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NEWS RELEASE

NY county-by-county air pollution data from gas-powered lawn equipment shows health, environmental threats facing New York

Long Island, Westchester have highest emissions; Monroe County Tops Upstate

Over 100 community groups call on Gov. Hochul to act

ALBANY, NY – With leaf blowers and other lawn equipment continuing to go full blast in neighborhoods across New York before the weather turns, NYPIRG, Environment America and the Clean Quiet Alliance held a virtual news conference Tuesday to highlight county-by-county data across the state showing how much climate pollution is created by gas-powered lawn mowers, weed whackers, leaf blowers, chainsaws and other garden equipment. The groups also released information on the scores of New York localities that have placed restrictions or bans on the use of some gas-powered lawn equipment.

Downstate areas topped the state and the equivalent if such emissions were emitted by cars:



County	CO ₂ emissions (tons)	CO ₂ emissions (number of cars)
Suffolk County	239,199.45	52,657
Westchester Co.	143,202.58	31,525
Nassau County	127,800.63	28,134

Monroe county reported the highest emissions in the upstate counties.

"Everyone's experienced the frustration of listening to the loud roar of lawn care equipment being used nearby, but probably most local residents are unaware of the massive amounts of air pollution being released in their proximity at the same time," said **David Masur, New York advocate for the nonprofit Environment America**. "The good news is, we no longer have to

Advocates call for battery-powered landscaping equipment incentives, page 2

put up with it because cleaner, quieter electric lawn equipment is capable, affordable and readily available."

Overall, New York ranked fourth (behind California, Florida and Texas) nationally for climate pollution from gas-powered lawn equipment, with emissions estimated at 1.37 million tons in 2020, equal to more than 300,000 cars on the road each year.

"The budget offers Governor Hochul her best opportunity to make New York's air cleaner and communities quieter," said **Blair Horner, Senior Policy Advisor of NYPIRG**. "Using existing state revenues, the governor can establish an incentive program for municipalities and companies to purchase battery-powered equipment."

Fortunately, electric lawn equipment has evolved into an attractive alternative to highly polluting gas-powered tools.

"Gas-powered landscaping equipment emits a stunning amount of air pollution, not to mention the noise that blights communities across New York. A rebate program will make it easier for New York's landscaping companies and institutional users to transition to cleaner, quieter equipment," noted **New York State Senator Liz Krueger, sponsor of the rebate legislation in the state Senate**. "It's the equivalent of taking hundreds of thousands of cars off the road for a fraction of the cost to the state of existing programs like the electric vehicle rebate. It's a win for small businesses, workers, communities, and our shared environment."

NYS Assemblyman Steve Otis, the rebate legislation sponsor in the Assembly, said, "Commercial and institutional users of lawn equipment operate their landscaping machinery for a significant part of the day. Assisting those operators in the transition to electric equipment will have the greatest benefit for improving air quality. We should focus our efforts on providing incentives to these daily users of gas-powered equipment."

Presenters showed how at least 69 municipalities across New York state have implemented policies to restrict the use of gas-powered equipment thus promoting the transition to cleaner, quieter electric power lawn equipment. The participating organizations also distributed a letter from more than 100 environmental, public health and community groups calling on Governor Hochul to implement policies to incentivize electric lawn equipment over gas powered lawn equipment as part of her upcoming budget plan.

"We have a chance to whack away at New York's air pollution problem by switching to cleaner, quieter, readily available electric lawn equipment," said **Dr. Bonnie Sager, co-founder of Huntington CALM, and The Quiet Clean Alliance**. "New Yorkers shouldn't accept tons of air pollution and dangerous noise levels as a byproduct of lawn maintenance. It's time to transition away from dirty gas-powered lawn equipment as quickly as possible."

Advocates call for battery-powered landscaping equipment incentives, page 3

“Lawn equipment powered by fossil fuels produces a large amount of carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxides and other greenhouse gases, all of which we know are injurious to the health of those operating that machinery and also to those in their vicinity,” stated **Dr. Steve Goldstein Chair of the NYS American Academy of Pediatrics Chapter 2 Committee on Environmental Health and Climate Change.**

The complete data and the sign-on letter are available on NYPIRG's website. https://www.nypirg.org/pubs/202512/media_packet.pdf.

Electric Lawn Care Rebate Program

December, 2025

Policy Close Up

**The case for supporting
the shift from gas-
powered to battery-
powered lawn
equipment.**

Summary: New Yorkers too often are exposed to the noise – and the air pollution – generated by gas-powered lawn equipment. Moreover, reliance on gas-powered equipment runs counter to the recommendations of the world’s climate experts who have urged the reduction of reliance on fossil fuels.¹

New York, the nation, and the world must move away from noisy, polluting gas-fired lawn equipment and shift toward quieter, clean battery-powered options.

This paper reviews the environmental and health impacts of the use of gas-powered lawn equipment in New York and urges the state to establish an incentive program to help local governmental entities and landscaping companies make the switch.

The Problems: Noise, Air Pollution and the Resulting Health Impacts.

Gas-powered equipment is much louder than electric equipment.² This is not only annoying to the public, it damages the hearing of the landscaping workers, especially when used repeatedly over long periods of time.³ It is also damaging to the nearby ecosystems, which disrupt the communication of a variety of animals,⁴ particularly those who rely on sound to communicate.

Gas-powered lawn equipment pollutes the air, and that pollution creates damaging health effects for New Yorkers. When inhaled, fine particulates can cause respiratory failure, damage to the cardiovascular system, worsened mental health and cognitive functions, fertility and pregnancy issues, a weakened immune system, increased chances of having cancer, and increased risk of respiratory illness.⁵

For those who constantly use this equipment, these health threats are worsened.⁶ This equipment can cause damage to New Yorkers’ lungs and ears and has been shown to increase the risk of getting multiple forms of cancer.⁷ Lawn care workers are more likely to suffer from depression,⁸ and are more likely to have cardiological disease, breast cancer, prostate cancer.⁹

Air pollution from the use of gas-powered lawn equipment is also a grave concern. Fossil-fuel-powered landscaping equipment releases fine particulates and greenhouse gases in every county in New York, with Suffolk, Nassau, Westchester, Monroe, Erie counties and the borough of Brooklyn, being the largest emitters of greenhouse gases. Annually, fossil fuel powered lawn equipment utilizes over 800 million gallons of gasoline.¹⁰

Pollution from those millions of lawn and garden machines adds up. According to data for 2020,¹¹ fossil fuel-powered lawn equipment emitted tons of greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution that can cause serious public health and environmental damage (as seen in the table below). Overall, New York ranked fourth (behind California, Florida and Texas) for climate pollution from gas-powered lawn equipment, with emissions estimated at 1.37 million tons in 2020, equal to more than 300,000 cars on the road each year. The state ranked third (behind Florida and Texas) when comparing fine particulates (PM_{2.5})¹²

Below are the emissions and a comparison of how many cars it would take to emit that same amount of greenhouse gases.¹³ The counties are organized by DEC Region.¹⁴ The **bold-faced** counties are the ones with the largest level of greenhouse gas emissions. See the “Methodology” section for the sources of this information. Downstate areas topped the state, and the chart below shows the equivalent if the amount of such emissions were released by cars:

DEC Region	County	CO ₂ emissions (tons)	CO ₂ emissions (number of cars)	PM _{2.5} emissions, primary (tons)	PM _{2.5} emissions (number of cars)
1	Nassau County	127,800.63	28,134	106.98	1,148,162
1	Suffolk County	239,199.45	52,657	209.08	2,243,944
2	Bronx County	46,974.47	10,341	30.56	327,975
2	Kings County (Brooklyn)	73,722.05	16,229	43.66	468,573
2	New York County (Manhattan)	66,263.98	14,587	40.1	430,324
2	Queens County	72,492.31	15,958	45.56	488,991
2	Richmond County (Staten Island)	32,419.75	7,137	25.73	276,195
3	Dutchess County	27,460.14	6,045	22.73	243,953
3	Orange County	24,992.43	5,502	19.93	213,862
3	Putnam County	13,116.87	2,888	11.29	121,154
3	Rockland County	29,453.35	6,484	24.92	267,481
3	Sullivan County	7,161.61	1,577	5.45	58,527
3	Ulster County	13,668.17	3,009	10.65	114,258
3	Westchester County	143,202.58	31,525	124.25	1,333,517
4	Albany County	20,279.5	4,464	15.4	165,327
4	Columbia County	6,397.55	1,408	5.15	55,284
4	Delaware County	2,733.53	602	1.78	19,062
4	Greene County	7,558	1,664	6.34	67,997
4	Montgomery County	5,574.14	1,227	4.58	49,111
4	Otsego County	3,122.7	687	2.12	22,704
4	Rensselaer County	8,538.73	1,880	6.18	66,311
4	Schenectady County	7,860.05	1,730	5.58	59,930
4	Schoharie County	1,821.46	401	1.27	13,653
5	Clinton County	2,877.87	634	1.78	19,106
5	Essex County	5,557.67	1,223	4.53	48,661
5	Franklin County	2,389.93	526	1.59	17,107
5	Fulton County	2,658.45	585	1.74	18,710
5	Hamilton County	547.6	121	0.3	3,169
5	Saratoga County	10,852.48	2,389	7.73	82,971
5	Warren County	5,635.38	1,241	4.31	46,240
5	Washington County	2,606.78	574	1.72	18,460

6	Herkimer County	2,961.34	652	1.91	20,545
6	Jefferson County	4,288.29	944	2.54	27,268
6	Lewis County	1,770.38	390	1.24	13,309
6	Oneida County	11,022.8	2,427	7.52	80,685
6	Ontario County	11,144.74	2,453	9.23	99,111
6	St. Lawrence County	4,244.73	934	2.64	28,381
7	Broome County	11,410.94	2,512	8.26	88,656
7	Cayuga County	3,338.66	735	2.16	23,136
7	Chenango County	2,394.39	527	1.6	17,149
7	Cortland County	2,121.38	467	1.45	15,537
7	Madison County	5,970.51	1,314	4.78	51,329
7	Onondaga County	34,586.56	7,614	26.95	289,279
7	Oswego County	7,772.17	1,711	5.82	62,486
7	Tioga County	5,515.32	1,214	4.55	48,787
7	Tompkins County	7,008.43	1,543	5.48	58,819
8	Chemung County	6,620.52	1,457	5.15	55,287
8	Genesee County	5,647.45	1,243	4.6	49,378
8	Livingston County	2,437.19	537	1.63	17,512
8	Monroe County	102,201.66	22,499	87.16	935,425
8	Orleans County	1,929.11	425	1.34	14,391
8	Schuyler County	1,340.77	295	1	10,757
8	Seneca County	1,743.58	384	1.23	13,236
8	Steuben County	4,667.08	1,027	3.1	33,276
8	Wayne County	6,775	1,491	5.26	56,454
8	Yates County	1,545	340	1.12	11,988
9	Allegany County	2,436.29	536	1.62	17,375
9	Cattaraugus County	6,755.14	1,487	5.22	56,001
9	Chautauqua County	8,178.89	1,801	5.88	63,138
9	Erie County	68,281.68	15,032	52.49	563,313
9	Niagara County	14,629.22	3,220	11.06	118,728
9	Wyoming County	5,190.89	1,143	4.36	46,828

As seen in the table above, Suffolk County leads the state in greenhouse gas emissions, followed by Westchester, Nassau, Monroe counties and the New York City borough of Brooklyn (followed closely by Manhattan and Queens, as well as Erie County).

New York Localities That Have Acted

Gasoline-powered lawn mowers, leaf blowers, trimmers, chainsaws and other lawn and garden machines are noisy, polluting and putting health at risk. In response to growing public concern, local governments, states, and other entities across the country are adopting policies and programs to address the harmful pollution and noise generated by gas-powered lawn equipment. As seen below, at least 69 New York local governments have already acted to restrict, in some fashion, the use of gas-powered lawn equipment.¹⁵

Localities That Have Approved Restrictions on Gas-powered Lawn Equipment

Ardsley (Village)
Atlantic Beach
Beacon

Bedford (Town)
Bellport
Bethlehem

Briarcliff Manor
Bronxville
Buchanan

Cortlandt
Croton-on-Hudson (Village)
Dobbs Ferry (Village)
East Hampton (Town)
East Hampton (Village)
East Hills (Village)
Elmsford (Village)
Flower Hill
Garden City
Glen Cove
Great Neck/ Great Neck Estates
Greenburgh (Town)
Greenport (Village)
Harrison
Hastings-on-Hudson (Village)
Huntington
Irvington-on-Hudson (Village)
Larchmont
Lewisboro

Mamaroneck Town
Mamaroneck Village
Mount Kisco
Mount Pleasant
Mount Vernon
New Castle (Town)
New Rochelle
North Castle
North Haven (Village)
North Hempstead (Town)
Northport Village
Nyack (Village)
Orangetown
Ossining (Town)
Ossining (Village)
Oyster Bay
Peekskill
Pelham (Village)
Pelham Manor (Village)
Pleasantville Village
Port Chester

Port Washington North (Village)
Pound Ridge (Town)
Rhinebeck
Roslyn (Village)
Roslyn Estates (Village)
Russell Gardens
Rye
Rye Brook (Village)
Scarsdale
Sea Cliff (Village)
Sleepy Hollow
Somers
Southampton (Town)
Southampton (Village)
Tarrytown (Village)
Thomaston Village
Tuckahoe (Village)
Upper Nyack
White Plains
Yonkers

A Solution: Establish Incentives For Lawn Companies To Move To Electric-powered Equipment

New York State should create financial incentives to encourage the purchase of electric lawn equipment. In 2023, for example, Colorado adopted legislation that will provide a 30% discount on electric lawn mowers, leaf blowers, trimmers and snow blowers.¹⁶ Legislation has been introduced establishing an Electric Lawn Care Rebate Program (A.2657, S.1574¹⁷). This legislation:

- **Incentivizes Landscapers** to switch from fossil fuels and onto electric equipment by offering financial incentives for landscaping companies to purchase new electric equipment. Some areas in New York have banned fossil-fuel-powered equipment;¹⁸ the rebate program created by this bill will incentivize commercial landscapers, and institutions to transition to electric lawn care equipment.
- **Creates a Cleaner New York** by reducing noise and air pollution. The noise pollution is both annoying and harmful to New York's humans and animals, while the air pollution contributes to climate change. By the numbers, New York is one of the largest contributors of greenhouse gas emissions by fossil fuel powered lawn equipment in the country.¹⁹

By establishing the Electric Lawn Care Rebate Program, New York State can help reduce its air emissions, reduce unnecessary noise, and build a cleaner safer environment. Not just for landscapers, but for every New Yorker. This legislation has the support of over 100 health, environmental and community groups.

Methodology

Based on California Air Resources Board data²⁰ for smog-forming emissions from a best-selling commercial leaf blower, lawn mower and light-duty vehicle, equating one hour of leaf blower usage with approximately 15 hours drive time and one hour of lawn mower usage with 300 miles driven. Smog-forming emissions vary with vehicle speed and driving conditions and may vary depending on specific circumstances. A detailed methodology for the data presented on this website, along with sources, can be found in the downloadable PDF of the full report released by Environment America.²¹

For more information: Blair Horner, NYPIRG, bhorner@nypirg.org
David Masur, Environment America, david@environmentamerica.org

Endnotes:

¹ “New Warning From The Scientific Community: Stop Fossil Fuels Before It’s Too Late” International Panel on Climate Change, <https://eccoclimate.org/ipcc-ar6-stop-fossil-fuels-before-its-too-late/>.

² Hope, Paul, “Gas vs Electric Leaf Blower: Which is Better?” Consumer Reports <https://www.consumerreports.org/home-garden/leaf-blowers/gas-vs-electric-leaf-blower-which-is-better-a6168456021/#:~:text=down%20on%20cost,-Noise,score%20of%202.5%20for%20gas>.

³ L. De Graaf, “Health of greenspace workers: Morbidity and mortality data from the AGRICAN cohort”, the Agrican Group, <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0013935122007022#:~:text=Results,1.71%20%5B1.17%E2%80%9332.50%5D>.

⁴ Chiu, Allyson, “The Problem with Gas Powered Leaf Blowers” the Washington Post, <https://www.washingtonpost.com/climate-solutions/2023/11/05/leaf-blowers-fall-environment-health/#>.

⁵ “Toxic Air Pollution”, American Lung Association, <https://www.lung.org/clean-air/outdoors/what-makes-air-unhealthy/toxic-air-pollutants>.

⁶ Banks, Jamie, “National Emissions from Lawn and Garden Equipment,” Environmental Protection Agency, <https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2015-09/documents/banks.pdf>.

⁷ *Ibid*.

⁸ “Air Pollution’s Impact on Mental Health” The American Psychiatric Association, <https://www.psychiatry.org/news-room/apa-blogs/air-pollutions-impact-on-mental-health>.

⁹ Banks, Jamie, “National Emissions from Lawn and Garden Equipment,” Environmental Protection Agency, <https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2015-09/documents/banks.pdf>.

¹⁰ Son, Jiahn, “Lawn Maintenance And Climate Change”, Princeton University, <https://psci.princeton.edu/tips/2020/5/11/law-maintenance-and-climate-change>.

¹¹ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, “2020 National Emissions Inventory (NEI) Data,” <https://www.epa.gov/air-emissions-inventories/2020-national-emissions-inventory-nei-data>. Data provided by Environment America.

¹² Environment America, “Lawn Care Goes Electric,” <https://environmentamerica.org/center/resources/lawn-care-goes-electric/>. See Page 12 and Table A-2.

¹³ Environment America, “Lawn Care Goes Electric,” <https://environmentamerica.org/center/resources/lawn-care-goes-electric/>.

¹⁴ New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, “Map Of All DEC Offices,” <https://dec.ny.gov/about/contact-us/map-of-dec-offices>.

¹⁵ Penn Environment, “Interactive map of lawn mower and leaf blower policies,” <https://environmentamerica.org/pennsylvania/center/resources/interactive-map-of-lawn-mower-and-leaf-blower-policies/> additional information from The Quiet Clean Alliance.

¹⁶ Environment America, “Lawn Care Goes Electric,” <https://environmentamerica.org/center/resources/lawn-care-goes-electric/>.

¹⁷ New York State Legislation A.2657/S.1574, <https://www.nysenate.gov/legislation/bills/2025/S1574>.

¹⁸ Village of Ossining, “Gas Powered Leaf Blowers FAQ” <https://www.villageofossiningny.gov/building-department/pages/gas-powered-leaf-blowers-faq#:~:text=In%202018%2C%20The%20Village%20of,September%2015%20and%20December%2015>.

¹⁹ Banks, Jamie, “National Emissions from Lawn and Garden Equipment,” Environmental Protection Agency, <https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2015-09/documents/banks.pdf>.

²⁰ California Air Resources Board, “Small Off-Road Engines in California,” <https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/resources/fact-sheets/sore-small-engine-fact-sheet>.

²¹ Environment America, “Lawn Care Goes Electric,” <https://environmentamerica.org/center/resources/lawn-care-goes-electric/>.

AN OPEN LETTER URGING SUPPORT FOR ESTABLISHING AN INCENTIVE PROGRAM TO HELP LANDSCAPERS AND MUNICIPALITIES SHIFT TO BATTERY-POWERED LAWN EQUIPMENT

VIA EMAIL

September 10, 2025

Governor Kathy Hochul
Executive Chamber
Capitol
Albany, N.Y. 12224

Dear Governor Hochul,

On behalf of the signed groups below, we write to urge you to include language in your 2026-27 budget proposal that will create a statewide program to establish rebates for the purchase of electric lawn equipment in New York.¹

This proposal will play a critical role in reducing global warming pollution, improving air quality, and reducing noise pollution by promoting the adoption of quieter, zero-emission lawn care equipment.

We request that your budget language offers these rebates specifically for lawncare and landscape companies, as well as institutions such as state and local governments in New York. This will help support local businesses implement more sustainable practices across the state, benefitting all New Yorkers. This concept is based upon legislation introduced in the 2025 legislative session (S.1574/A.2657) that had bipartisan support and made its way through the entire legislative process except final passage in the state Assembly as the session ended.

Research shows that gas-powered lawn equipment produces an outsized amount of air, climate and noise pollution—both in New York state and nationwide.

According to the Respiratory Health Association, gas-powered lawn equipment contributes to ground-level ozone and fine particulate pollution (PM 2.5).² Even short-term exposure to these pollutants can cause or contribute to asthma, heart attacks, cardiovascular disease, and premature death.³

It's estimated that in 2020 alone, gas-powered lawn equipment in New York produced almost 1.4 million tons of climate pollution, the equivalent to the emissions from more than 300,000 cars annually.⁴

¹ See Senate bill 1574/Assembly bill 2657, <https://www.nysenate.gov/legislation/bills/2025/S1574>

² Respiratory Health Association, "Leaf Blowers Leave Lungs Vulnerable," <https://resphealth.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Gas-Powered-Leaf-Blowers-Leave-Lungs-Vulnerable.pdf>.

³ U.S. Environmental Protection Association, "Integrated Science Assessment (ISA) for Particulate Matter," <https://www.epa.gov/isa/integrated-science-assessment-isa-particulate-matter>.

⁴ Environment America, "Lawn care goes electric," <https://environmentamerica.org/center/resources/lawn-care-goes-electric/>.

Moreover, in a recent study from the Environment America Research & Policy Center, New York State ranked *third* in the country for fine particulate emissions from lawn equipment, and *fourth* in the nation for carbon dioxide emissions.⁵

Gas-powered lawn equipment also emits high levels of carcinogens, such as benzene and butadiene, along with other toxic compounds, including formaldehyde (a known respiratory and skin irritant) and nitrous oxides (which can cause lung damage and disease and is one of the key precursor pollutants that combine chemically to form ground-level ozone).⁶

Incredibly, levels of air pollution from gas-powered lawn equipment are so high that **operating a gas-powered leaf blower for just one hour produces as much smog-forming pollution as driving a car 1,100 miles – the distance from Albany to Jacksonville, Florida.**⁷

Gas-powered leaf blowers also are significant culprits of noise pollution. The vast majority of gas-powered leaf blowers exceed 70 decibels measured at 50 feet, which is considered dangerous to hearing. Additionally, this noise impacts the immune system, causes adverse cardiovascular effects, and impairs the learning, hearing, sleep, and language development of children.⁸ Acoustic research also shows that gas-powered leaf blower's distinctive low-frequency noise penetrates further than other machine-generated sound waves, including through solid walls.⁹

The studies are clear: the impacts of both the air and noise pollution from gas-powered lawn equipment put the health of our most vulnerable community members—children, older adults, and those with underlying respiratory and other health conditions—at risk.

Given this, we respectfully ask that you include language to create a statewide program to establish rebates for electric lawn equipment in your 2026-27 budget. This will help transition New Yorkers away from the use of the dirtiest gas-powered lawn equipment such as lawn mowers, leaf blowers, and other handheld tools.

Thank you for your consideration and support, and please do not hesitate to contact us with questions about this important proposal.

Sincerely,

❖ Academy of Pediatrics, Committee
on Environmental Health

❖ All Our Energy
❖ Alliance for a Green Economy

⁵ Environment America, Frontier Group, U.S. Public Interest Research Group, "Lawn Care Goes Electric: Why it's time to switch to a new generation of clean, quiet electric lawn equipment," https://publicinterestnetwork.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/Lawn_Care_Goes_Electric_Oct23.pdf.

⁶ U.S. EPA, "Characterization of Emissions from Handheld Two-stroke Engines," <https://nepis.epa.gov/Exe/ZyPDF.cgi/P100GDP7.PDF?Dockey=P100GDP7.PDF>.

⁷ Colorado Public Interest Research Group, "Small Machines, Big Pollution: How shifting to electric lawn and garden equipment can significantly reduce harmful ozone pollution on Colorado's Front Range," <https://publicinterestnetwork.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/CoPIRG-Foundation-report-Small-Machines-Big-Pollution-Dec-1-2022.pdf>.

⁸ Erickson, L. C., & Newman, R. S. (2017). "Influences of Background Noise on Infants and Children." Current Directions in Psychological Science, 26(5), 451-457. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0963721417709087>.

⁹ Walker E, Banks, JL (2017) Characteristics of Lawn and Garden Equipment Sound: A Community Pilot Study. J Environ Toxicol Stu 1(1) doi <http://dx.doi.org/10.16966/2576-6430.106>.

- ❖ Audubon Society of the Capital Region
- ❖ Bash the Trash Environmental Arts LLC
- ❖ Bedford 2030
- ❖ Big Reuse
- ❖ Bronx River - Sound Shore Audubon
- ❖ Buy Local, Grow Local
- ❖ Capital Region Interfaith Creation Care Coalition (CRICCC)
- ❖ Caring for Creation Reformed Church of new Paltz
- ❖ Center for Independence of the Disabled, New York (CIDNY)
- ❖ Church Women United in New York State
- ❖ Clean Air Coalition of Greater Ravena-Coeymans
- ❖ Clean Air Coalition of Western New York
- ❖ Clean+Healthy
- ❖ Climate Solutions Accelerator of the Genesee-Finger Lakes Region
- ❖ Coalition Against the Rockaway Pipeline
- ❖ Coastal preservation network
- ❖ Color Henrietta Green
- ❖ ColorBrightonGreen
- ❖ Concerned Health Professionals of New York
- ❖ Deignan Institute at Iona University
- ❖ Delaware-Otsego Audubon Society
- ❖ Dropseed Native Landscapes
- ❖ Earth Eden Sanctuary
- ❖ Earthkeeper Health Resources
- ❖ East River Park Action
- ❖ Environment America
- ❖ Environment New York
- ❖ Extinction Rebellion Mid-Hudson
- ❖ Fairspring LLC
- ❖ Finca Seremos
- ❖ FlyingTrillium Gardens and Preserve, Inc.
- ❖ Fossil Free Tompkins
- ❖ Four Harbors Audubon Society
- ❖ Friends of the RiverWalk Tarrytown
- ❖ Gas Free Seneca
- ❖ Genesee Valley Audubon Society
- ❖ Grassroots Environmental Education
- ❖ Great SouthBay Audubon Society
- ❖ Green Map System
- ❖ Green Ossining
- ❖ Green Party of New York
- ❖ Green Sanctuary Team at Albany UU
- ❖ HabitatMap
- ❖ Healthy Yards
- ❖ Hudson River Sloop Clearwater
- ❖ Huntington Breast Cancer Action Coalition, Inc. 501(c)(3)
- ❖ Huntington CALM
- ❖ Irvington Green Policy Task Force, a committee of the Village of Irvington, NY
- ❖ Lady Clippers, Inc.
- ❖ Lakeview Organic Grain
- ❖ Mamaki
- ❖ NRDC
- ❖ Neighborhood Sun
- ❖ New Paltz Climate Action Coalition
- ❖ New Paltz Climate Smart
- ❖ New York Climate Action Group
- ❖ New York Interfaith Power & Light
- ❖ New York Progressive Action Network
- ❖ New York State American Academy of Pediatrics (NYS AAP) - District II
- ❖ New Yorkers for Clean Power
- ❖ North American Climate, Conservation and Environment (NACCE)
- ❖ North Fork Audubon Society

- ❖ North Shore Audubon Society
- ❖ Northeast Organic Farming Association-Interstate Council
- ❖ Northern Catskills Audubon Society
- ❖ Northern New York Audubon
- ❖ NY Clinicians for Climate Action
- ❖ NYC Bird Alliance
- ❖ NYCD16/15 Indivisible
- ❖ NYPAN environmental committee
- ❖ New York Public Interest Research Group (NYPIRG)
- ❖ O.D. Greene Lumber CO INC
- ❖ People for a Healthy Environment
- ❖ Physicians for Social Responsibility - New York
- ❖ Possible Rochester | Possible Planet, a 501c3
- ❖ Pound Ridge CALM
- ❖ Pound Ridge Energy Action Committee
- ❖ Protecting Our Waters
- ❖ Quiet Clean Alliance
- ❖ Reach Out America
- ❖ ReWild Long Island
- ❖ Rockland Audubon Society
- ❖ Roctricity LLC
- ❖ Sane Energy Project
- ❖ SASD
- ❖ SectorOne Realty LLC
- ❖ Seneca Lake Guardian
- ❖ Serenity Lawncare Inc.
- ❖ Sierra Club
- ❖ Sisters of St. Dominic of Blauvelt, New York
- ❖ Sisters of the Good Shepherd
- ❖ Solarize Albany
- ❖ South Bronx Unite
- ❖ South Shore Audubon Society
- ❖ Southampton Town Sustainability Advisory Committee
- ❖ Southern ADK Audubon Society
- ❖ SUNY New Paltz Environmental Task Force
- ❖ Sustainable Finger Lakes
- ❖ Sustainable Saratoga
- ❖ The Climate Reality Project NY Chapters Coalition
- ❖ Theodore Roosevelt Sanctuary and Audubon Center
- ❖ Third Act NYC
- ❖ Third Act Upstate New York
- ❖ Tompkins County Climate and Sustainable Energy Advisory Board
- ❖ Tompkins County Climate Protection Initiative
- ❖ Town of Huntington Gateway Garden
- ❖ Town of Mamaroneck Sustainability Collaborative
- ❖ Town of Pound Ridge Conservation Board
- ❖ United for Action
- ❖ United For Clean Energy
- ❖ Upper Nyack Green Committee
- ❖ UU Congregation of Binghamton, Green Sanctuary
- ❖ WESPAC Foundation, Inc.
- ❖ West Branch Conservation Association
- ❖ Yonkers Committee for Smart Development
- ❖ Yonkers Green City Advisory Committee



State	CO ₂ emissions (tons)	CO ₂ emissions (number of cars)
California	3,865,999	851,061
Florida	2,575,055	566,873
Texas	2,263,494	498,286
New York	1,370,870	301,783
Illinois	1,197,037	263,516



State	PM2.5 emissions, (tons)	PM2.5 emissions (number of cars)
Florida	2,116	22,709,915
Texas	1,777	19,070,831
New York	1,071	11,498,282

New York's Top
Three Counties
With Highest
Carbon Dioxide
Emissions From
Landscaping
Equipment

County	CO ₂ emissions (tons)	CO ₂ emissions (number of cars)
Suffolk County	239,199.45	52,657
Westchester Co.	143,202.58	31,525
Nassau County	127,800.63	28,134



County	PM2.5 emissions, (tons)	PM2.5 emissions (number of cars)
Suffolk County	209.08	2,243,944
Westchester Co.	124.25	1,333,517
Nassau County	106.98	1,148,162



County	CO ₂ emissions (tons)	CO ₂ emissions (number of cars)
Suffolk County	239,199.45	52,657
Nassau County	127,800.63	28,134
Kings County (Brooklyn)	73,722.05	16,229
Queens County	72,492.31	15,958
New York County (Manhattan)	66,263.98	14,587



County	CO ₂ emissions (tons)	CO ₂ emissions (number of cars)
Suffolk County	239,199.45	52,657
Nassau County	127,800.63	28,134
Kings County (Brooklyn)	73,722.05	16,229
Queens County	72,492.31	15,958



County	CO ₂ emissions (tons)	CO ₂ emissions (number of cars)
Westchester County	143,202.58	31,525
Rockland County	29,453.35	6,484
Dutchess County	27,460.14	6,045

Highest Carbon
Dioxide
Emissions From
Landscaping
Equipment in the
Capital District

County	CO ₂ emissions (tons)	CO ₂ emissions (number of cars)
Albany County	20,279.5	4,464
Rensselaer County	8,538.73	1,880
Schenectady County	7,860.05	1,730



County	CO ₂ emissions (tons)	CO ₂ emissions (number of cars)
Saratoga County	10,852.48	2,389
Warren County	5,635.38	1,241
Fulton County	2,658.45	585



County	CO ₂ emissions (tons)	CO ₂ emissions (number of cars)
Ontario County	11,144.74	2,453
Oneida County	11,022.8	2,427
Jefferson County	4,288.29	944



County	CO ₂ emissions (tons)	CO ₂ emissions (number of cars)
Onondaga County	34,586.56	7,614
Broome County	11,410.94	2,512
Oswego County	7,772.17	1,711



County	CO ₂ emissions (tons)	CO ₂ emissions (number of cars)
Monroe County	102,201.66	22,499
Chemung County	6,620.52	1,457
Genesee County	5,647.45	1,243



County	CO ₂ emissions (tons)	CO ₂ emissions (number of cars)
Erie County	68,281.68	15,032
Niagara County	14,629.22	3,220
Chautauqua County	8,178.89	1,801

Actions To Curb Landscaping Equipment Emissions

Localities are acting:

69 have enacted restrictions on gas-powered landscaping equipment.



Governor Hochul can help by establishing an incentive program in her budget to help localities and landscaping companies to purchase battery-powered equipment (S.1574/A.2657).