**[Company Name] Idling Reduction Policy**

[Company Name] has adopted an idling reduction policy to address health, environmental, financial, and legal issues associated with idling vehicles. This policy applies to any vehicle owned or operated by [Company Name], to any commercial vehicles including delivery vehicles and buses. This policy is a suggestion; it is non-binding except when applicable to State of California law.

Why is this important to [Company Name]?

HEALTH: Idling negatively impacts air quality and health

* Harmful idling exhaust chemicals include nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxide, benzene, hydrocarbons and poisonous carbon monoxide. Heavy-duty vehicles also emit particulate matter and volatile organic compounds. Children and the elderly are most susceptible to these emissions
* Prolonged exposure to vehicle exhaust can cause cancer over time, exacerbate heart conditions, and cause or exacerbate respiratory illnesses like asthma
* Idling truck and car emissions can be drawn into building ventilation systems

ENVIRONMENT: Idling wastes energy and contributes to climate change

* Idling wastes energy by needless fuel consumption
* Idling exhaust contains carbon dioxide (CO2), a gas that occurs naturally in the Earth’s carbon cycle, but also from manmade sources such as fossil fuels like coal, oil, and natural gas, which are adding too much CO2 into the atmosphere and causing climate change

COST: Idling wastes fuel and money

* A typical light-duty vehicle burns more than one-third of a gallon of fuel per hour; a heavy-duty diesel truck or bus burns approximately one gallon of fuel per hour
* Idling a light-duty vehicle for more than 10 seconds uses more fuel that restarting the engine; for a heavy-duty diesel, 30 seconds
* Stationary warm-up time for light-duty vehicles is generally 30 seconds (3-5 minutes for medium- and heavy-duty diesels), even in winter; after 30 seconds, driving gently is the best way to warm up (windshield defrosting must be adequate before driving)
* Excessive idling is bad for engines causing carbon-soot build-up on engine components over time and shortening the life of motor oil, spark plugs and the exhaust system; it also necessitates a severe duty maintenance schedule

THE LAW:

* California’s Airborne Toxic Control Measure to Limit Diesel-Fueled Commercial Motor

Vehicle Idling1 limits the idling of vehicles with a GVWR of 10,000 lbs. or greater to five minutes

EXEMPTIONS:

* When stuck in traffic
* When idling is necessary to inspect or service the vehicle
* When operating a power take-off device
* When not able to move due to adverse weather conditions or mechanical failure
* When queuing (must be beyond 100 feet from any residential area)
* When vehicle’s engine meets the optional low-NOx idling emission standard, and is located more than 100 feet from any residential area (clean-idle label required)
* For a complete list of exemptions, visit www.arb.ca.gov/noidle

1 https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/our-work/programs/atcm-to-limit-vehicle-idling