

The background of the slide is a close-up photograph of a field of wildflowers. Large, bright orange poppies are prominent in the upper left and lower right. Interspersed among them are smaller yellow daisies and a tall, slender purple flower spike in the upper right. A solid green semi-transparent band covers the middle portion of the image, providing a backdrop for the white and blue text.

How New State Laws Will Impact the Landscape Community

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What we'll cover:



**Emergency
Drought
Regulations**



**Title 20
Sprinkler
Spray
Bodies**



**SB 1383
Organic Waste
Recycling**



**Statewide
Small Engine
Ban**

**Poll #1: I am aware of the following landscape laws
(select all that apply)**



**Emergency
Drought
Regulations**



**Title 20
Sprinkler
Spray
Bodies**



**SB 1383:
Organic Waste
Recycling**



**Statewide
Small Engine
Ban**

Emergency Drought Regulations





Prevention of Drought Wasteful Water Uses

- a. Adopted Tuesday, Jan. 4th, 2022
- b. Temporary Rule in effect for one year
- c. Fines = \$500

Statewide application NO exceptions for golf courses and other recreational facilities



This regulation prohibits:

1. Overwatering yards generating “**dry runoff**”
2. Watering grass within **48 hours** after rainfall
3. Using potable water to irrigate grass on **public street medians** or landscaped areas between the street and the sidewalk
4. Using potable water for decorative **fountains** or filling artificial **lakes** or **ponds** (with some exceptions)
5. **HOAs** from **fining residents** who cut back on watering their lawns or other landscaping



Title 20 Sprinkler Spray Bodies



Poll #2: Which best describes you? (select all that apply)

1. I ***design*** irrigation systems
2. I ***install*** irrigation systems
3. I ***maintain*** irrigation systems
4. None of the above





Pressure Regulation of Spray Sprinkler Bodies

- a. Became effective October 1, 2020
- b. Part of California Code of Regulations Title 20
Section 1602 (X)(I)
- c. Fines levied upon retailer

All Spray Sprinkler Bodies (SSB) must meet specific performance requirements and contain the proper markings in order to be legally sold in California.



What is a Spray Sprinkler Body?

CEC DEFINITIONS

SPRAY SPRINKLER –

A device used to irrigate landscape that consists of a spray sprinkler body and a nozzle or orifice and discharges water through the air.

SPRAY SPRINKLER BODIES –

The exterior case or shell of a sprinkler incorporating a means of connection to the piping system, designed to convey water to a nozzle or orifice. It does not contain components to drive the rotation of the nozzle or orifice during operation and lacks an integral control valve.

SPRAY NOZZLE –

The spray nozzle controls the volume of discharge, spray pattern as well as the area covered (shape) by the distribution of the water, and the droplet size.





Benefits of Pressure Regulated Spray Bodies

*The CEC estimates that annually there are over **30 million SSBs sold in CA** for turf irrigation where some of these SSBs are pressure regulation and some are not.*

Pressure regulation spray bodies can reduce water waste caused by **misting** and **overspray**. Pressure regulation can also help improve **distribution uniformity**.

Performance Requirements:

Compliant SSBs will contain **pressure regulating devices** and shall adhere to a **flow rate** and **pressure performance** criteria including a minimum outlet pressure listed under Section 2 of the WaterSense® Specification for Spray Sprinkler Bodies Version 1.0, September 21, 2017.



What this means for landscapers:

- Costs could increase by as much as **\$3.00** per SSB (4" stem)
- Recommended to change out **all SSBs** under a single irrigation valve when replacing a broken or malfunctioning spray sprinkler to ensure:
 - *matched precipitation rates, optimal performance of the system, and optimal distribution uniformity.*
- Not doing so will disrupt sprinkler uniformity which in turn could lead to **over-irrigation** and/or **runoff** due to reduced distribution uniformity and customer over watering to cover the dry spots.

**Does not apply to rotors*

SB 1383 Organic Waste Recycling





Organic Waste Recycling

- a. Effective January 1, 2022
- b. Cities and counties are responsible
- c. Fines = \$500 - \$10,000/day

Plan to reduce statewide methane emissions by 40% by 2030



Organic Waste Recycling

- CalRecycle must divert **75% of organics** from landfills by **2025** statewide.
- Cities and counties must obtain for use or give away a minimum of **0.08 tons** of organic waste per resident (Ex. Population of 100,000 must procure 8,000 tons)
- An additional **12-14M tons** of organics will need to be diverted
- Cities and counties must enforce the compost- and mulch-related measures in **Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (WELO)**
 - Follow soil report recommendations
 - Incorporate compost at 4 CY / 1,000 sf
 - Apply 3 inches of mulch
 - Use organic recycled mulch if locally available



What this means for landscapers:

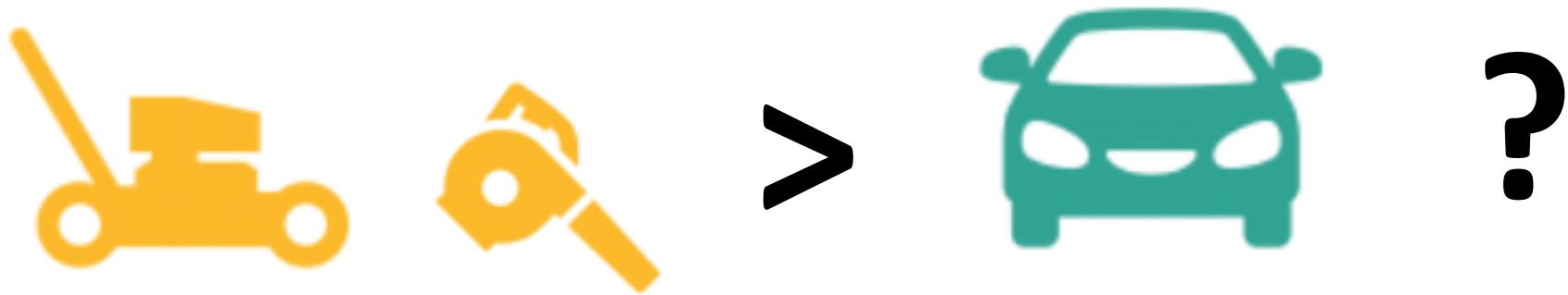
1. Green waste loads will see increased monitoring for contamination (focus on food wastes)
2. **FREE** mulch and compost available in the future
3. Potential for more composting and mulch facilities nearby
4. You should keep using on-site generated mulch from tree trimmings even though this does not count towards a City or County's procurement targets.

Statewide Small Engine Ban



Poll #3: By numbers, there are more small engine landscape maintenance equipment than there are cars in California?

1. TRUE
2. FALSE





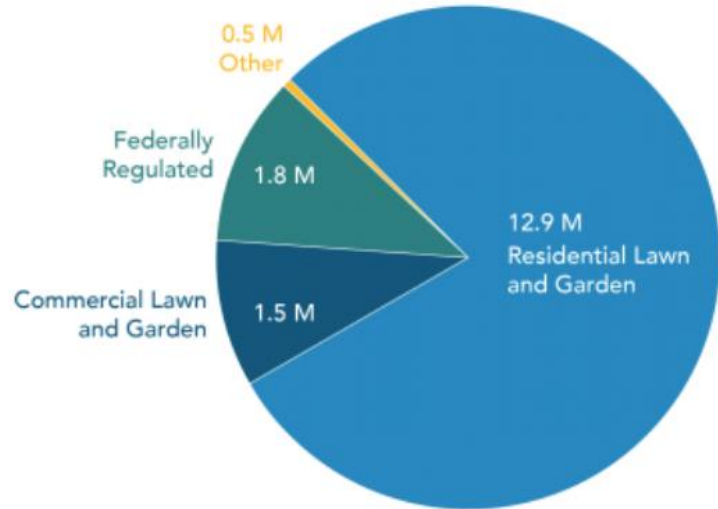
Statewide Small Engine Ban

- a. Signed into law Oct. 2021 (Amendments considered Dec. 2021)
- b. Eliminate the sale of small off-road engines (SORE) by **Jan. 1, 2024**

***Transition to 100% zero-emission off-road vehicles and equipment by 2035 where feasible.**



Why the Ban?



Small Off-Road Engine Population



1 hr lawn mower use



driving 300 miles
from LA to Vegas

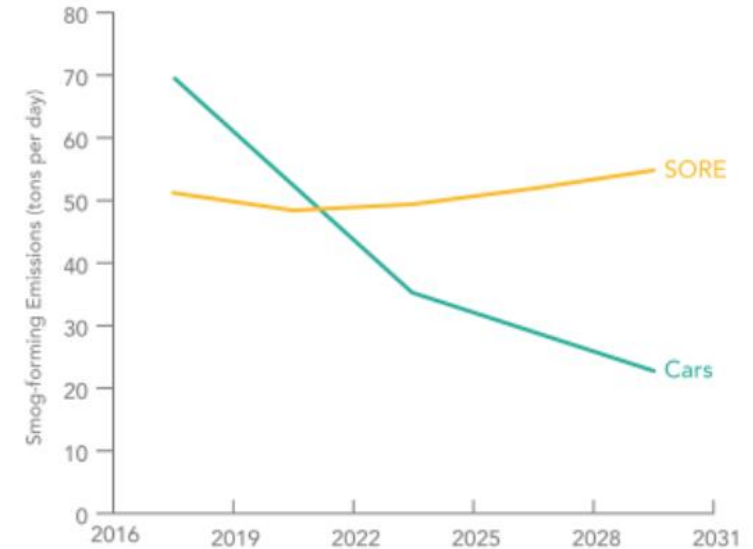


1 hr leaf blower use



driving 1100 miles
from LA to Denver

Driving Equivalents

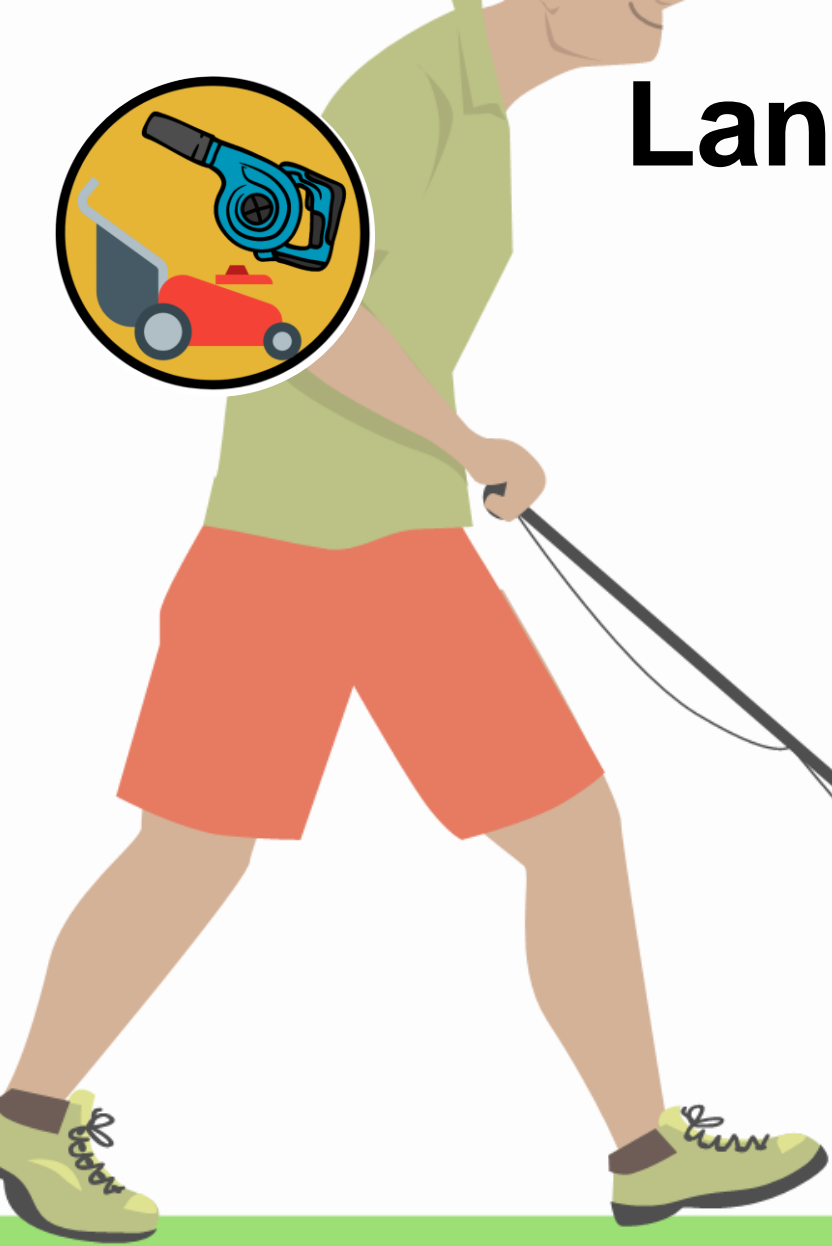


Small Engines vs. Car Emissions

Source: CA Air Resources Board (<https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/our-work/topics/lawn-garden-landscape-equipment>)

Landscape Equipment Impacted:

- Gas powered lawn mowers
- Gas powered leaf blowers
- Golf carts, small generators, power washers.



What this means for landscapers:

1. Proposed amendments applies to **NEW** sales or leases and would not affect equipment already in use.
2. New zero emission equipment are more expensive, but have operational savings due to less fuel and maintenance. State to offer \$30 million in subsidies for purchases.
3. Concerns exists with operating times of battery powered equipment for larger lots.

**NOTE: Palo Alto, Los Altos, and Menlo Park have already banned gas powered leaf blowers.*



CALIFORNIA
**WATER EFFICIENCY
PARTNERSHIP**

Thank you!

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