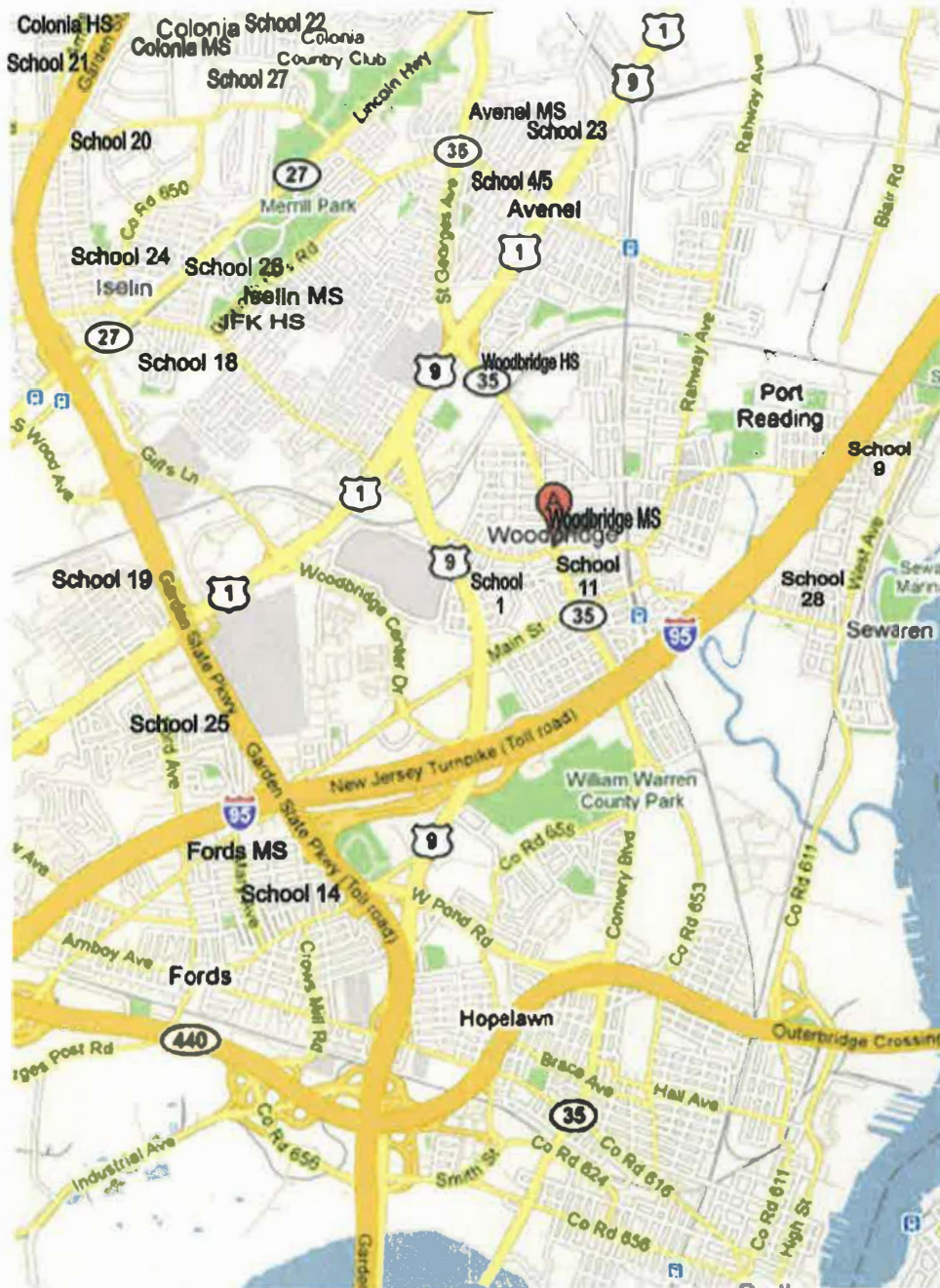


## Anti-Idling – Location Map – WOODBRIDGE TOWNSHIP

The priority locations consisted of all 24 public schools in Woodbridge Township, including the Board of Education building. Signs were posted at all priority locations.



## Anti-Idling – WOODBRIDGE TOWNSHIP

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Attached below is documentation of the Woodbridge Township “Anti-Idling Campaign”:

1. The priority locations consisted of all 24 public schools in Woodbridge Township, including the Board of Education building
2. Produce literature (web and paper) to educate community: see samples below that were distributed publicly throughout the Township at schools, libraries, community centers and posted on the Township web site.
3. Signs were posted at all priority locations (sample):



4. The Enforcement Plan consisted of members from each school’s PTO who served as volunteers at each school handing out anti-idling information, then serving as monitors to take a basic census of how many drivers actually were idling before the education outreach and how many were idling a month later.

## **Anti-Idling Monitoring & Evaluation Plan:**

### **Woodbridge Township, NJ**

#### **Phase 1: Pre-campaign Testing – Week 1**

To measure the effectiveness of the campaign to reduce idling behavior at school sites, we will enlist the aid of Parent Teach Organizations from each school to supply volunteer monitors tasked with tracking pre-campaign idling behavior and post-campaign idling behavior.

At each school, a team of 3 Idling Monitors will be on site to observe idling behavior during two periods: before the start of the school day and just prior to school dismissal. They will spend five consecutive days recording a broad-based sample of how long motorists idle while waiting at the school, either to deliver children or pick them up.

In addition to idling times, Idling Monitors will record weather conditions, vehicle types, number of vehicle occupants. Each school's observations will be entered into a main database.

Copies of the tracking form, clipboards, pens and stopwatches will be provided at each school and left with the school's front office staff. Idling Monitors will be asked to check in with the school's front desk to pick up and drop off their materials.

#### **Phase 2: Education Campaign, In-school – Weeks 2-4**

After the week of pre-campaign data gathering, the Anti-Idling education campaign begins in earnest:

- Anti-idling signs purchased from NJDEP are posted outside the schools in driver pickup zones
- Anti-idling information flyers are distributed to students to take home
- Anti-idling speakers visit schools and give informational talks
- Anti-idling poster design projects take place in schools, followed by school-wide poster displays

#### **Phase 3: Post-campaign Testing – Week 5**

As in Week 1, Idling Monitors are dispatched to school sites to record idling behavior for five consecutive days; the data here will reveal what impact the in-school education campaign has had in transferring information from students to parents.

#### **Phase 4: Education Campaign, Drivers – Week 6**

At each school, Idling Monitors hand out anti-idling information to all drivers, informing them succinctly and directly about the facts of idling, the anti-idling campaign and what they can do to help solve the problem.

**Phase 5: Media Outreach – Week 7**

Woodbridge Township and the Township School District will present a county-wide press conference detailing the Anti-Idling Campaign to date: student posters will be displayed, newly-educated drivers who have reduced idling will speak, representatives from Woodbridge Township Environmental Commission and NJDEP will emphasize the importance of the campaign and dissemination of anti-idling information at a local level.

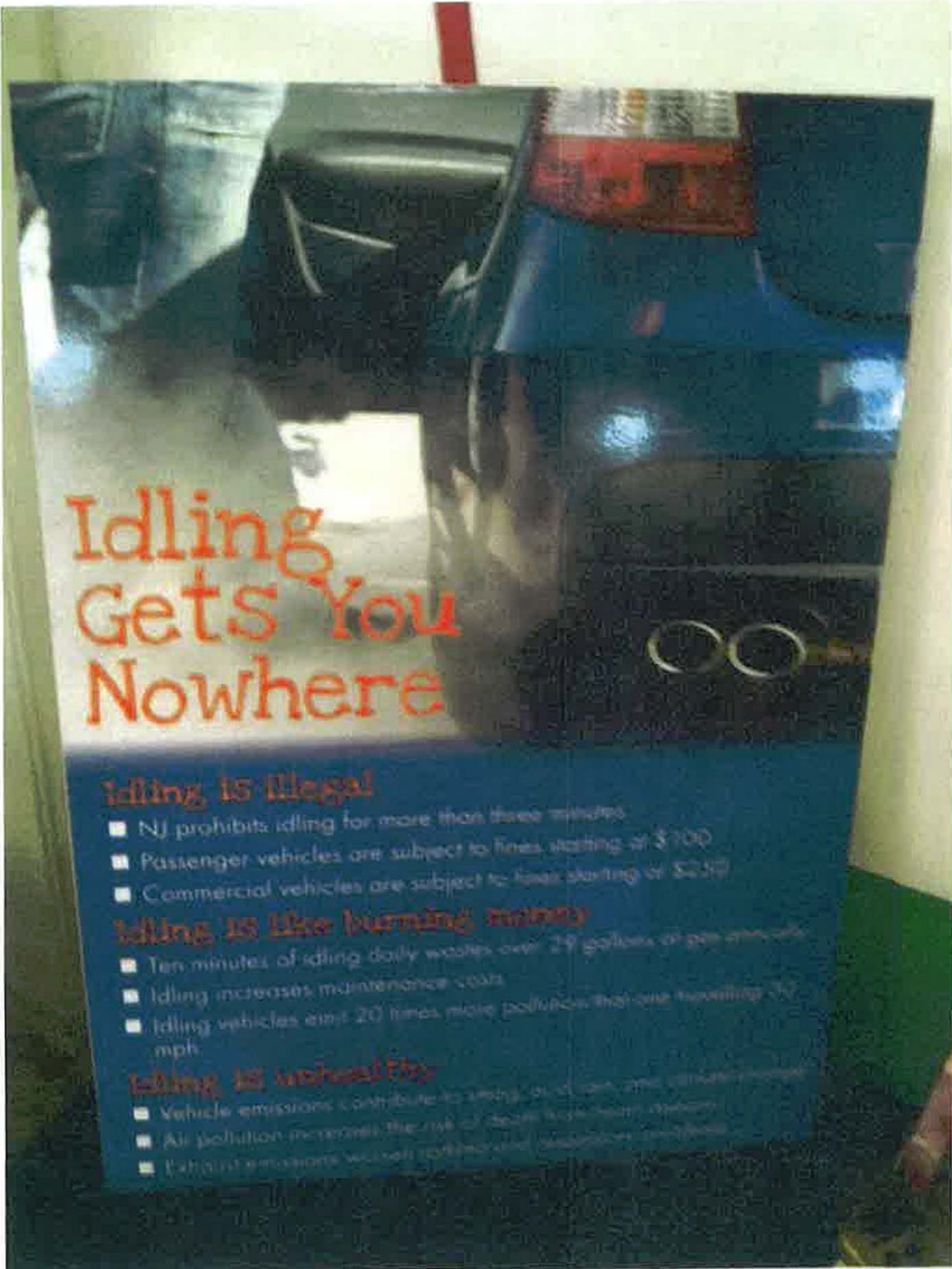
**Phase 6: Post-campaign Testing (2) – Week 8**

Idling Monitors are again dispatched to school sites to record idling behavior for five consecutive days; the data gathered from this week will reveal what impact the direct-to-driver education campaign (and to some extent, the non-direct media outreach) has had in reducing idling beyond the results achieved from the in-school campaign.

**Phase 7: Final Evaluation – Weeks 9-10**

All data from the three weeks of testing will be compared, and a final report on the Anti-Idling Campaign will be issued giving results and recommendations.





# Idling Gets You Nowhere

## Idling is illegal

- NJ prohibits idling for more than three minutes
- Passenger vehicles are subject to fines starting at \$700
- Commercial vehicles are subject to fines starting at \$2500

## Idling is like burning money

- Ten minutes of idling daily wastes over 29 gallons of gas annually
- Idling increases maintenance costs
- Idling vehicles emit 20 times more pollution than one traveling 35 mph

## Idling is unhealthy

- Vehicle emissions contribute to smog, dust, and global warming
- Air pollution increases the risk of heart and lung disease
- Exhaust emissions worsen asthma and respiratory conditions

Flyer delivered and posted on area bulletin boards and Woodbridge Township website



## Your Car May Be Killing You. ☠

Did you know that fine particle pollution in New Jersey causes more premature deaths than homicides and car accidents?

Automobile exhaust is a primary component of fine particle pollution and is known to cause and exacerbate a variety of heart and lung ailments including asthma, bronchitis and allergies.

One single vehicle dropping off and picking up students at 1 school puts 3 pounds of pollution into the air — *per month*.



Children's asthma symptoms increase as a result of car exhaust, and asthma is the 3rd leading cause of hospitalization among children under the age of 15. It is the most common chronic illness in children and the cause of most school absences.

### What Can We Do to Help?

Stopping vehicle "idling" means putting less exhaust in our air... and improves the air quality and respiratory health in our communities — starting with the children who breathe the excess exhaust as they come and go from school.

### Idling Is Also Illegal!

Idling for more than 3 minutes is prohibited in New Jersey if your vehicle is not in motion — with fines starting at \$100.00 per violation (NJ State Law).

## Stop Idling Your Car!

### Idling Is "Fuelish"!

When you let your car idle, you might as well be burning dollar bills in your gas tank.



- ▶ Only 10 seconds of idling uses more fuel than turning the engine on and off. Vehicles that idle 10 minutes per day waste more than 29 gallons of fuel each year.

**It's simple:** When you're waiting in your car, turn the engine off.



- It's good for your car.
- It's good for your wallet.
- **It's really good for your children.**

\*\*\* For more information about ANTI IDLING, visit [www.StopTheSoot.org](http://www.StopTheSoot.org) \*\*\*  
or contact the New Jersey Dept. of Environmental Protection at 609-292-7053.

## **ENFORCEMENT OF NEW JERSEY'S IDLING REQUIREMENTS**

### **LOCAL/STATE POLICE AUTHORITY:**

- Enforcement of motor vehicle idling (diesel and gasoline)
  - Motor vehicle statute C. 39:3-70.2 revised by legislature to clarify that violation includes idling in addition to visible smoke or contaminants in excess of standards
  - Both Motor Vehicle and Traffic Act, C. 39:3-70.2, and Air Pollution Control Act, C. 26:2C-1 should be cited
  - Minimum penalty amount for violation of C. 39:3-70.2 is \$250.00
  - Does not apply to motor vehicles idling in traffic or in a queue of motor vehicles that are intermittently motionless due to traffic or other conditions over which the driver has no control
- **Idling can be enforced on public roadways and on private property**
- Penalty monies go to municipality, county and state
- State police also conduct roadside enforcement/inspection program of heavy duty diesel vehicles (they have done this for many years)

### **N.J. DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AUTHORITY:**

- Enforcement of motor vehicle idling (diesel and gasoline) anywhere except on public highways when the vehicle is moving. If the vehicle is parked or stopped on the side of a road and is not in a lane of traffic, the owner or operator of the noncompliant vehicle may be cited once the inspector determines that an idling violation has occurred.
- All idling requirements are found in NJDEP regulations:
  - N.J.A.C. 7:27-14 for diesel vehicles
  - N.J.A.C. 7:27-15 for gasoline vehicles
- Idling limit is 3 minutes for diesel (trucks, buses, school buses, etc.) and gasoline vehicles (cars, some trucks and buses, etc.)
- Limited exceptions to 3 minute idling include vehicles stopped in traffic, waiting for vehicle inspection or being repaired, emergency vehicle in emergency situation, bus discharging/picking up passengers, or vehicles with a power source used for necessary and prescribed mechanical operation (refrigeration, maintaining suspension, mechanical lifts, etc.)
- Idling of a vehicle's main engine to heat/cool a driver while resting/sleeping in a sleeper berth is only allowed if the vehicle is equipped with a model year 2007 or newer engine, or has been retrofitted with a diesel particulate filter that is connected and properly functioning.
- Use of Auxiliary Power Units (APUs) to provide heat, cooling and electric needs is allowed

**NOTE:** These NJDEP authorities are delegated to county environmental health (CEHA) agencies as well.

### **TECHNICAL NOTES:**

- Diesel vehicles do not need to keep engines running to properly function. Modern diesel engines require only 3 minutes or less to "warm up". Idling is a waste of fuel and money and causes excess wear and maintenance.
- Fine particle pollution in NJ may cause more premature deaths than homicides and car accidents combined. Diesel exhaust is a primary component of fine particle pollution and is known to cause or exacerbate a variety of heart and lung ailments.
- Neighboring states have idling laws that are similar to NJ. The idling limit in New York state is 5 minutes, New York City is 3 minutes with no exceptions, and Philadelphia is 2 minutes.

**FOR MORE INFORMATION**, visit [www.StopTheSoot.org](http://www.StopTheSoot.org) or contact Melinda Dower of the Bureau of Mobile Sources ([melinda.dower@dep.state.nj.us](mailto:melinda.dower@dep.state.nj.us)) or (609)292-7953).

## **Title 39 of the Motor Vehicle code**

### **39:3-70.2 Air pollution; penalty.**

2. Any person who operates a motor vehicle or owns a motor vehicle, other than a school bus, which the person permits to idle in violation of rules and regulations, or to be operated upon the public highways of the State when the motor vehicle is emitting smoke and other air contaminants in excess of standards adopted by the Department of Environmental Protection pursuant to the "Air Pollution Control Act (1954)," P.L.1954, c.212 (C.26:2C-1 et seq.) shall be liable to a penalty of not less than \$250 nor more than \$1,000 per day, per vehicle, which shall be enforced in accordance with the provisions of chapter 5 of Title 39 of the Revised Statutes and P.L.2005, c.219 (C.26:2C-8.26 et al.).

The owner of any school bus that is operated or is permitted to idle in violation of rules and regulations adopted pursuant to the Department of Environmental Protection pursuant to the "Air Pollution Control Act (1954)," P.L.1954, c.212 (C.26:2C-1 et seq.) or any applicable rules and regulations adopted pursuant to P.L.2005, c.219 (C.26:2C-8.26 et al.) shall be liable for a penalty of not less than \$250 nor more than \$1,000 per day, per vehicle, which shall be enforced in accordance with the provisions of chapter 5 of Title 39 of the Revised Statutes, except that no penalty may be assessed against any driver of a school bus who is not the owner of the school bus.

The provisions of this section shall not apply to a motor vehicle idling in traffic, or a motor vehicle other than a school bus idling in a queue of motor vehicles, that are intermittently motionless and moving because the progress of the motor vehicles in the traffic or the queue has been stopped or slowed by the congestion of traffic on the roadway or other conditions over which the driver of the idling motor vehicle has no control.

L.1966,c.15,s.2; amended 2005, c.219, s.33.





## State of New Jersey

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

CHRIS CHRISTIE  
*Governor*  
KIM GUADAGNO  
*Lt. Governor*

BOB MARTIN  
*Commissioner*

### Frequently Asked Questions About N.J.'s Idling Restrictions Updated May, 2011

NOTE: This document is intended to answer commonly asked questions about N.J.'s idling restrictions, "Control and Prohibition of Air Pollution From Diesel-Powered Motor Vehicles", N.J.A.C. 7:27-14 and "Control and Prohibition of Air Pollution From Gasoline-Fueled Motor Vehicles", N.J.A.C. 7:27-15.

For a full copy of the regulations, see [www.StopTheSoot.org](http://www.StopTheSoot.org).

#### 1. Am I allowed to idle my diesel truck while I'm sleeping in it?

Beginning on May 1, 2011, only those vehicles with sleeper berths that have a model year 2007 or newer engine, or have been retrofitted with a diesel particulate filter, will be allowed to idle past the three-minute limit *but only while the driver is resting or sleeping in the sleeper berth*. An enforcement officer may need to confirm that there is someone sleeping in the sleeper berth. Idling is not allowed to provide heat or air-conditioning for pets.

Drivers and trucking companies are encouraged to use alternatives to engine idling for temperature control that will save fuel and maintenance costs such as alternate power units or plug-in power.

#### 2. How long am I allowed to idle to warm up my diesel engine?

When the ambient temperature is below 25 degrees Fahrenheit, a motor vehicle may idle for 15 consecutive minutes when the vehicle has been stopped for 3 or more hours. Otherwise, idling is limited to 3 minutes. However, most diesel engines take 3 minutes or less to warm up (consult the engine manufacturer's recommendations). Limiting idling will save fuel and money.

#### 3. Will I get a ticket for idling while I am waiting for passengers to board my bus?

Idling is allowed for no more than 15 consecutive minutes in a 60-minute period while passengers are actively loading and unloading buses only if the bus needs to run the heat or air-conditioner for passengers already on-board. However, buses cannot idle for extended periods of time while claiming to be waiting for passengers, such as a tour bus on a layover waiting for the group to return.

#### 4. Are school buses subject to the 3 minute idling limit?

Yes, but school buses are encouraged to eliminate ALL idling except for when they are sitting in

traffic. School districts are encouraged to sign a No Idling Pledge, in which they agree to implement practices to eliminate or reduce idling (see [www.StopTheSoot.org](http://www.StopTheSoot.org)). Because children are especially vulnerable to the effects of diesel exhaust, drivers should turn off engines even when loading and unloading students. Diesel exhaust from queuing school buses enters the school buses behind them and often enters a school's ventilation system where the entire school population is exposed.

School vehicles that are transporting medically needy students are allowed to idle to reach the temperature needed to meet the student's medical needs. In these cases, the driver should have documentation on-board that identifies the student and the necessary temperature requirements.

#### **5. Are there exceptions to allow idling for more than 3 minutes?**

Yes. Diesel vehicles whose primary power source (engine) is necessary for operation of mechanical devices such as refrigerated trailers commonly called reefers, hydraulic lift gate pumps, air leveling equipment, cherry-pickers, etc. Some turbo-diesel engines, especially newer models, require approximately 3 to 5 minutes of idling to cool down the engine and avoid damage. These vehicles will be allowed to idle for a length of time necessary for cooling as determined by the engine manufacturer and set with automatic timers.

In addition to these situations, armored trucks are exempt from idling requirements for several reasons. In order to assure the security of the cargo and drivers, these vehicles' engines must be on at all times. The windows of armored vehicles cannot be rolled down, which results in temperatures inside the vehicle that can be harmful to occupants. Most armored vehicle companies require that one person be in these vehicles at all times and this passenger would be exposed to dangerous temperatures.

Vehicles that are transporting livestock that need to be temperature controlled are exempt from the 3 minute idling requirement.

Vehicles that serve as portable service operations, where customers enter the vehicles to receive services or make purchases, are exempt from the 3 minute idling requirement only if the engine must be on to provide electricity, air conditioning or heat to the service portion of the vehicle. This would include vehicles like libraries on wheels, bloodmobiles and Snap-On Tools trucks.

#### **6. Are there medical exemptions to allow idling?**

Yes. If, for example, a truck driver needs to use a CPAP machine while sleeping to treat sleep apnea and has no alternate source of power other than the vehicle's main engine, idling is allowed while the driver is sleeping in a sleeper cab.

Vehicles that transport medically needy passengers and have no alternate power source are allowed to idle to meet the temperature requirements of the patients on-board, and to power necessary medical equipment. Drivers should keep documentation of the patient's temperature needs to show enforcement officers.

**7. Does idling my asphalt truck to warm the asphalt qualify for the exemption at 14.3(b)2?**

The exemption located at N.J.A.C. 7:27-14.3(b)2 is applicable only to those vehicles whose primary diesel engine is used for operations, other than propulsion, passenger compartment heating and passenger compartment air conditioning, that are specifically designed by the truck manufacturer. Asphalt trucks are designed to have a separate power source that provides the heat necessary to treat the asphalt, so asphalt trucks that use exhaust gas to "warm" the asphalt in the bed of the truck do not qualify for this exemption.

**8. Am I allowed to idle while my diesel vehicle is being repaired?**

Yes, as long as someone is actively working on the vehicle and the vehicle needs to be running to ensure effective diagnosis and repair.

**9. If my vehicle is waiting to be inspected, am I allowed to idle?**

Yes, vehicles can idle while being inspected or waiting to be inspected by a State or Federal motor vehicle inspector when the vehicle needs to be running to ensure effective diagnosis and repair. However, if you are waiting in line, shutting off the engine will save fuel and money as well as benefit the environment.

**10. Can I idle my vehicle to regenerate my diesel particulate filter (DPF)?**

Most diesel particulate filters "regenerate" or clean themselves during normal operation of the vehicle. For these vehicles, driving on the normal driving cycle will keep the filter clean and operating correctly. For a few vehicles that are model year 2007 or later, the regeneration cycle can only occur while the vehicle is parked and idling. In these circumstances only, the exemption at N.J.A.C. 7:27-14.3(b)5 applies while the DPF is regenerating. For these vehicles, there is an indicator light in the cab that shows that regeneration is occurring. Enforcement inspectors and police officers will need to see this light in order to ensure that idling is happening for DPF regeneration purposes only.

**11. Are Alternate Power Units (APUs) subject to idling regulations?**

APUs are devices attached to diesel vehicles that can power the vehicle's heating and air conditioning systems without the need to have the engine turned on. These devices allow truck drivers to sleep comfortably without the noise, smell and health effects of diesel exhaust. In addition, APUs are cost-effective and often pay for themselves within a year or two of installation due to reduced fuel costs and less frequent maintenance. At the current time, APUs are not subject to idling restrictions. Information on APUs is available from USEPA at <http://www.epa.gov/smartway/technology/idling.htm>.

**12. What if my vehicle is stuck in traffic for more than 3 minutes?**

Motor vehicles stopped in traffic are exempt from the 3 minute idling limit. However, if the traffic is not moving, shutting off the engine will save fuel and money as well as benefit the environment.

**13. Are emergency vehicles allowed to idle?**

By their nature, emergency vehicles such as fire, police, ambulances or public utility trucks may need to keep engines running to operate emergency equipment when they are engaged in the process of performing emergency services. They are exempt from idling restrictions, but only when actively being used for emergency services. Police vehicles are exempt if idling is necessary to power on-board computers.

**14. Are regular gasoline-powered vehicles subject to idling restrictions?**

Yes, gasoline-powered motor vehicles are subject to similar idling restrictions including a 3 minute limit on idling (see N.J.A.C. 7:27-15). However, diesel vehicles emit much more fine particulate matter, commonly called soot, than do gasoline-powered vehicles and they will continue to be the subject of increased enforcement oversight.

**15. Are off-road construction vehicles subject to the 3 minute idling limit?**

Yes, subject to the existing exemptions.

**16. Will DEP still enforce the 3 minute idling limit now that the sweep is over?**

These regulations have been in place since the mid-1980s and we will continue to enforce them as part of the Department's renewed emphasis on reducing fine particulate matter from diesel vehicles. Reducing idling also conserves fuel and reduces greenhouse gases.

**17. Who can enforce the regulations besides DEP?**

Nearly all county health departments have been delegated authority to enforce the Department's air regulations, which include the idling standards. In addition, State and local police departments can enforce the standard on public roadways and on private property. Additional information on how to cite violations is available at <http://www.stophesoot.org/sts-idle-enforce.htm>.

**18. Am I exempt from New Jersey's idling requirements if my vehicle has been designated by CARB as a "Certified Clean Idle" vehicle?**

The "Certified Clean Idle" designation and accompanying sticker apply to diesel vehicles of model year 2008 or newer, which are sold with diesel particulate filters. In California, no idling beyond 5 minutes is allowed, including idling for sleeper berth use, so vehicles with the "Certified Clean Idle" sticker are allowed to idle while the driver is using the sleeper berth only. In New Jersey, only those vehicles with sleeper berths that have a model year 2007 or newer engine, or have been retrofitted with a diesel particulate filter, will be allowed to idle past the three-minute limit, *but only while the driver is resting or sleeping in the sleeper berth*. Idling is allowed if the vehicle qualifies for one of the listed exemptions specifically detailed in the idling regulation, N.J.A.C. 7:27-14.3(b)7 ([http://www.state.nj.us/dep/aqm/Sub14\\_Rule.pdf](http://www.state.nj.us/dep/aqm/Sub14_Rule.pdf)).

**19. Will reducing idling really make a significant difference in reducing soot?**

According to the USEPA, the U.S. Department of Energy, and other organizations, the average long-haul truck idles at least 1,830 hours per year, and, in the process, uses \$4,400 of unnecessary fuel and emits 17 tons of carbon dioxide, 10 pounds of fine particles and 615 pounds of nitrogen oxides every year. Reducing idling will lower maintenance costs on each vehicle, save fuel and protect public health and air quality.

**20. Wouldn't the continual shutting off and turning on of diesel engines actually damage the engine and emit more soot than idling?**

Idling an engine for more than about 10 seconds actually uses more fuel than if the engine had been turned off. It is more efficient to turn an engine off if it will be stopped for more than 10 seconds. Frequent restarts of an engine will not have a negative impact on engine components.

**21. Isn't it bad to drive a cold engine if it hasn't been warmed up?**

Electronically controlled engines need no more than about 30 seconds to warm up. Driving a vehicle cuts warm-up times in half. The best way to warm up an engine is by driving it, while avoiding rapid acceleration and high speeds for approximately the first four miles in cold weather.

**22. Whom should I contact with questions or complaints?**

**DEP 24-hour Hotline – for reporting suspected violations (877) WARN DEP (877 927-6337)**

DEP Diesel Risk Reduction Program (609) 292-7953 -- for general questions

Northern Field Office (973) 656-4444

for complaints in Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Hunterdon, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, Sussex, Union and Warren counties

Central Field Office (609) 292-3187

for complaints in Burlington, Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth, and Ocean counties

Southern Field Office (856) 614-3601

for complaints in Atlantic, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester and Salem counties



Help Keep Woodbridge Township **Green**

## Anti-Idling Zone Notice

**Help save the environment, don't break the law!!**

In New Jersey, the law states that you can only idle for three minutes. After three minutes, you risk getting a \$250.00 Fine. NJ Statute 39:3-70.2



This is not an actual ticket. This is a friendly reminder of the environmental effects of idling.

See reverse side of this warning for more idling facts.



" LEADING THE WAY TO A SAFER COMMUNITY "

Help Keep Woodbridge Township **Green**

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" LEADING THE WAY TO A SAFER COMMUNITY "

**Idling Stinks!!**

**Idling Infraction**

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**Date/Time**

---

**Location**

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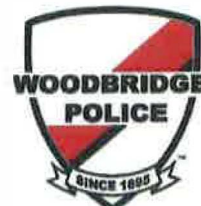
**License Plate #**

## Idling Facts:

- Vehicle exhaust is the leading source of toxic air pollution.
- Vehicle exhaust is hazardous to human health, especially school age children.
- An idling vehicle emits 20 times more pollution than one traveling at 30 mph.
- 10 seconds of idling uses more fuel than turning the engine on and off.
- Idling increases the costs for fuel and car maintenance.



To report idling violations, please call the Woodbridge Police Department at 732-634-7700



• LEADING THE WAY TO A SAFER COMMUNITY •



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# *No Idling Pledge*

## *for Parents*

*We pledge to protect the health and well-being of our children. We recognize that excessive emissions from idling are a threat to children's health.*

*To protect children, and the community, from harmful vehicle emissions, we voluntarily pledge:*

- To turn off engines while waiting to pick up and drop off children*
- To maintain vehicles to eliminate any visible exhaust*
- To spread the word to family and friends and encourage others to eliminate unnecessary idling*

*School or School District : \_\_\_\_\_*

*Town : \_\_\_\_\_*

*Parent's Signature : \_\_\_\_\_*

*Parent's Name (Printed): \_\_\_\_\_*

*Signed on this date: \_\_\_\_\_*

State of New Jersey  
Department of Environmental Protection

