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Contacts: Blair Horner, NYPIRG, 518-727-4506, bhorner@nypirg.org

Anne Rabe, NYPIRG, 518-560-1849, arabe@nypirg.org

NEWS RELEASE

Environmental Justice, Youth & Faith Groups Call on Governor to Stand Up for Climate Justice and Unburden NYS Taxpayers with \$3 Billion A Year Paid for by Big Oil, Including \$1 Billion for Disadvantaged Communities (DAC) Devastated by Flooding & Extreme Heat

***“Mother of Federal Superfund”* Lois Marie Gibbs states:**

“By failing to include this bill in the State Budget, the Governor in essence is rejecting \$1 billion a year for disadvantaged communities paid for by Big Oil companies.”

**Report Details Possible Funds for DAC by County & Region:
One disbursement scenario could provide disadvantaged communities with climate repair, resilience and protection programs worth \$576,037 per census tract every year for the next 25 years.**

Albany, NY — Environmental justice, faith and youth group leaders joined with elected officials in calling on Governor Hochul to stand up for climate justice and disadvantaged communities by including the Climate Change Superfund Act (S.2129A/A.3351A) in the final State Budget. The Act would make Big Oil companies help foot the skyrocketing bill for climate damage repair, resiliency and community protection programs—currently borne by local governments and state taxpayers.

The bill would create a fair and just funding stream to take the burden off working families by providing a \$3 billion grant program with \$1 billion, or 35%, going to state-designated disadvantaged communities every year for the next 25 years. The bill directs the Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) to promulgate regulations, after a public participation period, that would guide the allocation of the \$3 billion. A NYPIRG report explored a potential approach that *could* be taken to spend the Climate Superfund’s “environmental justice” \$1 billion program for disadvantaged communities. NYPIRG divided the \$1 billion by the 1736 disadvantaged community (DAC) census tracts which could result in \$576,037 per census tract worth of climate repair, resilience, and protection (RRP) programs for every year for the next 25 years. The report noted that this is only one of a number of potential scenarios of how the funding could be disbursed.

Under this scenario, the Climate Superfund Environmental Justice \$1 billion program has the potential to provide the following funding to disadvantaged communities. The report summarized the potential grants per county and per region, including the following regional potential Climate Superfund Environmental Justice annual grants. (Attached is a list of the regional amounts with sample county amounts.) The report can be found at www.nypirg.org.

Potential Climate Superfund Environmental Justice Annual Grants

Long Island: \$49 million

New York City: \$550 Million

Lower Hudson Valley: \$131 Million

Capital District: \$40 Million

Northeast Upstate: \$6.3 Million

Northwest Upstate: \$19.6 Million

Central NY: \$58 Million

Southern Tier/Rochester: \$69 Million

Western NY: \$71 Million

Lois Marie Gibbs, known as the *Mother of Federal Superfund* and former Executive Director of the National Center for Health, Environment & Health, said, "Governor Hochul's continued opposition to the polluter pays Climate Superfund bill is a slap in the face to environmental justice communities. By failing to include this bill in the State Budget, the Governor in essence is rejecting \$1 billion a year for disadvantaged communities paid for by Big Oil companies. Why is the Governor shielding Big Oil companies and turning her back on the hundreds of hard-hit communities suffering from extreme heat and flooding? Later is too late."

"Governor Hochul has a clear choice: Either stick taxpayers with the entire costs of covering damages caused by a worsening climate, or make Big Oil pick up its fair share," said **Blair Horner, Executive Director of NYPIRG**. "Today's analysis shows that resistance to the Climate Change Superfund Act's inclusion in a final budget is tantamount to holding back \$1 billion for disadvantaged communities; too often those feeling the worst impact of the climate crisis."

"Passing the Climate Change Superfund Act is critical to raising the funds New York needs to shore up our bridges, roads, public transportation, and more as the climate crisis accelerates," said **Stephan Edel, Executive Director of NY Renews**. "This bill makes polluters—Big Oil—and *not* the public, pay for the destruction and harm caused by the unchecked sale and burning of fossil fuels. We can't afford to leave billions of dollars on the table: our futures, health, and lives are at stake."

Michael Richardson, Third Act Upstate New York, said "There is good news for the Governor and Assembly Speaker, we have a really big check to cover much of the costs to repair the damage to roads, bridges, and sewers caused by extreme weather. Our towns and villages need this money now more than ever. This check comes from the Big Oil companies that made lots of money from fossil fuels. Big Oil has known for a long time that burning their fossil fuel causes climate change, but they never saw fit to pay for the consequences. So, Governor, now that we have the means to bill them for past emissions, surely you will accept this check - unless you don't think Big Oil should pay their fair share."

"In February and March of 2024 there were several days over 50 degrees; this is a radical deviation from as recently as 20 years ago when during that period it was normal to have temperatures below zero with a large amount of snow," said **Merton D. Simpson, Co-Chair of SHARE and Albany County Legislator, District 2**. "If NYS is to achieve the goals of the CLCPA we must get the Fossil Fuel Polluters to pay their fair share of climate costs. Combating climate change is not like building a new sports arena or demolishing a decaying monster building. The Sheridan Hollow Alliance for Renewable Energy's Renewable Capitol Act calls for 100 percent decarbonization within 3 years of the Empire State Plaza. The bill is highly practicable, considering that Michigan converted their capital's energy source to geothermal energy in 18 months with a cost savings of 25%. St Patrick's Cathedral in NYC, the largest Gothic Cathedral in the country, converted to geothermal energy in the heart of Manhattan."

Yet on January 30th, OGS Commissioner Jeanette M. Moy testified: 'That plan will lay out steps to accomplish a projected 50 percent reduction in carbon emissions at the Empire State Plaza complex

over the next 10 years ...' Considering we are perilously close to the tipping point, this "plan" is grossly inadequate. A prime example of why we need the climate polluters to pay their fair share and accelerate our timetable."

"There is no question that New York State needs the Climate Superfund Act," said **Sara Gronim of 350Brooklyn**. "Our Climate Action Council in its rigorous study of our needs in the face of the climate crisis estimated that we would need a minimum of \$10B a year for years to come. Must all of this come from state and local taxpayers while fossil fuel companies, the cause of this crisis, make billions of dollars every year in profits? Decades ago, the Federal Superfund Act established the principle that polluters must pay to clean up their mess. We must hold fossil fuel companies accountable for the damage they have done."

Food & Water Watch Senior New York Organizer Eric Weltman said, "It could not be more simple: if you make a mess, you clean it up. Multi-billion dollar fossil fuel corporations do not get a pass from this simple rule. The Climate Change Superfund Act is straightforward legislation to make Big Oil pay to clean up the climate chaos they drive. New Yorkers are making it clear that Governor Hochul's failure to back this bill and send much needed resiliency funds to disadvantaged communities is a non-starter."

"It's past time Governor Hochul chose to place our communities' survival and our generation's future over the interests of fossil fuel executives and include the Climate Superfund Act, along with our other critical climate priorities, in the final budget," said **Keanu Arpels-Josiah, Policy Co-Lead of Fridays For Future NYC**. "The fossil fuel industry, not taxpayers, must pay, at least in part, for the unprecedented damages they've caused to our communities, for the crisis they're continuing to worsen. We can't turn a blind eye to companies turning in hundreds of billions of dollars in profit, as we struggle from disaster to disaster. It's time for the fossil fuel industry to pay."

Background:

[National polling](#) by Data for Progress found an overwhelming majority of American voters support making oil and gas companies pay a share of climate costs caused by their pollution. In New York, more than 100 [local elected officials](#), 240 [civic, environmental, labor, public health, and religious organizations](#), and 180 [organizations representing youth](#) support passage of the Climate Change Superfund Act. The bill is a priority in the BPHA Caucus [Peoples' Budget](#) and NYRenews [Climate, Jobs & Justice package](#).

**Environmental Injustice:
Disadvantaged Communities Devastated by Extreme Heat, Storms, Blizzards and Flooding
Are Left Stranded**

**Summary Report on the Climate Change Superfund Act
Environmental Justice \$1 Billion Potential Annual Allocation By Region and County**

This report provides a snapshot of how the Climate Superfund's annual \$1 billion allocation *could* support climate-related environmental justice programs to lift up and protect disadvantaged communities from climate crisis impacts. The Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act (CLCPA) directed the Climate Justice Working Group (CJWG) to establish criteria for defining disadvantaged communities. The dataset identified 1736 census tracts throughout the State that met the final disadvantaged community definition as voted on by the CJWG.¹

A NYPIRG report explored a potential approach that *could* be taken to spend the Climate Superfund's "environmental justice" \$1 billion program for disadvantaged communities. NYPIRG divided the \$1 billion by the 1736 disadvantaged community (DAC) census tracts which could result in \$576,037 per census tract worth of climate repair, resilience, and protection (RRP) programs for every year for the next 25 years.² The report noted that this is only one of a number of potential scenarios of how the funding could be disbursed. Under this scenario, the Climate Superfund Environmental Justice \$1 billion program has the potential to provide the following funding to disadvantaged communities. The report summarized the potential grants per county and per region, including the following regional potential Climate Superfund Environmental Justice annual grants. The report can be found at www.nypirg.org.

Long Island

\$49 Million: Potential Superfund Environmental Justice Annual Grants

\$276 Million: Taxpayer Funded 2023 Climate Costs

- Nassau County, with 43 disadvantaged community census tracts (DC CT), could receive 24 million a year.
- Suffolk County, with 42 DC CTs, could receive \$24 million a year.

New York City

\$550 Million: Potential Superfund Environmental Justice Annual Grants

\$309 Million: Taxpayer Funded 2023 Climate Costs

- Bronx County, with 284 DC CTs could receive \$163 million a year.
- Kings County, with 307 DC CTs, could receive \$176 million a year.
- New York County, with 119 DC CTs, could receive \$68 million a year.
- Queens County, with 210 DC CTs, could receive \$120 million a year.
- Richmond County, with 35 DC CTs, could receive \$20 million a year.

Lower Hudson Valley

\$131 Million: Potential Superfund Environmental Justice Annual Grants

\$297 Million: Taxpayer Funded 2023 Climate Costs

- Dutchess County, with 32 DC CTs could receive \$18 million a year.
- Orange County, with 42 DC CTs, could receive \$24 million a year.
- Ulster County, with 23 DC CTs, could receive \$13 million a year.
- Westchester County, with 101 DC CTs, could receive \$58 million a year.

Capital District

\$40 Million: Potential Superfund Environmental Justice Annual Grants

\$205 Million: Taxpayer Funded 2023 Climate Costs

- Albany County, with 23 DC CTs, could receive \$13 million a year.
- Columbia County, with 3 DC CTs, could receive \$1.7 million a year.

- Schenectady County, with 14 DC CTs, could receive \$8 million a year.
- Greene County, with 4 DC CTs, could receive \$2.3 million a year.

Northeast Upstate

\$6.3 Million: Potential Superfund Environmental Justice Annual Grants

\$184 Million: Taxpayer Funded 2023 Climate Costs

- Clinton County, with 3 DC CTs, could receive \$1.7 million a year.
- Fulton County, with 3 DC CTs, could receive \$1.7 million a year.
- Warren County, with 2 DC CTs, could receive \$1.1 million a year.

Northwest Upstate

\$19.6 Million: Potential Superfund Environmental Justice Annual Grants

\$191 Million: Taxpayer Funded 2023 Climate Costs

- Herkimer County, with 8 DC CTs, could receive \$1.7 million a year.
- Jefferson County, with 4 DC CTs, could receive \$2.3 million a year.
- Oneida County, with 20 DC CTs, could receive \$11 million a year.
- St. Lawrence County, with 7 DC CTs, could receive \$4 million a year.

Central NY

\$58 Million: Potential Superfund Environmental Justice Annual Grant

\$234 Million: Taxpayer Funded 2023 Climate Costs

- Broome County, with 20 DC CTs, could receive \$11 million a year.
- Madison County, with 4 DC CTs, could receive \$2.3 million a year.
- Onondaga County, with 53 DC CTs, could receive \$30 million a year.
- Oswego County, with 10 DC CTs, could receive \$5.7 million a year.

Southern Tier/Rochester

\$69 Million: Potential Superfund Environmental Justice Annual Grant

\$266 Million: Taxpayer Funded 2023 Climate Costs

- Chemung County, with 8 DC CTs, could receive \$4.6 million a year.
- Genesee County, with 4 DC CTs, could receive \$2.3 million a year.
- Monroe County, with 80 DC CTs, could receive \$46 million a year.
- Orleans County, with 6 DC CTs, could receive \$3.4 million a year.

Western NY

\$71 Million Potential Superfund Environmental Justice Annual Grants

\$247 Million Taxpayer Funded 2023 Climate Costs

- Cattaraugus County, with 5 DC CTs, could receive \$2.8 million a year.
- Chautauqua County, with 11 DC CTs, could receive \$6.3 million a year.
- Erie County, with 72 DC CTs, could receive \$41 million a year.
- Niagara County, with 33 DC CTs, could receive \$19 million a year.

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¹ NYSERDA website, https://data.ny.gov/Energy-Environment/Final-Disadvantaged-Communities-DAC-2023/2e6c-s6fp/about_data

² \$1 Billion is divided by 1736 Census Tracts = \$576,037



A REPORT ON THE
CLIMATE CHANGE SUPERFUND ACT
ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE
\$1 BILLION
POTENTIAL SCENARIO OF ANNUAL
ALLOCATIONS BY REGION & COUNTY

**Environmental
Injustice:
Disadvantaged
Communities Devastated
by Extreme Heat, Storms,
Blizzards, & Flooding
Are Left Stranded**

**NEW YORK PUBLIC INTEREST RESEARCH GROUP
APRIL 2024**

Acknowledgements

Written by Anne Rabe, NYPIRG, Environmental Policy Director. arabe@nypirg.org

Established in 1976, the New York Public Interest Research Group Fund (NYPIRG) is a nonpartisan, not-for-profit organization whose mission is to educate the public on policy issues and advance reforms, while training New Yorkers to be advocates. Governmental accountability, political reform, consumer protection, environmental preservation, health care, higher education, public health, and mass transit are among NYPIRG's principal areas of concern.

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NYPIRG
107 Washington Avenue
Albany, N.Y. 12210

The Climate Change Superfund is Based on Environmental Justice

Governor Hochul, the Assembly, and the Senate need to address climate crisis costs by putting environmental justice front and center and include the Climate Change Superfund Act (S.2129AA.3351A) in the FY 2024-2025 Budget. The bill is based on the highly successful Federal Superfund “polluter pays” law created 43 years ago that has cleaned up thousands of toxic dumps. It would require Big Oil companies that released large amounts of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from 2000 to 2018 to pay apportioned fees totaling \$3 billion a year. The state must create a climate program based on foundational financial fairness and environmental justice. Make Big Oil climate polluters—not hardworking New York families—pay.

Climate Change Superfund Provides \$1 Billion to Disadvantaged Communities (DAC)

The Climate Change Superfund Act would require 35% of the \$3 billion, or \$1 billion, be allocated for disadvantaged communities every year for the next 25 years specifically for climate-related damage repair, resilience, and protection projects. New Yorkers are in a “perfect storm” situation created by the devastating impacts of the escalating climate crisis, the huge costs faced to mount a response, and the lack of a dedicated fund to pay for those soaring costs. Without a revenue source for climate programs, by default, the costs have been placed on the backs of state and local taxpayers.

Climate Change Superfund’s DAC Environmental Justice Grants: A Potential Scenario of Annual Allocations by County and Region

This report provides a snapshot of how the Climate Superfund’s annual \$1 billion allocation could support climate-related environmental justice programs to lift up and protect disadvantaged communities from climate crisis impacts. The Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act (CLCPA) directed the Climate Justice Working Group (CJWG) to establish criteria for defining disadvantaged communities. The dataset identified 1736 census tracts throughout the State that met the final disadvantaged community definition as voted on by the CJWG.¹

Potential of \$576,037 Worth of Climate Programs Per DAC Census Tracts: The bill directs the Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) to promulgate regulations, after a public participation period, which would guide the allocation of the \$3 billion. This report explores a potential approach that *could* be taken to spend the Climate Superfund’s “environmental justice” \$1 billion program for disadvantaged communities.

NYPIRG divided the \$1 billion by the 1736 disadvantaged community census tracts which could result in \$576,037 per census tract worth of climate repair, resilience, and protection (RRP) programs for every year for the next 25 years.² The Climate Superfund Environmental Justice \$1 billion allocation could also provide the 2,574,000 households in disadvantaged communities with RRP programs worth \$388 per household every year for the next 25 years.³ Of course, this is only one of a number of potential scenarios of how the funding could be disbursed.

¹ NYSERDA website, https://data.ny.gov/Energy-Environment/Final-Disadvantaged-Communities-DAC-2023/2e6c-s6fp/about_data

² Ibid. \$1 Billion is divided by 1736 Census Tracts = \$576,037. All the data is from state agency sources, and accurate to the best of our knowledge.

³ Ibid. \$1 Billion is divided by 2,573,979 Households = \$388.

Under this scenario, the Climate Superfund Environmental Justice \$1 billion program has the potential to provide the following funding to disadvantaged communities. The statewide map of such communities is on page 7, and the map of the DEC's regions is on page 10. An appendix provides all the state's maps of the disadvantaged communities by regions (somewhat different from the DEC regions).

Regional Snapshot of Potential DAC Environmental Justice Annual Grants

Long Island

\$49 Million: Potential Superfund Environmental Justice Annual Grants

\$276 Million: Taxpayer Funded 2023 Climate Costs

- Nassau County, with 43 disadvantaged community census tracts (DAC CT), could receive \$25 million a year.
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New York City

\$550 Million: Potential Superfund Environmental Justice Annual Grants

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Capital District

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- Albany County, with 23 DAC CTs, could receive \$13 million a year.
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- Chautauqua County, with 11 DAC CTs, could receive \$6.3 million a year.
- Erie County, with 72 DAC CTs, could receive \$41 million a year.
- Niagara County, with 33 DAC CTs, could receive \$19 million a year.

Acting Later for Disadvantaged Communities is Too Late

Disadvantaged communities are weighed down by a double whammy from the climate crisis. Residents suffer from extreme heat, increasingly damaging storms, blizzards and flooding, asthma and other illnesses caused by air pollution. As taxpayers, they were burdened with nearly \$300 per household in climate costs last year. An analysis by NYPIRG found New York State taxpayers were heavily burdened by \$2.2 billion in climate costs in 2023 or \$300 per household.⁴ A second analysis of NYC taxpayer climate costs estimated future costs of \$162.9 billion, or \$50,906 per household, and the projected 2024 cost is \$1.8 billion, or \$562 per household.⁵

⁴ Average of \$300 per NYS household, 2.2 billion is divided by 7,604,523 = 289.302

(<https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/NY>). The data comes from Governor Hochul's 2023 news releases. Data is intended to summarize state taxpayer amounts only, however, due to lack of information, some federal funds may have been included inadvertently.

⁵ Source: https://www.nypirg.org/pubs/202311/Report_and_Release_Costs_of_Climate_Change_Nov2023.pdf

Lois Marie Gibbs is known as the *Mother of Federal Superfund* for her successful organizing that led to the relocation of over 700 families from the Niagara Falls Love Canal neighborhood built on top of a toxic waste dump which was the catalyst for the creation of the Federal Superfund law in 1980. Gibbs, the former Executive Director of the national Center for Health, Environment & Health, states:

"Governor Hochul's continued opposition to the polluter pays Climate Superfund bill is a slap in the face to environmental justice communities. By failing to include this bill in the State Budget, the Governor in essence is rejecting \$1 billion a year for disadvantaged communities paid for by Big Oil companies. Why is the Governor shielding Big Oil companies and turning her back on the hundreds of hard-hit communities suffering from extreme heat and flooding? Acting later is too late."

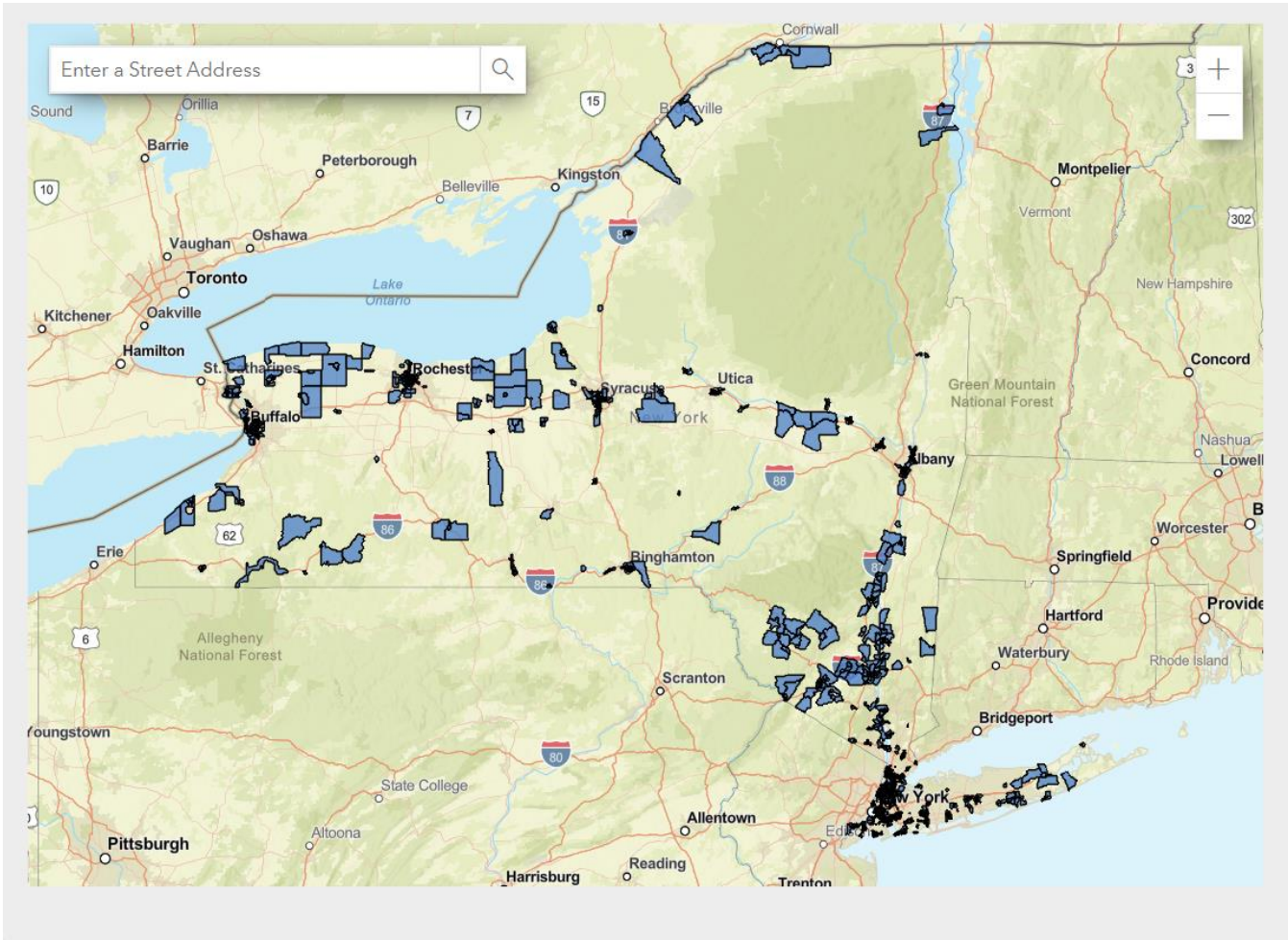
**CLIMATE SUPERFUND POTENTIAL ANNUAL
ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE GRANTS FOR DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITIES
PER COUNTY and PER SAMPLE CITIES⁶**

COUNTY (City)	# CENSUS TRACTS	SUPERFUND AMOUNT (\$)
ALBANY	23	13,248,851
ALLEGANY	3	1,728,111
BRONX	284	163,594,508
BROOME	20	11,520,740
Binghamton	13	7,488,481
CATTARAUGUS	5	2,880,185
CAYUGA	5	2,880,185
CHAUTAUQUA	11	6,336,407
CHEMUNG	8	4,608,296
Elmira	6	3,456,222
CHENANGO	1	576,037
CLINTON	3	1,728,111
COLUMBIA	3	1,728,111
Hudson	2	1,152,074
CORTLAND	3	1,728,111
DELAWARE	1	576,037
DUTCHESS	32	18,433,184
Poughkeepsie	7	4,032,259
ERIE	72	41,474,664
Buffalo	56	32,258,072
ESSEX	0	0
FRANKLIN	2	1,152,074

⁶ NYSEDA Website, https://data.ny.gov/Energy-Environment/Final-Disadvantaged-Communities-DAC-2023/2e6c-s6fp/about_data

COUNTY (City)	# CENSUS TRACTS	SUPERFUND AMOUNT (\$)
FULTON	3	1,728,111
GENESEE	4	2,304,148
GREENE	4	2,304,148
HAMILTON	0	0
HERKIMER	3	1,728,111
JEFFERSON	4	2,304,148
Watertown	4	2,304,148
KINGS	307	176,843,359
LEWIS	0	0
LIVINGSTON	1	576,037
MADISON	4	2,304,148
MONROE	80	46,082,960
Rochester	66	38,018,442
MONTGOMERY	12	6,912,444
Amsterdam	7	4,032,259
NASSAU	43	24,769,591
Hempstead	10	5,760,370
Freeport	7	4,032,259
NEW YORK CITY	119	68,548,403
NIAGARA	33	19,009,221
Niagara Falls	16	9,216,592
ONEIDA	20	11,520,740
Utica	15	8,640,555
Rome	4	2,304,148
ONONDAGA	53	30,529,961
Syracuse	41	23,617,517
ONTARIO	4	2,304,148
ORANGE	42	24,193,554
Newburgh	7	4,032,259
ORLEANS	6	3,456,222
OSWEGO	10	5,760,370
OTSEGO	1	576,037
QUEENS	210	120,967,770
PUTNAM	0	0
RENSSELAER	12	6,912,444
Troy	10	5,760,370
RICHMOND	35	20,161,295
ROCKLAND	19	10,944,703
SARATOGA	0	0
ST. LAWRENCE	7	4,032,259
Ogdensburg	3	1,728,111

COUNTY (City)	# CENSUS TRACTS	SUPERFUND AMOUNT (\$)
SCHENECTADY	14	8,064,518
Schenectady City	13	7,488,481
SCHUYLER	0	0
SENECA	3	1,728,111
SCHOHARIE	0	0
STEUBEN	3	1,728,111
SUFFOLK	42	24,193,554
Central Islip (Town)	4	2,304,148
SULLIVAN	10	5,760,370
TIOGA	2	1,152,074
TOMPKINS	2	1,152,074
ULSTER	23	13,248,851
Kingston	5	2,880,185
WARREN	2	1,152,074
Glens Falls	2	1,152,074
WASHINGTON	1	576,037
WAYNE	9	5,184,333
WESTCHESTER	101	58,179,737
Yonkers	39	22,465,443
New Rochelle	11	6,336,407
WYOMING	0	0
YATES	1	576,037



Map of State Designated Disadvantaged Communities⁷

Regional Summary: Potential Annual Climate Superfund Environmental Justice Grants

This section lists the potential annual Superfund environmental justice grants.⁸ We used the regional categories of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC). A map showing the nine regions can be found at the end of the report.

NYPIRG divided the \$1 billion by the 1736 disadvantaged community census tracts which could result in \$576,037 per census tract worth of climate repair, resilience, and protection (RRP) programs for every year for the

⁷ NYSERDA website, <https://www.nysERDA.ny.gov/ny/Disadvantaged-Communities>

⁸ All the climate costs data was obtained from Governor Hochul’s 2023 News Releases. The analysis was conducted by the New York Public Interest Research Group (NYPIRG). [An Excel spreadsheet, found here, provides links](#) to the news releases and the regional projects in detail. The potential grant amounts was calculated by adding \$576,037 (derived from dividing \$1 billion by the 1736 census tracts designated as disadvantaged communities) per census tract for the counties in each region. NYSERDA Website, https://data.ny.gov/Energy-Environment/Final-Disadvantaged-Communities-DAC-2023/2e6c-s6fp/about_data

next 25 years.⁹ Of course, this is only one of a number of potential scenarios of how the funding could be disbursed. Under this scenario, the Climate Superfund Environmental Justice \$1 billion program has the potential to provide the following funding to disadvantaged communities by region.

Long Island

\$49 Million: Potential Superfund Environmental Justice Annual Grants

DEC Region 1: Nassau and Suffolk Counties

Climate Superfund Environmental Justice Potential Payments: \$49 million for climate-related repairs, resilience, and community protection projects.

New York City

\$550 Million: Potential Superfund Environmental Justice Annual Grants

DEC Region 2: Brooklyn, Bronx, Manhattan, Queens, and Staten Island

Climate Superfund Environmental Justice Potential Payments: \$550 million for climate-related repairs, resilience, and community protection projects

Lower Hudson Valley

\$131 Million: Potential Superfund Environmental Justice Annual Grants

DEC Region 3: Dutchess, Orange, Putnam, Rockland, Sullivan, Ulster and Westchester Counties

Climate Superfund Environmental Justice Potential Payments: \$131 million for climate-related repairs, resilience, and community protection projects

Capital District

\$40 Million: Potential Superfund Environmental Justice Annual Grants

DEC Region 4: Albany, Columbia, Delaware, Greene, Montgomery, Otsego, Rensselaer, Schenectady and Schoharie Counties

Climate Superfund Environmental Justice Potential Payments: \$40 million for climate-related repairs, resilience, and community protection projects

Northeast Upstate

\$6.3 Million: Potential Superfund Environmental Justice Annual Grants

DEC Region 5: Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Hamilton, Saratoga, Warren and Washington Counties

Climate Superfund Environmental Justice Potential Payments: \$6.3 million for climate-related repairs, resilience, and community protection projects.

Northwest Upstate

\$19.6 Million: Potential Superfund Environmental Justice Annual Grants

DEC Region 6: Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Oneida, and St. Lawrence Counties

Climate Superfund Environmental Justice Potential Payments: \$19.6 million for climate-related repairs, resilience, and community protection projects.

Central NY

\$58 Million: Potential Superfund Environmental Justice Annual Grant

⁹ Ibid. \$1 Billion is divided by 1736 Census Tracts = \$576,037. All the data is from state agency sources, and accurate to the best of our knowledge.

DEC Region 7: Broome, Cayuga, Chenango, Cortland, Madison, Onondaga, Oswego, Tioga, and Tompkins Counties

Climate Superfund Environmental Justice Potential Payments: \$58 million for climate-related repairs, resilience, and community protection projects.

Southern Tier/Rochester

\$69 Million: Potential Superfund Environmental Justice Annual Grant

DEC Region 8: Chemung, Genesee, Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Orleans, Schuyler, Seneca, Steuben, Wayne, and Yates Counties

Climate Superfund Environmental Justice Potential Payments: \$69 million for climate-related repairs, resilience, and community protection projects.

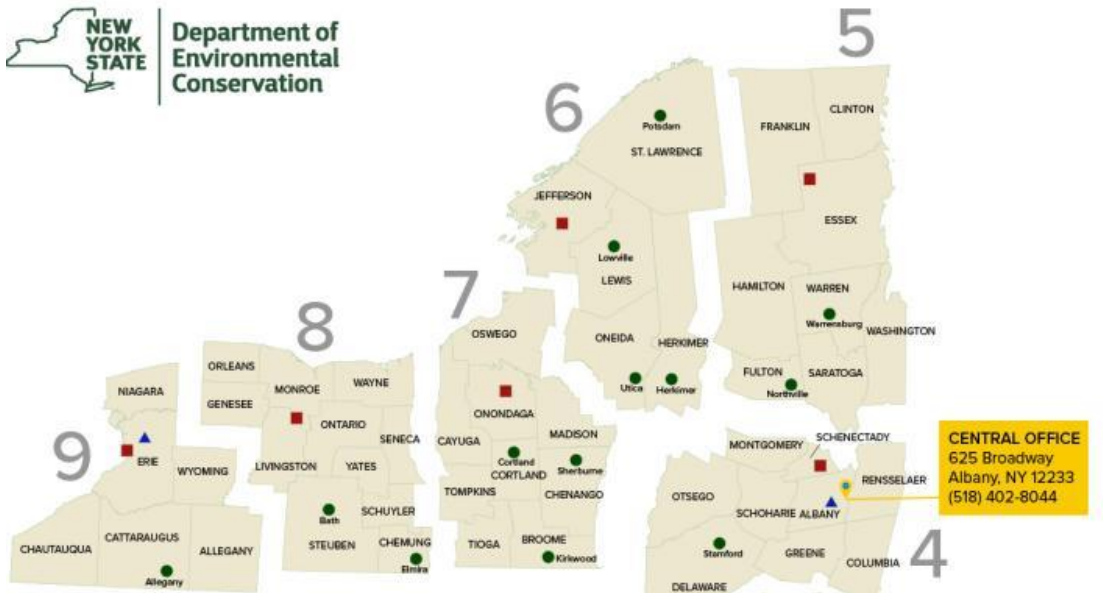
Western NY

\$71 Million Potential Superfund Environmental Justice Annual Grants

DEC Region 9: Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Erie, Niagara, and Wyoming Counties

Climate Superfund Environmental Justice Potential Payments: \$71.4 million for climate-related repairs, resilience, and community protection projects.

Report by NYPIRG. April 2, 2024. Written by Anne Rabe, Environmental Policy Director, NYPIRG.



CENTRAL OFFICE
625 Broadway
Albany, NY 12233
(518) 402-8044

REGION 1

■ **STONY BROOK**
50 Circle Rd.
Stony Brook, NY 11790
(631) 444-0200

◆ **MARINE RESOURCES HQ**
123 Kings Park Blvd.
Nissequogue River State Park
Kings Park, NY 11754
(631) 444-0430

REGION 2

■ **LONG ISLAND CITY**
1 Hunter's Point Plaza
47-40 21st St
Long Island City, NY 11101
(718) 482-4900

REGION 3

■ **NEW PALTZ**
21 S. Putt Corners Rd.
New Paltz, NY 12561
(845) 256-3000

● **WHITE PLAINS**
220 White Plains Road, Suite 110
Tarrytown, NY 10591
(914) 428-2505

REGION 4

■ **SCHENECTADY**
1130 N. Westcott Rd.
Schenectady, NY 12306
(518) 357-2234

▲ **FIVE RIVERS**
56 Game Farm Rd.
Delmar, NY 12054
(518) 475-0291

● **STAMFORD**
65561 State Hwy. 10, Suite 1
Stamford, NY 12167
(607) 652-3501

REGION 5

■ **RAY BROOK**
1115 Route 86
PO Box 296
Ray Brook, NY 12977
(518) 897-1200

● **WARRENSBURG**
232 Golf Course Rd.
Warrensburg, NY 12885
(518) 623-1200

● **NORTHVILLE**
701 S. Main St.
PO Box 1316
Northville, NY 12134
(518) 863-4545

REGION 6

■ **WATERTOWN**
317 Washington St.
Watertown, NY 13601
(315) 785-2239

● **UTICA**
207 Genesee St.
Utica, NY 13501
(315) 793-2554

● **HERKIMER**
225 N. Main St.
Herkimer, NY 13350
(315) 866-6330

● **LOWVILLE**
7327 State Rte. 812
Lowville, NY 13367
(315) 376-3521

● **POTSDAM**
190 Outer Main St., Suite 103
Potsdam, NY 13676
(315) 265-3090

REGION 7

■ **SYRACUSE**
5786 Widewaters Parkway
Syracuse, NY 13214
(315) 426-7400

● **CORTLAND**
1285 Fisher Ave.
Cortland, NY 13045
(607) 753-3095

● **SHERBURNE**
2715 State Hwy. 80
Sherburne, NY 13460
(607) 674-4017

● **KIRKWOOD**
1679 NY Rte. 11
Kirkwood, NY 13795
(607) 775-2545

REGION 8

■ **AVON**
6274 E. Avon-Lima Rd.
Avon, NY 14414
(585) 226-2466

● **BATH**
7291 Coon Rd.
Bath, NY 14810
(607) 776-2165

● **ELMIRA**
100 N. Main St., Suite 104
Elmira, NY 14901
(607) 732-2214

REGION 9

■ **BUFFALO**
700 Delaware Ave.
Buffalo, NY 14209
(716) 851-7200

▲ **REINSTEIN WOODS**
93 Honorine Dr.
Depew, NY 14043
(716) 683-5959

● **ALLEGANY**
182 E. Union St., Suite 3
Allegany, NY 14706
(716) 372-0645

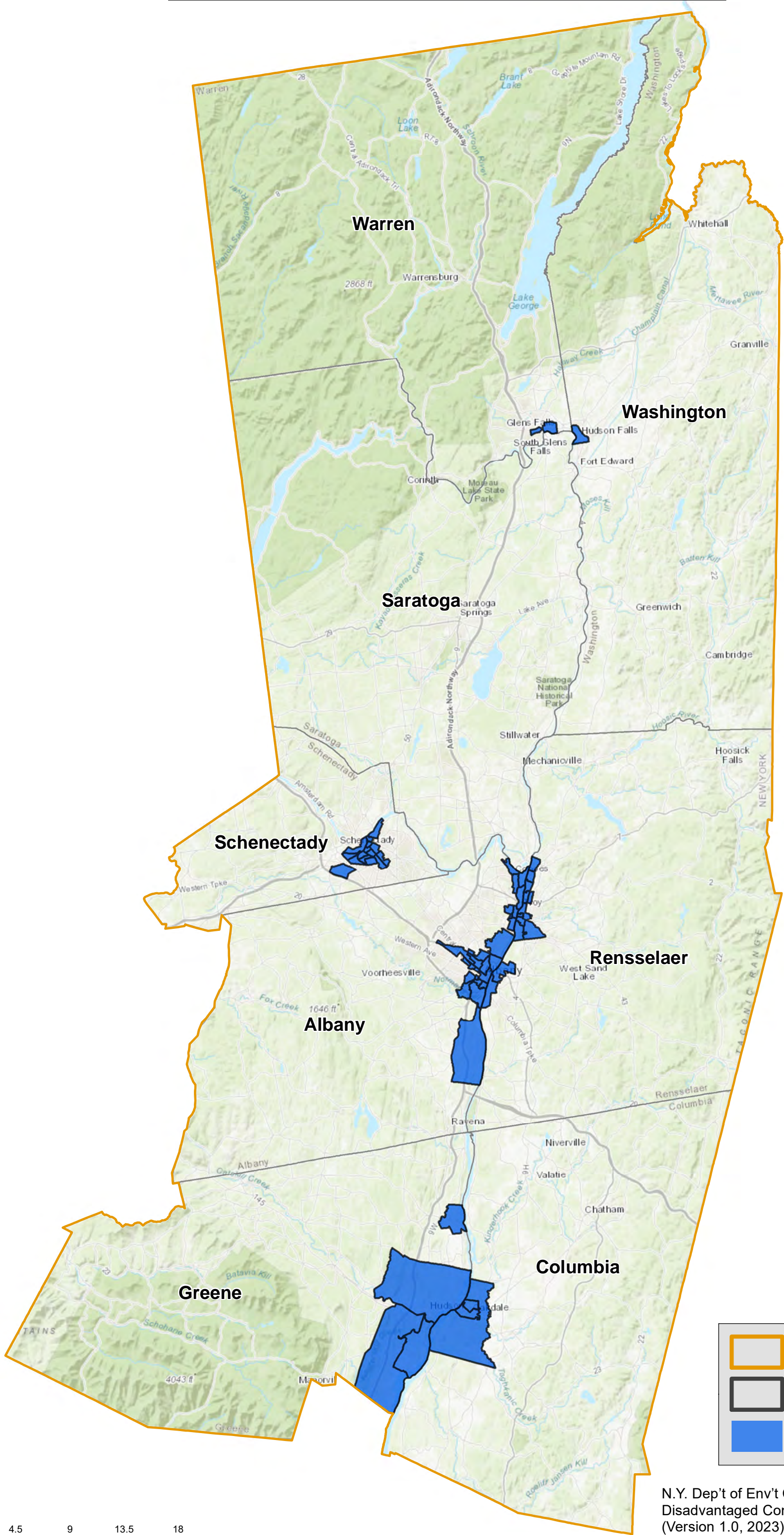
Legend for office types: CENTRAL OFFICE (yellow square), REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS (red square), REGIONAL SUB-OFFICE (green circle), ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION CENTER (blue triangle), MARINE RESOURCES (orange diamond).

New York State Disadvantaged Communities Criteria Version 1.0 Maps

The New York State Climate Justice Working Group, which consists of representatives from environmental justice groups across the State and representatives of several State agencies, under the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, voted on March 27, 2023 on final criteria to identify disadvantaged communities to help guide the implementation of the State's nation-leading Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act.

This document includes maps of the disadvantaged communities. For ease of viewing, this document includes a map for each Regional Economic Development Council (REDC) region throughout New York State. REDC's were developed by New York State to support and streamline local economic development opportunities. There are a total of 10 REDC regions in New York State. Disadvantaged communities are defined at the census tract level per the criteria and nest within the REDC regions for ease of viewing. The maps within this document show a single map by REDC region and include disadvantaged communities census tracts outlined in black. For further information about New York State's disadvantaged communities criteria visit <https://climate.ny.gov/Resources/Disadvantaged-Communities-Criteria>.

Capital Region

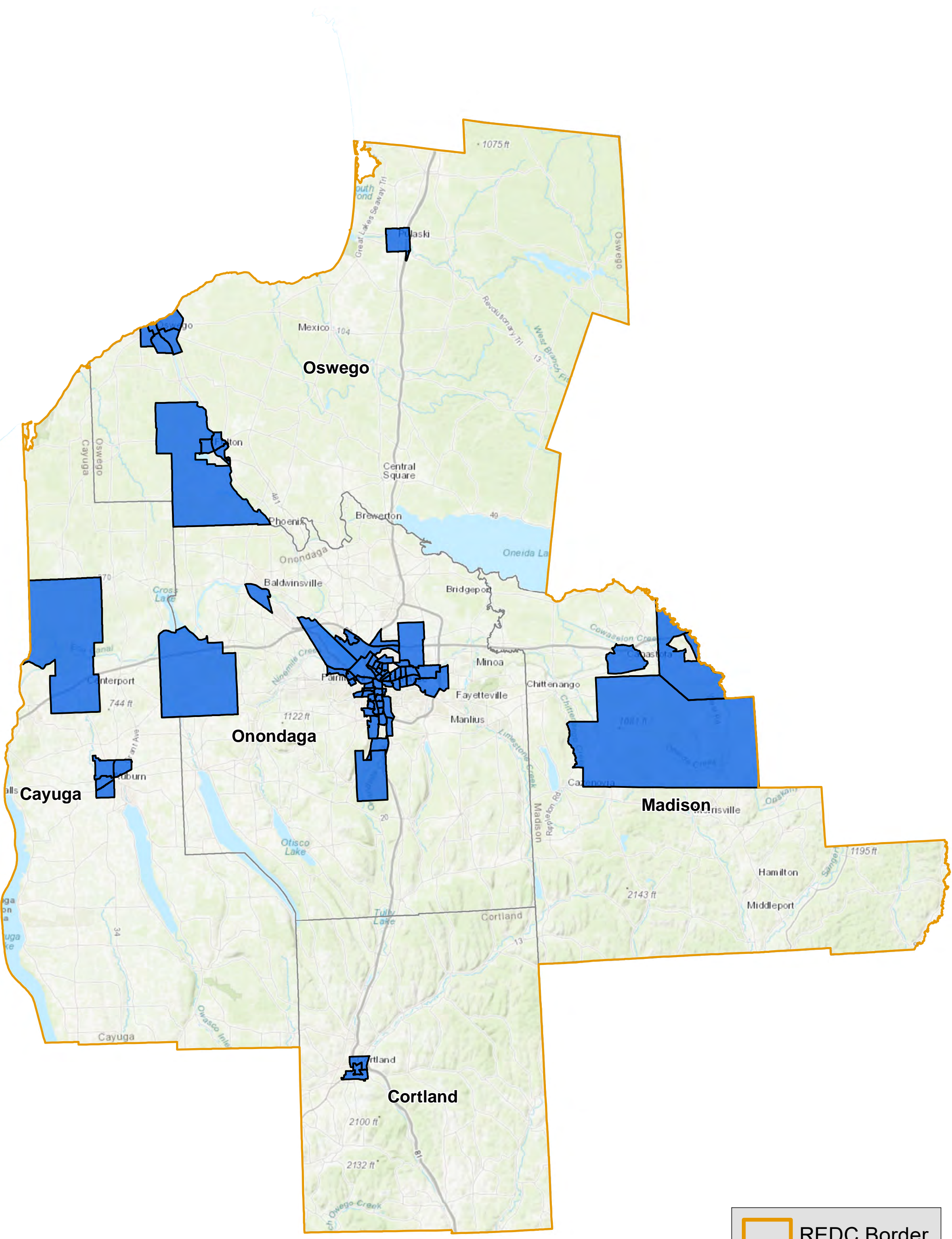




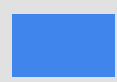
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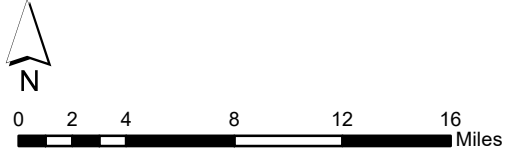
- REDC Border
- DAC Border
- DAC Area

N.Y. Dep't of Env't Conservation,
Disadvantaged Communities Criteria Maps
(Version 1.0, 2023)

Central New York

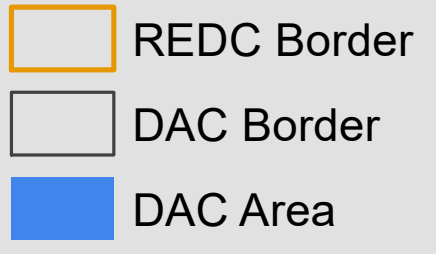
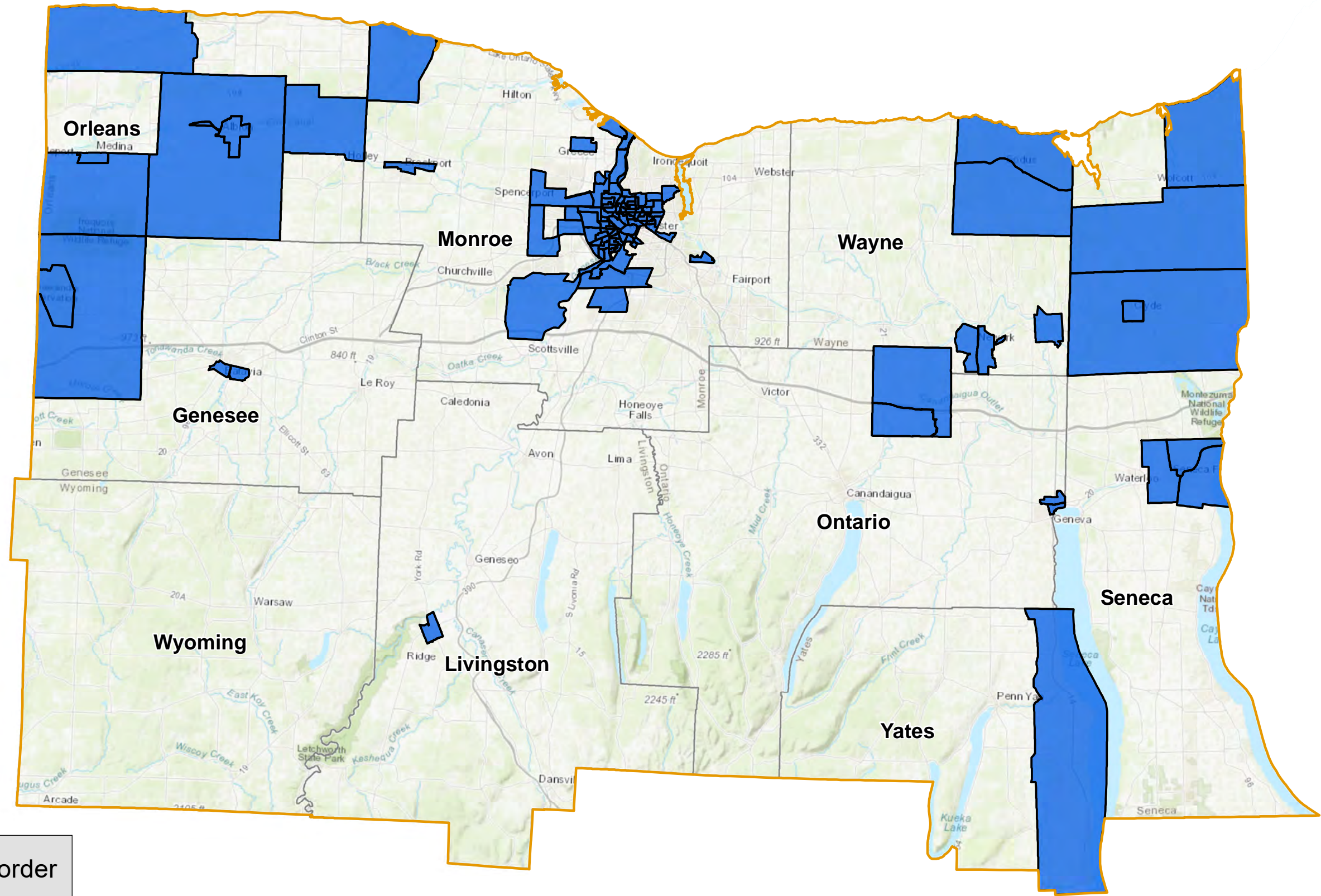


-  REDC Border
-  DAC Border
-  DAC Area

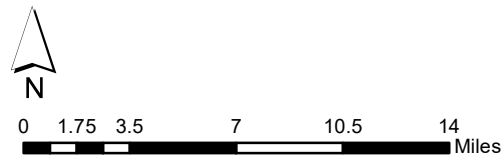
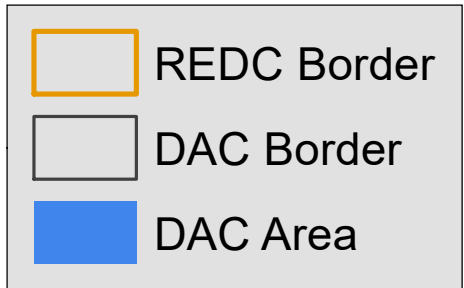
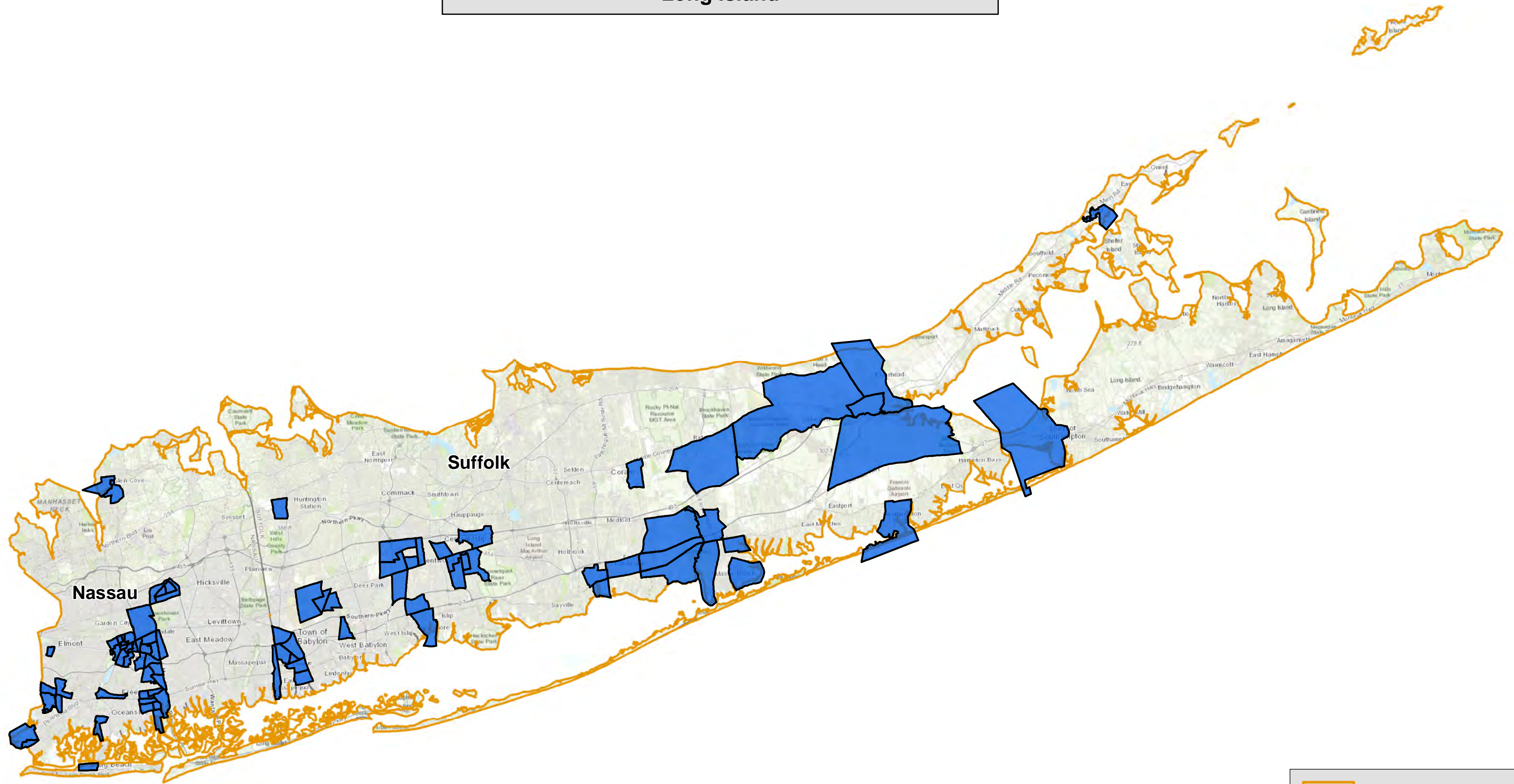


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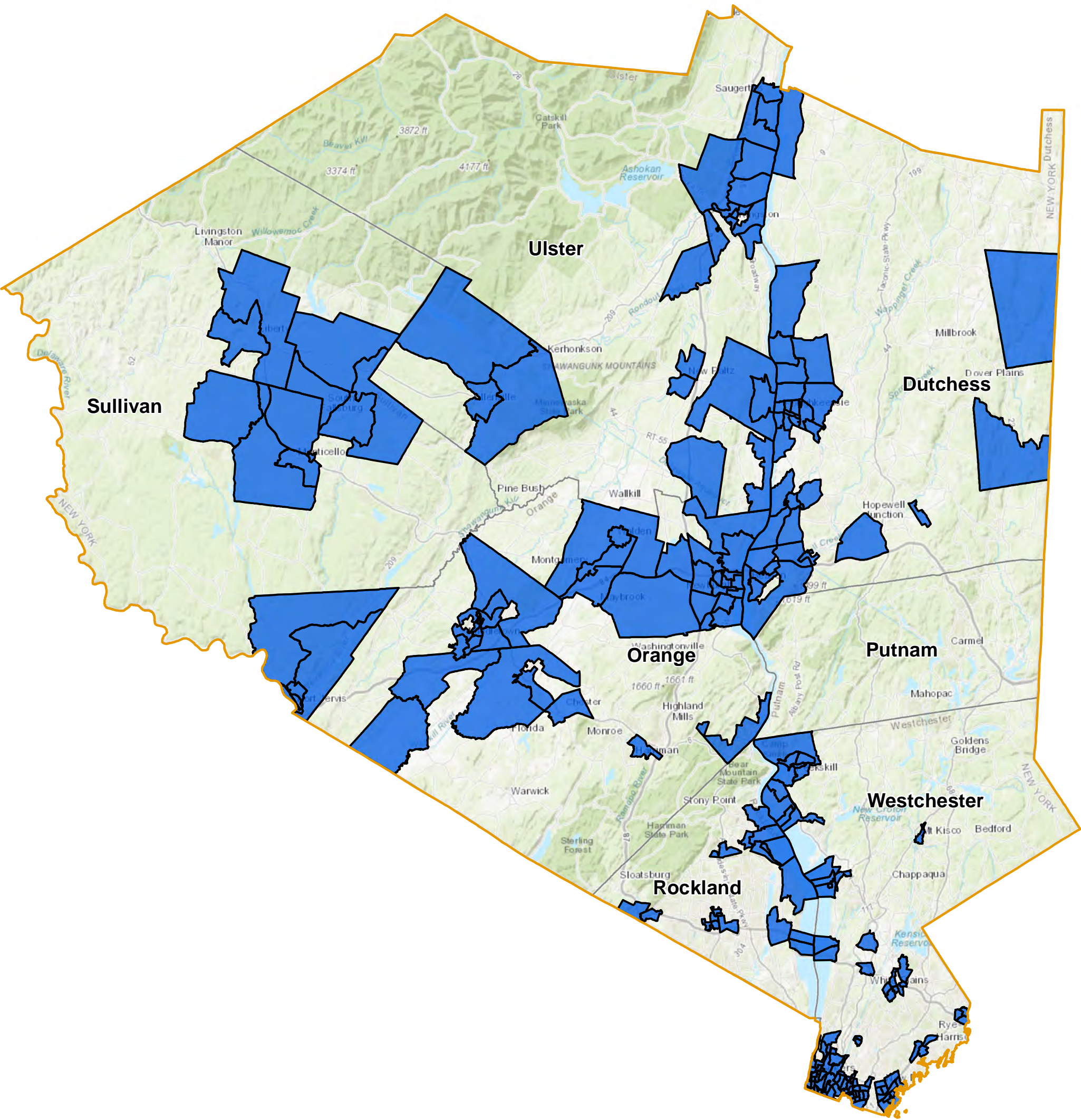
Finger Lakes



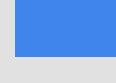


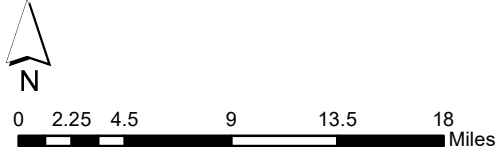
Long Island



Mid-Hudson



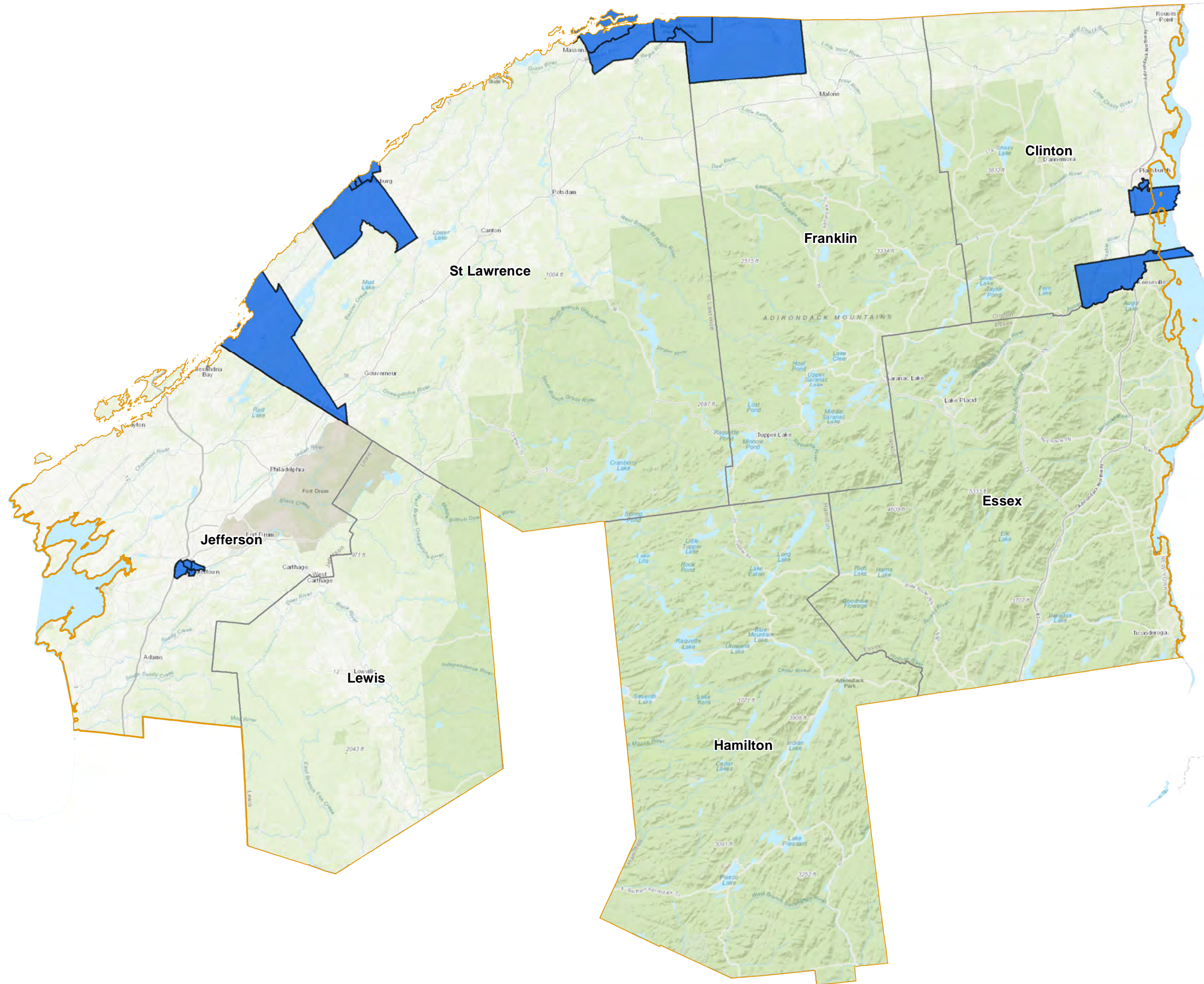
-  REDC Border
-  DAC Border
-  DAC Area


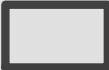
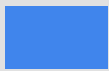


N.Y. Dep't of Env't Conservation,
Disadvantaged Communities Criteria Maps
(Version 1.0, 2023)

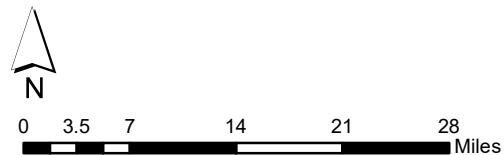
Source: NYS Department of Environmental Conservation, 2023. Data provided by the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation, 2023.

North Country Region

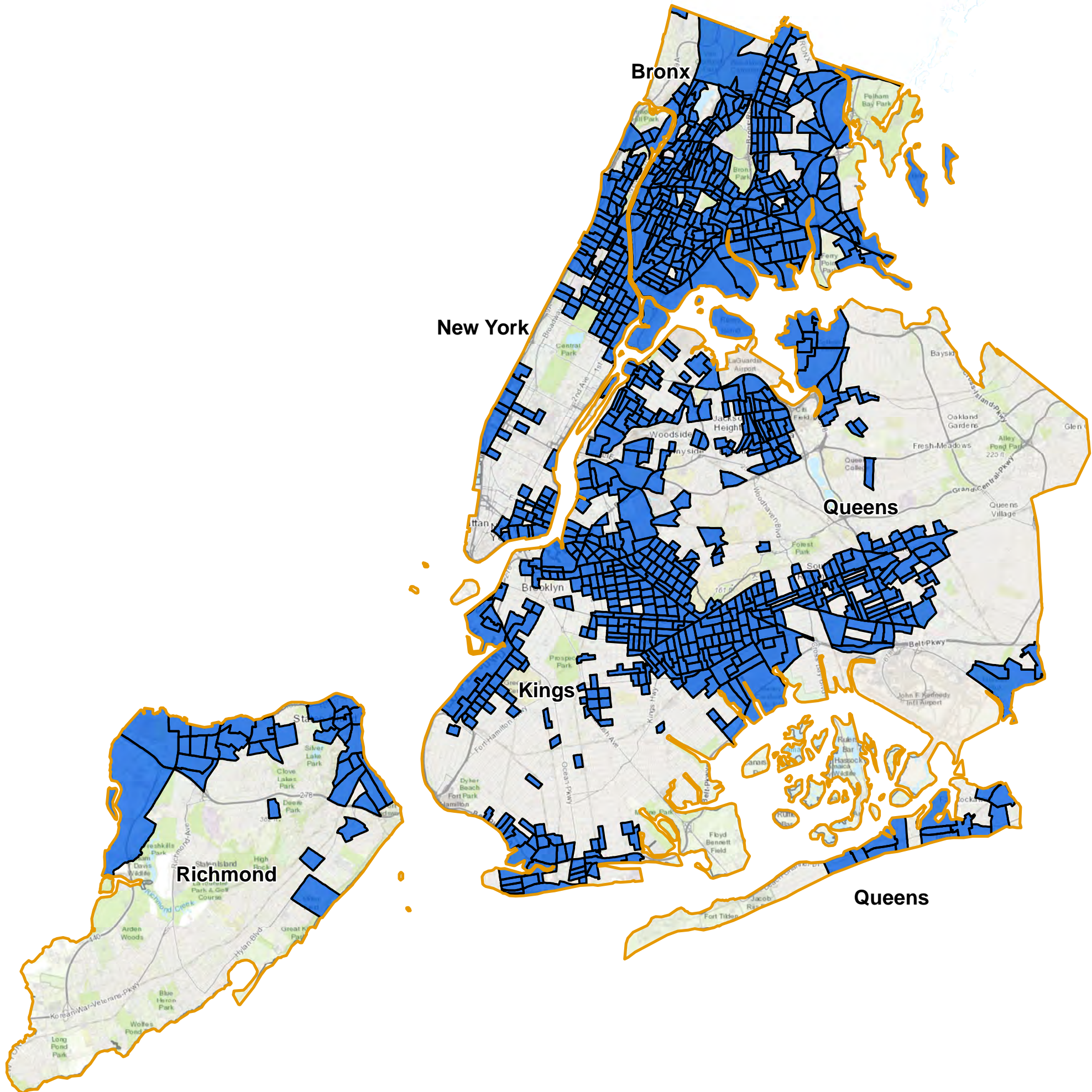





-  REDC Border
-  DAC Border
-  DAC Area

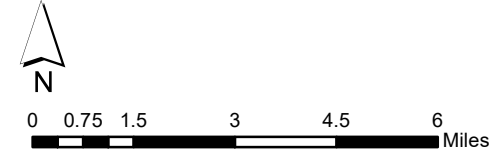
N.Y. Dep't of Env't Conservation,
Disadvantaged Communities Criteria Maps
(Version 1.0, 2023)



New York City



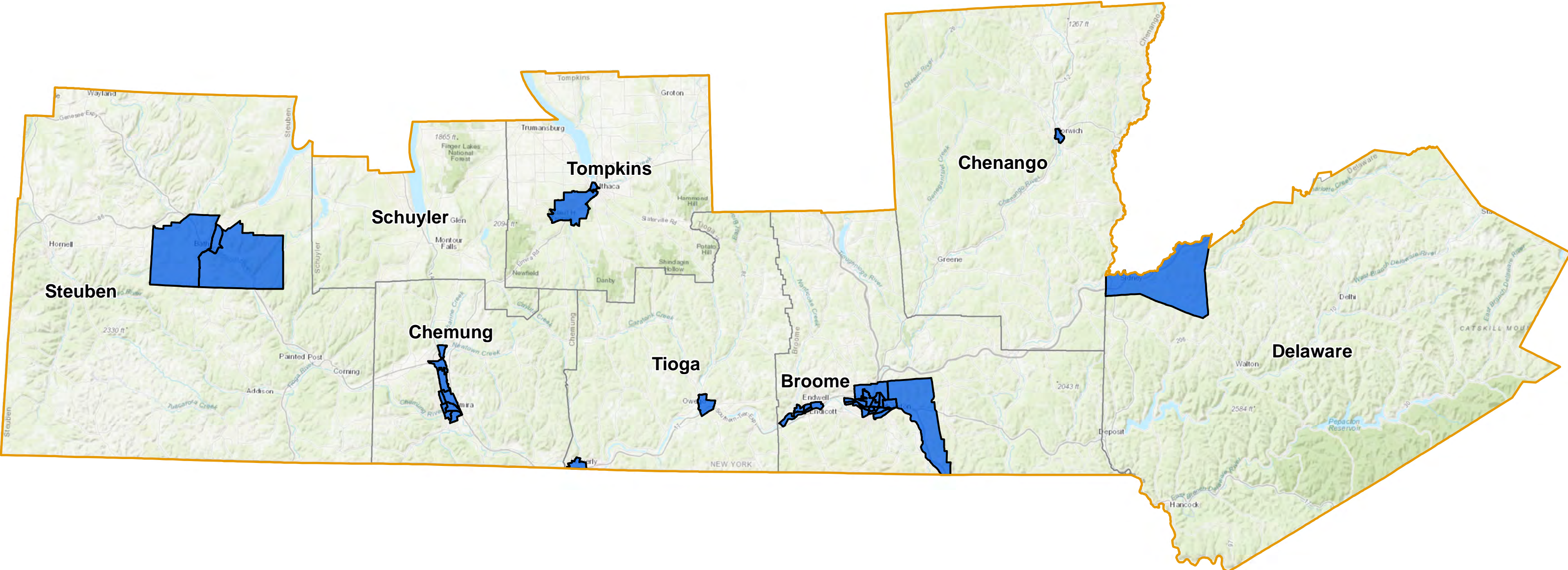
-  REDC Border
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-  DAC Area

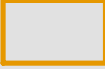

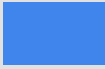


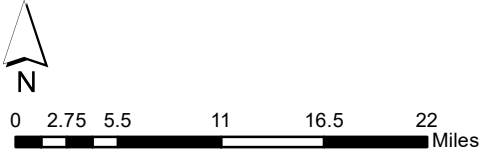
N.Y. Dep't of Env't Conservation,
Disadvantaged Communities Criteria Maps
(Version 1.0, 2023)

Source: Data from the N.Y. State Office of Planning, 2022. Map by the N.Y. State Office of Planning, 2023.

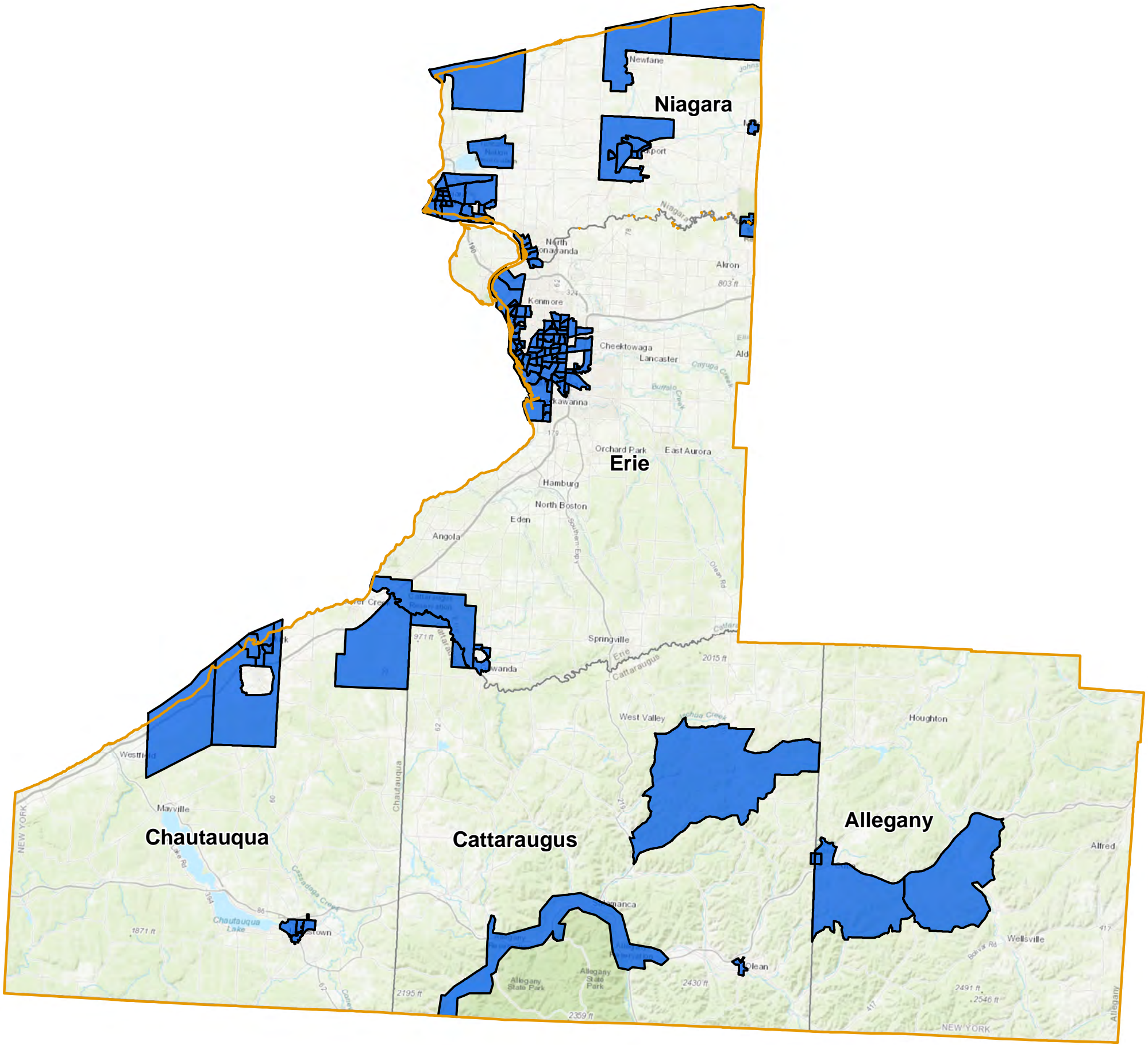
Southern Tier


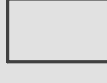



-  REDC Border
-  DAC Border
-  DAC Area



Western NY



-  REDC Border
-  DAC Border
-  DAC Area

N.Y. Dep't of Env't Conservation,
Disadvantaged Communities Criteria Maps
(Version 1.0, 2023)