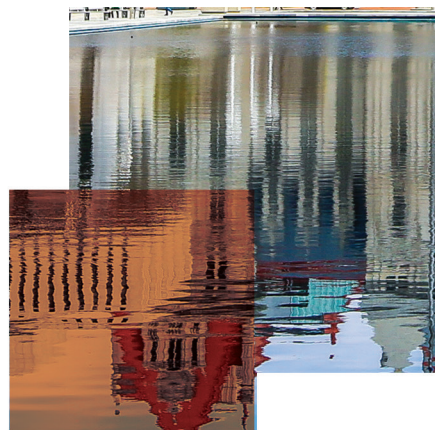


The New York State Assembly
Annual Report



**20
25**



**Committee on
Environmental
Conservation**

Speaker Carl E. Heastie
Deborah Glick, CHAIR



THE ASSEMBLY
STATE OF NEW YORK
ALBANY

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

DEBORAH GLICK
66th Assembly District
New York County

December 15, 2025

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 2025 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 protecting horseshoe crabs, increasing rechargeable battery collection, and updating and refinancing the State's Superfund program. In addition, the Committee held a hearing on horseshoe crab management practices in the state.

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 2026 legislative session.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Deborah J. Glick".

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

2025 ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE NEW YORK STATE ASSEMBLY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

Deborah Glick, Chair

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Didi Barrett	Chris Tague
Steven Otis	Brian Manktelow
Jaime Williams	Robert Smullen
Robert Carroll	Keith Brown
Harvey Epstein	John Lemondes
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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 that would amend 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 2025 legislative session, the Committee considered 324 bills and acted favorably on 64, with 24 becoming law.

MAJOR ISSUES OF 2025

A. BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2025-26 Enacted Budget included \$4.3 billion in funding for environmental programs, which includes \$500 million for clean water infrastructure. The Enacted Budget also contained programmatic components.

State Superfund Program

The Enacted Budget modernized the Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Site Remediation program, also known as State Superfund, and refinanced the Program for ten years. The modifications to the Program will promote transparency, give new powers to the DEC to ensure that polluters are paying and cleaning up sites, further protect disadvantaged communities, and ensure that clean-up standards are up-to-date and include new harmful chemicals.

Private Well Testing

The Enacted Budget included \$15 million to assist owners of private wells that are contaminated with per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). PFAS are a large family of synthetic chemicals developed to be resistant to oil, water, and heat, and have been found to have harmful impacts on human health. This program will reimburse affected residents up to \$10,000 to connect their homes to a public water supply, up to \$5,000 for the purchase and installation of Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems designed to remove PFAS from drinking water, and up to \$1,500 for maintenance of POET systems. This program will help ensure the safety of drinking water and protect residents of the State from the harmful effects of PFAS.

PFAS in Firefighting Personal Protective Equipment

The Enacted Budget expanded existing consumer PFAS protections by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or distribution of firefighting Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) containing PFAS above a level set by the Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC). In addition, this law requires the DEC to recommend to the Legislature whether certain components of firefighting PPE should be granted more time to comply with the law, since there are critical components like respiratory equipment that currently use PFAS. DEC's recommendations will assist the Legislature in protecting the long-term health of firefighters while ensuring that they have the tools necessary to perform their work safely and effectively.

Environmental Protection Fund (EPF)

The EPF was funded at \$425 million, which is \$25 million more than the previous year, and supported traditional EPF programs such as Local Waterfront Revitalization, Municipal Recycling, Water Quality Improvement, and Farmland Protection. The Assembly secured increased funding for, among other things, programs involving land acquisition, farmland protection, Zoos Botanical Gardens and Acquaria, Environmental Justice, and Climate Smart Community projects.

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

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION FUND (EPF) SFY 2025-26

EPF Category	Funding level (\$ 000)
Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	45,000
Greenhouse Gas Management	2,400
State Climate Adaptation Projects	6,600
Smart Growth	3,800
Climate Resilient Farms Program	19,500
Climate Smart Community Projects	12,000
Farmers' Market Resiliency Program	700
Open Space	203,775
Land Acquisition	42,000
Albany Pine Bush Commission	3,100
Long Island Pine Barrens Commission	2,500
Long Island South Shore Estuary Reserve	2,000
Ag. Non-Point Source Pollution Control	18,550
Non-Ag Non-Point Source Pollution Control	6,000
Farmland Protection	25,000
Biodiversity Stewardship	1,850
Hudson River Estuary Plan	7,500
Finger Lake-Lake Ontario Watershed	3,500
Lake Erie Watershed Protection	250
Water Quality Improvement Program	25,300
Oceans & Great Lakes Initiative	24,600
Invasive Species	18,550
Soil & Water Conservation Districts	18,000
Agricultural Waste Management	1,900
Lake George Park Commission	900
Urban Farms and Community Gardens	2,325
Parks & Recreation	118,550
Waterfront Revitalization	14,275
Municipal Parks	26,000
Public Access & Stewardship	50,075
Hudson River Park	4,400
ZBGA	21,500
Waterway Law Enforcement	2,300
Solid Waste	55,675
Landfill Closure	300
Municipal Recycling	21,300
Secondary Marketing	650
Pesticide Database	1,500
Environmental Justice	14,300
Natural Resources Damages	1,775
Pollution Prevention Institute	4,600
Environmental Health	11,250
Brownfield Opportunity Area Grants	2,000
Total	425,000

B. ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Prohibition on Drilling Fluid Use on Highways **(A.4725-B Burdick; Veto Memo 66)**

Hydraulic fracturing, used to stimulate natural gas and oil well production, generates wastewater with a high salt content. Approximately 60 municipalities across the state, as well as the Department of Transportation, have beneficial use determination permits from the DEC to use such wastewater on roads for deicing, dust control, and road stabilization. While cost-effective for roadway managers, drilling fluids, brine and flowback water can also contain a variety of harmful chemicals, including radium, which can run off roads and contaminate groundwater. This legislation would prohibit the use of drilling fluids, such as fracking flowback water, on roadways for any purpose, including de-icing and dust suppression.

Brownfield Remediation Prevailing Wage Requirements **(A.4914 Bronson; Veto Memo 114)**

Remediation of brownfield sites is dangerous work that 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 public, as well as increasing overall project efficiency. This legislation would require brownfield remediation work that is also eligible for the tangible property brownfield remediation credit, to be subject to prevailing wage requirements.

Brownfield Technical Assistance Grants Expansion **(A.5714 Lee; Veto Memo 113)**

Currently, the DEC has the option of providing Technical Assistance Grants (TAG) to help community groups, in areas that may be affected by a brownfield remedial program, obtain the technical services they need to understand relevant Brownfield Cleanup Program project sites better. Such grants can be used to hire health and safety experts to advise affected residents. This legislation would require the DEC to provide TAGs for brownfield sites in sensitive areas and clarify that New York City Community Boards are eligible for such grants.

C. WASTE MANAGEMENT

Carpet EPR Anti-Trust Protections **(A.2103-A Paulin; Chapter 206)**

An Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) program for carpets was established in 2022. Under the program, carpet manufacturers are required to provide for the collection, transportation, recycling, and processing of discarded carpets, at no cost to consumers. Participating in the program may require coordination between the producers and the Producer Responsibility Organization (PRO), the entity responsible for administering the program. This law clarifies, in a manner consistent with existing EPR programs, anti-trust protections for the PRO and its member producers when implementing the carpet collection program.

Rechargeable Battery EPR Program Expansion
(A.4641-A Glick; Chapter 712)

An EPR program for certain rechargeable dry cell batteries weighing less than twenty-five pounds was established in 2010. Under the program, battery manufacturers are required to safely collect, transport, and recycle batteries returned to retailers. Since the creation of this program, the use of electric bikes and scooters has grown significantly, but such batteries were not included in the EPR program. This law expands the existing battery EPR program to include e-bike and e-scooter batteries, increasing public safety and ensuring that such batteries are properly collected and disposed of, and updating the program to more closely resemble other EPR programs.

D. FISH AND WILDLIFE

Monarch Butterfly Preservation Plan
(A.1819 Simon; Chapter 620)

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, climate change and extreme weather, pesticide herbicide use, competition from invasive species, and disease. This law directs the DEC to establish a plan to conserve monarch butterflies and take feasible actions on state owned lands to restore monarch butterfly habitat.

Horseshoe Crab Harvest Moratorium
(A.4997 Glick; Chapter 653)

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. New York's horseshoe crab population is primarily harvested by the commercial fishing industry for use as bait and by the biomedical industry for 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 law, in addition to reauthorizing the DEC's authority to manage other crabs by regulation, limits the taking of horseshoe crabs for only bone fide scientific and educational purposes.

Enhanced Protections for Native Amphibians and Reptiles
(A.6581-A Woerner; Passed Assembly)

Recent DEC assessments have found that amphibian and reptile populations in the state are increasingly at risk, with DEC classifying nine amphibians and reptiles as endangered, five as threatened, and thirteen as species of special concern. Approximately 40% of amphibians and 60% of turtles worldwide are threatened with extinction or are already extinct. This legislation would prohibit the taking of native salamanders, turtles, excluding common snapping turtles, frogs, excluding bullfrogs, and lizards, and eliminate the use of clubbing or spearing.

Expansion of Permissible Hunting Crossbows
(A.8330-A Woerner; Chapter 358)

Hunting is an important component of the DEC's deer management strategy. The DEC estimates that there are seven times more white-tailed deer than the state's habitats can support. Over-abundant deer populations have a negative impact on forest regeneration, agricultural productivity, and serve as a frequent hazard to motorists. Yet, as the need for hunting becomes greater, the state has lost nearly 100,000 hunters in recent years. This law expands the types of crossbows that can be used and expands their permissible seasonal usage as well as the locations in which they can be used.

E. PESTICIDES

Local Regulation of Wetland Pesticide Application
(A.6930 Burdick; Veto Memo 92)

Since 1977, local governments have had the authority to implement a freshwater wetlands protection law in accordance with standards set by the 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 local government oversight authorization to include pesticide application on wetlands connected to a source of drinking water. However, this legislation would not authorize local governments to regulate pesticides outside of wetlands and would allow their use on such regulated wetlands to combat invasive species and in agricultural production.

F. WATER CONSERVATION AND QUALITY

Jamacia Bay Borrow Pits
(A.3398 Pheffer Amato; Veto Memo 79)

The Jamaica Bay borrow pits are depressions on the Bay floor that were once mined for fill material to create upland areas such as the John F. Kennedy International Airport. Since then, 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 the DEC to conduct a study on the ecological restoration needs of the Bay and establish a moratorium on the placement of new sediment, pending the results of the study.

Open Water Data Act
(A.5254-A Kelles; Veto Memo 68)

New York is fortunate to have significant freshwater resources that sustain the State's rich and biodiverse ecosystems and support commerce, recreation, and tourism. Despite the importance of these freshwater resources, water-related data is decentralized across government agencies and non-governmental organizations, and is often publicly inaccessible. This legislation would standardize and centralize the collection and publication of water-related data to increase access by the public and lawmakers.

Enhanced Septic Tank Funding
(A.8807 Kassay; Chapter 188)

The State Septic System Replacement Program (SSRP), funded by the Clean Water Infrastructure Act, provides funds to counties to help homeowners replace cesspools and septic systems that are adversely impacting designated waterbodies. Participating counties can provide grants to reimburse property owners up to 50 percent of the costs of their eligible septic system projects, with a maximum of \$10,000 per household. This law expands the SSRP to reimburse homeowners for up to 75 percent of the design and installation costs of advanced septic systems, which help reduce nitrogen and phosphorous pollution.

G. FOREST AND LAND RESOURCES

Mount Van Hoevenberg Olympic Sports Complex Constitutional Amendment
(A.7454 Jones; Second Passage of Concurrent Resolution; Passed by Assembly and Senate)
(A.3628 Jones; Enabling Legislation; Chapter 488)

The Mount Van Hoevenberg Olympic Sports Complex is a state-owned facility located in North Elba, Essex County, that includes a lodge, bobsled and luge track, as well as cross-country skiing and biathlon trails. Since its construction to host the 1932 Olympic Winter Games, the complex has expanded to include over 1,000 acres of State Forest Preserve land, which is protected from development by the State Constitution's 'Forever Wild' clause. Despite being built on Forest Preserve land, the Constitution has never been amended to explicitly authorize the Sports Complex. On November 4, 2025, New York voters approved a constitutional amendment to retroactively permit the Mount Van Hoevenberg Olympic Sports Complex to develop 322 acres of Forest Preserve land; establish strict restrictions on future development, and require at least 2,500 new acres to be added to the Forest Preserve within the Adirondack Park. This law will amend the Environmental Conservation Law to implement the constitutional amendment.

H. CLIMATE CHANGE

Prohibition on Leasing State Lands for Fossil Fuel Production **(A.1179 Glick, Chapter 671)**

Currently, the Environmental Conservation Law prohibits the exploration, development and production of gas and oil wells on state park land and within the marine and coastal district, which includes waters three miles from the coast of Long Island and the Hudson River up to the Governor Mario M. Cuomo bridge. This law will build on these existing protections by prohibiting the leasing of state forests, reforestation areas, wildlife management areas, and other unique areas owned by the state for the exploration, production and development of fossil fuels.

I. CHEMICALS

Mercury Thermostat Collection Act Extension **(A.8596 Glick; Chapter 242)**

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. This law extends the existing mercury thermostat collection program until January 1, 2027.

J. INVASIVE SPECIES

Brush Fire Prevention on Staten Island **(A.6195 Fall; Chapter 216)**

Staten Island is prone to brushfires due to the prevalence of phragmites, a highly combustible invasive species of reeds. This law extends, until December 31, 2026, the ability of property owners in high-risk brush fire areas on Staten Island to obtain a no-cost permit to cut and remove invasive phragmites surrounding their properties.

K. PETROLEUM MANAGEMENT

NYC Liquefied Natural Gas Siting and Transportation Moratorium **(A.6317 Fall; Chapter 137)**

In 1973, an explosion in an empty liquefied natural gas (LNG) tank on Staten Island killed 40 workers and injured others. This incident demonstrated the dangers posed by LNG when it is stored or transported in densely populated areas. This law extends, for two years, the 1978 moratorium on the certification of LNG tanks for environmental safety and the certification of routes for the transportation of LNG in New York City.

Petroleum Bulk Storage Tank Color Requirements
(A.6466 Septimo; Chapter 499)

Petroleum bulk storage tanks can emit hazardous air pollutants, including benzene, through evaporation loss. The rate of evaporation increases in the presence of two factors: heat and vapor pressure. Dark-colored paints have high absorptivity rates and cause metal tanks to retain heat from sunlight whereas white, light-colored, and reflective paints have low absorptivity rates that reduce tank heating by minimizing sunlight absorption. In 2021, all above-ground petroleum storage tanks were required to be painted white or beige to help minimize sunlight absorption and the emission of hazardous air pollutants. This law provides greater flexibility by permitting petroleum bulk storage tanks to have a shell and roof color other than white or beige provided that the shell and roof color chosen is at least as, if not more than, effective at reducing volatile emissions.

OVERSIGHT AND PUBLIC HEARINGS

In 2025, the Assembly Standing Committee on Environmental Conservation continued its oversight of environmental issues by holding the following:

Horseshoe Crab Management

On January 29th the Committee held a hearing to examine horseshoe crab management practices and solicit input on potential solutions to address the horseshoe crab population decline occurring in the state.

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 three out of four New York horseshoe crab management regions as poor, the worst of any state along the Atlantic coast. Reports from ASMFC over the past decade appear to indicate that New York has taken more horseshoe crabs than any other state. In addition, since the neighboring states of Connecticut and New Jersey have implemented moratoria, pressure on New York's horseshoe crab fishery seems likely to increase.

The Committee received testimony from the DEC, commercial anglers, environmental advocates, and scientists.

Road Salt Management

On August 21st the Committee, in cooperation with the Assembly Standing Committees on Transportation and Health, held a roundtable discussion to examine the impact of the use of salt to de-ice roadways. Environmentally sensitive areas in the State, especially in the Adirondack Park, have seen increasing levels of sodium in water bodies, resulting in potentially negative impacts on wildlife and public health. Chapter 67 of the Laws of 2021 established a Task Force to study the issue and release a report. The resulting report led the Department of Transportation (DOT) to conduct pilot projects in the Adirondacks to reduce salt application. However, salt contamination has also been identified in other areas of the State, including the watershed that provides New York City's drinking water.

The roundtable included the Departments of Transportation, Environmental Conservation, and Health, the Thruway Authority, industry experts, local government representatives, academics and environmental advocates. Topics included the status and outcomes of the DOT pilot programs, implementation of the recommendations of the Task Force report, water quality testing and reporting requirements, and ways to promote collaboration and transparency.

Lead Service Line Replacement

On November 20th the Committee, in cooperation with the Standing Committees on Health and Oversight, Analysis, and Investigation, held a hearing to examine New York's lead service line replacement programs.

The Federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) estimates that there are approximately 500,000 lead-contaminated water service lines in New York State. In 2024, the EPA adopted new lead rules that require such service lines to be replaced by 2037. With this deadline in mind, New York has several existing programs designed to facilitate the replacement of lead-contaminated water service lines, including the Lead Service Line Replacement Program established by the Clean Water Infrastructure Act of 2017 and the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund. The purpose of this hearing was to explore any potential barriers to the 2037 replacement deadline, assess the use and availability of funding for lead service line removal programs, and review the progress of municipal participation and fund distribution across the state.

The Committee received testimony from the Department of Health, Environmental Facilities Corporation, environmental advocates, and municipal organizations.

OUTLOOK AND GOALS FOR 2026

The Committee looks forward to the 2026 Legislative Session. The Committee will continue its leadership in environmental protection by working to report and pass effective environmental policies.

The Committee will consider legislation that improves the stewardship of the State's natural resources, including the waters of the state, the forest preserve, and its fish and wildlife; addresses environmental justice issues, helps prevent contamination by toxic chemicals, reduces waste, and promotes recycling and reuse.

APPENDIX A
2025 SUMMARY SHEET

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

Final Action	Assembly Bills	Senate Bills	Total
<u>Bills Reported Favorable to:</u>			
<i>Codes</i>	22	0	22
<i>Judiciary</i>	0	0	0
<i>Ways & Means</i>	16	0	16
<i>Rules</i>	17	0	17
<i>Floor</i>	9	0	9
TOTAL BILLS REPORTED	64	0	64
 <u>Bills Held for Consideration</u>	 7	 0	 7
<u>Bills Defeated in Committee</u>	0	0	0
<u>Bills Having Enacting Clause Stricken</u>	5	0	5
<u>Bills Rereferenced</u>	5	0	5
<u>Bills Never Reported</u>	260	36	296
 TOTAL BILLS IN COMMITTEE	 329	 36	 365
 TOTAL NUMBER OF COMMITTEE MEETINGS HELD	 8		

APPENDIX B
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION BILLS THAT PASSED
BOTH HOUSES

Assembly Bill	Sponsor	Description	Final Action
A.1179	Glick	Prohibits the leasing of certain state lands for the production of natural gas or oil	Chapter 671
A.1474	Dinowitz	Makes technical and clarifying amendments to amendments to Chapter 679 of the Laws of 2024, the “Climate Change Superfund Act”	Chapter 100
A.1679	Shimsky	Makes technical amendments to Chapter 552 of the Laws of 2024, which expanded the Food Donation and Food Scraps Recycling Program	Chapter 80
A.1680	Epstein	Makes technical amendments to Chapter 594 of the Laws of 2024, which prohibited the sale or distribution of non-encapsulated expanded polystyrene coolers	Chapter 83
A.1819	Simon	Requires DEC to take feasible actions to help conserve Monarch butterflies	Chapter 620
A.2103-A	Paulin	Clarifies anti-trust provisions related to the carpet EPR program	Chapter 206
A.3235	Eachus	Adds Moodna Creek in Orange County to the definition of ‘inland waterways’ for the purposes of the Local Waterfront Revitalization Program	Chapter 591
A.3398	Pheffer Amato	Requires DEC to conduct a study of ecological restoration needs of Jamaica Bay	Veto Memo 79
A.3628	Jones	Implements the constitutional amendment authorizing the exchange of Forest Preserve land in relation to the Mount Van Hoevenberg Olympic Sports Complex	Chapter 488
A.4641-A	Glick	Expands the Rechargeable Battery EPR Program to include e-bike and e-scooter batteries	Chapter 712
A.4725-B	Burdick	Prohibits the use of drilling fluids, brine, and flowback water from oil and gas wells, pools or fields on any highway	Veto Memo 66
A.4914	Bronson	Requires the payment of prevailing wage to workers hired for projects receiving public benefits from the Brownfield Cleanup Program	Veto Memo 114

A.4997	Glick	Extends, for two years, the authorization for the DEC to manage crabs by regulation and prohibits the taking of Horseshoe Crabs	Chapter 653
A.5254-A	Kelles	Standardizes the collection and publication of water-related data	Veto Memo 68
A.5714	Lee	Requires DEC to provide technical assistance grants for brownfield sites in sensitive areas and clarifies that NYC Community Boards are eligible for such grants.	Veto Memo 113
A.6195	Fall	Extends, for one year, the authorization for Staten Island residential property owners to remove certain fire-prone reeds	Chapter 216
A.6317	Fall	Extends, for two years, the moratorium on the siting and transportation of LNG in NYC	Chapter 137
A.6466	Septimo	Allows petroleum bulk storage tanks to have a shell and roof color other than white or beige	Chapter 499
A.6888	Beephan	Adds Fishkill Creek in Dutchess County to the definition of 'inland waterways' for the purposes of the Local Waterfront Revitalization Program	Chapter 594
A.7574	Jones	Constitutional amendment allowing for the exchange of Forest Preserve land in relation to the Mount Van Hoevenberg Olympics Sports Complex	Approved by voters
A.6930	Burdick	Authorizes local governments to restrict the application of pesticides in freshwater wetlands they manage	Veto Memo 92
A.8018	Lunsford	Extends, for two years, DEC's authority to manage oysters by regulation	Chapter 193
A.8161	Woerner	Extends, for two years, the authorization for licensed freshwater fishers to angle with up to three lines	Chapter 194
A.8278	Lasher	Extends, for three years, DEC's authority to manage weakfish by regulation	Chapter 195
A.8280	Kassay	Extends, for three years, DEC's authority to manage hard clams, soft, or steamer clams, and razor clams by regulation	Chapter 196

A.8281	Schiavoni	Extends, for three years, DEC's authority to manage blackfish by regulation	Chapter 197
A.8330-A	Woerner	Updates provisions relating to crossbow hunting and season	Chapter 358
A.8428	Meeks	Extends, for three years, the authorization for the DEC to set open seasons, size and catch limits, and manner of taking for freshwater fish	Chapter 198
A.8486	Wright	Extends, for three years, DEC's authority to manage bluefish by regulation	Chapter 201
A.8487	Raga	Extends, for three years, DEC's authority to manage American shad by regulation	Chapter 202
A.8596	Glick	Extends, for one year, the Mercury Thermostat Collection program	Chapter 242
A.8597	Stirpe	Extends, for two years, rifle hunting in Onondaga County	Chapter 243
A.8654	Glick	Extends, for one year, DEC's authority to manage American eel by regulation	Chapter 203
A.8656	Kay	Extends, for three years, DEC's authority to manage hickory shad by regulation	Chapter 204
A.8658	Kassay	Extends, for three years, DEC's authority to manage alewife by regulation	Chapter 205
A.8661	Schiavoni	Extend, for three years, the authorization for the DEC to establish a Long Island pheasant hunting season for young hunters	Chapter 245
A.8807	Kassay	Expands the Septic Replacement Program to reimburse homeowners for certain costs	Chapter 188

APPENDIX C
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION BILLS THAT PASSED
THE ASSEMBLY ONLY

Assembly Bill	Sponsor	Description
A.6581-A	Woerner	Would remove certain amphibians and reptiles from the list of small game that can be taken with a hunting or fishing license
A.8660	Jones	Would allow for the use of the John Brown Farm State Historic Site by the Adirondack Family Book Festival