

November 29, 2021

California Air Resources Board 1001 I Street Sacramento CA 95814

Dear CARB Board Members,

The National Association of Landscape Professionals (NALP) is the national trade organization representing the \$98 billion landscape industry employing over 1.4 million employees in the United States. Member companies specialize in lawn care, landscape maintenance, tree care, irrigation and water management. Landscape professionals throughout the nation work daily performing essential services to homes and businesses to maintain their landscapes, sustain the environment and enhance and maintain healthy and safe green spaces.

We are writing to you on behalf of our member companies concerning *Proposed Amendments to the Small Off-Road Engine Regulations: Transition to Zero Emissions*, Initial Statement of Reason (ISOR) published October 12, 2021. We are respectfully requesting you to support an amendment to the ISOR and delay implementation of the transition to Zero Emissions Equipment (ZEE) ONLY for commercial/professional grade small off-road engines (SORE).

NALP and the California Landscape Contractors Association (CLCA) submitted a letter¹ articulating this position to CARB staff on November 9, 2021. These comments echo many of the same points made in that letter but also provide greater detail and context to support our position of record into the public docket for the proposed SORE rule.

We share Governor Newsom and other California policymakers' intent to reduce carbon emissions from gas-powered landscape equipment as quickly as possible. Still, we must do so in a responsible manner that mitigates the negative financial impact on the landscape industry. The landscape industry in California is a \$9 billion industry annually with more than 55,000 companies employing over 133,000 employees; 99% of these businesses are considered small businesses and a vital industry for entrepreneurs throughout the state of California, many of which are Latino, or minority owned.

Landscape professionals work every day to take care of California's green spaces – we care deeply about the environment - so we support a responsible transition to zero-emission equipment. However, the two-year timeline is simply too fast of a transition for commercial users. We believe that CARB can accomplish their goals by extending the time to transition to

¹ See Appendix A "CLCA and NALP Letter to CARB" November 9, 2021

zero emission "commercial/professional grade" equipment beyond 2024 but maintain the 2024 end of sale date for ZEE residential SORE. We do not believe that CARB has adequately addressed the technical feasibility and impacts for COMMERCIAL, not residential uses. In these comments we will detail the following:

- I. Technical Feasibility is Inadequate Based on
 - a. Performance
 - b. Cost
 - c. Infrastructure
- II. The Solution
 - a. Delay implementation on commercial/professional grade equipment
 - b. Numbers and life cycle of commercial vs. residential equipment
 - c. Support OPEI and other industry alternatives
- III. CA AB 1346 and Legislative Intent
- IV. Funding & Transition
 - a. Funding
 - b. Education & training
 - c. Recycling
- V. Conclusion

I. Technical Feasibility

The Clean Air Act (CAA) is the federal statute that outlines the statutory and regulatory paradigm that emissions are regulated in the United States. Under the CAA, Congress delegated to California the exclusive authority to also regulate emissions but only after being granted a waiver that must be approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The other 49 states are federally preempted to act in this manner until California has been granted this waiver.

In order to obtain this waiver, the California standard being approved by EPA must:

- 1. California's standards are at least as protective as federal standards, and that the state's determination of that fact was not arbitrary and capricious;
- 2. California's standards are needed to meet compelling and extraordinary conditions.
- 3. California's standards are not inconsistent with certain Clean Air Act provisions related to **technical feasibility and lead time to manufacturers**.²

When considering the technical feasibility EPA will look at both technology **performance** and **cost**³. The problem with the CARB proposal is that CARB failed to adequately assess the technical feasibility with compelling quantitative and qualitative data and a lack of engagement

² California Air Resources Board (CA.gov) "California and the Waiver: The Facts" <u>https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/resources/fact-sheets/california-waiver-facts</u>

³ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency "Setting Emissions Standards Based on Technology Performance" <u>https://www.epa.gov/clean-air-act-overview/setting-emissions-standards-based-technology-performance</u>

with the landscape industry earlier in the process. Additionally, CARB does not sufficiently address the differences between commercial and residential equipment and the heightened requirements and impacts on commercial businesses that rely on this equipment to provide for their income.

a. Performance

Equipment performance and run-time are common concerns for landscape professionals and present technological challenges that must be overcome for widespread use of zero-emission equipment (ZEE) landscape equipment. Unlike a homeowner that uses an electric powered leaf blower or mower for less than an hour, maybe in a given week, the landscape industry is operating commercially using this equipment daily, under rigorous conditions and during long durations. Also, many landscape professionals operate on commercial properties like corporate campuses, parks, resorts and other large green spaces which demand stronger performance and power capabilities. Unfortunately, the available ZEE is not capable of this sort of use pattern currently. Equipment such as riding mowers and leaf blowers present some of the largest challenges with lack of run time and power for both being significantly different than their most modern gas-powered counterparts.

CARB relied upon a survey conducted by California State University of Fullerton (CSUF) to compile a large portion of their data. Within this survey it was concluded that only 3% of chain saws, 3.5% of lawn mowers, 0.3% of riding mowers, and 5.9% of trimmers used by professional landscape companies in California are ZEE, compared to over 50% for residential homeowners. This low adoption rate is not due to an unwillingness to use ZEE equivalents but rather evidence that the equipment is not technologically capable to be the exclusive equipment used by commercial landscape companies at this time.

During trial programs that CARB has relied upon to form their proposal, equipment was provided to groundskeepers. One of these trial programs involved groundskeepers for the Los Angeles Zoo. Important to note that these are groundskeepers in a static location, not a landscape professional crew that is traveling from site to site. The problems identified below will only be compounded by a landscape professional moving around from site to site. This was the opinion of end users at the zoo:

"Several of our employees had trouble with the battery life and power output of the equipment when compared to gas powered equipment. Our surveys also concluded that most electric cutters and trimmers are inadequate for the time being. Survey results did not give us enough information to recommend a full overhaul of gas equipment for electric powered tools. Low user scores regarding being able to perform "normal work" when using the equipment. Husqvarna 436LiB worked well. The main negative takeaways from our crew was the lack of power output when compared to gas-powered

equipment and battery life of electric equipment (including remember to charge the equipment the day before rather than fill up with fuel as needed)."⁴

NALP also conducted a survey⁵ in conjunction with CLCA to poll professional landscape companies in California. Both performance and cost remain tremendous hurdles, specifically for the larger commercial equipment that requires significantly more run time and power. From a performance perspective the industry continues to hear from landscape professionals about ZEE landscape equipment:

- The power is just not comparable yet
- Impossible to use exclusively on large scale commercial jobs like HOAs, resorts, business parks and other public and commercial green spaces
- Requires too many batteries to conduct their job function in an efficient manner
- Charging issues in the field and in the workshop
- Durability concerns
- Batteries are too heavy
- Cannot mow slopes on riding mowers because of the weight issue
- Mow times are longer and batteries cannot last a full work day
- Leaf removal during seasonal changes is very difficult
- Debris removal to mitigate fire spread is significantly more difficult
- Lack of dealers and maintenance shops to support transition
- Batteries are not interchangeable between brands

Additionally, some specific concerns from landscape professionals that participated in the survey include:

"Product availability. While many products are available and the technology is advancing, commercial use electrical hand-held equipment is still limited and presents challenges. Product reliability, charging station access, and maintenance operations are just a few challenges that I feel are at the forefront of the issue."

"Durability of the machines, the batteries are so heavy the frame has to be light. Mowing slopes, they are so heavy they don't hold hills. Lack of repair expertise loyalty. Parts are difficult to acquire and take a long time to get. Battery life in heavy cutting conditions and longer mow times due to double cutting."

"Blower power and battery life especially during leaf removal. Building out branch charging infrastructure is also a challenge as it is costly and often requires rewiring the whole building to supply enough power to recharge a whole branch."

⁴ Survey of Small Off-Road Engines (SORE) Operating within California: Results from Surveys with Four

Statewide Population, Prepared by the Social Science Research Center (SSRC) at CSU, Fullerton (May 15, 2019) ⁵ See Appendix B "CLCA and NALP Battery Powered Equipment Survey" CLCA conducted the survey separately from NALP but the data was then merged. CLCA polled California landscape companies in September 2021 while NALP conducted the same survey in June 2021 with larger national companies that have operations in California. NALP and CLCA presented this information through six of the companies that participated in the survey to CARB staff on October 13, 2021.

This is some of the most compelling evidence NALP can provide in support of our position and echoes the sentiment of what we hear from our members on this issue daily, not only in California but throughout the Nation.

NALP also acknowledges that in some instances companies have been able to successfully transition, detailed in NALP survey results. BUT those companies are significantly in the minority and operate in very affluent and wealthy areas. We highlight this fact because our understanding is that the cost increase for using only ZEE is approximately a 30%-40% increase over average industry pricing for the customer. This point is critically important as this proposed rule will further disadvantage small and minority owned businesses, but ALSO those lower income communities they service that deserve properly maintained healthy green spaces at affordable prices.

Unfortunately, CARB seems to be putting a greater weight and emphasis on the small minority of companies that are transitioning. CARB has minimized the fact that all the data that both CARB and NALP have collected via both surveys indicate that the equipment is lacking for commercial/professional purposes and the vast majority is not ready for nor can accomplish a complete transition in only two years.

To further support the performance deficiencies is data from a report⁶ provided by a major equipment manufacturer that produces ZEE and non-ZEE SORE.



The graph clearly shows that a ZEE blower is not comparable at this time. The performance of the ZEE immediately begins to decline the moment it begins until the battery dies only 18 minutes later, while the gas-powered blower maintains a strong performance the entire hour and without unnecessary downtime to change batteries.

⁶ See Appendix C Industry technology feasibility Comparison of Handheld Leaf Blowers

b. Cost

Costs associated with a complete transition is a significant impediment for the landscape industry; however, understanding how the increases actually impact the landscape industry has not been fully appreciated by CARB. Frustratingly, CARB seems to acknowledge significant cost increases are associated with a complete transition yet nothing CARB has put forth makes accommodations for the landscape industry. CARB's approach seems to lack any attempt to ease this transition on the industry and pointedly assumes small businesses and the customers they service will just have to bear the brunt of this transition.

"Sole-proprietorships and other small business landscapers may be significantly affected by the direct economic impacts of the Proposed Amendments. Small business landscapers make up more than 99 percent of landscaping businesses in California. The higher upfront costs of ZEE and the batteries needed to power ZEE for a full work day may be a significant expense for many landscaping businesses."⁷

The acknowledgement by CARB that the costs is significant but a failure to provide some additional timeline delays for commercial uses or incentives to ease the transition is tremendously disappointing. NALP asserts that pursuant to the Clean Air Act that the failure by CARB to make accommodations to account for the economic impacts associated with the cost on the industry that relies on this equipment will result in EPA rejecting California's waiver.

In examining the cost, the first thing to consider is the actual equipment. For example, commercial-grade handheld electronic leaf blowers have significant cost concerns for the landscape industry. One popular manufacturer's electric leaf blower retails for approximately \$350 - \$400, similar to the same manufacturer's gas-powered unit. However, to use this electric leaf blower for an entire workday requires the purchase of extra batteries and chargers thus, driving the up-front cost to exceed \$3,000. More alarming is when you look at larger equipment. Popular commercial gas-powered riding mowers range from \$8,000-\$11,000 while the few commercial riding ZEE mowers available with 4-5hr run time range from \$16,000 to 21,000+. These are significant up-front investments for landscapers, the majority of whom are sole-proprietor (single employee) businesses, with no guarantee they will recover the difference based on energy costs and maintenance.

In other instances, landscape companies switching to battery powered equipment may need to also purchase portable generators to charge their equipment. The Portable Generator Manufacturers Association concluded that 2000W zero-emission generators, the size needed to power critical home appliances in the event of a power outage, would provide continuous power for just 35 minutes to 3 hours (depending on the unit), and cost between \$1,300 and \$6,000; meanwhile, popular gas-powered 2000W generators can run continuously, and range from \$300 to \$500.

⁷ California Air Resources Board "Public Hearing to Consider Proposed Amendments to the Small Off-Road Engine Regulations: Transition to Zero Emissions" Staff Report: Initial Statement of Reasons (p. 96) October 12, 2021

Now let's talk batteries. Batteries remain a significant barrier for the transition to occur based on cost, amount needed, how they're charged and how they're disposed. Run time for the batteries varies by equipment. For a rider mower the run time for a battery is somewhere between 4 and 6 hours, while for handheld equipment that run time is somewhere between 10 and 30 minutes per battery. With this data we examined what a typical three-person landscape crew may require from a battery standpoint.⁸

Active Use Time of		X 20 Lawns	# of Batteries Needed
	Equipment per lawn		
Rider Mower	20 Minutes	6 hours, 40 minutes	internal
String Trimmer	10 Minutes	3 hours, 20 minutes	14 batteries
Edger	5 Minutes	1 hour, 40 minutes	10 batteries
Blower	5 Minutes	1 hour, 40 minutes.	10 batteries

Looking at this data it would take an average crew 34 batteries in ONE day to complete a typical day; while the rider mower would not have enough charge to complete all 20 lawns. The rider mower is an important piece of landscape equipment that currently has the largest cost and efficiency hurdles between gas and ZEE models. Switching batteries this frequently reduces productivity and efficiency for the landscape crew. The costs associated with those batteries:

Battery Cost	Charger Cost	Total
\$179	\$50	\$229 x 34 = \$7,786
-price based on retail	-price based on retail	just for this one crew
price at Home Depot	price at Home Depot	which also excludes
from a leading	from a leading	the riding mower
manufacturer	manufacturer	battery

Considering that the batteries will need to be replaced every $300-500^9$ charge cycles which would mean that they would likely need to be replaced at least once during the product's life cycle we can estimate a total for this three-man crew to be $(2 \times \$7,786) = \$15,572$. The costs associated with these batteries is significant and charging each battery for approximately 8 hours will add an additional \$5 to \$6 daily in energy costs associated for charging each battery prior to each day the battery is used.

Compatibility is also an issue for batteries. Battery technology for ZEE is proprietary information and therefore the batteries are not compatible between different manufacturers. This

⁸ Similar to the universe of companies that NALP polled for the CLCA/NALP Survey, NALP created an advisory group of larger national landscape companies. This group provided NALP with a range of data and technical guidance and the information in this table are conservative estimations. This scenario is based more off residential services as they are simpler to model based on quarter acre lots. The reality is that total batteries needed is likely higher in exclusive commercial and larger settings where landscape services are performed.

⁹ GrePro Blog "The Charging Cycles of Lithium-Ion Polymer Batteries" March 25, 2020 https://www.grepow.com/blog/charging-cycles-of-lithium-ion-polymer-batteries/

presents a problem because it would require landscape companies to move to a single manufacturer approach rather than using different equipment from different manufactures. This could lead to companies being lock into one manufacturer, reduce competition, and strengthening manufacturer influence over the company based on their specific needs.

The last issue with cost that we want to address is labor. ZEE lacks the same performance capabilities detailed above and requires frequent battery changes both of which reduce the productivity and efficiency of a landscape crews in the field. This reduction in productivity puts landscape companies in a tough spot since they are already faced with a historic work force crisis. This proposal pushes an industry that cannot find enough willing and capable employees to now rely on less efficient equipment that takes more time and requires additional labor to perform the same task in the same amount of time to remain competitive and profitable.

All of this considered together (equipment cost, battery cost, increased labor) represents significant cost impediments to make a complete transition. We believe in addition to extending this transition beyond 2024 that a much more robust rebate program must be properly funded and made available prior to moving forward with any restrictions on the sale of non-ZEE SORE.

c. Infrastructure

The infrastructure on both the micro and the macro level is not currently in place to fully support this transition. On the micro level landscape companies will need to fully retrofit their shops to support the amount of voltage that will need to be used each day to safely charge all of the ZEE equipment. Vehicles used to transport crews and equipment will also need to be redesigned to support charging stations to ensure complete operational capabilities once out in the field, this will raise the overall "cost" factor detailed above significantly.

On the macro level the landscape industry continues to have concerns that infrastructure issues in the state of California could cripple their ability to operate. California has ranked #1 in the United States for power outages recently¹⁰. Even worse, power outages are on the rise in California. There were 25,281 blackout events in 2019, a 23% increase from 20,598 in 2018. The number of utility customers affected jumped to 28.4 million in 2019, up 50% from 19 million in 2018.¹¹ It's difficult for the landscape industry to embrace being forced to use inferior equipment with continued concerns on how to ensure the equipment can be operated and charged all-day and every day.

Additionally, maintenance has been woefully under examined by CARB's failure to acknowledge the lack of dealers and repair shops currently in California that have the expertise or are prepared to handle repairs and maintenance issues. One Los Angeles Landscape Company attempted to make the transition but then had issues with support, stating:

"For a commercial company like us with large acreage properties, definitely the duration of the Batteries, Responsiveness from the manufacturers, lack of support from

¹⁰ Generac "Top 5 U.S. States for Power Outages" <u>https://www.generac.com/be-prepared/power-outages/top-5-</u> <u>states-where-power-outage-occur</u>

¹¹ Bloomenergy "California Power Outage Map" <u>https://www.bloomenergy.com/bloom-energy-outage-map/</u>

manufacturers, we have even considered filing a lawsuit using the Lemon-Law! When a large riding mower is seating in a repair shop for over two months! Very few repair shops that have training, knowledge or have support from manufacturers, equipment is less powerful."¹²

This company was forced to go and purchase non-ZEE traditional SORE to maintain their customer base.

II. SOLUTION - Extend the time period to transition to zero emission "commercial/professional grade" equipment beyond 2024 but maintain the 2024 end of sale date for zero emission residential SORE.

a. Delay implementation on commercial/professional grade equipment

Despite our efforts, connecting with CARB staff early in the process to bring forward the daily realities of ZEE use in commercial landscape operations was limited. Unfortunately, this resulted in a proposal that lacks understanding of the difficulties of full commercial grade ZEE adoption by 2024. Furthermore, it lacks recognition of inadequacies of the equipment and impediments to full scale adoption. Since the publication of the ISOR in October, CARB staff has been very open and NALP has had many conversations. Unfortunately, this should have happened sooner and likely would have resulted in a more reasoned approach to emissions reductions and impacts of transitioning to ZEE on the landscape industry. Based on the recent conversations with CARB staff at this point we believe that the staff is unwilling to amend their proposal prior to December 9th despite industry input and public comments. This is disappointing and not reflective of CARB's statutory duty pursuant to the California Administrative Procedures Act.

But there remains a path forward. The ISOR admits that in a considered Alternative 2 that changing the date of 2024 to 2026 for both residential and commercial grade equipment would still meet targeted emissions goals:

"Alternative 2, only 89.3 percent of the small off-road equipment population subject to the SORE regulations would be ZEE in 2035, as compared to 93.4 percent under the Proposed Amendments. The remaining 10.7 percent would continue to turnover to ZEE over the following years, reaching 98.8 percent ZEE in 2043. Emission benefits under Alternative 2 in 2031 would be 6.8 tpd and 50.2 tpd of NOx and ROG, respectively. These emission reductions are both smaller than those that would occur with the Proposed Amendments. While these emission reductions would meet the 2016 State SIP Strategy expected emission reductions for SORE. . ."¹³

¹² See Appendix B "CLCA and NALP Battery Powered Equipment Survey"

¹³ California Air Resources Board "Public Hearing to Consider Proposed Amendments to the Small Off-Road Engine Regulations: Transition to Zero Emissions" Staff Report: Initial Statement of Reasons (p. 135) October 12, 2021

According to CARB waiting until 2026 would still enable CARB and Governor Newsom to accomplish their 2031 and 2035 targeted goals. A primary goal is to reduce the amount of non-ZEE SORE in California by the year 2031 and 2035. Understanding the universe of equipment we are currently dealing with in California is important to consider to achieve these goals.

Our proposed amendment would ONLY delay the transition to commercial/professional grade equipment which would make CARB's analysis significantly more different. Manufacturers certify professional grade SORE to the highest durability periods, therefore implementing different dates to transition to ZEE based on how the equipment is typically used should not be an impediment for CARB or retailers/dealers.

b. Numbers and life cycle of commercial vs. residential equipment

According to the CSUF¹⁴ survey the current universe of SORE in the state of California that is gas powered and needs to be transitioned out is 12,813,596. Of this number 10,902,041 (85%) is used by residential while the remaining 1,911,555 (15%) is used by businesses and landscape professionals. Further looking at the data only 738,875 (6%) of existing non-ZEE SORE is used by the landscape industry. Of the 15 % of non-ZEE SORE used by commercial businesses we recognize a small percentage may not be commercial/professional grade equipment. Despite asking CARB directly, a determination of the amount of commercial/professional grade equipment is not available, but it is certainly LESS than 15% of all the non-ZEE SORE in California today.



The difference of 4% between the target ZEE SORE of the market share by 2031 of 93.4 % and 89.3% by the year 2031 proposed by the ISOR and Alternative 2 respectively could certainly be narrowed and/or mitigated when 85% (residential) of the equipment begins to be phased out and only 15% (or likely less) is extended beyond the 2024 date. Further supporting this goal to eliminate non-ZEE SORE is that commercial grade equipment has a much shorter life cycle than

¹⁴ CSUF Survey

residential, typically commercial grade equipment is about half that of residential¹⁵. This life cycle difference would support extending the sale of commercial/professional grade products until closer to 2028 or 2029, by which 2031 targets can still be achieved. Our proposed amendment, which would extend the sale of non-ZEE to 2028 or a later date, we believe would produce very similar results to the current proposal in the ISOR and would certainly meet the 2016 State SIP and Governor Newsom's Executive Order on climate change.

c. Support OPEI and Other Industry Alternatives

In addition to our proposal, NALP has also been working closely with the Outdoor Power Equipment Institute (OPEI) and the Far West Equipment Dealers Association (FWEDA). NALP has experience and expertise using SORE while OPEI and FWEDA has much more experience and expertise with manufacturing the equipment and going through the certification process with CARB. Because of this, NALP apologizes if some of the jargon used in this section is inexact but NALP would also like to publicly endorse proposals coming from OPEI and FWEDA that also delays implementation timelines and would ease the transition on professional users of SORE.

III. AB 1346 and Legislative Intent

We also believe CARB has a statutory requirement to further analyze this difference between residential and commercial use. In March 2021, Assembly Berman introduced Air Pollution: Small Off-Road Engines (AB 1346¹⁶) which codified much of what CARB had detailed in a March 2021 workshop. NALP and CLCA worked with members of the California Legislature to make amendments to reduce the harm on landscape professionals. In the Senate the following amendments were added in August 2021¹⁷.

(2) In determining technological feasibility pursuant to paragraph (1), the state board shall consider all of the following:

(A) Emissions from small off-road engines in the state.

(B) Expected timelines for zero-emission small off-road equipment development.

(C) Increased demand for electricity from added charging requirements for more zeroemission small off-road equipment.

(D) Use cases of both commercial and residential lawn and garden users.

(E) Expected availability of zero-emission generators and emergency response equipment.

¹⁵ California Air Resources Board 2020 Emissions Model for Small Off-Road Engines- SORE 2020 (page 9 Table 16) September 2020

¹⁶ CA AB 1346 Chapter No. 2021-753 (Approved by the Governor October 9, 2021)

¹⁷ CA AB 1346 Amendments Adopted August 26, 2022

We believe these amendments require CARB to further examine both commercial and residential lawn and garden uses. Furthering this legislative intent at an April 28, 2021 hearing on AB 134 Assembly Member Luz Rivas spoke candidly about her support for the bill but that the legislation should take into consideration the concerns raised in the analysis regarding commercial application. Assembly Member Ruiz also stated concerns over those that also need to make a living specifically the large number of landscapers and gardeners that live in her district that use lawn equipment and potentially could not afford the new ZEE technology.

Considering that Governor Newsom did not sign this bill into law until October 9th, just three days before the release of the ISOR we don't feel a proper analysis of the technical feasibility was conducted, nor were alternatives like our proposal to extend only commercial/professional grade equipment properly explored and vetted.

IV. Funding and Education for the Transition

a. Funding

To assist a transition to ZEE there must be a robust rebate and tax incentive program put into place. We understand and acknowledge that the "power of the purse" is vested in the California Legislature, but we must highlight how concerned we are as an industry that our voices are not being heard. While we appreciate that the California Legislature approved \$30 million to support AB 1346 and this transition, that amount is woefully inadequate. Based on the CSUF data mentioned above, if ALL of that money went to ONLY commercial business (1,911,555) that would mean that only \$15 dollars would be provided per piece of equipment traded in. We are talking about investing 10s to 100s of thousands of dollars for each company to transition and \$15 does not come close to supporting the landscape industry and our majority small business demographic. This further highlights how a delayed transition for commercial grade equipment will make this transition easier and less costly for all those involved.

How much would a strong rebate program cost?

One way to model the amount a rebate program would cost is to look at existing rebate programs already in place in California. San Joaquin Valley offers the following for businesses¹⁸:

Eligible Electric Landscape Maintenance Equipment	Maximum Amount Per Equipment
Edgers, Trimmers, Chainsaws, & Polesaws	70% of purchase price, up to \$200
Blowers & Vacuums	70% of purchase price, up to \$250
Walk-behind Mowers	70% of purchase price, up to \$750

¹⁸ San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District "Incentive Program" <u>https://www.valleyair.org/grants/cgym-commercial.htm</u>

Eligible Electric Landscape Maintenance Equipment	Maximum Amount Per Equipment		
Ride-on / Stand-Ride Mowers	70% of purchase price, up to \$15,000		
Additional Batteries and Chargers	100% of purchase price for up to two (2) batteries and one (1) charger per piece of equipment purchased		
Funding will be limited to \$25,000 annually per applicant			

Based on sales data and estimates we conservatively calculated the percentage of type of equipment that would be eligible to be replaced. We have also combined vendor and commercial to provide the following calculations.

	Number of Units	Rebate Cost	Total
		\$	\$
Riding Mowers (1%)	19,115.55	15,000.00	286,733,250.00
		\$	\$
Push Mowers (15%)	286,733.25	750.00	215,049,937.50
		\$	\$
All Other (84%)	1,605,706.20	250.00	401,426,550.00

1,911,555.00 (Comm/Vendor) combined

\$ 903,209,737.50

This exhibit illustrates that there would need to be OVER \$900 million in rebate funds just to satisfy demand for businesses, like the landscape industry that rely on the equipment.

b. Education

In addition to funding for the actual equipment there should be money allocated to properly educate the workforce to operate the equipment. Additionally, there are safety issues concerning lithium-ion battery fires that should be considered¹⁹. There must also be training for the equipment dealers and maintenance of this equipment and also opportunities for mechanics within landscape companies to learn how to make both minor and major repairs to keep ZEE SORE in operation.

V. In Conclusion

¹⁹ U.S. Department of Labor Occupational Safety and Health Administration "Preventing Fire and/or Explosion Injury from Small and Wearable Lithium Battery Powered Devices" <u>https://www.osha.gov/sites/default/files/publications/shib011819.pdf</u>

For the reasons stated herein, NALP supports a responsible transition to ZEE SORE. Unfortunately, we believe the ISOR as presented is deeply flawed but can be amended to address these flaws. NALP also believes that based on the technical feasibility prong of the Clean Air Act section 209 waiver process that the Environmental Protection Agency will not grant CARB a waiver and therefore the 2024 date will need to be adjusted. NALP believes we can make this adjustment now, gain industry support, push for more financials support from the California Legislature and chart a path forward on this transition with complete buy-in from all interested stakeholders. NALP looks forward to accomplishing this collective goal and hope that CARB makes the necessary adjustments to reduce the detrimental impacts on the 55,000 landscape companies in California; 99% of which are considered small businesses.

Sincerely

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Andrew Bray Vice President of Government Relations National Association of Landscape Professionals

Appendix A



November 9, 2021

California Air Resources Board 1001 I Street Sacramento CA 95814

CARB Board Member,

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Landscape professionals work every day to take care of our California's green spaces – we care deeply about the environment - so we support a responsible transition to zero-emission equipment. However, the two-year timeline is simply too fast a transition for commercial users. In addition, the commercial-grade battery-powered equipment currently on the market has performance issues, cost issues, and infrastructure issues. Because of these reasons, the transition is NOT technically feasible for commercial/professional grade use.

CARB relied upon a survey conducted by California State University of Fullerton (CSUF) to compile a large portion of their data. Within this survey it was concluded that only 3% of chain saws, 3.5% of lawn mowers, 0.3% of riding mowers, and 5.9% of trimmers used by professional

landscape companies in California are ZEE, compared to over 50% for residential homeowners. This low adoption rate is not due to an unwillingness to use ZEE equivalents but rather evidence that the equipment is not technologically capable to be the exclusive equipment used by commercial landscape companies at this time.

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- Cannot mow slopes on riding mowers because of the weight issue
- Mow times are longer and batteries cannot last a full work day
- Leaf removal during seasonal changes is very difficult
- Debris removal to mitigate fire spread is significantly more difficult
- Lack of dealers and maintenance shops to support transition
- Batteries are not interchangeable between brands

This is a non-exhaustive list of concerns we here from landscape professionals but these are the types of concerns that CARB has not fully considered in their analysis and a further indicator of low adoption rates.

From a cost perspective a complete transition is a significant impediment for the landscape industry, specifically to undertake in only two years. For example, commercial-grade handheld electronic leaf blowers have significant cost concerns for the landscape industry. One popular manufacturer's electric leaf blower retails for approximately \$350 - \$400, similar to the same manufacturer's gas-powered unit. However, to use this electric leaf blower for an entire workday requires the purchase of extra batteries and chargers thus, driving the up-front cost to exceed \$2,000. More alarming is when you look at larger equipment. Popular commercial gaspowered riding mowers range from \$8,000-\$11,000 while the few commercial riding ZEE mowers available with 4 to 5 hour run time range from \$16,000 to 21,000+. These are significant up-front investments for landscape professionals, the majority of whom are soleproprietor (single employee) businesses, with no guarantee they will recover the difference based on energy costs and maintenance. These costs also do not consider the number of recharges batteries can sustain, and, as a result, the need to replace batteries over a product's life. Maintenance has been woefully under examined by CARB's failure to acknowledge the lack of dealers and repair shops currently in California that have the expertise or are prepared to handle repairs and maintenance issues.

As the national and state associations representing the landscape industry, not manufacturers or other groups with separate agendas, we emphatically state that it is NOT technically feasible to transition commercial/professional grade landscape equipment to ZEE by 2024. We believe there is a solution and one that we are urging CARB to adopt prior to the December 9th vote on this very important proposal.

SOLUTION - Extend the time period to transition to zero emission "commercial/professional grade" equipment beyond 2024 but maintain the 2024 end of sale date for zero emission residential SORE.

Despite our strong efforts, connecting with CARB staff to bring forward the daily realities of ZEE use in commercial landscape operations was limited. Unfortunately, this resulted in a proposal that lacks understanding of the difficulties of full commercial grade ZEE adoption by 2024. Furthermore, it lacks recognition of inadequacies of the equipment and impediments to full scale adoption. The ISOR admits that in a considered Alternative 2 that changing the date of 2024 to 2026 for both residential and commercial grade equipment would still meet targeted emissions goals:

"Alternative 2, only 89.3 percent of the small off-road equipment population subject to the SORE regulations would be ZEE in 2035, as compared to 93.4 percent under the Proposed Amendments. The remaining 10.7 percent would continue to turnover to ZEE over the following years, reaching 98.8 percent ZEE in 2043. Emission benefits under Alternative 2 in 2031 would be 6.8 tpd and 50.2 tpd of NOx and ROG, respectively. These emission reductions are both smaller than those that would occur with the Proposed Amendments. While these emission reductions would meet the 2016 State SIP Strategy expected emission reductions for SORE. . .."

According to CARB waiting until 2026 would still enable CARB and Governor Newsom to accomplish their 2031 and 2035 targeted goals. A primary goal is to reduce the amount of non-ZEE SORE in California by the year 2031 and 2035. Understanding the universe of equipment we are currently dealing with in California is important to consider to achieve these goals.

Our proposed amendment would ONLY delay the transition to commercial/professional grade equipment which would make CARB's analysis significantly more different. Manufacturers certify professional grade SORE to the highest durability periods, therefore implementing different dates to transition to ZEE based on how the equipment is typically used should not be an impediment for CARB or retailers/dealers.

According to the CSUF survey the current universe of SORE in the state of California that is gas powered and needs to be transitioned out is 12,813,596. Of this number 10,902,041 (85%) is used by residential while the remaining 1,911,555 (15%) is used by businesses and landscape professionals. Further looking at the data only 738,875 (6%) of existing non-ZEE SORE is used by the landscape industry. Of the 15 % of non-ZEE SORE used by commercial businesses we recognize a small percentage may not be commercial/professional grade equipment. Despite asking CARB directly, a determination of the amount of commercial/professional grade

equipment is not available, but it is certainly LESS than 15% of all the non-ZEE SORE in California today.

The difference of 4% between the target ZEE SORE of the market share by 2031 of 93.4 % and 89.3% by the year 2031 proposed by the ISOR and Alternative 2 respectively could certainly be narrowed and/or mitigated when 85% (residential) of the equipment begins to be phased out and only 15% (or likely less) is extended beyond the 2024 date. Further supporting this goal to eliminate non-ZEE SORE is that commercial grade equipment has a much shorter life cycle than residential, typically commercial grade equipment is about half that of residential. This life cycle difference would support extending the sale of commercial/professional grade products until closer to 2028 or 2029, by which 2031 targets can still be achieved. Our proposed amendment, which would extend the sale of non-ZEE to 2028 or a later date, we believe would produce very similar results to the current proposal in the ISOR and would certainly meet the 2016 State SIP and Governor Newsom's Executive Order on climate change.

We also believe CARB has a statutory requirement to further analyze this difference between residential and commercial use. In March 2021, Assembly Berman introduced Air Pollution: Small Off-Road Engines (AB 1346) which codified much of what CARB had detailed in a March 2021 workshop. NALP and CLCA worked with members of the California Legislature to make amendments to reduce the harm on landscape professionals. In the Senate the following amendments were added in August 2021.

(2) In determining technological feasibility pursuant to paragraph (1), the state board shall consider all of the following:

(A) Emissions from small off-road engines in the state.

(B) Expected timelines for zero-emission small off-road equipment development.

(C) Increased demand for electricity from added charging requirements for more zeroemission small off-road equipment.

(D) Use cases of both commercial and residential lawn and garden users.

(E) Expected availability of zero-emission generators and emergency response equipment.

We believe these amendments require CARB to further examine both commercial and residential lawn and garden uses. Furthering this legislative intent at an April 28, 2021 hearing on AB 134 Assembly Member Luz Rivas spoke candidly about her support for the bill but that the legislation should take into consideration the concerns raised in the analysis regarding commercial application. Assembly Member Ruiz also stated concerns over those that also need to make a living specifically the large number of landscapers and gardeners that live in her district that use lawn equipment and potentially could not afford the new ZEE technology.

Considering that Governor Newsom did not sign this bill into law until October 9th, just three days before the release of the ISOR we don't feel a proper analysis of the technical feasibility

was conducted, nor were alternatives like our proposal to extend only commercial/professional grade equipment properly explored and vetted.

Lastly, to assist a transition to ZEE there must be a robust rebate and tax incentive program put into place. We understand and acknowledge that the "power of the purse" is vested in the California Legislature but we must highlight how concerned we are as an industry that our voices are not being heard. While we appreciate that the California Legislature approved \$30 million to support AB 1346 and this transition, that amount is woefully inadequate. Based on the CSUF data mentioned above, if ALL of that money went to ONLY commercial business (1,911,555) that would mean that only \$15 dollars would be provided per piece of equipment traded in. We are talking about investing 10s to 100s of thousands of dollars for each company to transition and \$15 does not come close to supporting the landscape industry and our majority small business demographic. This further highlights how a delayed transition for commercial grade equipment will make this transition easier and less costly for all those involved.

In conclusion, the landscape industry cares deeply for the environment, and we genuinely want to support a transition to ZEE. We believe that time is coming but not by 2024 for a complete transition. The landscape industry relies on this equipment to support their employees, customers and families and their concerns must be considered. If an amendment is adopted it is a win for all parties involved and we can work with the Governor, CARB, the legislature, and air districts throughout the state to promote and assist in this transition.

Sandra Giarde, CAE Executive Director CLCA Andrew Bray VP Government Relations NALP

Appendix B

City	Type of Company	List the types of battery-powered equipment your company uses (eg. blowers, robotic mowers, trimmers, etc.)	What % of the equipment your company is using right now is battery powered? (An educated guess is fine.)	List the types of battery equipment that your company has tested but you don't use regularly (if any). Why don't you use it? (Example - you've tested robotic mowers but aren't using them for XX reason)	List all the challenges, you see, when it comes to your crews using battery-powered small hand-held equipment, and please use specific examples when answering.
Pomona/Chino	Commercial maintenance and installation. One location.	none	0%	none	charging
Greenbrae	Commercial and residential maintenance and installation. One location.	None	0%		Cost of equipment, multiple backup batteries, recharging
Martinez	Commercial maintenance and installation. One location.	None	0%	None	Retro fitting trucks as charging stations for multiple charging Un proven reliability Service issues Lost batteries Disposal of old batteries Cost to replace current gas powered equipment Contractor grade equipment Repair costs and parts

Bakersfield	Commercial and residential maintenance and installation. One location.	None at this time	0%	l never have tested battery powered equipment.	The battery life throughout the work day.
Tracy	Residential maintenance. One location.	Sprayers 5 gal	1%	NA	NA
St. Helena	Residential and commercial landscape installation. One location.	Drills, Chainsaws, sawsalls, Jigsaws	2%		

Santa Ana	Commercial	Blowers	2%	Only leaf blowers have	1. Product availability.
	maintenance and			been tested. Electric	While many products
	installation. One			leaf blowers are only	are available and the
	location.			being utilized by crews	technology is advancing,
				in cities where it is	commercial use
				mandated.	electrical hand-held
					equipment is still
					limited and presents
					challenges. Product
					reliability, charging
					station access, and
					maintenance operations
					are just a few challenges
					that I feel are at the
					forefront of the issue.
Sacramento	Commercial and	Blowers, Weedeaters	3%	21" Mower, Zero Turn	Batteries do not last
	residential maintenance			Riding Mower,	very long. Setting up
	and installation. One			Weedeaters, Blowers.	charging stations for all
	location.			Batteries do not last all	the equipment.
				day. Many of our	commercial battery
				Service yards do not	packs are very
				have the electrical	expensive and easy to
				capacity to carry large	steal.
				scale charging.	
	1				

Vacaville	Commercial	Drills	5%	Blowers, trimmers	Battery powered
	maintenance. One			Don't use them do to	equipment will require
	location.			low power and inability	means of charging. As a
				to charge them during	company that leaves the
				the work day.	yard each day and
					completes an 8-10 hour
					work day away from the
					yard, finding the means
					to charge equipment
					will be difficult and
					inconsistent.
San Diego	Arborial maintenance.	Chainsaw and blower	5%		
	Multiple locations				
	statewide.				
Clovis	Commercial	Drills Roto hammer	5%	NA	Lack of charge Lack of
	maintenance. One				power
	location.				
Healdsburg	Commercial and	chainsaw, blower,	5%	Back pack battery	Price and durability.
	residential maintenance	hedge trimmer		blower - too expensive	Battery discharge
	and installation. One			21" walk behind mower	anxiety (how long a
	location.			crew did not like	charge lasts) Inability to
				pushing it (prefer self	recharge batteries in
				propelled) Hedge	the field
				trimmer - not powerful	
				enough	

San Rafael	Equipment distributor.	Blowers, Trimmers,	5%	Blowers, Edger's, Line	They don't last long
	Multiple locations	Edgers		Trimmers	enough in the field. You
	throughout the state.				have to carry a
					generator to recharge
					the batteries because
					you cant charge them in
					you vehicle. Or buy
					additional batteries to
					last through the day.

San Luis Obispo	Commercial and residential maintenance and installation. One location.	Only power tools like drills and saws	5%	Line trimmers and Blowers	Cost, batteries are very expensive, don't last that long. Setting up charging equipment. Lack of power.
Napa	Residential installation and maintenance. One location.	Blowers, Trimmers, Hand-Held tools, (Battery powered reciprocating saws, circular saws, drills, etc)	5%	N/A	Battery Life!, Then directly connected to that, the ability to quickly, and affordably, re-charge batteries in the field.
Roseville	Residential installation. One location.	drills , saws etc.	5%	none	Start up cost

Bakersfield	Residential	Blowers, hedge	10%	I have tried a battery-	The battery capacity
	maintenance. One	trimmers, extendable		powered chain saw but	does not compare to
	location.	trimmers, and power		do not own one.	gas-powered engines in
		hand tools such as drills.			terms of torque,
					longevity-of-use per job,
					and batteries are
					dependent upon
					availability of chargers,
					which require either
					available electrical
					power on the job site or
					a gas-powered
					generator.
Menlo Park	Commercial and	Blowers, mowers,	10%	Robotic mowers. They	Batteries do not last too
	residential maintenance	hedge trimmers, weed-		are not commercial	long. It is a hardship to
	and installation. Five	eaters, etc.		grade and some clients	find outlets where to re-
	locations.			did not like having lines	charge them. This
				buried on their lawns	means the need to
				(to limit robot's	purchase more battery
				boundaries)	packs which are too
					expensive.
Sacramento	Residential installation.	Power drills, brick	10%	Lawn mower and edge	Poor performance,
	One location.	cutters		trimmer. Poor	substantial inefficiency
				performance.	vs small engines

Watsonville Crockett	Commercial and residential maintenance and installation. One location. Residential installation. One location.	blowers, string trimmers, chainsaws Drills, walkie talkies,	10%	robotic mowers, not quite ready for prime time I've used battery mowers and blowers but do not do lawn maintenance anymore	re-charging during the workday Power for leaf blowers during heavy leaf drop season Have enough charged batteries available
Burbank	Commercial and residential maintenance and installation. Two locations.	Stihl BGA Blower and AR 3000 battery pack	10%	Other battery blowers have a short run time.	-Forgetting to charge equipment -Running out of power during a task - Additional training for new equipment -Less secure in the field due to form factor
Scotts Valley	Commercial and residential maintenance and installation. One location.	Hedgers,Blowers, chainsaws , drills, power brooms	12%	power hedgers, mowers	Cost of replacement batters and charging portals availability

Sausalito	Residential installation and maintenance. One location.	blowers, lawn mowers	15%	everything weve tried we are using	we are constantly charging batteries
Richmond	Commercial and residential maintenance and installation. One location.	Blowers, Hedge Trimmers, 21" Mowers, Stick Edgers, Chain Saws, String Trimmers, Sawzall, Drills, Skill Saws, Impact Guns	20%	Soil Cultivators - Not enough power to till soil	Keeping charged batteries and security (theft). Cost of batteries
Escondido	Commercial and residential maintenance and installation. One location.	Blowers, trimmers, edgers, mowers	20%		amount of batteries needed are cost prohibitive. charging all the batteries
Moraga	Residential installation and maintenance. One location.	Blowers	20%	Batteries are too heavy and run down too quickly	Batteries wear down too quickly. The equipment is heavier

Torrance	Commercial and residential maintenance and installation. One location.	Blowers	20%		Recharging batteries while in the field
Carlsbad	Residential maintenance. One location.	Blowers. Makita	25%	Inexpensive home depot tools. Weak power , not much battery life.	Having enough extra batteries. Having a power source to re charge
Redwood City	Residential installation and maintenance. One location.	Blowers	25%	Blowers and we use them	The power of the equipment is not as strong as gas.
Turlock	Residential maintenance. One location.	Hedge trimmer, string trimmers, chainsaws	30%	mower: crew let 2- \$1500 batteries sit and die (I didn't know mower was down, support only came from Ohio rolling blower: was no good	some of the equipment just isn't powerful enough for commercial work
Laguna Beach	Residential installation and maintenance. One location.	mowers trimmers weed trimmers	30%	we use the ones we tested	if it was not placed in charger can ruin a day
La Mesa	Commercial and residential installation. One location.	Blowers Mower	35%		Charging
Huntington Beach	Commercial maintenance and installation. One location.	Blowers, Mower, Chain Saw, Trimmer	50%	N/A	Batteries are heavy. We need to be diligent about charging regularly.

San Rafael	Residential installation	blowers, hedge	60%		When the battery runs
	and maintenance. One	trimmers, weed eaters,			out it can be
	location.	push lawn mower			inconvenient to walk for
					another one.
Granada Hills	Commercial and	Blowers, drills, impacts,	60%	Have not had an	Charging batteries and
	residential installation.	saws all, circular saws,		opportunity to test or	speed of charging
	One location.	air pumps, chain saws		require	stations
Oceanside	Residential installation.	Blowers, Chainsaw,	70%	None	Charge cycles Extra
	One location.	Weed eater, Mower,			batteries cost Service-
		Drills, Saws.			Life of batteries
Bakersfield	Commercial and	Leaf blowers, trimmer	70%	We have only tested	Charging batteries and
	residential maintenance	and weed wacker		and use sthil	equipment breaking
	and installation. Two				down more often
	locations.				

Lake Arrowhead	Commercial and	Blowers, String	80%	Lawn mowers - Only	Training the guys to use
	residential maintenance	Trimmers, push		using them in limited	the equipment at a
	and installation. One	mowers, chainsaws,		capacity as the battery	lower power level to
	location.	hedge trimmer,		life seems limited	extend run time. Eg: The
		extension trimmer, pole			Sthil String Trimmer we
		saw.			use will last a few hours
					on a battery if used at
					50% power, whihc is
					generally adequate, but
					will only last 30 minutes
					if the crew runs it at full
					power.

Riverside	Commercial and	60" Ride on Zero Turn	80%	Demo'd Husqvarna	Stihl backpack battery
	residential maintenance	Mower (Mean Green)		Robotic mower but it's	handheld blowers are
	and installation. One	48" Stand on Mower		not practical for	ok on small properties
	location.	(Mean Green) 2 String		commercial use because	but CFM is too low for
		Trimmers (Stihl) 3 Hand		it cant handle rough	parking lots.
		Held Blowers (Stihl) 2		terrain and acres	
		14" Top Handle		mowed per hour is too	
		Chainsaws (Husqvarna)		low. Stihl backpack	
		1 12" Top Handle		battery handheld	
		Chainsaw (Stihl) 3		blowers are ok on small	
		Hedge trimmers (Stihl)		properties but CFM is	
		3 Handheld pruners		too low for parking lots.	
		(Infaco) (Zenport)			
		(Arvipo) 1 Pole pruner			
		(Zenport) 1 Pole			
		Chainsaw (Ryobi) 2			
		Backpack Sprayers			
		(Ryobi) 1 Handheld			
		Sprayer (Ryobi) 2 in			
		Truck Refrigerators			
		(Massimo from Costco)			
		14 small handheld tools			
		Sawzall, Drills, Impact			
		guns, Blowers, Wash			
		brushes, Etc.			
Novato	Residential installation	Blowers, trimmers, lawn	85%		Battery maintaining
	and maintenance. One	mowers, skill saws,			charge. Being able to
	location.	drills, saws all			charge batteries in the field.

San Rafael	Residential installation.	Blowers, mowers,	85%	Backpack blowers -not	RAIN!!!! Dirt and debris.
	One location.	hedge trimmers, string		great in rainy weather.	HEAT is too much for
		trimmers		Also quite bulky. Electric	the batteries
				chainsaw -price too high	
	ļ				
Malibu	Residential installation	Blowers, mower, hedge	95%	We have electric	I was initially very happy
	and maintenance. One	trimmer, weed whacker,		chainsaws, but my guys	with our Echo cordless
	location.	chainsaw		prefer the gas ones. We	lineup, but they do have
				don't really do tree	occasional problems.
				trimming, so our daily	That's true for gas tools
				tools are all electric	as well. We have several
					batteries so there are
					always some charging. It
					wouldn't work with any
					less than 5 batteries per
					truck

Hercules	Commercial and residential maintenance and installation. One location.	Blowers , drills,saw, chain saws, mixers and weed eaters	Blowed, drills and saws	We only use drills and saws and blower all Makita	They will not be enough batteries in about 15 years to sustain the worlds power shortage
San Leandro	Commercial and residential installation. One location.	Blowers	We've converted about 60% of our blowers from gas to electric battery power. We plan to be 100% electric blower by January 1st.	We haven't tested anything other than blowers and weed eaters.	Batter life and access to charging. For blowers we're have to purchase more than one backpack battery per blower to ensure we have enough charge to make it though the work day. Many job sites don't have access for charging (at least not securelysince each backpack charger costs more than \$1,000).
National Company, top	Commercial	blowers, line trimmers,	2%	Battery mowers & hand	1. Run Time 2. ease of
----------------------------	------------------------	-------------------------	-----	-------------------------	---------------------------
20 locations in California	maintenance and	hedge trimmers,		held battery pack	battery pack
	installation. Multiple	mowers		equipment (blowers,	replacement 3. mowing
	locations.			line trimmers, etc) Run	speed 4. charging ability
				time is the biggest	remotely and centrally
				issues.	5. cost of infrastructure
					upgrades to change
					numberous mowers and
					battery packs
					simultaneously
National Company top	Commercial	blowers, line trimmers,	10%	There is no equipment	Charging is the biggest
20, locations in	maintenance and	chainsaws, robotic		we have tested that we	concern. The ability to
California	installation. Multiple	mowers		are not using in one of	have access to a
	locations.			our companies.	charging station without
					using a converter in the
					chassis is a problem.

National Company top 20, locations in California	Commercial maintenance and installation. Multiple locations.	blowers, trimmers, line trimmers, small hand helds, nothing on the mower side	<1%	We have tested a lot of battery equipment. Charging, availability and cost are the two main reasons.	Charging and battery loss/misplacement/thef t
National Company top 20, locations in California	Commercial maintenance and installation. Multiple locations.	chain saws mostly	maybe 5%	We have tested robotic mowers at our Lab for Husquvarna.	keeping batteries charged losing batteries (leaving on ground when charging)

National Company top	Commercial	large mowers, string	less than 1% We are	Large mowers are only	Blower power and
20, locations in	maintenance and	trimmers, stick edgers,	piloting products in	used when required by	battery life especially
California	installation. Multiple	hedge trimmers,	branches	a customer. The	during leaf removal.
	locations.	blowers, push mowers		Acquistion cost,	Building out branch
				infrastructure and	charging infrastructure
				performance is	is also a challenge as it
				prohibitive. Battery	is costly and often
				powered blowers are	requires rewiring the
				also problematic as they	whole building to supply
				lack power and battery	enough power to
				life.	recharge a whole
					branch.

Los Angeles	Commercial	1. 52" 48" 33" Mean-	35%	None other than what	For a commercial
	maintenance and	green equipment, Sthil		we have purchase.	company like us with
	installation. Multiple	blowers, Husqvarna			large acreage
	locations.	blowers, Milwaukee.			properties, definitely
					the duration of the
					Batteries,
					Responsiveness from
					the manufacturers, lack
					of support from
					manufacturers, we have
					even considered filing a
					lawsuit using the Lemon-
					Law! When a large
					riding mower is seating
					in a repair shop for over
					two months! Very few
					repair shops that have
					training, knowledge or
					have support from
					manufacturers,
					equipment is less
					powerful.

Please share the advantages, in your opinion, of using battery-powered small hand-held equipment.	List all the challenges you see when it comes to your crews using battery-powered mowers and please use specific	Are there advantages to your crews using battery- powered mowers?	What are the challenges your technicians would face if they had to use only battery- powered equipment?	What challenges do you think your company would face if making the switch from gas to battery- powered equipment?
	examples about when answering.			
	charging time			
Environmental, low noise, right thing to do				
Noise reduction Pollution reduction Client satisfaction	See #6 above	Possibly Lighter equipment perhaps	See # 6 again	Mechanic retraining Operational use and training

Less fuel costs. Less		Less time spent fueling		The cost of replacing all
engine maintenance		and maintaining gas		of our equipment.
		engines.		
They are handy.	NA	No	Having to recharge. For	Put us out of business if
			them to run out of	we had to replace all of
			energy. Not enough	our equipment.
			power.	(Expensive)

I believe our industry	I have yet to personally	I believe our industry	Battery charge life	Cost may be the largest
has a responsibility to	test battery-powered	has a responsibility to	would be the biggest	concern here.
be environmentally	mowers for extensive	be environmentally	concern. Maintaining	Secondarily I am
conscientious. If battery-	commercial use. I	conscientious. If battery-	additional pieces of	concerned with the
powered small hand-	personally utilize a small	powered small hand-	equipment is also a	productivity of these
held equipment helps us	battery-powered	held equipment helps us	secondary concern.	pieces of equipment.
be more	mower for my home	be more		Equipment productivity
environmentally	lawn. This is a great	environmentally		is key and even a small
responsible, than we	application. I am not	responsible, than we		percentage of efficiency
should pursue their use	sure if the technology is	should pursue their use		change may be
in our every day	up to speed on large	in our every day		extremely costly.
operations.	battery-powered	operations.		
	mowers for commercial			
	use. On average, these			
	mowers would need to			
	be able to be used at			
	approximately 5 to 5.5			
	hours per day. Cost may			
	also be a large			
	determining factor as			
	well.			
Run cleaner and less	Would require a big	There would be as it		A lot of specialty
noise. Less routine	investment in Batteries,	would require carrying		equipment not available
maintenance required.	SStorage and charging	less fuel. Run quieter		yet. Difficlut to carry
	infrastructure. Large	and cleaner for		enough batteries to
	mowers do not have run	enviroment.		work the 8 hr shift.
	times necessary to			Major expense in
	make cost effective yet.			infrastructure to have
	No effective way yet to			necessary charging
	recycle the old			capacity at the yards.
	batteries.			

	Battery powered		Battery powered	Battery powered
	equipment will require		equipment will require	equipment will require
	means of charging. As a		means of charging. As a	means of charging. As a
	company that leaves the		company that leaves the	company that leaves the
	yard each day and		yard each day and	yard each day and
	completes an 8-10 hour		completes an 8-10 hour	completes an 8-10 hour
	work day away from the		work day away from the	work day away from the
	yard, finding the means		yard, finding the means	yard, finding the means
	to charge equipment		to charge equipment	to charge equipment
	will be difficult and		will be difficult and	will be difficult and
	inconsistent.		inconsistent.	inconsistent.
Emissions	Loss of battery Lack of	Sound	Power Cost	Cost
	power Lack of charge			
	Cost of battery			
Environmental	Discharge anxiety,	light weight and quiet	Bias against battery	initial non
protection and	seemingly too light		power. Inability to	standardization. Cost.
sustainable practices.	weight (not professional		recharge batteries.	Durability.
Light weight and easy to	grade). Typically not		Perceived lack of	
use	self propelled		durability and power.	

The only advantage is	They need to change	No	Having to stop in the	Up front cost. Battery
for a home owner that	batteries more often		middle of a job to	powered equipment for
does there yard once a	than they need to but		change batteries,	commercial use is three
week. For a company	fuel in the equipment.		charging the batteries	to four times higher
that is using there	They also say that the		on-site.	than gas equipment. If
equipment six hours a	equipment doesn't have			you figure that most
day 5 days a week there	as much torque and			maintenance crew are
is no cost or labor	power so it takes longer			three to four workers
benefit.	to complete a job.			and they are each using
				a piece of equipment.
				Most pieces of
				equipment last 90 min.
				tops. That would mean
				that you would need
				three additional
				batteries per piece of
				equipment.

Probably less air	Lack of power, cost.	None that we have	service technicians	Cost, trading powerful
pollution but trading for		seen. Still haven't seen	would lose a lot of	equipment for weak
soil pollution, (How		31", 48" or larger rider	business. Battery	powerless equipment.
batteries are		mowers that work too	operated equipment,	
constructed, metal		well on batteries.	from my experience	
processing, how to			gets tossed out and	
safely dispose and or			replaced with new	
recycle)			equipment instead of	
			being repaired.	
When and where gas	In this order Injury,	Minimal	Safety, battery life, re-	Cost, repair
powered equipment is	Theft, Complexity of		training, theft	
restricted, it is better	use.			
than hand powered				
tools, or electric tools				
requiring and electrical				
source, and cords.				
Better for the	Power and longevity	No transportation of	power supply	start up cost
environment, and no		fuel		
toxic gas smell				

Quietness of operation.	The battery capacity does not compare to gas-powered engines in terms of torque, longevity-of-use per job, and batteries are dependent upon availability of chargers, which require either available electrical power on the job site or a gas-powered generator.	Quietness of operation.	Service interruptions due to lack of power (torque) and lack of battery charge (dead batteries).	Financial strain from re- investing in different equipment.
-Less noise -Less pollutants -Lighter weight	-Same as question 6. But I can add the power is still not too powerful which creates the need to invest more labor hours.	Same as question 7. They like the fact that do not need to use ear plugs when using electric equipment.	No challenges, other that having a place at the yard where to recharge them.	If we have to go 100% all in by 2023-2024 it would be @ \$2.5M impact. Which would be a hardship
Meant for small nitch items like power drills only	The performance is not comparable to gas powered equipment. It may take as much as 4 times to complete tasks with powered lawn mowers and blowers and trimmers	No	If it were a maintenence project, we would not profit, or not win any projects to begin with.	For my firm we would be impacted minimally since we are design build, but would still have setbacks for the times we would have to use that equipment.

costs, emissions blowing large areas Less emissions N/A N/A N/A	-,
Less emissions N/A N/A N/A N/A	
-Instant power -Good n/a n/a n/a All day power not Unable to preform al	I
for the environment - available tasks assigned. Also,	
More quiet at customer unable to perform	
property -Good efficiently.	
customer impression	
savings on gas. no use time is limited not sure not much as there is not up front cost would be)e
exhaust fumes. requiring more batteries an engine to repair expensive and what	
healthier for our or quick charge portals would be the plan to	
employees recycle our gas drive equipment	n

manyno gasoline needed, no neighbors yelling at the crews, not having to start a gas engine, quiet, no odors or fumes Being able to work in municipalities that do not allow 2 stroke engines and quiet residential areas	The biggest will be charging batteries all the time and cost. Battery powered tool are so much more expensive. None - Currently operations are running well and favorable by clients	its easier than hauling gas mowers up and down steps Reducing carbon impact	not manyits our preference now to have all battery powered equipment as soon as its feasible For the crews that are assigned battery powered equipment - none.	the biggest is cost Cost, storage and charging stations
Customers love them. They are quiet, no gas/oil mix. Less strain on employees pulling on the cords, better for the environment. Less maintenance. Employees not breathing the fumes and better for their hearing	Number of batteries and charging. Very costly	Customers love them because they are quiet and good for the environment. Less maintenance, no fuel costs	cost, charging the batteries	cost, charging, availability of equipment
None	Same as above	None	Same as above	Financial burden, time loss, possible injury due to excessive weight

Lite weight, carbon footprint	The juggling of recharging numerous batteries while in the field.		Again charging numerous batteries while in the field.	Cost of battery equipment is expensive., logistics of charging so many batteries overnight, and during the work day.
Low noise, no gas fumes ,keeps customers happy.				
Not as loud	Not having the same power as gas.	lt would be lighter in weight	Only the power the gas brings to the table.	We would adjust and have extra batteries
lightweight, no carbon build up/ easier maintenance	battery life	absolutely, fuel costs, no carbon footprint	not enough power for all jobs	wouldn't be too hard, already familiar with what we like
quiet easy lighter less carbon footprint safer	less powerful	yes	chain saws?	all good now
No fuel/ oil or smelling or inhaling fumes Quiet	Small jobs ok Large not possible	Small jobs Clients love the smell of cut grass with a quieter mower	Cell life Capabilities	Knowing cell range according to each job
Less noise, Cleaner Air, Happier customers	See#6and we have had a blower stolen at a commercial property parking lot.	Better for their healthauditory & respiratory.	See#6	Theft

Quieter, no fumes		no fuel spills, less hand	Difficult to repair	batteries are expensive
		noise down for		
		everyone. workers and homeowners		
No cords, no fuel, easier to maneuver, generally ready on the spot, easier to use in any location, no cords,	Have not used	Have not used	Power and longevity. Equipment and battery power is improving continually	Battery longevity to charging stations to be ready throughout day
Noise reduction No fuel mixtures No smell No storage of Gad	Battery charge cycles	No two stroke mixing No gasoline storage	No problem for us in most cases.	No problem in our case.
Less noise and tool ready to go as long as battery is charged	Have not tried any so i dont have an opinion	Dont know	Training for breakdowns and replacement	Constant replacement of batteries

Low maintenance, low	Crew is reluctant to use	They are easy to use	Having enough battery	High initial cost and
noise, Batteries can be	new technology. They	and great for small	power to run the	ongoing high cost of
easily swapped outand	tend to run everything	areas and have very low	equipment all day.	battery replacement.
even charge on site. No	flat out, which isn't	maintenance.		
Fuel consumption, no	necessary most of the			
emissions, easy to use	time, which reduces run			
	time per battery. The			
	exquipment and			
	batteries have initial			
	high expense			

Not handling fuel or oil	High initial investment	Not handling fuel or oil	No adequate 21"	No battery truck
Less cost Quiet Faster	°	Less cost per acre	mulching mower that I	availability. No
in some cases		mowed Much Quieter	know of. No adequate	adequate 21" mulching
Equipment stays cleaner		No hearing protection	Backpack Blower that I	mower that I know of.
		required More acres	know of.	No adequate Backpack
		mowed per hour		Blower that I know of.
		Equipment stays cleaner		
		Less operator fatigue		
		Lower risk of theft on		
		Mean Green 60" due to		
		electronic access code.		
No electrical cords.	Leaving batteries and	Yes! No gas or oil!	None that come to mind	It's already happened.
Ease of use. No gas or	chargers on site.	Environmentally		Did not really
oil. Environmentally	Expense.	friendly.		experience any
friendly				challenges not
				mentioned

Easier for my wife/work	See above RAIN.	Ouiter. better than	They are hard on	Having to bring 2 sets of
partner to usejust ask	HEAT. Dirt and Debris.	breathing gas	equipment and electric	tools to the job site if
her lol	Also run time and		tools can't take the	it's even remotely damp
	battery replacement is		beating	outside
	more costly than gas		Ū	
	tools. Can't use electric			
	mower on wet lawn so			
	we have to bring 2 sets			
	of tools which is			
	rediculous			
No fumes, no special	Charging can be a	I'm overall very happy	What technicians? You	We already faced the
gas to mix and spill, lot	challenge, the tools	with the performance. I	mean the mechanic I	challenges and they
less maintenance, only	have to be protected	don't ever want to go	bring them to? He will	were minimal
legal option in our city	from the weather and	back to gas powered	have to fix it	
	morning dew			

I think some battery	We don't use mowers	It's quiet and less	Everything is expensive	Everything is expensive
operated equipment is		emissions		
crucial and to get rid of				
the gas powered. I				
believe blowers and				
drills are good use of				
batteries. Oversize				
blowers with batteries				
and chainsaws and				
diggers and				
lawnmowers do not				
think it's gonna last				
For blowers, aside from	Battery life and high	We haven't tested	I'm not certain but I	Being able to charge all
not emitting pollution,	cost seem to be the two	them.	suspect there would be	the equipment and then
our clients have	main drawbacks. We're		considerably less	the high cost of
responded incredibly	a commercial company		maintenance and repair	implementation. If the
favorably everywhere	so our crews need to		work. A big question is	equipment was legally
we have implemented	run blowers for many		how long (how many	mandated then at least
them.	hours every day. And of		years) do the batteries	there would be a level
	course, they are		hold their charge?	playing field.
	expensive. For the			
	commercial grade			
	blowers, we're looking			
	at about 3x the cost			
	once fully equipped.			

much more	1. run time (need 8	clients sometimes	run times, recharging,	infrastructure costs/loss
environmentally	hours per day) 2. ease	specifically request	the number of battery	of productivite due to
friendly, much less noise	of battery replacement	electrics/noise	packs required to get	charging and battery
	(battery packs) to	reduction	through a typical	pack switch outs / costs
	change on the fly 3.		business day,	of switching product
	blade tip speed 4.		infrastructure costs	
	overall mowing speed 5.		Not enough ability to	
	ease of charging 6. fast		change 50 to 100	
	charging (IE: Level 2)		devices simultaneously	
customers love the	We currently run a few	finding labor right now	Carrying chargers,	We will most certainly
noise level especially	Husqvarna Auto	is a big concern for our	finding charging	perform a cost analysis
working around HOA's	Mowers on large	operation. Anything we	sources, additional	between battery and
and school zones, lower	properties,	can do to reduce the	weight of batteries. We	fuel applications. Cost
fuel costs	municipalities and	need for labor is viewed	have piloted a few	safety (chainsaw bar
	private land. Very	as a positive	Husquarna/Stihil	speed - need to test
	efficient and reduces		solutions both requrie	trimmer chaps and
	need for multiple crews.		supplemental charging	chainsaw chaps that
			to get through a full day	prevent cut through)
			of use.	

Environmental	Charging and battery	same advantages as	none, we are relying on	culture and charging
footprint, leaning out	weight. Power, culture,	handhelds	quality and less on	
supplies such as gas and	mindset that battery is		technicians	
fuel cans. Opening	just as good/powerful.			
space in the trailer. Less				
risk to employee				
exposure, operating				
costs.				
quieter lighter	we do not use mowers	n/a	power outages on storm	power outage would be
			resotration work	the largest costs to
				make a large switch
				what do you do with all
				of the gas powered
				equipment we already
				own

Cost per KWH is lower,	Durability of the	customer perception.	We outsource to	Infrastructe cost to
charging using	machines, the batteries	Noise reduction	dealers and find that	support charging. Much
customers electricity,	are so heavy the frame		they are not trained or	higher acquistion cost
time savings vs	has to be light. Mowing		knowledgable about	and long ROI. Slower
purchasing gasoline and	slopes, they are so		technology	operations with some
filing machines and	heavy they don't hold			products like blowers
mixing fuels.	hills. Lack of repair			and large mowers
	expertise loally. Parts			resulting in increased
	are difficult to acquire			man hours which will
	and take a long time to			erode margins is not
	get. Battery life in hevy			addressed with
	cutting conditions and			customer cost
	longer mow times due			increases.
	to double cutting.			

	I			
Cleaner, lighter, no	For a commercial	Cleaner, lighter, no	We don't have	Cost, financing, pricing
fumes, less noise, less	company like us with	fumes, less noise, less	knowledge of how to	of new electric
fire-risk, fuel-savings.	large acreage	fire-risk, fuel-savings.	repair in the field and	equipment is out of this
	properties, definitely		we are stuck with work	world! Compared with
	the duration of the		not completed if a	gas-powered
	Batteries,		mower breaks down,	equipment, we don't
	Responsiveness from		charging time is too	have enough
	the manufacturers, lack		long, additional space	training/knowledge of
	of support from		would be needed for	longevity, we don't
	manufacturers, we have		spare equipment that	enough support from
	even considered filing a		translates to additional	manufacturers.
	lawsuit using the Lemon-		expenses for	
	Law! When a large		transportation, logistics,	
	riding mower is seating		risk and storage.	
	in a repair shop for over			
	two months! Very few			
	repair shops that have			
	training, knowledge or			
	have support from			
	manufacturers.			

major impact financially I'd welcome it for our industry and especially our environment It would have to be phased in over a period of years with input from manufacturers collaborating with	
l'd welcome it for our industry and especially our environment It would have to be phased in over a period of years with input from manufacturers collaborating with	
It would have to be phased in over a Possi period of years with input from woul manufacturers collaborating with	
commercial contractors	ble tax incentives d be helpful

Having to keep the equipment charged all day while doing our clients and our commercial properties.	

Answering this is a bit difficult. I can only assume that challenges would include product availability, ongoing maintenance of the equipment, and understanding the productivity of the machines working efficiency. This could make a large impact on the day-to-day operations during the initial equipment conversion schedule.	
	I beieve there woudl be a major blow to efficiency and result in more manhours used for same tasks. This would obviously result in higher labor costs at a time when we can not find enough labor.

Battery powered equipment will	
require means of charging. As a	
company that leaves the yard each	
day and completes an 8-10 hour	
work day away from the yard, finding	
the means to charge equipment will	
be difficult and inconsistent.	
Additionally, all of our current assets	
which have been purchased over	
many years, would be unusable	
requiring the need to purchase all	
new equipment during a time of	
uncertainty and struggle amidst a	
pandemic.	
Higher job cost	N/A
Loss of productivity (perceived under	Incentives may work to
performance of battery powered	assist transition - think
equipment). Discharge anxiety	tax credits, subsidies

Less Productivity, the crews wont be	The green industry is a
able to spend as much time in the	vital resource to CA.
field. They will have to spend more	Rather it is for for home
time in the mornings and afternoons	owners, parks office
in the shop either charging the	buildings, golf courses,
batteries or having to gather them	fire breaks and weed
up to take with them.	abatement. Companies
	would need to find
	additional labor so they
	can get get the jobs
	done in the same
	amount of time as if
	they were using gas
	powered equipment. At
	the moment finding
	landscape labor if very
	difficult.

Slows everything down, would need	Probably a balance
to raise prices.	needs to be addressed,
	perhaps it makes sense
	for a home owner who
	mows their lawn the
	size of a postage stamp
	to use battery operated
	equipment, but
	contractors who need
	to come in, get the job
	done as efficiently as
	possible need reliable
	and powerful
	equipment, not battery
	operated toys.
Cost repair	No
dower completion time	Dottor for the
slower completion time	Better for the
	environment, and i
	sonucring to battery
	converting to battery

Higher service costs.	Battery manufacture or production pollutes the environment as well.
How would our vendors be able to handle all the orders? And with the chip shortage/ battery material minerals situation. And not enough truckers to deliver goods from ports Too quick a timeframe.	If cities want us to switch to 100% electric in short period of time, they should subsidize part of this investment.
Loss of revenues on each pricey, as much as 5-10% if that equipment was needed on my particular project.	This would effect maintenence only operations substantially, and design build appx. 5- 10% of lost revenues of that equipment was needed on the particular project.

take longer in some cases, especially	
large turf areas the initial	
investment, charging stations We	
would need to raise prices initially at	
least.	
	I would love to see the
	shift to battery
	operated tools within
	the landscaping
	industry.
This would be a large investment	No
during challenging economic times. It	
would be devastating to our ability	
to perform the work that is needed.	
Battery powered equipment has not	
caught up to gas powered yet in	
reliability and portability.	
The cost would be considerable.	I love the idea if it helps
Work production would slow down a	the environment. What
percentage because the battery	would help us out to
powered equipment is not quite on	transition to battery
par with our gas fueled tools	equipment would be an
	incentive program via a
	trade in program of our
	existing equipment. Also
	discounts on new
	equipment to make the
	change financially
	equitable.

again the biggest is charging batteries constantly and being able to pass on the costs	It needs to happen I just wish batteries held a charge longer
Currently using propane for large mowers (36" to 60") reducing the use of gas. Slowly intergrading battery powered equipment into fleet	Longer life of batteries, charging while in the field and power of equipment
cost, charging, availability of equipment and some applications really would work better with gas powered equipment	MSE Landscape Professionals has committed to be fully battery operated by the end of 2022
Financially not able, business loss	Hope this does not happen until technology makes it worth it

Added expense of purchasing all new equipment, expense of purchasing additional batteries for big properties, not sure how good a job those machines do.	
I think jobs make get done slower.	
jobs would take longer to complete, less profit or would have to charge more. How much higher can rates go for the market to still bare?	
i would do it	i like the battery powered
Know cell power so you know limitations	
The equipment is expensive & we would have to ramp up a more efficient system for charging.	We have been gradually transitioning since last year & welcome the change. Most of our client service areas have banned gas blowers.

chain saw is the only gas tool we use	Battery powered is a
for landscape maintenance	great option compared
	to gas, but its an
	investment and a
	mindset
Finding the proper equipment to	What are options on
cost ratio. Having the larger	working with battery
equipment operate for the length of	power equipment if
time required to finish job/project	battery equipment is
and be ready to continue to next	not available or ready
site. Cost of investment to	for commercial
complete tool lists for workforce and	implementation
how to justify increase into cost to	
clients	
No problem for us.	Where possible we are
	committed to this
	conversion.
Retraining of crews about care and	
storing	

80% of the equioment I currently use	I bought a lot of my
is battery powered, so the impact on	equipments using a
my company would be less than on	rebate program from
ither companies.	AQMD whihc reduced
	the initial investment
	costs significantly, and
	was oneof the main
	reasons I transitions to
	battery power.

No battery truck availability No	If it was mandated we
adequate 21" mulching mowor No	would increase contract
adequate 21 multining mower. NO	prices to sough the
ачечиате васкраск вюжег.	prices to cover the
	increased labor, but
	overall, the current
	equipment we are
	operating is saving
	labor.
I do not see any challenges	Needs to happen.
Rain and Heat and battery life	Price is ridiculously high for a small maintenance company. Would need a covered truck when raining
--------------------------------	---
None	As long as the technology improves, we'll be fine

	Some gas powered engines are more efficient now and burn cleaner. An impact for the environment or earths is less than mining and processing batteries
I think it would ultimately come down to the cost. Commercial grade electric battery powered equipment is very expensive. It's unclear how receptive our clients would be to having us pass these significant costs on to them.	It would be great if there were rebates and incentives to facilitate the transition.

stated in earlier anwers	NA
Supply Chain is a major concern at the moment and getting any equipment is a challenge including battery equipment. We do not see this changing for quite some time. We also receive off highway tax credits for gas powered equipment including wood chippers, chainsaws and hand-held tools.	The infrastructure to support battery powered equipment is a concern for the operation. Charging stations are not readily available in our work areas. Noise reduction is a positive. Safety standards for PPE (i.e. chaps) must be reviewed and unerstood by the operation prior to a full rollout.

Cost, availability of parts, supply chain	
Finding equipment. We just ordered chainsaws and there is a battery shortage so the saws came with batteries being back ordered. The costs to switch over completely disposal of gas powered equipment that is in perfect condition.	I feel they have their place to help the environment but it can't be a drop dead date. Should adapt slowly and get more testing in field to see how will hold up. What do you do with batteries that life has expired on.

We have not fully studied the impact	The technology is still
as we are testing and collecting data	young and is developing
now. What we have learned so far is	rapidly. At some point
that large mowers, will be 3 times	the manufactures will
more expensive to acquire, last	solve the production
about the same number of years as	issues with large
gasoline, every branch will need to	mowers and blowers
invest 15 to 30k to build out charging	and as sales ramp up
infrastructure and operations	cost should go down.
performance in man hours will take	This will take a long
longer.	time to level out so the
	ROI is going to be
	challenging for some
	time. While lost of folks
	are talking about
	autonomous there is
	not a commercial
	product available today.
	When this technology
	matures and hits the
	market it will solve for
	some of the large
	mower issues and
	change the industry
	signifcantly.

Not possible probably 7 to 10 years.	The idea is great,
	homeowners as the end-
	users are a no-brainer,
	however the
	commercial landscape
	service industry lacks
	support and
	comprehensive training,
	education, outreach to
	smaller dealers, repair-
	shops, availability of
	parts and how-to's and
	most importantly the
	planning of a cost-
	effective, smooth
	transition with planned
	longevity.

Appendix C

Blowing Force Comparison EGO EB6500 VS ECHO PB-2520

- The following parameters are indicators of a blower's ability to do work
 - Air Velocity (Speed) Speed of the blower air in mph How fast debris can be moved, which is a factor in time on the job.
 - Air Flow (Rate) The volumetric rate of the blower in ft^3/min How much volume of debris can be moved at a given speed, which is a factor of time on the job.
 - Force Measurement The force of the blower in Newtons (N) How much mass of debris can be moved, which is a factor of time on the job.
 - Run-time The time a blower runs in minutes (before refueling or changing batteries)
- For landscapers, time is money so if the amount of work is less than more time is spent on the job which means less jobs per day

- CARB includes these parameters when comparing the subject blowers in the ISOR
 - "Staff compared leaf blowers that can move similar amounts of leaves based on air flows stated in equipment specifications. The SORE equipment considered moves air at 453 ft^3/min, while the ZEE ranges from 250 to 500 ft^3/min. The blower force of the SORE blower is 15.8 Newtons. The zeroemissions leaf blower has a blowing force of 21 Newtons
 - Despite a plan to conduct ZEE durability testing, CARB conducted no technology feasibility comparisons. CARB based comparisons solely on marketing data which may not reflect the equipment performance beyond a snapshot in time or may have inaccurately depicted equivalence in performance and run time

- Conclusions
 - While the CARB noted performance values are confirmed by industry testing, the performance of the ZEE blower in all three performance metrics degrades from the moment the blower is started until the battery dies. The ZEE battery lasts just 18 minutes in the "turbo" mode, the mode that reflects the maximum performance values noted in the marketing info, while the gas-powered blower maintains it performance in all three metrics for the full 1-hour test (the equivalent of 1-tank of fuel or approximately one pint of fuel).
 - CARB SORE2020 models average blower use at 1.15 hours/use (per day), and that on average each landscaper that uses a blower owns 2.17 blowers. According to CARB SORE2020, the average landscaper who operates a blower(s) uses them 2.5 hours/use (per day). In the low performance mode (24min/battery) the landscaper would require (7) 5 Ahr batteries (or charges) a day just for blowers. In the high performance mode (18min/battery), the mode by which the maximum air-flow and force are measured, the landscaper would require (9) 5-A-hr batteries (or charges) a day just for blowers. In HD commercial applications the performance stated in CARB's ISOR is not sufficient and in fact no battery powered blowers of this size exist on the market today.

- Conclusions
 - Battery performance starts to degrade after 300 charges. Most battery makers state a goal of 85% capacity at about 300 charges. Battery capacity continues to degrade until it must be replaced. CARB models 210 starts/year (days). CARB models the median age of leaf blowers as 5 years. As a result, replacing batteries at 500 hours, landscapers would need to replace 7-9 batteries at least 2 times (3 sets of batteries) in order to achieve the median blower age.
 - Battery costs for a typical handheld blower may be \$150 for 2.5 Ahr to 250 for a 5 Ahr In the CONSERVATIVE case, no "turbo" used, total battery cost \$250 x 5 (machines come with one battery to start, 5 extra batteries needed) + \$250 x 7 x 2 = \$4750+ over the life of the blowers. The cost of Fuel and oil over this time is far less.



Air Volume

PB-2520 (gray) Performance for for 1-tank. Area under line is considered the total work.



Blower Force

PB-2520 (gray) Performance for for 1-tank. Area under line is considered the total work.

