

What is Idling?

- When a vehicle is running for non-propulsion purposes, it is idling.
- **Examples**
 - ◇ Trucks idling while in queue
 - ◇ Vehicles waiting to load/unload passengers or goods, including:
 - ⇒ Delivery trucks
 - ⇒ Shuttle buses
 - ⇒ Taxis

What vehicles Idle?

- **Light Duty**
 - ◇ Passenger vehicles including taxis, police cruisers, and some light trucks
- **Medium Duty**
 - ◇ Utility vehicles, delivery trucks, shuttle buses, and ambulances
- **Heavy Duty**
 - ◇ Long-haul trucks, tour buses, school buses

When is Idling difficult to avoid?

- **Running emergency lights and other auxiliaries**
 - ◇ Emergency vehicles, utility vehicles
- **Powering HVAC**
 - ◇ All vehicle types, for operator and passenger comfort in extreme weather
- **Performing non-propulsion (PTO) work**
 - ◇ Bucket trucks, sewer-line maintenance trucks, wood chippers



STOP Idling. START \$aving.

Why care about Idling?

- **Idling Is Expensive**
 - ◇ Idling a car wastes up to 0.5 gallons of fuel per hour
 - ◇ Idling a medium-duty truck wastes 0.4 to 0.6 gallons of fuel per hour
 - ◇ Idling in the U.S. uses more than 6 billion gallons of fuel at a cost of more than \$20 billion EACH YEAR
 - ◇ Engine idling increases vehicle maintenance costs
 - ◇ Engine idling can shorten vehicle life
- **Scenario: Fleet of 10 medium-duty trucks**
 - ◇ If each truck has ten 10-minute idling episodes per workday, using ~0.5 gal/hr¹, and fuel costs \$3.50/gallon, the annual cost of idled fuel for the fleet is ~\$7,550
- **Idling Pollutes**
 - ◇ Each gallon of fuel burned produces about 20 pounds of carbon dioxide, a greenhouse gas
 - ◇ Nationally, 27% of greenhouse gas emissions come from transportation
 - ◇ Pollution from motor vehicles contributes to the formation of ground-level ozone

Idling: Quick Facts

- Idling in the U.S. uses more than 6 billion gallons of fuel at a cost of more than \$20 billion *each year*
- Idling vehicles consume from 0.2 to 1+ gallons of fuel per hour
- Idling increases vehicle maintenance costs and can shorten engine life
- Each gallon of fuel burned produces about 20 pounds of carbon dioxide, a greenhouse gas



STOP Idling. START \$aving.

How can you help reduce Idling?

- **Step 1: Be Aware**
 - ◇ Reducing idling saves money and protects the air
 - ◇ Turn off vehicles when not moving
 - ◇ Set policy to reduce unnecessary idling
 - ◇ Identify nonvehicle solutions when possible
 - ◇ Consider alternative power sources to provide necessary services
- **Step 2: Educate Drivers**
 - ◇ Inform your drivers about idling reduction.
 - ◇ Adopt an idling reduction policy
 - ◇ Host an idling reduction workshop for drivers
 - ◇ Post signs to remind drivers NOT to idle
 - ◇ Ask drivers to make a pledge to idling reduction
 - ◇ Offer incentives/rewards for idling reduction efforts
- **Step 3: Consider Technology**
 - ◇ Options to support your idling reduction efforts
 - ◇ Engine idle management systems
 - ◇ Heaters for cab and/or engine block
 - ◇ Auxiliary power systems
 - ◇ Electrified parking spaces

Clean Cities can help!

- Idling reduction cost savings calculators
- Slide presentation on idling reduction
- Presentation modules on technology solutions
- Fact sheets, signage, and poster templates
- Pledge forms and policy templates
- Funding resources for idling reduction technologies

Simple Ways to Reduce Fleet Costs

- In 2011, UPS reduced idling time in fleet vehicles, **saving 653,000 gallons of fuel**
- In 2011, Coca-Cola **saved more than 1 million gallons of fuel** over 2010 with automatic engine shut-down capabilities, along with other initiatives
- Staples has increased its **fleet's fuel efficiency by more than 20%** with automatic idle reduction and other strategies

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Visit www.cleancitiessacramento.org for more information on how you can implement idle-reduction initiatives, as well as the fuel and cost-saving benefits of idle reduction!