

ACA Municipal

Idle-Free Toolkit



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Introduction

Vehicle exhaust emissions are a leading cause of air pollution and idling contributes to this environmental issue. Emissions from internal combustion engines in cars, trucks, motorcycles and buses emit greenhouse gases and air contaminants that are harmful to the environment and our health.

Municipalities have the ability to be leaders in the reduction of vehicle emissions through establishment of their own environmental policies and practices and, through the development of awareness campaigns. This toolkit is designed to guide municipalities through the creation of legislative tools and idle free campaigns that are meant to discourage unnecessary vehicle idling.

Section One of the toolkit describes how municipalities can lead by example through the establishment of Council endorsed bylaws and policies that deter vehicle idling amongst municipal employees and residents.

Section Two of the toolkit describes approaches and techniques to help municipalities increase awareness through idle free campaigns.

Also included in the toolkit is a reference list of Alberta municipalities within the Alberta Capital Airshed that are addressing unnecessary vehicle idling defined as leaving a vehicle running unattended, warming up a vehicle longer than necessary and, running a vehicle while parked for an extended period of time, which harms the environment, wastes fuel and money and diminishes our quality of life¹. This includes information on bylaws, policies and/or campaigns initiated by municipal organizations. Contact information for the respective organization is also provided.

¹ City of Edmonton, 2011, "Be Idle Free Flyer"
<http://www.edmonton.ca/environmental/documents/Be_Idle_Free_Flyer_3x1.pdf>



Section One: Tools for Municipalities

To ensure an effective idle free campaign it is important for the municipality to lead by example. Your message goes a long way if you ensure your own bylaws and/or policies are in place. Demonstrating support for being idle free across all municipal operations enhances the impact of the initiative.

Three templates are provided:

- a) **Council Agenda Item:** This sample agenda item outlines the impact of idling on the environment through the establishment of a business case that could be presented to your Council.
- b) **Policy Template:** This sample policy delineates the possible approaches to idle free practices across municipal operations.
- c) **Bylaw Template:** This sample bylaw provides prospective content to consider regarding exceptions and penalties for vehicle idling within municipal boundaries.



Recommendation

That Council approve the Municipal Idle Free Policy and/or Bylaw.

Background

In many Canadian communities, emissions related to transportation are the leading cause of air pollution. This is because driving is the primary mode of transportation in many places and vehicle idling is a habit that many drivers have not broken. A Natural Resources Canada survey suggests that in the winter, Canadians voluntarily idle their vehicles for a combined total of more than 75 million minutes a day. For one day alone, over 2.2 million litres of fuel would be used, producing over five million kilograms of GHGs and equal the amount of fuel required to drive over 1100 vehicles for a year or to idle one vehicle for 144 years². For the most part, engine idling takes place out of personal habit, comfort, and/or ignorance. Most vehicles need no more than a minute or two to warm up in cold temperatures. In fact, the best way to warm up a vehicle is to simply drive.

Curbing unnecessary engine idling, through a corporate policy, is a practical and meaningful step towards reducing air pollution and leading by example within the community to promote idle-free driving. A study done by Fleet Challenge Ontario, which analyzed the engine activities of 60 municipal fleets over a five year period, indicates that municipal fleet vehicles idle 30 to 50 per cent of the time that they are running³. Unnecessary idling wastes both fuel and money and produces harmful toxins which pollute the community's air.

To assess the impact of idling on fuel use and subsequent emissions, Environment Canada conducted a study in 2008, using vehicles in a cold chamber set to -18C. The results showed that 5 minutes of idling to warm up the engine increased fuel consumption by 7 to 14 per cent. In addition, a 10 minute warm up increased fuel consumption by 12 to 19 per cent⁴.

Becoming an idle free fleet will save the municipality money, reduce corporate GHG emissions, and provide the community with the necessary leadership to inspire driving behaviour changes on a personal level.

This bylaw acknowledges the harmful effects of vehicle emissions on the climate and air quality. Furthermore, through this initiative the municipality supports the reduction of practices that negatively impact the health, safety and wellbeing of residents.

² Natural Resources Canada, Office of Energy Efficiency, 2011 "Idling Wastes Fuel and Money"
<<http://oee.nrcan.gc.ca/transportation/idling/wastes.cfm?attr=28>>

³ Fleet Challenge Ontario, 2008 "Best Practices Manual p. 46" <<http://www.fleetchallenge.ca/content/best-practices>>

⁴ Natural Resources Canada, Office of Energy Efficiency, 2011 "Vehicle Warm-Up"
<<http://oee.nrcan.gc.ca/transportation/idling/warm-up.cfm?attr=16>>



Discussion

The policy simply states that no municipal fleet vehicles will unnecessarily idle at any time. The term “unnecessary” is unpacked to include a few common scenarios such as leaving a running vehicle unattended, warming the vehicle up for longer than necessary, and being parked for longer than _____ minutes at a site with the vehicle running.

The policy will be generally overseen by the _____, however each supervisor will be responsible for sharing the details of the policy among his/her staff and ensuring that the policy is followed.

There are a few exemptions to the idle free policy, which include:

- Vehicles/equipment assisting at an emergency scene,
- Vehicles/equipment that are undergoing mechanical work and diagnostic testing,
- Vehicles/equipment that must run in order to power auxiliary equipment, and
- To ensure worker safety when working in remote areas or construction sites in extreme temperatures where a warm-up area is unavailable, as per provincial Occupational Health and Safety regulations.

Bylaw Highlights

The bylaw states that no person shall idle a vehicle for more than a certain number of minutes over a specific duration of time. Exceptions include:

- Emergency vehicles,
- Vehicles with Power Take-Off,
- Vehicles being serviced or repaired that requires being idled for the repair,
- When stopped at a signal light or sign,
- Armoured Vehicle being loaded or unloaded,
- Vehicle where passengers are embarking or disembarking and/or,
- When the ambient outside temperature is above _____°C or below _____°C.



Financial Implications

Natural Resources Canada estimates that if 100 drivers of light duty vehicles avoided idling for 5 minutes a day, over the course of a year that fuel consumption would be reduced by 4,663 litres⁵. Using a fuel price of \$1.089 per litre that would result in a savings of \$5,078. The _____ currently has _____ light duty vehicles, thus would save \$ _____.

Strategic Plans

This policy will compliment and support any strategic plan that stipulates environmental stewardship, with a particular focus on air quality and reducing GHG emissions. Natural Resources Canada suggests that within the above mentioned scenario, GHG emissions would be reduced by 11,333 kilograms per year, which is the equivalent of taking 8 vehicles off the road⁶.

⁵ City of Red Deer, 2011 "Corporate Anti Idling Policy Backgrounder Q&A"

<<http://www.reddeer.ca/NR/rdonlyres/5EDEE827-8E25-43BD-B1AA-88FA4C984414/0/AntiIdlingPolicyQandA.pdf>>

⁶ same as above

Municipal Fleet Idle Free Policy Template

Policy Name: Municipal Fleet Idle-Free Policy

Policy Number: _____

Date: _____

Purpose of the Policy

To curb unnecessary engine idling of municipal fleet vehicles in order to improve air quality, reduce emissions and fuel use, and promote idle-free driving in the community.

Policy Statement

1. Municipal fleet vehicles will not idle unnecessarily at any time. Unnecessary idling includes the following:
 - a) Idling longer than mechanically necessary after engine start-up,
 - b) Leaving an idling vehicle unattended,
 - c) Idling when parked for longer than 3 minutes to complete a task (this does not include being stopped in traffic).
2. This policy applies to all municipal employees that drive and/or operate municipal fleet vehicles and motorized equipment that are owned, leased or rented by the municipality.
3. This policy will be overseen by the _____. All supervisors are responsible for communicating this policy to new employees and ensuring that their staff adhere to its parameters.
4. Due to the wide range of services provided by a municipality, some considerations and exemptions apply to this policy, as to not negatively impact service delivery and worker safety.

The following exemptions relate to circumstances where idling is not considered “unnecessary”:

- a) Vehicles/equipment assisting at an emergency scene,
 - b) Vehicles/equipment that are undergoing mechanical work and diagnostic testing,
 - c) Vehicles/equipment that must run in order to power auxiliary equipment,
 - d) To ensure worker safety when working in remote areas or construction sites in extreme temperatures where a warm-up area is unavailable, as per provincial Occupational Health and Safety regulations.
5. This policy was developed under the guidelines of Natural Resources Canada, which stipulates that most vehicles do not require a warm-up time, and idling for longer than 60 seconds uses more fuel than stopping and restarting the engine.

Municipal Idle Free Bylaw Template

BEING A BYLAW OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF _____ IN THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA TO CONTROL VEHICLE IDLING IN THE _____.

WHEREAS emissions from internal combustion engines are a source of atmospheric pollutants and greenhouse gases;

AND WHEREAS such emissions have negative implications for local, regional and global climate and air quality, with accompanying implications for the health, safety and well-being of residents of the Municipality of (insert name);

AND WHEREAS the Municipal Government Act (Alberta, RSA 2000, Chapter M-26) provides at Part 2, Division 1, Section 7 for Municipal Council to pass bylaws respecting the health, safety and well-being of its community;

NOW THEREFORE be it resolved that the Council of the Municipality of _____ in the Province of Alberta, duly assembled, enacts:

PART 1: SHORT TITLE AND DEFINITIONS

SECTION 1: SHORT TITLE

1.01 This Bylaw may be referred to as the “Idle Free Bylaw”.

SECTION 2: DEFINITIONS

2.01 “Act” means the Municipal Government Act, R.S.A. 2000, cM-26, as amended;

2.02 “Bylaw” means this Idling Bylaw;

2.03 “_____” means the municipal corporation of the _____ or, where the context so requires, the area contained within the boundaries of the _____;

2.04 “Council” means the municipal Council of the _____;

2.05 “Emergency Vehicle” means

- (a) a Vehicle operated by a Peace Officer or police service as defined in the Peace Officer Act p-3.5 2006 (as amended) or the Police Act R.S.A. 2000, cP-17 (as amended),
- (b) a fire-fighting or other type of vehicle operated by the fire protection service of a municipality,
- (c) an ambulance operated by a person or organization providing ambulance services,
- (d) a vehicle operated as a gas, power or water disconnection unit of a public utility, or
- (e) a vehicle designated by regulation as an emergency response unit;



- 2.06 “Idle” and “Idling” mean the state in which a vehicle engine runs out of driving gear or at a low speed such that the vehicle is substantively motionless;
- 2.07 “Municipal Clerk” means the Municipal Clerk of the _____.
- 2.08 “Municipal Violation Tag” means a _____ issued notice that alleges an offence and provides a person with the opportunity to pay an amount to the _____ in lieu of prosecution for the offence;
- 2.09 “Owner” means the registered owner of a vehicle and includes any person renting a vehicle or having the exclusive use of a vehicle under a lease that has a term of more than 30 days (or otherwise having the exclusive use of a vehicle for a period of more than 30 days);
- 2.10 “Peace Officer” means a person employed for the purposes of preserving and maintaining the public peace, and includes:
- (a) a Provincially appointed Community Peace Officer;
 - (b) a Bylaw Enforcement Officer authorized to enforce this Bylaw in accordance with his or her appointment; or,
 - (c) a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.
- 2.11 “Person” means any individual, corporation, society, association, partnership or organization;
- 2.12 “Section” and “Subsection” mean, respectively, a section and subsection of this Bylaw;
- 2.13 “Vehicle” means a motorized device powered by gasoline, propane, diesel, natural gas or other substance that produces adverse emissions, in, on or by which a person or thing may be transported or drawn on a roadway;
- 2.14 “Vehicle with Power Take-Off” means a vehicle fitted with auxiliary mechanical or electrical equipment designed to be powered by the vehicle’s engine.



PART II. GENERAL PROHIBITIONS AND EXEMPTIONS

SECTION 3: PROHIBITION

3.01 No Person shall cause or permit a vehicle to Idle for more than _____ minutes in a continuous _____ minute period.

SECTION 4: EXEMPTIONS

4.01 Section 3 does not apply:

- (a) to an Emergency Vehicle being used in conjunction with standard operational activities (except where Idling is substantially for the convenience of the operator of the Vehicle);
- (b) to a Vehicle actively assisting in an emergency activity;
- (c) to a Vehicle with Power Take-Off that is Idling in order to provide necessary and adequate power to the Vehicle's auxiliary mechanical or electrical equipment;
- (d) to a Vehicle being serviced or repaired if it is legitimately required to idle for that purpose;
- (e) to an armoured Vehicle being actively loaded, unloaded or guarded;
- (f) to a Vehicle while its passengers are actively embarking or disembarking; or,
- (g) while the ambient outside temperature is above _____ °C or below _____ °C.



PART III. OFFENCES

SECTION 5: OFFENCE

- 5.01 A Person who contravenes this Bylaw is guilty of an offence.
- 5.02 When a Vehicle is operated in contravention of this Bylaw, the owner may be deemed to have caused or permitted the contravention.
- 5.03 In the case of an offence that is of a continuing nature, a contravention of a provision of this Bylaw constitutes a separate offence with respect to each day, or part of a day, during which the contravention continues, and a Person guilty of such an offence is liable to a fine in an amount not less than that established by this Bylaw for each such separate offence.

PART IV. FINES AND PENALTIES

SECTION 6: PENALTY

- 6.01 A Person who is guilty of an offence is liable to a fine of \$ _____;
- 6.02 The Owner of a Vehicle which is involved in any contravention of this Bylaw, is guilty of an offence unless he proves to the satisfaction of the judge that, at the time of the offence, the vehicle was not being driven or was not parked or left by him or by any other Person with his consent, expressed or implied.
- 6.03 Under no circumstances shall a Person charged under this Bylaw be subject to a term of imprisonment in lieu of a fine.
- 6.04 A specified penalty prescribed in this Bylaw shall be the minimum fine.

PART V: AUTHORITIES AND ENFORCEMENT

SECTION 7: ENFORCEMENT

- 7.01 Any Peace Officer is hereby authorized to enforce the provisions of this Bylaw.
- 7.02 A Peace Officer is hereby authorized and empowered to issue a Municipal Violation Tag, to any Person whom the Peace Officer has reasonable grounds to believe, has contravened any provision of this Bylaw.
- 7.03 A Municipal Violation Tag may be issued to such Person:
- (a) Either personally; or
 - (b) By attaching it to the Vehicle in respect to which an offence is alleged to have been committed; or,
 - (c) By mailing a copy to such Person at his or her last-known post office address.
- 7.04 Where a Municipal Violation Tag has been attached to a Vehicle, no Person other than the Owner or operator of that Vehicle shall remove the Municipal Violation Tag so affixed to the Vehicle.



- 7.05 A Municipal Violation Tag issued pursuant to this Bylaw shall state:
- (a) The name of the Person;
 - (b) The offence;
 - (c) The appropriate specified penalty for the offence prescribed in this Bylaw; and,
 - (d) The time period in which the specified penalty must be paid in order to avoid prosecution for the alleged offence;
- 7.06 Where a Municipal Violation Tag has been issued pursuant to this Bylaw, the Person to whom the Municipal Violation Tag has been issued may, in lieu of being prosecuted for the offence, pay to the _____, the penalty specified on the Municipal Violation Tag.
- 7.07 Nothing in this Bylaw shall prevent a Peace Officer from immediately issuing a violation ticket.
- 7.08 In those cases where a Municipal Violation Tag has been issued, and if the penalty is not paid within the prescribed time period, a Peace Officer is hereby authorized and empowered to issue a violation ticket pursuant to either Part II or Part III of the Provincial Offences Procedure Act, as is applicable, to any person whom the Peace Officer has reasonable grounds to believe has contravened any provision of this Bylaw.
- 7.09 Notwithstanding Section 7.05 of this Bylaw, a Peace Officer is hereby authorized and empowered to immediately issue a violation ticket, pursuant to either Part II or Part III of the Provincial Offences Procedure Act, to any person whom the Peace Officer has reasonable grounds to believe has contravened any provision of this Bylaw.
- 7.10 A violation ticket issued under this Bylaw may provide that the Person who committed the offence may, within a specified period of time pay a specified penalty listed on the violation ticket.
- 7.11 A copy of this Bylaw, certified by the Municipal Clerk, shall be admitted in evidence as prima facie proof of the facts stated in the record without proof of the appointment or signature of the person signing it.



SECTION 8: COMING INTO FORCE

8.01 This Bylaw shall come into force upon receiving third and final reading and having been signed by the Mayor and the Municipal Clerk.

8.02 Should any provision of this Bylaw be determined to be invalid, then such provisions shall be severed and the remaining Bylaw shall remain valid and enforceable.

READ a first time in Council this _____ of _____, 20__.

READ a second time in Council this _____ of _____, 20__.

READ a third time and finally passed in Council this _____ of _____, 20__.

MAYOR

MUNICIPAL CLERK

Section Two: Delivering an Idle Free Campaign

Start with a plan

To help facilitate a successful idle free awareness campaign consider the following:

- Ensure the municipality is leading by example through organizational and legislative initiatives
- Consider local partnerships with schools, businesses, service clubs, etc.
- Draw upon existing resources such as Natural Resources Canada Idle-Free Zone Web Toolkit⁷ and tailor these resources for your community
- For best results schedule the campaign when temperatures are expected to be consistently moderate
- Use impactful messages and images emphasizing the environmental, health and financial implications of idling in communication materials to ensure they are noticeable

Plan preparation checklist:

- Define your goal and objectives
- Evaluate your resources – how much help will you need in terms of people, time, and funding
- List key organizations that may become partners (e.g. schools, service clubs, non- profit organizations, local businesses, sports groups and associations, etc.)
- Prepare an inventory of community locations where idling is most prevalent
- Draw upon resources such as the Government of Alberta One Simple Act⁸
- Decide if incentives will be part of the campaign (e.g. prizes, awards, newspaper photos)

Key Messages

When developing your awareness campaign it is important to include key messages that will help achieve the goal and objectives of your program. In developing these messages consider:

- Addressing the myths about engine idling
- Promoting facts about idling vehicles
- Offering tips to reduce idling time
- Sharing the effects of excessive idling

⁷ Natural Resources Canada, 2009 "Idling Wastes Fuel and Money" <<http://oee.nrcan.gc.ca/transportation/personal/idling.cfm?attr=8>>

⁸ Government of Alberta, 2011 "One Simple Act" <<http://www.onesimpleact.alberta.ca/>>

Awareness tools

PRINT MATERIAL	ELECTRONIC MEDIA	BROADCAST MEDIA	OTHER
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fact Sheet • Brochure • Decal sticker • Temporary tattoos • Poster • Banner • Permanent signage • Community and school newsletters • Pledge form • Utility bill insert • Community billboard signs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Website page • E-newsletter • Online pledge form • Electronic signs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Newspaper • Radio • Television 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community events • Local tradeshows • T-shirts • Hats • Key chains

Campaign options

There are three primary audiences for an idle free campaign - schools, residential community, and businesses. Below is a summary of campaign options for each audience. These are meant to be suggestions only. It is recommended that each municipality review the options and tailor the campaign to fit the unique attributes of their community.

Community Campaign

Level One - Print material and website

Create a brochure or fact sheet to share the key messages of the idle free campaign and remind residents of the idle free bylaw, if applicable. Distribution of this can occur through the municipality’s utility bill mailing, direct mail to residents or at local community events. To accompany the brochure, develop a page on the municipality’s website that includes:

- details on the campaign key messages
- downloadable files such as fact sheets, logos, signs, posters, etc. using samples provided by the Government of Alberta One Simple Act website⁹
- pledge form so residents may make a public commitment to reduce idling

⁹ Government of Alberta, 2011 "One Simple Act" <<http://www.onesimpleact.alberta.ca/>>



Level Two - Community events

Create a list of community events and secure municipal staff or volunteers to man a booth or walk around handing out print material to promote idling reduction. A pledge form could also be provided encouraging individuals to publicly commit to reduce their idling practices.

Level Three - Ambassador program

Create an idle free ambassador program to reward drivers that choose not to idle. The municipality would select various locations in the community where idling is prevalent. Over the course of a few weeks, municipal staff or volunteers from partner organizations will present drivers that are not idling with a prize and take the winner's picture. The picture could be placed on the municipality's website and in the local paper.

Level Four - Interactive program

Implement an interactive campaign that utilizes volunteers who speak directly with drivers parked outside various community locations. Look to community and/or sport associations, service clubs, youth groups, etc as potential partners and volunteers. To implement this option:

- Notify residents through the municipality's primary communication methods (e.g. newspaper, website, utility mailings, etc) about the idle free campaign. Ask them to turn off their engines to reduce unnecessary vehicle idling and be prepared to make a personal commitment. Let them know that volunteers will be approaching their vehicles, on certain dates, to request a commitment to turn off their engines when parked.
- Over the course of one week, using volunteers, hand out brochures or fact sheets and decal stickers to residents who are waiting at various community locations in their vehicles.
- Request that drivers display the stickers on their vehicle as a reminder to turn off their engines.



School Campaign

Level One - Print material

Share information with parents/guardians about the campaign key messages through the school newsletter. Hanging posters or banners in the school where parents/guardians can see and, erecting permanent signs at the locations around the school where idling is most likely to take place are also effective means of raising awareness.

Level Two - Interactive program

Conduct an interactive campaign that utilizes volunteers to speak directly with parents/ guardians parked outside of the school. To implement this option:

- Notify parents through the school newsletter about the idle free campaign. Ask them to turn off their engines at school and, to be prepared to make a personal commitment. Let them know that volunteers will be approaching them in their vehicles on certain dates to ask them for a commitment to turn off their engines when parked.
- Over the course of one week, using volunteers, or a class of senior students with teacher supervision, hand out brochures or fact sheets, and decal stickers to parents/guardians who are waiting at the school in their vehicles.
- Ask drivers to display the stickers on their vehicle as a reminder to turn off their engines.

The City of Edmonton Be Idle Free Campaign may also provide some valuable resources for school programming¹⁰.

Corporate Campaign

Level One - Print material

Encourage businesses to become idle free by providing them with communication materials that inform employees about the key messages of the idle free campaign including potential company operational savings in fuel costs. Provide a package of awareness tools such as decal stickers for their vehicles and, fact sheets or brochures for distribution to employees. Additionally, provide awareness tools that the company could download from the municipality's website such as campaign graphics.

Level Two - Policy

Work with companies to develop a Vehicle Idling Reduction Policy. In addition to encouraging a change in employee practices this could also target visitors and delivery personnel. Signs, decal stickers, and brochures are possible tools to help convey the key messages of the policy.

Timelines

The following are suggested timelines for creation and implementation of an awareness campaign that would begin in the spring. It is also an option to plan through the spring/summer months for a fall launch.

¹⁰ City of Edmonton, 2011 "Be Idle Free" <<http://www.edmonton.ca/environmental/programs/be-idle-free.aspx>>



Timeframe	Action
September	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare plan and evaluate resources
November	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contact prospective partners
January	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confirm partner participation and finalize campaign dates • Assemble and/or create communication materials • Select awareness tools
February	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrange program volunteers (for interactive campaigns) • Provide communication materials to partners
March	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confirm volunteer schedule
April	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launch awareness campaign
May	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conclude campaign
June	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluate results

Evaluation

Measuring the success of a idle free campaign will depend on the selected level. Evaluation methods may include:

- Monitor and record the number of idling vehicles at the most prevalent idling locations in your community before the launch of the campaign. At the conclusion of the campaign record the number of idling vehicles again to determine any changes.
- Count the number of print materials or merchandise handed out.
- Track number of page hits and views for the idle free website.
- Count the number of attendees at community event promoting idle reduction.
- Utilize Natural Resource Canada Idling Calculator¹¹.

¹¹ Natural Resources Canada, 2011 "The Workplace Idling Calculator"
 <<http://oee.nrcan.gc.ca/transportation/tools/calculators/Idling/idlingimpact-workplace.cfm>>

Idle Free Campaign Municipal Reference List

Municipality	Bylaw	Campaign	Policy
<p>City of Edmonton</p>	<p>Bylaw 15982 - prohibiting vehicles from idling in designated areas outside of schools and hospitals.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City of Edmonton Website • Billboards • Posters • Flyers • Graphics available for download <p>Fuel Sense Program Targets City employees and teaches efficient driving techniques:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 4-hour voluntary driver training program including a student handbook, and on-road instruction. That instruction was comprised of one benchmark pre-test followed by an individualized coaching and a follow-up driving test. 2. Incorporation of Fuel Sense into the Edmonton Transit operator training program. 3. Development of a program to re-test previously trained operators to encourage the continued use of Fuel Sense principles. 4. Creation of an incentive program developed by a committee of drivers trained in Fuel Sense techniques. 5. Development of a dynamic, interactive CD-ROM training program for individual learning and testing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The City will place signs about the bylaw in City right-of-way areas, where available, in front of schools or hospitals. Schools and hospitals will also place their own signs in the no-idling zones. • The bylaw takes effect when the temperature rises above 0° Celsius. • Under the bylaw, drivers cannot idle for more than five minutes within any thirty minute period when parked in an area designated as no idling. • The bylaw applies only to participating schools and hospitals. • Vehicles licensed to provide public transport such as school buses and taxis, emergency vehicles and vehicles transporting medically fragile people are exempt from the bylaw. • This initiative will help create a healthier environment for school students and staff and hospital patients, staff and visitors.

City of Leduc			
City of Spruce Grove	None.	None.	<p>Municipal Fleet Anti-Idling Policy</p> <p>Municipal fleet vehicles will not idle unnecessarily at any time. This policy applies to all employees who are authorized to operate vehicles and motorized equipment that is owned, leased or rented by the City of Spruce Grove.</p> <p>Due to the varying nature of services provided by the City, some exemptions do apply as to not hinder the deliverance of municipal services. Exemptions to this policy include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Assisting on an emergency scene b. Extreme weather conditions (as defined by Provincial Occupational Health and Safety guidelines) where warm up areas other than an appropriately heated vehicle(s) are not available at a remote project or construction site or any other circumstances where health and safety of the employee may be jeopardized c. Where the unit is not expected to restart due to mechanical problems d. When the engine is required to power auxiliary equipment

<p>City of St. Albert</p>	<p>Idle Free Bylaw 16/2007 The bylaw makes it an offence to idle a vehicle longer than three minutes during a 30-minute period, except in cold or extremely hot weather. The bylaw comes with a weather exemption. The rules will not be enforced if the outside temperature dips below freezing or the mercury rises above 30 Celsius.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Campaign was launched to inform residents about the benefits of idling reduction and remind them of the new bylaw. • The City’s Office of Environment has produced idle-free resources for schools to use, such as information postcards, posters, vehicle decals and tattoos. • The City is also making its idle-free banners available for borrowing to schools that wish to spread the message in a big way by displaying it on the school building. • The municipality chose June 5, 2008 as Clean Air Day and launched their public education and awareness campaign. During the campaign the City used outdoor signage promoting idle-free habits, Citylights advertising and partnerships with businesses and schools, bridge banners, posters and postcards -- to remind residents and commuters about the new bylaw, focusing on the negative effects of idling. 	<p>None</p>
<p>Town of Beaumont</p>	<p>Idle Free Bylaw 696/08 Vehicles are not permitted to idle more than three consecutive minutes in a 30-minute period. Some exemptions apply for emergency vehicles, a</p>	<p>“Idle Free after 3” Campaign Brochure and Town website to raise awareness of bylaw.</p>	

	<p>vehicle being serviced or repaired, a vehicle providing auxiliary power to a disabled vehicle, armored vehicles, transit vehicles operating while passengers embark and disembark and, idling is permitted between the temperatures of 30 and 0 degrees Celsius.</p>		
<p>Town of Stony Plain</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>Anti idling Policy Town Owned Vehicles. Purpose is to limit idling of Town owned vehicles for the purpose of environmental preservation with the reduction of greenhouse gas emission caused by internal combustion engines.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No employee shall cause or permit unnecessary idling of a Town owned vehicle in excess of five (5) minutes. 2. The following are exempt from this policy: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Vehicles idling while passengers are embarking or disembarking; b. Vehicles idling because of traffic, an emergency, or mechanical difficulties; c. Emergency vehicles, when used by a person engaged in the duties of their employment; d. Vehicles engaged in a parade; e. Vehicles engaged in a mechanical test or maintenance procedure for which idling is required;

			<p>f. Vehicles that must remain idling so as to power any tools or equipment necessary for or incidental to the provision of services by the Town;</p> <p>g. Any class of vehicles that is exempt as a vehicle by regulations of the Alberta Motor Transport Board.</p> <p>3. Construction Equipment such as a graders, loader, skid steer, and backhoe shall not idle in excess of ten (10) minutes when not operating.</p>
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