

POLICY STATEMENT AND REGULATIONS

Number: 100.10

ANTI-IDLING

POLICY OBJECTIVE

The District of Summerland is committed to reducing air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions by limiting vehicle idling times which will create a healthier environment for the community and will decrease fuel consumption and vehicle repair costs.

DEFINITIONS

'fuel' means all fossil fuels which includes, but is not limited to, gasoline, diesel, propane, hydrogen, and natural gas.

'idling' means the operation of a vehicles engine while the vehicle is not in motion or not being used to operate auxiliary equipment that is essential to the operation of the vehicle.

'vehicle' means any car, light truck, van, heavy truck, snow equipment, transit bus, loader, backhoe, street sweeper, and any other equipment owned by the District that utilizes fuel and is operated by a District employee.

POLICY

1. A vehicle operator must not permit a vehicle to idle when unattended and unlocked.
2. Idle times up to 5 minutes are allowed for vehicles during their initial shift warm up and at subsequent times when the vehicle is being restarted after a prolonged period of shut down that has resulted in vehicle conditions that are similar to those present prior to the initial shift warm up.
3. No operator shall idle the engine of a non-diesel-fueled vehicle in excess of 10 seconds, if it is anticipated that the vehicle will be stopped for more than 1 minutes.
4. Diesel-fueled-vehicles may be idled long enough to allow the proper circulation and cooling of the engine oil, coolant, and turbo chargers but this time shall not exceed 5 minutes if it is anticipated that the vehicle will be stopped for more than 10 minutes.
5. Dual battery systems should be considered for all vehicles where the additional battery will reduce vehicle idling times.
6. Idling times may be reasonably extended in the following situations:
 - a. During extreme winter weather to provide staff with protection from the cold, wet, or windy conditions.
 - b. During extreme summer weather to provide staff with protection from the heat. Air conditioners should not be left on while the operator is not in the vehicle.

- c. For the purpose of defogging, defrosting, or deicing windows provided that the operator attempts to remove as much of the snow, ice, or frost as possible before the idling begins and the idling ceases immediately upon the elimination of the fog, frost, or ice.
7. This policy does not apply to the following vehicles or situations:
 - a. Vehicles assisting in an emergency activity such as fire, police, or ambulance support services.
 - b. Vehicles used solely to power emergency lighting and 2-way radios may be idled at intervals sufficient to ensure the battery remains charged.
 - c. Vehicles during regular servicing, inspection, or maintenance.
 - d. Where engine power is necessary to provide associated power such as, but not limited to, electrical power, compressed air, and various power take-off devices such as auxiliary hydraulics.
 - e. Where safety may be compromised by shutting down the engine.
 - f. Where a motor vehicle is in the course of a parade Council has approved.
 - g. Transit vehicles while its passengers are in the course of embarking or disembarking.

Adopted: November 10, 2014