

# STATE OF NEW YORK

411

2023-2024 Regular Sessions

## IN ASSEMBLY

January 9, 2023

Introduced by M. of A. CARROLL, COLTON, SIMON, REYES, L. ROSENTHAL,  
STECK, EPSTEIN, BURDICK, ANDERSON, JACKSON, MAMDANI, OTIS -- Multi-  
Sponsored by -- M. of A. SAYEGH -- read once and referred to the  
Committee on Environmental Conservation

AN ACT to amend the environmental conservation law, in relation to  
declaring a climate emergency and placing a ban on new fossil fuel  
infrastructure

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assem-  
bly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. The environmental conservation law is amended by adding a  
new section 1-0103 to read as follows:

§ 1-0103. Climate emergency declaration and policy.

1. The legislature finds and declares the following:

(a) A climate emergency exists that threatens the state of New York,  
the nation, and the world;

(b) Irrevocable damage to the environment has been caused by global  
warming of approximately one degree celsius demonstrating that the earth  
is already too hot for safety and justice, as attested by increased and  
intensifying wildfires, floods, rising seas, diseases, droughts, and  
extreme weather;

(c) On April twenty-second, two thousand sixteen, world leaders from  
one hundred seventy-four countries and the European Union recognized the  
threat of climate change and the urgent need to combat it by signing the  
Paris Agreement, agreeing to keep warming well below two degrees celsius  
above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temper-  
ature increase to one and one-half degrees fahrenheit;

(d) On October eighth, two thousand eighteen, the United Nations  
International Panel on Climate Change ("IPCC") released a special  
report, which projected that limiting warming to the one and one-half  
degrees celsius target this century will require an unprecedented trans-

EXPLANATION--Matter in italics (underscored) is new; matter in brackets  
[-] is old law to be omitted.

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1 formation of every sector of the global economy over the next twelve  
2 years;

3 (e) On November twenty-third, two thousand eighteen, the United States  
4 Fourth National Climate Assessment ("NCA4") was released and details the  
5 massive threat that climate change poses to the American economy, our  
6 environment and climate stability, and underscores the need for immedi-  
7 ate climate emergency action at all levels of government;

8 (f) According to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's  
9 (NASA) Goddard Institute for Space Studies (GISS), global temperatures  
10 in two thousand eighteen were eighty-three one-hundredths degrees celsi-  
11 us (one and one-half degrees fahrenheit) warmer than the nineteen  
12 hundred fifty-one to nineteen hundred eighty mean, and the past five  
13 years are collectively the warmest in modern history;

14 (g) World Wildlife Fund's 2018 Living Planet report finds that there  
15 has been a sixty per centum decline in global wildlife populations  
16 between nineteen hundred seventy and two thousand fourteen, with causes  
17 including overfishing, pollution and climate change;

18 (h) According to the intergovernmental science-policy platform on  
19 biodiversity and ecosystem services, human activity has already severely  
20 altered forty per centum of the marine environment, fifty per centum of  
21 inland waterways, and seventy-five per centum of the planet's land, and  
22 it is projected that five hundred thousand to one million species are  
23 threatened with extinction, many within the next few decades;

24 (i) Globally, eighteen of the nineteen hottest years on record have  
25 occurred since two thousand one;

26 (j) The state of New York is particularly vulnerable to the effects of  
27 climate change and has already been subjected to devastating disasters  
28 caused by global warming, including increasing superstorms and severe  
29 flooding;

30 (k) Marginalized populations in the state of New York and worldwide,  
31 including people of color, immigrants, indigenous communities, low-in-  
32 come individuals, people with disabilities, and the unhoused are already  
33 disproportionately affected by climate change, and will continue to bear  
34 an excess burden as temperatures increase, oceans rise, and disasters  
35 worsen;

36 (l) Restoring a safe and stable climate and reversing biodiversity  
37 loss requires an emergency mobilization on a scale not seen since World  
38 War II to attain zero greenhouse gas emissions across all sectors at  
39 wartime speed, to rapidly and safely draw down or remove all excess  
40 carbon from the atmosphere, and to implement measures to protect all  
41 people and species from the consequences of abrupt climate change and  
42 ecological destruction;

43 (m) Building a society that is resilient to the current, expected, and  
44 potential effects of climate change will protect health, lives, environ-  
45 ments, and economies. Resilience is best achieved by preparing for the  
46 most dramatic potential consequences of climate change; and

47 (n) Justice demands climate policy that addresses the specific experi-  
48 ences, vulnerabilities, and needs of the marginalized communities most  
49 affected by the effects of climate change, and includes those communi-  
50 ties in climate and ecological resilience planning, policy and actions.

51 2. It is hereby declared to be the policy of the state of New York to  
52 restore an optimal safe climate and to provide maximum protection from  
53 climate change to all people and species, globally, including the most  
54 vulnerable.

55 3. It is the intent of the legislature that the state do all of the  
56 following in furtherance of such policy:

(a) Convert the economy to net zero greenhouse gas emissions as quickly as possible.

(b) Immediately initiate a multigenerational effort to draw down greenhouse gases already in the atmosphere in as short a time as possible, and develop research in support of this goal.

(c) Immediately initiate a massive effort to restore ecosystems.

(d) Respond to the climate emergency based on a just transition framework that focuses on equity, self-determination, culture, tradition, democracy, and the fundamental human right of all people to clean, healthy, and adequate air, water, land, food, education, and shelter.

(e) Engage the public in climate-emergency-related deliberations so that citizens can see their influence on the policy and resource decisions that impact their daily lives and their future.

(f) Encourage nongovernment actors to contribute to the development and implementation of solutions.

(g) A sweeping overhaul of the economy that centers on equity and justice in its solutions is vital to our future and must include the following goals: dramatically expand existing renewable power sources and deploy new production capacity with the goal of meeting one hundred per centum of national power demand through renewable sources; build a national, energy-efficient, "smart" grid; upgrade every residential and industrial building for state-of-the-art energy efficiency, comfort and safety; eliminate greenhouse gas emissions from manufacturing, agricultural and other industries, including by investing in local-scale agriculture in communities across the country; repair and improve transportation and other infrastructure, and upgrade water infrastructure to ensure universal access to clean water; fund massive investment in the drawdown of greenhouse gases; and make "green" technology, industry, expertise, products and services a major export of the United States, with the aim of becoming the international leader in helping other countries become greenhouse gas neutral economies and bringing about a global transition.

(h) Support efforts for an emergency mobilization to restore a safe climate in other states and at the federal and global level.

§ 2. Article 23 of the environmental conservation law is amended by adding a new title 29 to read as follows:

#### TITLE 29

##### BAN ON NEW FOSSIL FUEL INFRASTRUCTURE

Section 23-2901. Ban on new fossil fuel infrastructure.

§ 23-2901. Ban on new fossil fuel infrastructure.

1. Legislative intent. New York state faces an existential climate, ecological, economic, and security emergency which threatens our municipalities, state, nation, and the world; a World War II-scale mobilization is needed to eliminate greenhouse gas emissions. Human-caused climate change and air pollution are due to using fossil fuels. Climate change disproportionately impacts communities of color, children, elderly, Native Americans, indigenous peoples, the ill, the poor, farmers, and future generations. The state shall promote a controlled reduction of fossil fuel utilization and a transition to clean, renewable energy for the purpose of improving safety, public health, environmental protection, economic growth, and energy reliability as well as providing cost savings, creating jobs, and preventing climate catastrophe.

2. For the purposes of this section, "fossil fuel" shall mean coal, petroleum products and fuel gases.

3. For the purposes of this section, "fossil fuel infrastructure" shall mean a structure, such as a natural gas plant, coal power plant,

1 natural gas compressor station, or ancillary facilities used to move  
2 fossil fuel from one location to another, such as a natural gas or oil  
3 pipeline. The phrase does not include: motor vehicles; gas stations;  
4 underground tanks or pipes located on the site of a motor vehicle  
5 service station; retail, manufacturing or other facilities not primarily  
6 used to produce or store fossil fuels; retail products; or pipes leading  
7 to a residential or commercial building from a fuel tank to which fuel  
8 is delivered by motor vehicle. Furthermore it includes:

9 a. large-scale uses and facilities engaged in the wholesale distrib-  
10 ution, extraction, refinement or processing of fossil fuels;

11 b. terminals engaged in the bulk movement of fossil fuels, excluding  
12 rail yards, fuel storage for airports and marine servicing facilities;

13 c. bulk storage of fossil fuels in excess of two million gallons and  
14 fossil fuel facilities that do not provide direct sale or distribution  
15 to consumers; and

16 d. any additional meaning of fossil fuel infrastructure for the  
17 purposes of this section shall be determined by the commissioner in  
18 accordance with the primary intent of this section.

19 e. This ban shall not apply to uses and facilities necessary to  
20 address a bona fide imminent threat to public health, safety and  
21 welfare. This ban shall also not apply to uses and facilities necessary  
22 for public safety, including, but not limited to, police, fire and  
23 rescue agencies.

24 4. A ban shall be established on any and all new fossil fuel infras-  
25 tructure projects including as it relates to the distribution, process-  
26 ing, storage, or extraction of fossil fuels. No new permits, licenses,  
27 or any form of permission shall be granted for any new fossil fuel  
28 infrastructure project nor shall any funding, investment, or any other  
29 financial assistance be granted to any new fossil fuel infrastructure  
30 project as long as there are economically and technologically feasible  
31 alternatives to ensure energy reliability. This section shall not apply  
32 to the repair or maintenance of existing infrastructure as of the effec-  
33 tive date of this section. Such ban shall apply to the entirety of the  
34 state including all departments, agencies, offices, municipalities, and  
35 any other governmental body.

36 5. The ban shall be lifted upon an act of the legislature.

37 § 3. This act shall take effect immediately.