

IDLING FACT SHEET

What is idling?

Idling occurs when a motor vehicle with a diesel or gasoline engine is running but the vehicle is not in motion. Excessive idling causes an unnecessary release of air contaminants into the air in New Jersey, including fine particulates and air toxics. Every year, hundreds of New Jerseyans die prematurely from exposure to diesel exhaust. Fine particle pollution may actually cause more deaths in NJ than homicides and car accidents combined. New Jersey has laws which prohibit the idling of a vehicle for more than 3 minutes, with certain exceptions as explained below.

What triggers an idling investigation?

You can report excessive idling, see below for contact information. The Department or your local health department will initiate an investigation in response to complaints from one or more citizens regarding an illegally idling vehicle.

Do all idling complaints result in violations?

No. In order to verify a complaint and issue an enforcement action, an investigation must be performed and the investigator must verify that the idling exceeds the three minute limit and is not allowed by one of the exceptions in the idling rule. Also, the Department can not enforce the idling rule on the public roadways or on residential property. Idling on the public roadways can be enforced by State and local police departments.

How do we investigate an idling complaint?

1. After receiving a complaint, the inspector will first go to the specified location and attempt to verify the idling at that location.
2. If the inspector observes idling that exceeds the three minute standard, and is not allowed by one of the exceptions in the idling rule, the driver of the vehicle will be issued a field Notice of Violation.
3. The registered owner of the vehicle will then be mailed an Administrative Order, with penalty, to cease any further idling.

Will a facility receive a penalty for an idling violation?

Yes. First offense for a verified violation for idling will result in assessed penalties of \$250. Subsequent or continuing violations may be subject to penalties of up to \$1,000 per violation. Both the registered owner of the vehicle and the owner of the property where the idling occurs may be subject to these penalties.

Are there exceptions to the three minute idling rule?

Diesel vehicles may idle for three minutes with the following exceptions:

- May idle for up to 15 consecutive minutes when the vehicle has been stopped for 3 or more hours and ONLY if temperature is <25 degrees F *

- Buses may idle while actively discharging or picking up passengers for 15 consecutive minutes in a 60 minute period *
- As of May 1, 2008, no idling is allowed in a parking space with available electrification technology *

Three minute idling limit does NOT apply to:

- Motor vehicles stopped in traffic
- Motor vehicles whose primary power source is utilized in whole or in part for necessary and prescribed mechanical operations such as refrigeration units for perishable loads, hydraulic lifts, “cherry pickers”, or similar equipment
- Motor vehicles waiting to be examined by state or federal motor vehicle inspectors or motor vehicles while being repaired
- Vehicles that are actively performing emergency services, such as fire, police, military, snow removal, and utility vehicles
- A motor vehicle with a sleeper berth being used in a non-residential area only until April 30, 2010 *
- Operation of auxiliary or alternate power systems for cabin comfort

* Please note that these requirements are new or modified as of July 25, 2007

Is there additional information published anywhere?

Yes, the idling rules are available on line at:

http://www.state.nj.us/dep/aqm/Sub14_Rule.pdf for diesel vehicles

<http://www.state.nj.us/dep/aqm/Sub15v2002-12-26.pdf> for gasoline vehicles

There is also some great information at the Departments Stop the Soot website, including a Frequently Asked Questions page. The Stop the Soot website can be found at:

<http://www.StopTheSoot.org/>

Who can I call if I wish to submit a complaint have a question about idling?

CALL IN COMPLAINTS OF IDLING TO THE DEPs 24 HOUR TOLL-FREE ENVIRONMENTAL HOTLINE at 1-877 WARN DEP (1-877-927-6337)

You may call the regional field office that corresponds to your geographical area (county):

Northern Regional Office (Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Hunterdon, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, Sussex, Union and Warren)

973 656-4444

Central Regional Office (Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth, and Ocean)

609 292-3187

Southern Regional Office (Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester, Salem)

856 614-3601



State of New Jersey

CHRIS CHRISTIE
Governor

Department of Environmental Protection
Diesel Risk Reduction Program
Post Office Box 420
Mail Code 401-02E
Trenton, NJ 08625-0418
(609) 292-7953, Fax: (609) 633-8236
www.StopTheSoot.org

BOB MARTIN
Commissioner

KIM GUADAGNO
Lt. Governor

ENFORCEMENT OF NEW JERSEY'S IDLING REQUIREMENTS September 2012

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 or contact Melinda Dower of the Bureau of Mobile Sources (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.

New Jersey

State Codes

New Jersey Administrative Code

SUBCHAPTER 14. CONTROL AND PROHIBITION OF AIR POLLUTION FROM DIESEL-POWERED MOTOR VEHICLES

§ 7:27-14.3 General prohibitions

(a) No person shall cause, suffer, allow, or permit the engine of a diesel-powered motor vehicle to idle for more than three consecutive minutes if the vehicle is not in motion, except:

1. A motor vehicle at the vehicle operator's place of business where the motor vehicle is permanently assigned may idle for 30 consecutive minutes; or
2. A motor vehicle may idle for 15 consecutive minutes when the vehicle engine has been stopped for three or more hours.

(b) The provisions of (a) above shall not apply to:

1. A diesel bus while it is discharging or picking up passengers;
2. A motor vehicle stopped in a line of traffic;
3. A motor vehicle whose primary power source is utilized in whole or in part for necessary and definitively prescribed mechanical operation other than propulsion, passenger compartment heating or passenger compartment air conditioning;
4. A motor vehicle being or waiting to be examined by a State or Federal motor vehicle inspector;
5. An emergency motor vehicle in an emergency situation;
6. A motor vehicle while it is being repaired;
7. A motor vehicle while it is engaged in the process of connection or detachment of a trailer or of exchange of trailers; or
8. A motor vehicle, manufactured with a sleeper berth, while it is being used, in a non-residentially zoned area, by the vehicle's operator for sleeping or resting, unless the vehicle is equipped with a functional auxiliary power system designed in whole or in part to maintain cabin or sleeper berth comfort or to mitigate cold weather start-up difficulties.

(c) No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit any emission control apparatus or element of design installed on any diesel-powered motor vehicle or diesel engine to be disconnected, detached, deactivated, or in any other way rendered inoperable or less effective, in respect to limiting or controlling emissions than it was designed to be by the original equipment or vehicle manufacturer, except for the purposes of diagnostics, maintenance, repair or replacement and only for the duration of such operations.

New Jersey Administrative Code

§ 7:27-15.8 Idle standard

(a) No person shall cause, suffer, allow, or permit the engine of a gasoline-fueled motor vehicle to idle for more than three consecutive minutes if the vehicle is not in motion.

(b) The provisions of (a) above shall not apply to:

1. Buses while discharging or picking up passengers;
2. Motor vehicles stopped in a line of traffic;
3. Motor vehicles whose primary and/or secondary power source is utilized in whole or in part for necessary and definitively prescribed mechanical operation other than propulsion, passenger compartment heating or air conditioning;
4. Motor vehicles being or waiting to be examined by State or Federal motor vehicle inspectors;
5. Emergency motor vehicles in an emergency situation;
6. Motor vehicles while being repaired;
7. Motor vehicles while engaged in the process of connection, detachment or exchange of trailers; or
8. Motor vehicles manufactured with a sleeper berth while being used, in a non-residentially zoned area, by the vehicle's operator for sleeping or resting.

Municipal Codes

Code of the City of Atlantic City

Article IV, Buses; Idling of Engines [Adopted 5-6-1982 by Ord. No. 38-1982]

§ 233-47.

Definitions.

For the purposes of this article, the following terms shall have the meanings indicated:

BUS -- Those vehicles capable of holding 15 or more passengers, which passengers originate outside of the City of Atlantic City.

STOPPING or STANDING -- Any cessation of movement of a bus, whether occupied or not, except in compliance with the directions of a police officer or traffic control sign or signal.

§ 233-48. Restrictions

Buses within the boundaries of the City of Atlantic City are not permitted to stop or stand with their engines running or idling in excess of five minutes, except when involved with loading or discharging passengers.

§ 233-49. Violations and penalties.

Any person violating any of the provisions of this article shall, upon conviction in the Municipal Court of the City of Atlantic City, be punished for each offense by a fine not to exceed \$500 or by imprisonment for any term not exceeding 90 days in the county jail, or in any place provided by the municipality for the detention of prisoners, or both, in the sole discretion of the Municipal Judge.

Township of Bernards Revised Ordinances

SECTION 3-13

Truck Idling

§ 3-13.1. Definitions.

The following words and terms, when used in this section, shall have the following meanings:

DIESEL-POWERED MOTOR VEHICLE shall mean a vehicle which is self-propelled by a compression-ignition-type of internal combustion engine and which is designed primarily for transporting persons or property on a public street or highway.

GASOLINE-FUELED MOTOR VEHICLE shall mean any motor vehicle equipped to be powered by a hydrocarbon fuel other than diesel fuel, but including alcohol fuels and hydrocarbon-alcohol fuel blends.

IDLE means the motor vehicle operating mode consisting of a nonloaded, throttled engine speed at the revolutions per minute specified by the manufacturer or at any other engine speed.

For purposes of this section, noncommercial passenger vehicles and motorcycles are excluded. (Ord. #1034)

§ 3-13.2. Idling Prohibited.

a. No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit the engine of a diesel-powered or gasoline-fueled motor vehicle to idle for more than three consecutive minutes if the vehicle is not in motion, except:

1. A motor vehicle at the vehicle operator's place of business where the motor vehicle is permanently assigned may idle for 30 consecutive minutes; or
2. A motor vehicle may idle for 15 consecutive minutes when the vehicle engine has been stopped for three or more hours.

b. The provisions of Paragraph a above shall not apply to:

1. Buses while discharging or picking up passengers;
2. Motor vehicles stopped in a line of traffic;
3. Motor vehicles whose primary and/or secondary power source is utilized in whole or in part for necessary and definitively prescribed mechanical operation other than propulsion, passenger compartment heating or air conditioning;
4. Motor vehicles being or waiting to be examined by state or federal motor vehicle inspectors;
5. Emergency motor vehicles in an emergency situation;
6. Motor vehicles while being repaired;
7. Motor vehicles while engaged in the process of connection, detachment or exchange of trailers; or
8. Motor vehicles manufactured with a sleeper berth while being used, in a nonresidentially zoned area, by the vehicle's operator for sleeping or resting.

(Ord. #1034)

§ 3-13.3. Penalty

Any person violating any provision of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be subject to a fine not less than \$100 nor greater than \$1,000 for each violation. (Ord. #1034)

Code of City of Cape May

Chapter 493: VEHICLES, IDLING OF

[HISTORY: Adopted by the City Council of the City of Cape May by Ord. No. 777 (Sec. 24-1 of the 1997 Revised General Ordinances). Amendments noted where applicable.]

GENERAL REFERENCES

Parking — See Ch. 362.

§ 493-1. Definitions.

As used in this chapter, the following terms shall have the meanings indicated:

IDLE — The motor vehicle operating mode consisting of a nonloaded, throttled engine speed at the revolutions per minute specified by the manufacturer.

MOTOR VEHICLE — All vehicles propelled otherwise than by muscular power, excepting motorized bicycles and such vehicles as run only upon rails or tracks.

PERSON — Corporations, companies, associations, societies, firms, partnerships and joint-stock companies as well as individuals, and shall also include all political subdivisions of this state or any agencies or instrumentalities thereof.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PROPERTY — All real estate within the City, including, inter alia, public and private parking lots, on which a motor vehicle may be physically located except for the public streets and highways within the City.

§ 493-2. Time limit for idling; exceptions.

- A. No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit the engine of a gasoline-fueled or diesel-powered motor vehicle to idle for more than three consecutive minutes if the vehicle is not in motion.
- B. The aforesaid shall not apply to the following:
 - (1) A motor vehicle being operated upon the public highway which shall be governed by N.J.S.A. 39:3-70.2 and the Administrative Code Regulations adopted in connection therewith.
 - (2) Motor vehicles stopped due to a line of traffic.
 - (3) Emergency motor vehicles in an emergency situation.
 - (4) Motor vehicles being repaired.
 - (5) Motor vehicles in such circumstances as are deemed by the Chief of Police or his representative, designated in writing to require idling for a period in excess of three minutes due to the peculiar characteristics of the motor vehicle or the particular circumstance in which it is operating.

Code of the Borough of Closter

§ 183-13. Parking vehicles in prohibited areas; use of marked spaces; idling of commercial vehicles.

- A. No person shall park or leave standing a motor vehicle, whether attended or

unattended, on any of the roadways in a parking yard or parking place or in any place therein where parking is prohibited by notice given by a sign or otherwise.

- B. If parking spaces are provided, no person shall park or leave standing a motor vehicle, whether attended or unattended, except in a marked parking space. Such vehicle shall be parked properly within the lines of the parking space. [Added 6-12-1996 by Ord. No. 1996:715]
- C. No person shall leave or park a commercial motor vehicle over 10,000 pounds' gross weight on any street or in any parking yard within the Borough of Closter with the motor running or idling for more than 30 minutes. [Added 6-12-1996 by Ord. No. 1996:715]

Franklin Township Code

§ 253-190.11. Commercial vehicle parking.

A. Definition. As used in this chapter, a "commercial vehicle" shall mean an owner-operated commercial registered vehicle, or vehicle used for commercial purposes, with a gross vehicle weight (GVW) over 12,000 pounds. The standards of this section shall not apply to vehicles used in conjunction with an agricultural operation, recreational vehicles or to vehicles used for the transportation of children to school.

C. General standards.

...

(3) The idling of engines or operation of accessory equipment, such as refrigeration units, etc., shall be prohibited while a commercial vehicle is parked.

Code of the Borough of Hillsdale

Chapter 294: VEHICLES, IDLING OF

[HISTORY: Adopted by the Borough Council of the Borough of Hillsdale 12-8-1998 by Ord. No. 98-20. This ordinance provided that it shall take effect on 12-17-1998. Amendments noted where applicable.]

GENERAL REFERENCES

Air pollution — See Ch. 329.

§ 294-1. Purpose.

It is the policy of Hillsdale to prevent the air pollution caused by the idling of diesel powered motor vehicles that may jeopardize the health, welfare or safety of the citizens or degrade the quality of life.

§ 294-2. Definitions.

The following words and terms, when used in this chapter, shall have the following meanings, unless the context clearly indicated otherwise:

DIESEL BUS — Any diesel-powered autobus or motorbus of any size or configuration, whether registered in this state or elsewhere, that is designed or used for intrastate or interstate transportation of passengers for hire or otherwise on a public road, street or highway or any public or quasi-public property in this state, including but not limited to autobuses under the jurisdiction of the New Jersey Department of Transportation pursuant to Title 27 or 48 of the Revised Statutes; autobuses of the New Jersey Transit Corporation and its contract carriers that are under the inspection jurisdiction of the New Jersey Department of Transportation; autobuses under the authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission or its successor agency; school buses, as defined pursuant to N.J.S.A. 39:1-1; and hotel, casino, charter and special buses.

DIESEL ENGINE — A compression ignition type of internal combustion engine.

DIESEL-POWERED — Utilizing a diesel engine.

ELEMENT OF DESIGN — Any part of system on a motor vehicle or a motor vehicle engine pertaining to the vehicle's engine's certified configuration.

GROSS VEHICLE WEIGHT RATING or GVWR — The value specified by the vehicle manufacturer as the maximum loaded weight of a single or combination vehicle.

HEAVY-DUTY DIESEL VEHICLE — A diesel-powered motor vehicle, other than a diesel bus, that has a GVWR exceeding 8,500 pounds and is designed primarily for transporting persons or property.

IDLE — An operating mode where the vehicle engine is not engaged in gear and where the engine operates at a speed at the revolutions per minute specified by the engine or vehicle manufacturer.

MOTOR VEHICLE — All vehicles propelled otherwise than by muscular power, except motorized bicycles and such vehicles as run only upon rails or tracks.

PERSON — Any individual or entity and shall include, without limitation, corporations, companies, associations, societies, firms, partnerships and joint stock companies, and shall also include, without limitation, all political subdivisions of any states and any agencies or instrumentalities thereof.

QUASI-PUBLIC ROADWAY — Any roadway that, although under private ownership or control, is accessible to the public. This term shall include but not be limited to the New Jersey Turnpike, the Garden State Parkway and the Atlantic City expressway, but shall not include shopping mall roadways and parking lots, private business roadways, residential and nonresidential parking lots and private driveways.

§ 294-3. Prohibited acts; exceptions.

- A. No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit the engine of a diesel-powered motor vehicle to idle for more than three consecutive minutes if the vehicle is not in motion, except that:
- (1) A motor vehicle at the vehicle operator's place of business where the motor vehicle is permanently assigned may idle for 30 consecutive minutes; or
 - (2) A motor vehicle may idle for 15 consecutive minutes when the vehicle engine has been stopped for three or more hours.
- B. The provisions of Subsection A above shall not apply to:
- (1) A diesel bus while it is discharging or picking up passengers.
 - (2) A motor vehicle stopped in a line of traffic.
 - (3) A motor vehicle whose primary power source is utilized in whole or part for necessary and definitely prescribed mechanical operation other than propulsion, passenger compartment heating or passenger compartment air conditioning.
 - (4) A motor vehicle being or waiting to be examined by a state or federal motor vehicle inspector.
 - (5) An emergency motor vehicle in an emergency situation.
 - (6) A motor vehicle while it is being repaired.
 - (7) A motor vehicle while it is engaged in the process of connection or detachment of a trailer or of exchange of trailers.
- C. No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit any emission control apparatus or element of design installed on any diesel-powered vehicle or diesel engine to be disconnected, detached, deactivated or in any other way rendered inoperable or less effective, in respect to limiting or controlling emissions that it was designed to be by the original equipment or vehicle manufacturer, except for the purposes of diagnostics, maintenance, repair or replacements and only for the duration of such operations.

§ 294-4. Violations and penalties.

Any person who violates any provision of this chapter shall be subject to a penalty for each offense not more than \$2,500.

§ 294-5. Issuance of summons.

Local health officials, the Hillsdale Police Department and the local code enforcement office shall be empowered to enforce the provisions of this chapter.

§ 294-6. Other remedies.

No provision of this chapter shall be construed to impair any common law or statutory cause of action, or legal remedy therefrom, of any person for injury or damage arising from any violation of this chapter or from other law.

Princeton Township Code

Sec. 11-31.8. Prohibition on idling of diesel powered motor vehicles on township streets.

Pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-14.3, no person may cause, suffer, allow or permit the engine of a diesel powered motor vehicle to idle for more than three consecutive minutes on streets within the Township of Princeton, if the vehicle is not in motion with the following exceptions:

- (a) The above provisions shall not apply:
 - (1) A diesel bus while it is discharging or picking up passengers;
 - (2) A motor vehicle stopped in a line of traffic;
 - (3) A motor vehicle whose primary power source is utilized in whole or in part for necessary and definitively prescribed mechanical operation other than propulsion, passenger compartment, heating or passenger compartment air-conditioning;
 - (4) A motor vehicle being, or waiting to be examined by a state or federal motor vehicle inspector;
 - (5) An emergency motor vehicle in an emergency situation;
 - (6) A motor vehicle is being repaired;
 - (7) A motor vehicle while it is being engaged in the process of connection or detachment of a trailer or of an exchange of trailer; or
 - (8) A motor vehicle manufactured with a sleeper berth while it is being used in a nonresidentially zoned area by the vehicle's operator for sleeping or resting, unless the vehicle is equipped with a functions auxiliary power system designed in whole or in part to maintain cabin or sleeper berth comfort or to mitigate cold weather startup difficulties;
 - (9) A motor vehicle at the vehicle operator's place of business where the motor vehicle is permanently assigned may idle for thirty consecutive minutes;
 - (10) A motor vehicle may idle for fifteen consecutive minutes when the vehicle engine has been stopped for three or more hours.

(b) Furthermore, no person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit any emission control apparatus or element of design installed on any diesel powered motor vehicle or diesel engine to be disconnected, detached, deactivated or in any other way rendered inoperable or less effective in respect to limiting or controlling emissions than it was designed to be by the original equipment or vehicle manufacturers, except for the purpose of diagnostics, maintenance, repair or replacement and only for the duration of such operation.

(Ord. No. 2004-9, § 1.)

Sec. 11-31.9 Idling of gasoline fueled motor vehicles on township streets.

Pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-14.3, no person may cause, suffer allow or permit the engine of a gasoline fueled motor vehicle to idle for more than three consecutive minutes on streets within the Township of Princeton if the vehicle is not in motion with the following exceptions:

- (a) The above provisions shall not apply to:
 - (1) Buses while discharging or picking up passengers;
 - (2) Motor vehicles stopped in a line of traffic;
 - (3) Motor vehicles whose primary and/or secondary power source is utilized in whole or in part for necessary and definitively prescribed mechanical operation other than propulsion, passenger compartment heating or air conditions;
 - (4) Motor vehicles being or waiting to be examined by state or federal motor vehicle inspectors;
 - (5) Emergency motor vehicles in an emergency situation;
 - (6) Motor vehicles while being repaired;
 - (7) Motor vehicles while engaged in the process of connection, detachment or exchange of trailers; or
 - (8) Motor vehicles manufactured with a sleeper berth while being used in a nonresidentially zoned area by the vehicle's operator for sleeping or resting.

(Ord. No. 2004-9, § 2.)

Sec. 11-31.10. Penalty.

Any person who operated a motor vehicle or owns a motor vehicle which he/she permits to be operated on Township streets in violation of sections 11-31.8 or 11-31.9 of this Code shall be liable for a minimum penalty of a fine of not less than one hundred dollars and not more than one thousand dollars. In addition, any person violating sections 11-31.8 and 11-31.9 may be subject to imprisonment not exceeding ninety days or may be required to perform community service for a period not exceeding ninety days, all in accordance with section 1-6 of said Code. Any person who is convicted of violating sections 11-31.8 and 11-31.9 within one year of the date of a previous violation of the same provision and who was fined for that previous violation shall be sentenced by the court to an additional fine as a repeat offender. The additional fine imposed by the court upon a person for a repeated offense shall not be less than the minimum or exceed the maximum penalty set forth herein, but shall be calculated separately from the fine imposed for violation of sections 11-31.8 and 11-31.9.

(Ord. No. 2004-9, § 3.)

Code of the Borough of South River

§ 64-8. Idling of vehicles.

- A. No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit the motor of a diesel-powered or gasoline-powered vehicle to be in operation for more than three consecutive minutes if the vehicle is not in motion, except where the ambient temperature is 32° F. or less, then the permitted period for idling shall be five consecutive minutes.
- B. The provisions of Subsection A shall not apply to:

- (1) Buses discharging or picking up passengers.
- (2) Vehicles stopped in a line of traffic.
- (3) Electric motor vehicles.
- (4) Emergency vehicles in performance of their prescribed function.
- (5) Vehicles whose primary and/or secondary power source is utilized in whole or in part for necessary and definitively prescribed mechanical operation other than propulsion.

Wayside, NJ



Watchung, NJ



Millburn, NJ



Bloomsbury, NJ



ANTI-IDLING EDUCATION & ENFORCEMENT ACTION

SUSTAINABLE JERSEY FOR SCHOOLS - 10 points



Vehicle Idling – Overview:

- ❖ A motor vehicle is idling when the engine is turned on, but the vehicle is not in motion.
- ❖ A great deal of idling occurs at schools, where buses & cars line up to drop off and pick up children.
- ❖ Unnecessary vehicle idling is a simple way to contribute to improved air quality around schools.
- ❖ New Jersey has had a no-idling regulation for diesel-fueled commercial vehicles since 1985.
- ❖ This law was updated in 2007 to no motor vehicle (diesel or gasoline fueled) may have its engine running if motionless for more than 3 consecutive minutes.
- ❖ Despite these restrictions, idling continues to occur during arrival and dismissal times at schools throughout New Jersey.



RUTGERS
Edward J. Bloustein School
of Planning and Public Policy





Effects of Vehicle Idling:

Idling can lead to the following negative impacts:

❖ Environmental Damage

- ❖ Vehicle idling creates unnecessary pollution.
- ❖ Car exhaust can have a negative impact on plants and animals living in high traffic areas.

❖ Health Effects

- ❖ Prolonged exposure to diesel emissions can cause asthma and trigger asthma in utero.
- ❖ Diesel exhaust is a source of fine particulate pollution which can cause or exacerbate a variety of heart and lung ailments.
- ❖ Long-term exposure to combustion-related air pollution can lead to cardiopulmonary and lung cancer mortality.
- ❖ Parts of diesel exhaust have been shown to cause cancer.





Effects of Vehicle Idling (continued):

Idling can lead to the following negative impacts (continued):

- ❖ Extra Expenses/Costs
 - ❖ Idling wastes gas and money.
 - ❖ Vehicle-Idling leads to more inefficient use of fuel than turning the vehicle off and restarting.
 - ❖ Idling causes wear and tear on engine parts.





Anti-Idling Education & Enforcement

Importance:

- ❖ Children are more vulnerable to the impacts of vehicle pollution than other populations.
- ❖ Children are more susceptible to air pollution as their lungs are still developing.
- ❖ Children breathe about 50% more air per pound of body weight than adults (Children are lower to the ground, therefore closer to tailpipes).
- ❖ Diesel emissions exacerbate asthma which is the most common chronic illness in children and the leading cause of school absences.





Anti-Idling Education & Enforcement Action:

- ❖ Provides guidance for tackling idling issues on school grounds.
 - ❖ Helps reduce the harmful effects of air pollution on children's developing lungs, making it easier to learn, play, and breathe at school.
-
- In order to earn points at the ***school district level***, district must adopt an Anti-Idling Resolution and complete at least TWO initiatives aimed at reducing student exposure to vehicle emissions.
 - In order to earn point at the ***individual school level***, school must identify and document the current idling situation at the school and implement at least THREE strategies to address the documented concerns.

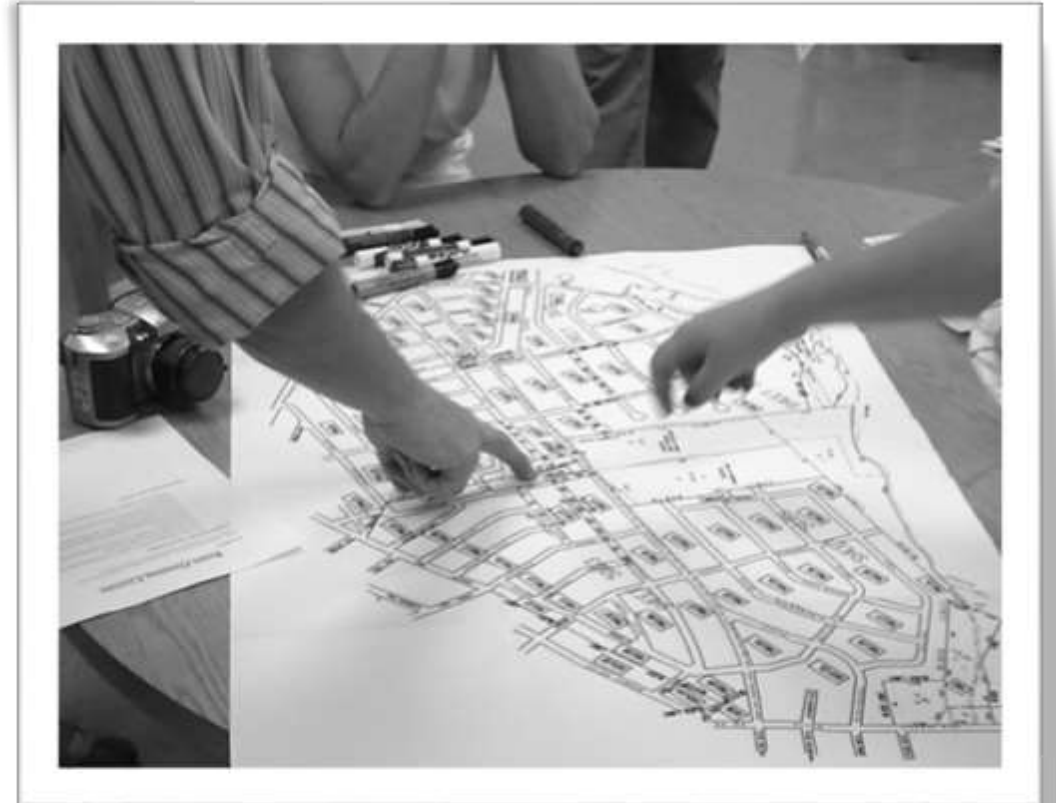




Leadership and Involvement

Leaders:

- ❖ Board of Education member
- ❖ Administrator
- ❖ Teacher
- ❖ School Nurse
- ❖ Parent

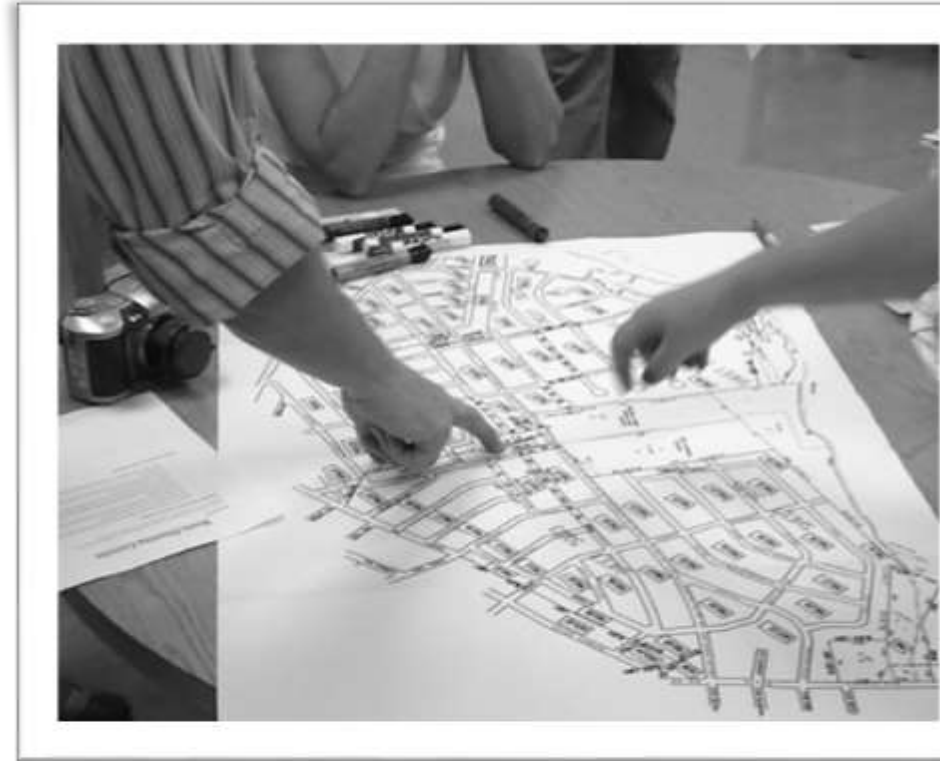




Leadership and Involvement

Team Members:

- ❖ Board of Education
- ❖ School Administrators – principal, superintendent
- ❖ Teachers
- ❖ School Staff (i.e. transportation coordinators)
- ❖ Parents
- ❖ Students
- ❖ Members of the municipal green team
- ❖ Local police



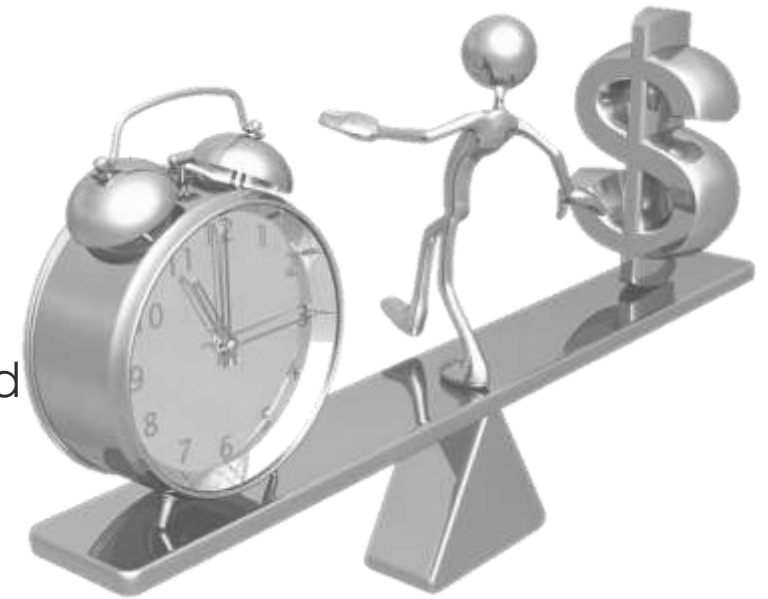
Note** Be sure to contact your [Safe Routes to School Regional Coordinator](#) from your local Transportation Management Association (TMA) as a free resource to contribute to the collaborative effort





Timeframe:

- ❖ 3 - 12 months to adopt a resolution and implement two actions (depending upon if the Board of Education has a champion to lead the initiatives)
- ❖ 1 - 2 meetings for discussion and adoption of the resolution (depending on the level of support from the School Board)
- ❖ 3 - 12 months for Implementation of the strategies (depending on which strategies are performed)
- ❖ 3 – 6 months to complete the steps for schools to organize and implement anti-idling education and enforcement.

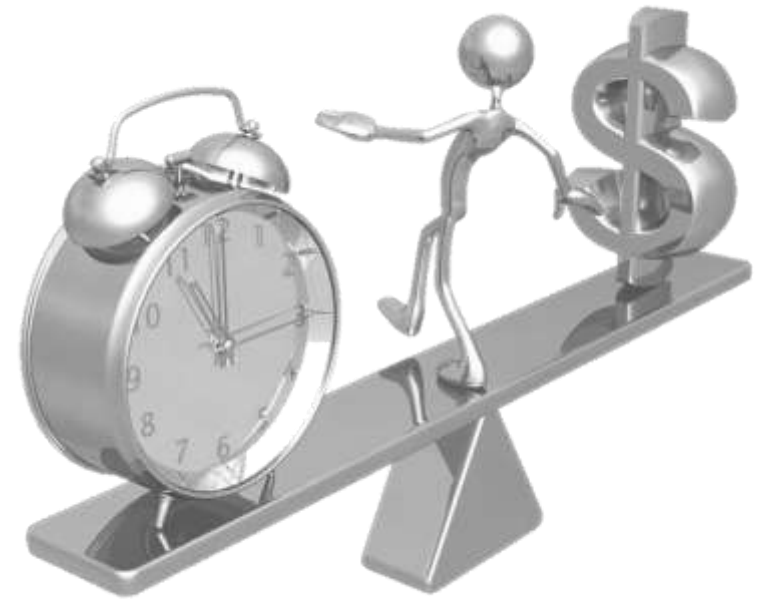




Timeframe – continued:

The following tasks could be completed simultaneously:

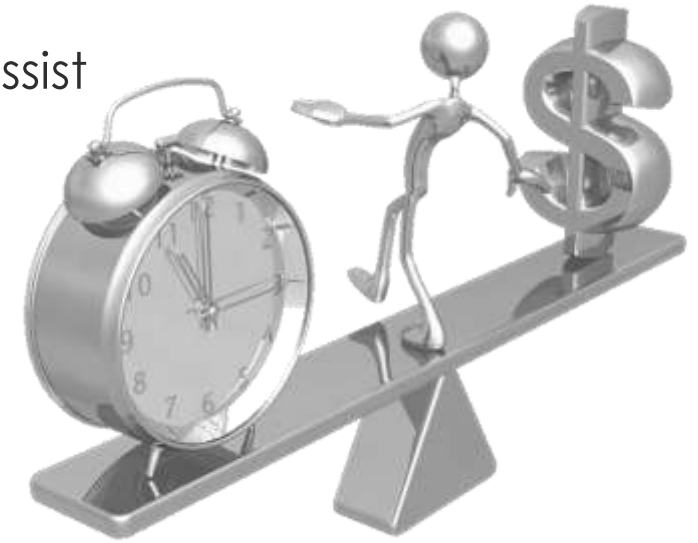
- ❖ Data Collection: 1 month (approximately)
 - ❖ Estimate and record the idling situation at the school.
- ❖ Awareness: 1 – 3 months (approximately)
 - ❖ Propose and adopt a school district-wide Anti-Idling Resolution.
 - ❖ Educate students and the community through flyers, letters, newsletters, meetings and/or emails about anti-idling.
- ❖ Implementation: approximately 2 months
 - ❖ Post signs at student pick-up and drop-off locations at school(s).
 - ❖ Collect no-idling pledge cards from parents and bus drivers.
 - ❖ Work with the local police to enforce the no-idling law.





Cost and Resource Needs:

- ❖ Printing and installation of signs
- ❖ Minimal staff time to foster and promote the program
- ❖ The Safe Routes to School Regional Coordinator from the local Transportation Management Association (TMA) may be able to assist with programs and provide signs at low or no cost.



Note**For a map of the TMA service areas visit [TMA's website](#). Or visit the New Jersey Safe Routes to [School Resource Center](#) to identify the Regional Coordinators.





Implementation of the Anti Idling Action - District level:

If a **school district** is completing the action:

1. Adopt a School District Anti-Idling Resolution. To receive credit for this action, the resolution must:
 1. Reflect intent to reduce all motor vehicle idling, not just buses and school related vehicles.
 2. Encourage all vehicle operators to turn off their engines after ten seconds.



Note** The "Idle Free New Jersey" Program by Clean Water Action has developed a model "[No-Idling Resolution](#)"





Implementation of Anti Idling Action – District Level (cont.):

If a ***school district*** is completing the action (cont.):

2. Complete at least TWO of the following initiatives:
 - a. Distribute educational materials to the entire school district community.
Clean Water Action has compiled materials including posters, brochures, and signs from various sources on [their website](#) for free downloads.
 - b. Collaborate with local police to develop and implement an enforcement plan.
Repeat offenders should be ticketed and fined. Tickets can be found on the [NJDEP's website](#).
 - c. Incorporate anti-idling education into the district's curriculum.
The EPA has some sample curriculum that can be reviewed at the [EPA's website](#)
 - d. Install idling reduction technology on school buses.
For more information, visit the Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission ([DVRPC](#)) [website](#)
 - e. Assign oldest school buses to shortest bus routes; use newest buses for longest routes.
 - f. Implement training for all district school bus drivers on the importance of reducing bus idling.





Implementation of Anti Idling Action – School Level:

If an ***individual school*** is completing this action:

1. Identify and document the idling situation at the school:
 - ❖ Discreet monitoring of idling vehicles at the school to understand the extent of the problem and where to focus efforts.

More information conducting observations and a sample form can be found on the [EPA's website](#)





Implementation of Anti Idling Action – School Level (cont.):

If an ***individual school*** is completing this action (cont.):

2. Implement THREE or more of the following strategies:

a. Distribute educational materials to the school's community.

Clean Water Action has compiled materials including posters, brochures, and signs from various sources on [their website](#). All are free to download.

b. Post "No Idling" signs at drop-off and pick-up zones of the school.

Students can help develop slogans and make the signs, or download and print out signs from Clean Water Action or the EPA. "No Idling" and "Idle-Free Zone" signs can be ordered from the NJ Department of Environmental Protection at [Stop the Soot](#).

c. Collect No Idling pledge cards from drivers.

NJDEP has a sample [no idling pledge](#) for parents, bus companies, school districts, or citizens.



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Implementation of Anti Idling Action – School Level (cont.):

If an ***individual school*** is completing this action (cont.):

2. Implement THREE or more of the following strategies (cont.):

d. Present anti-idling programming for the students at school.

The local police, Safe Routes to School Coordinator from the local Transportation Management Association (TMA), or your school nurse could be great resources helping with an assembly. The EPA also has some sample lessons.

e. Work with local police to develop and implement an enforcement plan.

Repeat offenders should be ticketed and fined. Tickets can be found on the NJDEP's website. For more on enforcement of New Jersey's idling requirements, click here.

f. Provide a detailed report on the results/findings of monitoring and evaluation efforts.



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Documentation Submission Requirements - School District:

1. Description of Implementation:

- ❖ In the text box provided on the submission page for this action provide a short narrative (300 words or less) of what has been accomplished and the impact it has or will have on the district.

2. A copy of the school district Anti-Idling Resolution. Include the date it was passed by the Board of Education.





Documentation Submission Requirements-School District (cont.):

3. Documentation of TWO or more of the following initiatives have been implemented in the past two years:
 - a. Distribute educational materials to the entire school community.
 - b. Collaborate with local police to develop and implement an enforcement plan.
 - c. Incorporate anti-idling into the district's curriculum
 - d. Install idling reduction technology on school buses.
 - e. Assign oldest school buses to shortest bus routes; use newest buses for longest routes.
 - f. Implement training to all school bus drivers within the district on the importance of reducing idling.





Documentation Submission Requirements – School Level:

1. Description of Implementation:

- ❖ In the text box provided on the submission page for this action provide a short narrative (300 words or less) of what has been accomplished and the impact it has or will have on the district

2. A summary of the idling situation at the school.

- ❖ Include when and how the data was collected



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Documentation Submission Requirements – School Level (Cont.)

3. Documentation related to the implementation of THREE or more of the following strategies, or other strategies developed by the school in the past two years:
 - a. Distribute educational materials to the entire school community.
 - b. Post "No-Idling" signs at drop-off and pick-up zones at the school.
 - c. Collect "No idling" pledge cards from drivers.
 - d. Present anti-idling programming for the students at the school.
 - e. Work with local police to develop and implement an enforcement plan.
 - f. Provide a detailed report on the results/findings of monitoring and evaluation efforts.

NoteApproved actions will be set to expire two years from the date the initiative was completed. To reapply for this action, updated documentation must be provided.**





Anti-Idling Education & Enforcement

Spotlight:

Milford Public School, Hunterdon County

Due to the high volume of cars, the idling issue became a problem and the school's science teacher decided to address it. The teacher instructed his seventh and eighth-grade students to monitor the idling vehicles at the school for ten days, during both drop-off and pick-up times. He also asked the students to participate in an anti-idling lesson, after which the students designed signs for the school discouraging idling. These signs were installed at the school in September of 2014.

Tatem Elementary School Anti-Idling Blitz, Haddonfield

In an effort to encourage walking and reduce traffic congestion and idling around Tatem Elementary, the Safe Routes to School Team created door-hangs which identify satellite drop-off and pick-up areas, as well as show statistics which offer the health benefits of walking and reasons to turn off motor vehicle engines. The School Champion, along with members from the Haddonfield Green Team, local police, and Haddonfield High School's Environmental Club, collaborated to disseminate the door-hangs and educated parents about the importance of not idling vehicles around the school and the benefits of using satellite "kiss-and-ride" locations. The Anti-Idling Blitz took place on October 2nd, just in time for International Walk to School Day on October 3rd. The event was a success and over 300 door-hangs were given out to parents and guardians. Due to the ongoing promotion of the "kiss-and-ride" locations by the Safe Routes to School Team, more parents have been utilizing the facilities. The number of idling vehicles has decreased, AND the number of children that walk, at least part way, to school, has risen.

Idle Free NJ at Switlik School, Jackson

NJ Environmental Federation (NJEF)'s Program Organizer helped implement NJEF's Idle Free New Jersey Campaign at Switlik Elementary School in Jackson, NJ. By working with students to educate them on air pollution caused by idling vehicles and the existing no-idling laws, the students created a PowerPoint presentation that was then presented to the Jackson Township Council. The students explained why cars, trucks and buses should not idle their engines for more than ten seconds, described how idling wastes gasoline, and expressed that they wanted their school district to comply with the three-minute idle rule. The students also explained that decreasing idling reduces emissions from gasoline and diesel-powered vehicles that contribute significantly to air pollution. This type of pollution can trigger asthma attacks and other ailments, which is a major public health concern in New Jersey, especially among the elderly and children. The Jackson Council is currently promoting NJEF's Idle Free New Jersey campaign by passing a no-idling resolution that encourages anyone using a gasoline- or diesel-powered motor vehicle to turn off the engine after ten seconds if they plan to remain at that location for more than thirty seconds. The Jackson Council also conducted an educational no-idling campaign. The students and teacher were awarded with certificates in recognition of their outstanding work on anti-idling.





Resources:

Clean Water Action/Idle Free NJ: lists the steps to passing a no-idling pledge at your school, including free downloadable materials and spotlights for schools.

<http://www.cleanwateraction.org/feature/clean-air-idle-free-new-jersey>

NJDEP "Stop the Soot" Campaign: started by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP)'s Bureau of Mobile Sources to bring attention to the problem of poor air quality caused by the idling of motor vehicles (i.e., automobiles, trucks, buses, school buses, construction vehicles and equipment, etc.)

<http://www.nj.gov/dep/stopthesoot/index.htm>

NJDEP Idling Violation Resource

http://www.nj.gov/dep/enforcement/idling_fact_sheet_1.pdf

US EPA Region 8 Idle Free Schools Toolkit: includes all of the information needed to run an idling reduction campaign at a school in order to reduce student exposure to toxic vehicle exhaust

<http://www2.epa.gov/region8/idle-free-schools>

Earth Day Network with Clean Air Campaign, Inc. "No Idling Campaign Materials and Resources": separate toolkits for School District administrators to implement a campaign at the district level and another toolkit for teachers or parents to implement a campaign at the school

<http://www.earthday.org/noidling>

AirwatchNW Anti-Idling Programs: offers ideas and tools for conducting an anti-idling program at schools.

<http://www.airwatchnw.org/anti-idling-programs/>

Transportation Management Agencies (TMAs): assistance with implementing an anti-idling campaign.

<http://www.saferoutesnj.org/about/regional-coordinator-tmas/>



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