—up to $50,000—allow community groups to hire environmental professionals to interpret technical cleanup documents, prepare comments, and communicate risks and progress to residents.

Codifying New York State Local Food Procurement Goals

No same as | *S.6576 (Hinchey)*

Requires New York State agencies to source 30% of their food from in-state farms and producers. Supporting local farms strengthens our food system, protects open space, reduces climate and air pollution, and keeps food dollars in local communities.

Road Salt Reduction Council

A.4481-A (Jones) | *S.6976-A (Harckham)*

Creates the New York Road Salt Reduction Council and Advisory Committee to expand the Adirondack Task Force's work. Excess road salt harms drinking water and aquatic ecosystems by raising chloride and sodium, mobilizing heavy metals, and reducing biodiversity. The council will coordinate agencies, recommend best practices, propose local incentives, and identify regulatory and budget measures to cut salt pollution while keeping roads safe in winter.

Tracking Extreme Heat Deaths

A.755 (Paulin) | *S.5056 (Rivera)*

Requires the Department of Health to issue an annual statewide report on heat-related deaths, expanding classifications to include heat stress and heat-exacerbated fatalities so they are not undercounted. With extreme heat events on the rise and disproportionately harming vulnerable populations, better statewide tracking will help direct resources where they're most needed.

One-Tree Bills - Beneficial Bills

Rain Ready NY

No Same As | *S.4071 (May)*

Clarifies that water and sewer authorities can manage stormwater, giving them the legal foundation to adopt policies that improve climate resiliency and protect water quality. With heavier rains increasingly overwhelming outdated sewer systems, this authority will help communities reduce flooding, prevent sewage overflows, and invest in green infrastructure.

Altering the Definition of Coal Tar and Its Use in Pavement Products

A.1388 (Rosenthal) | *S.3179 (Sanders)*

Strengthens New York's existing coal tar pavement sealant ban by lowering the allowable polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon (PAH) threshold from 10,000 ppm to 1,000 ppm, aligning with emerging national gold standards. Coal tar sealants contain toxic PAHs—known carcinogens, mutagens, and teratogens—that can contaminate waterways, degrade indoor and outdoor air quality, and endanger public health, particularly for children and construction workers with direct exposure.

Prohibiting Fuel Oil Grade Number 4 in Buildings or Facilities

A.1183 (Paulin) | *S.4046 (Harckham)*

Prohibits the use of grade No. 4 fuel oil grade in any building or facility in New York after July 1, 2030. No. 4 oil—made by blending the dirtiest heating oil (No. 6) with cleaner No. 2 oil—still contains high sulfur levels and produces dangerous air pollutants like particulate matter and soot, which worsen asthma, heart and lung disease, and can lead to premature death.

Lead-Free Parks

A.3098 (Burdick) | *S.2438 (Gianaris)*

Requires testing and remediation of lead in drinking water at New York's state and local parks, with action required whenever lead levels exceed 5 parts per billion (ppb)—the same standard applied to schools. There is no safe level of lead exposure, and even small amounts can cause neurological damage, delayed growth, and other lifelong harms, especially in children.

Enforcement Tools

A.4133 (Simon) | *S.659 (Gianaris)*

Strengthens the state's ability to address serious environmental violations by allowing the Department of Environmental Conservation to seek injunctive relief, revoke or suspend permits, or deny renewals when monetary fines alone are insufficient. By expanding enforcement options, DEC can more effectively compel polluters to remedy threats to human health and the environment.

Previously Owned Zero-Emission Vehicles Rebate Program

A.349 (Barrett) | *S.2032 (Harckham)*

Creates a rebate program of up to $2,000 for consumers, businesses, and institutions that purchase or lease a used electric vehicle, helping New York meet its climate mandates while making clean transportation more affordable. By focusing on previously owned EVs, the program expands access to lower-cost options, making the benefits of zero-emission vehicles available to more New Yorkers.

One-Tree Bills - Beneficial Bills

Extended Producer Responsibility for Batteries

A.4641-A (Glick) / S.73-A (Kavanagh)

Expands the definition of rechargeable battery to include batteries that are used as the primary electric power source for electric scooters and bicycles with electric assist. The bill also increases the accepted weight of recyclable batteries from 25 pounds to 50 pounds and requires retailers of eBikes to update their signage to inform consumers of this new definition.

Expanding the Local Food Purchasing Incentive Program

A.839 (McMahon) | S.591 (Hinchey)

Expands the Local Food Purchasing Incentive Program to include breakfast and increase the rebate to 25 cents, allowing more schools to participate and an increase in procurement of New York State products by NYS public schools.

One-Stack Bills - Detrimental Bills

Clean Fuel Standard

AA.472-A (Woerner) | S.1343-A (Parker)

Creates a Low Carbon Fuel Standard aiming for a 20% reduction in on-road fuel carbon intensity by 2033, but without equity protections, full lifecycle accounting, or a plan to phase out combustion fuels. Lacking interim targets and safeguards for overburdened communities, it risks marginal improvements and could slow, rather than accelerate, the transition to a clean, equitable energy system.