



# Oregon Solutions

## Emission Free Truckstops





# Why Idle?

- Occurs in long duration and short duration settings
  - Habit, past practice
  - Mask noise and because other drivers do it
  - Personal comfort – heating and cooling
  - Operate onboard appliances
  - Ensure engine block, fuel and oil remain warm in cold weather



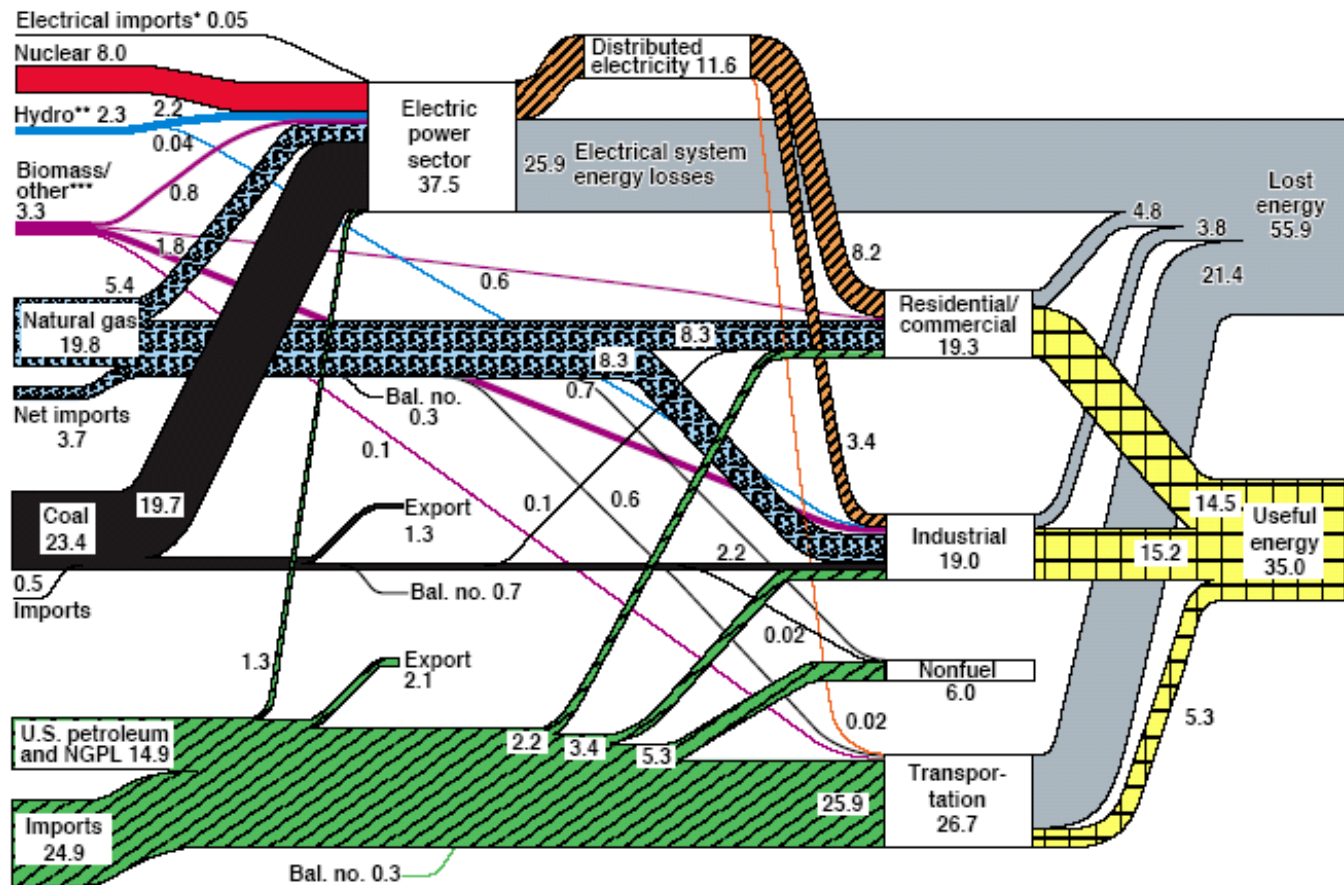
# What is the Problem with Idling?

- Consumes energy and uses fuel inefficiently
- Diesel exhaust has adverse public health and environmental impacts



# U.S. Energy Flow - 2002

## Quadrillion BTUs



Source: Production and end-use data from Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Review 2001*

\*Net fossil-fuel electrical imports

\*\*Includes 0.2 quads of imported hydro

\*\*\*Biomass/other includes wood, waste, alcohol, geothermal, solar, and wind.

August 2003

Lawrence Livermore

National Laboratory

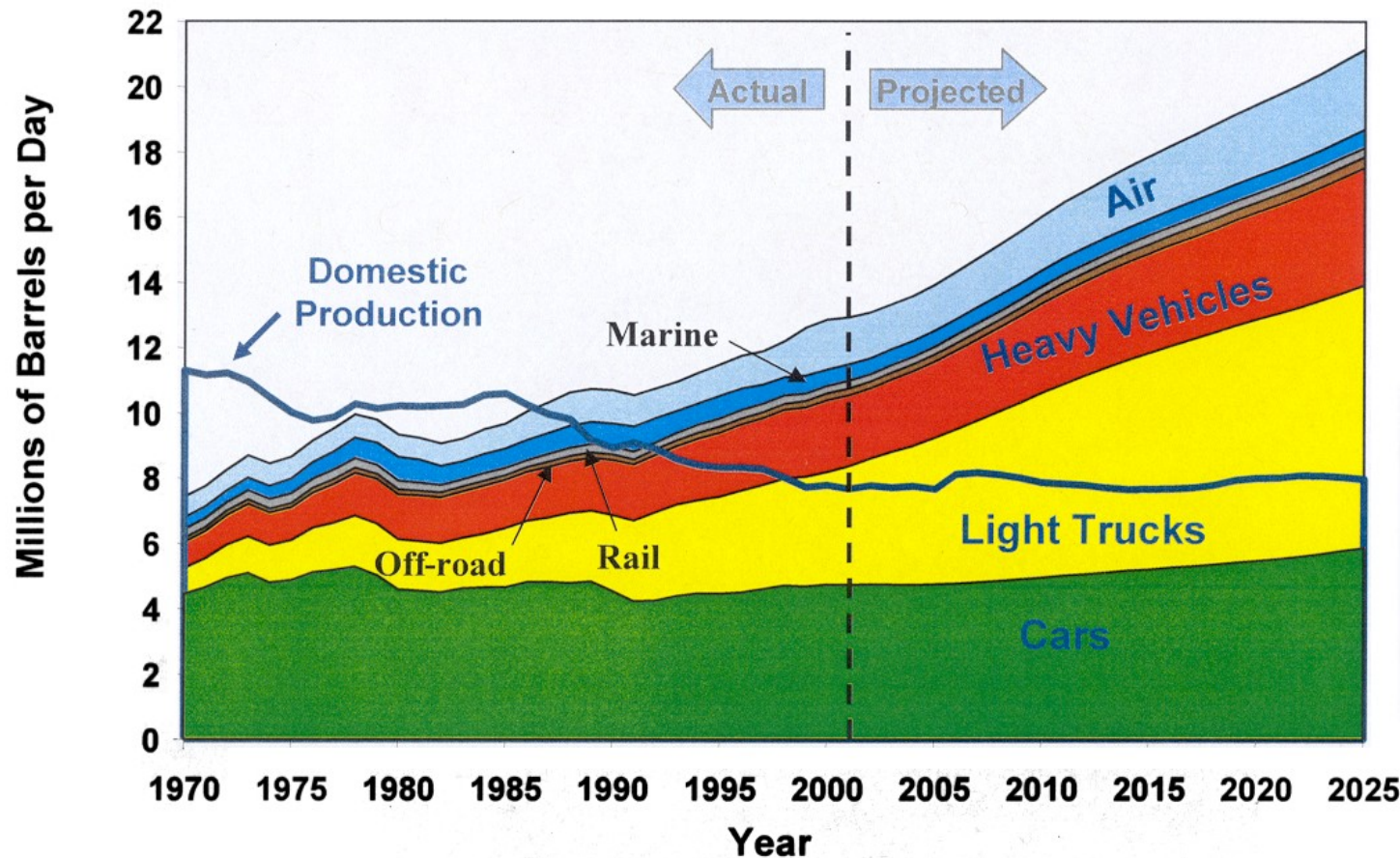
<http://eod.lnl.gov/flow>



# U.S. Petroleum Usage

## Oil Facts

- 53% imported
- 2/3 used in transportation
- 17% used by heavy trucks



Source: Transportation Energy Data Book: Edition 22, September 2002, and EIA Annual Energy Outlook 2003, January 2003



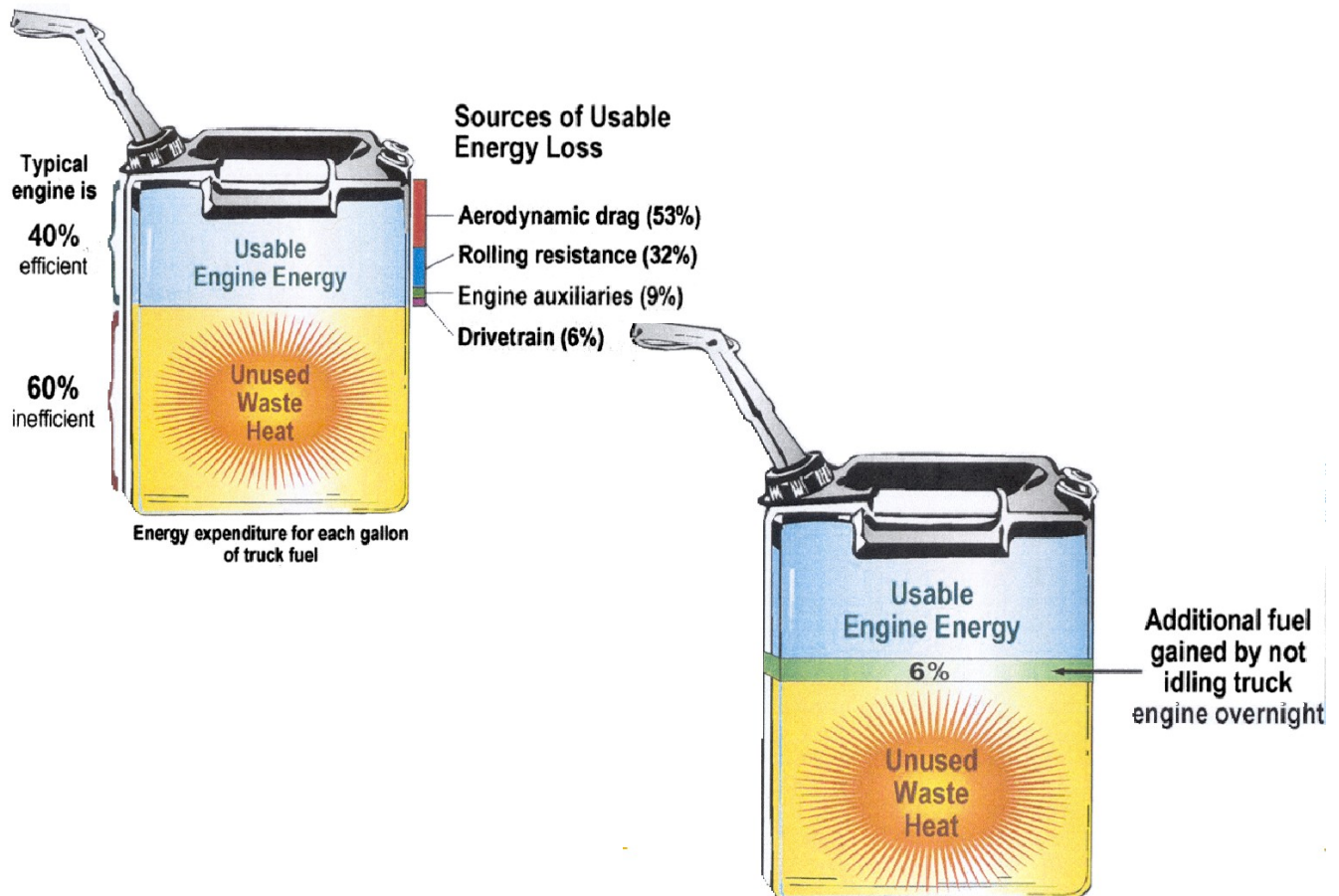
# Truck Idling

- Nationally, 500,000 long haul trucks
- May idle between 6-8 hours per day
- Consume 838 million gallons idling
- \$1.3 billion in fuel and maintenance costs





# Idling is Inefficient





# Idling Causes Emissions

Nationally,

- CO<sub>2</sub>            11 million tons
- NO<sub>x</sub>            180,000 tons
- PM                5,000 tons

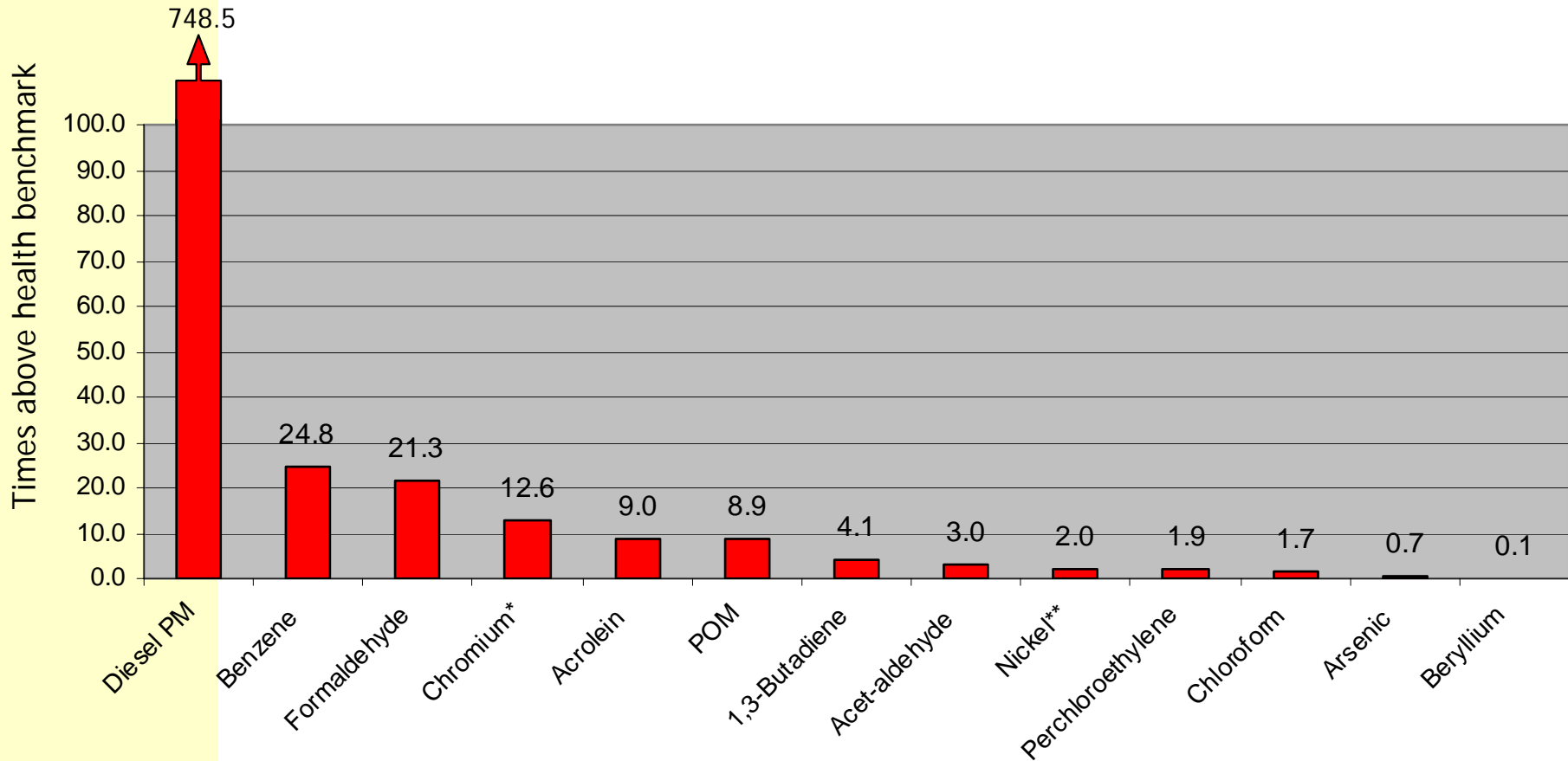
In Oregon,

- CO<sub>2</sub>            250,000 tons
- NO<sub>x</sub>            4,500 tons
- PM                122 tons



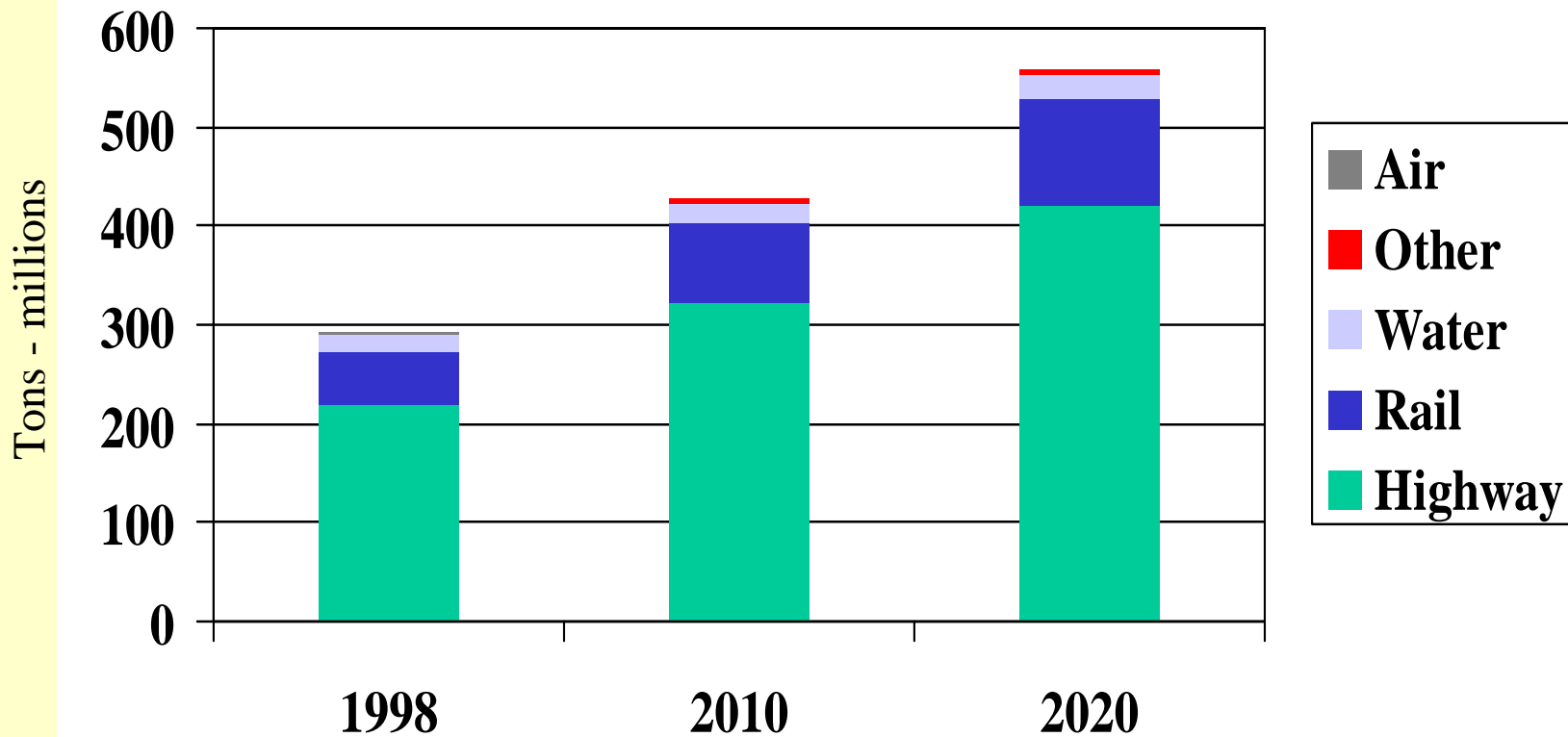


# Statewide Hazard For All Pollutants



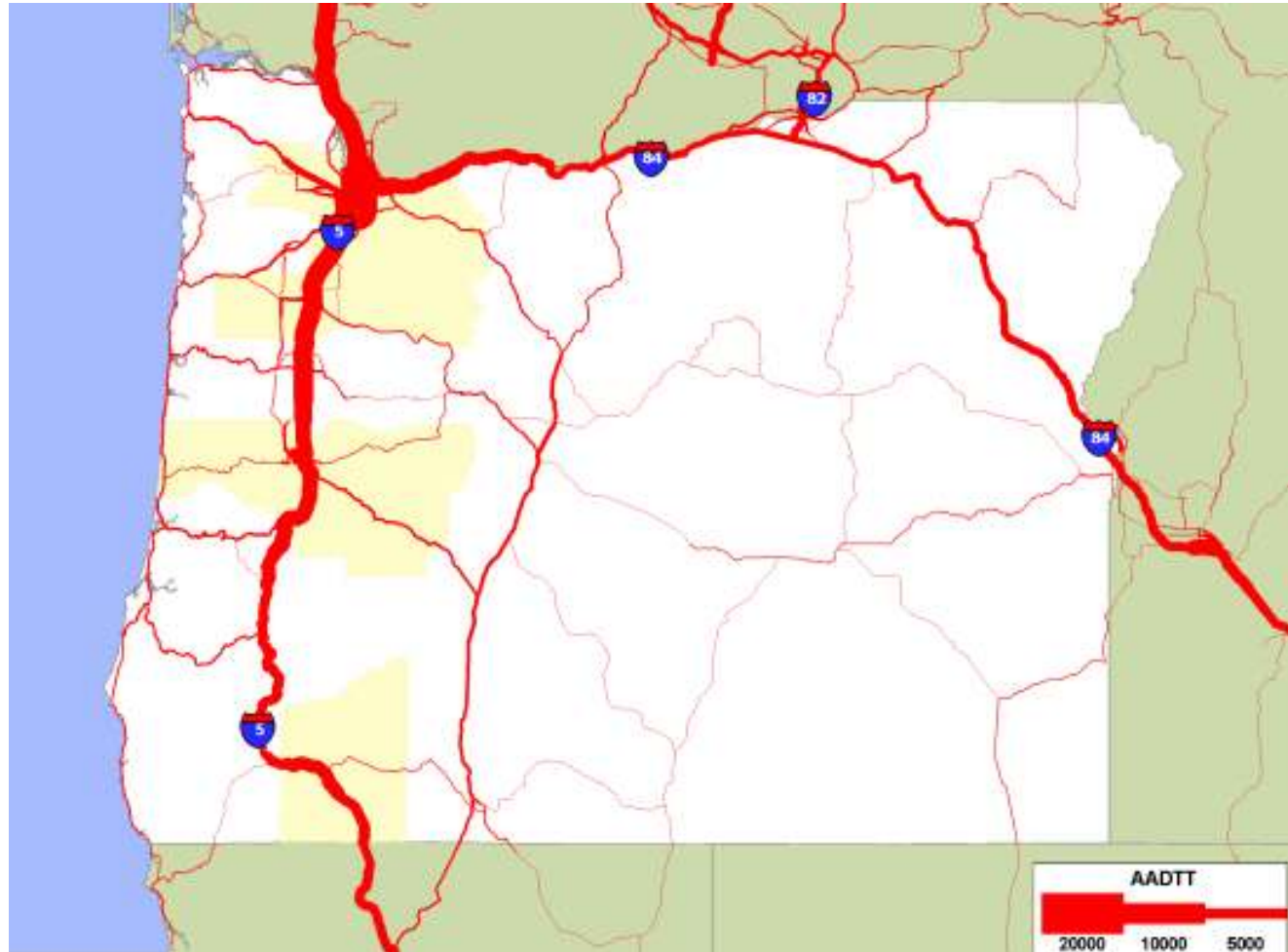


# Freight Shipments To, From, and Within Oregon





# Estimated Average Annual Daily Truck Traffic: 1998

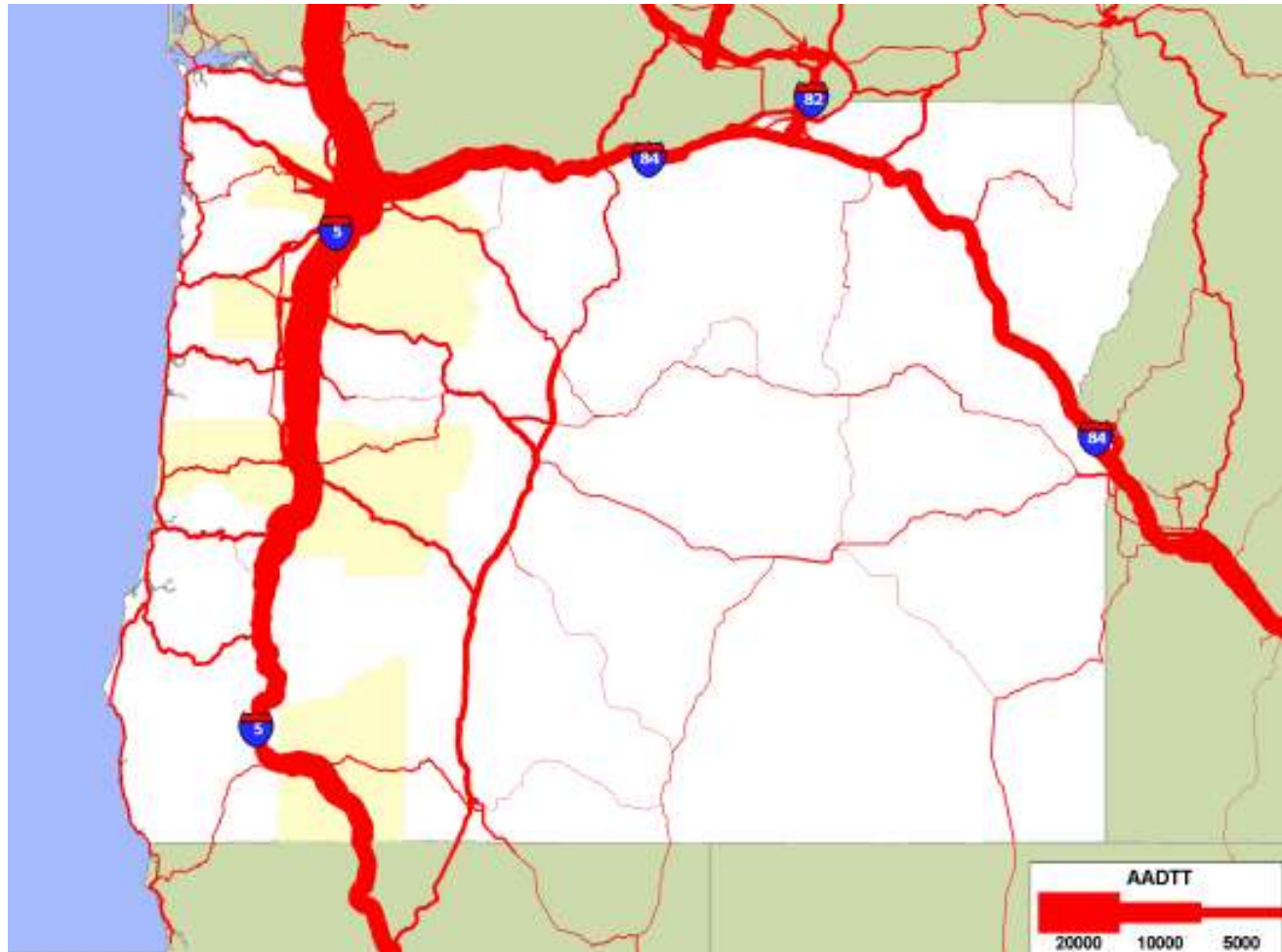


Source:

Federal Highway  
Administration  
November 2002



# Estimated Average Annual Daily Truck Traffic: 2020



Source:

Federal Highway  
Administration  
November 2002



# Truck Freight Movement in Oregon



U.S. Department of Transportation  
Federal Highway Administration  
Office of Freight Management and Operations  
Operations Core Business Unit

## OREGON

Total Combined Truck Flows  
(1998)





# Idling Controls

- Regulation by state and local jurisdiction
  - No specific anti-idling laws in Oregon but ORS 811.585 could apply in some cases
- Behavioral controls
  - Financial incentives
- Technological approaches
  - On board
  - Off board



# Auxiliary Devices

## Auxiliary Power Units

- Uses a small off-road diesel engine and on-board fuel
- Equipped with a generator/alternator to provide electrical power
- Heating, cooling, engine warming and electrical power for battery charging and on-board appliances
- Can be used anywhere
- Drawbacks: Heavy, needs maintenance, high initial cost



# Auxiliary Devices

## Direct Fired Heater

- Provides heat to cab/sleeper or engine or both
- Compact and high heating efficiency
- Uses on-board fuel and truck batteries for power
- Can be used anywhere
- Drawbacks: No cooling, and may drain batteries





# Idle Limiting Devices

## Idle Shutdown Timer

- Shuts off the engine after a set time
- Available in all electronic engines

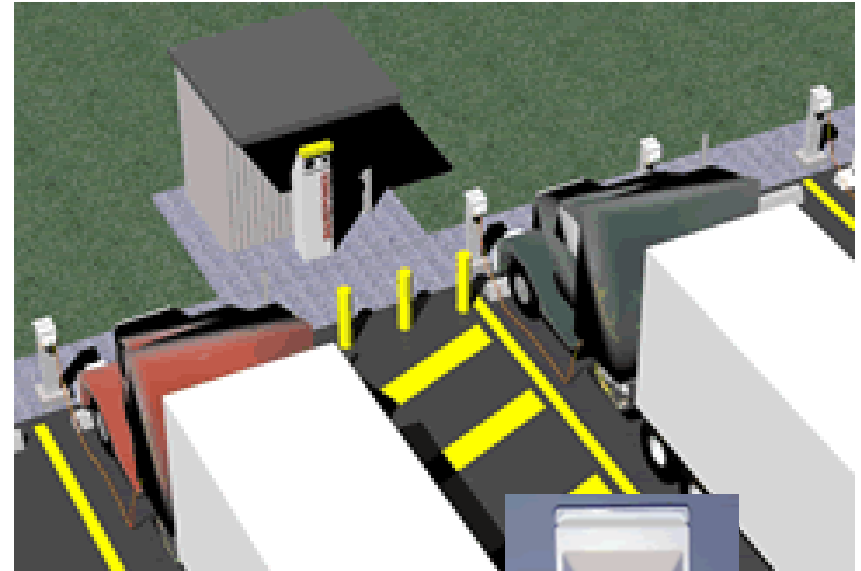
## Automatic Start/Stop Systems

- Automatically stops and restarts the engine based on battery voltage and engine and/or cab/sleeper thermostat settings
- Available as option with DDC, Cummins, Caterpillar and Mack engines
- Drawback: Start/stop can be sleep disruptive



# Truckstop Electrification

- Electrical power for heating, cooling and for battery charging and on-board appliances
- Requires electrical outlets at parking spaces and inverters/chargers and electrical connections on trucks
- Inverters/chargers offered as options by truck manufacturers
- Drawbacks: high infrastructure costs, add-ons to truck and available only at truckstops





# Advanced Truckstop Electrification



- Truck modifications not needed
  - Independent HVAC units for each truck installed above each parking space
  - Electrical power for on-board appliances
  - Telephone, internet and television services
- 
- Drawbacks: High infrastructure costs and available only at truckstops



# Truckstops in Oregon



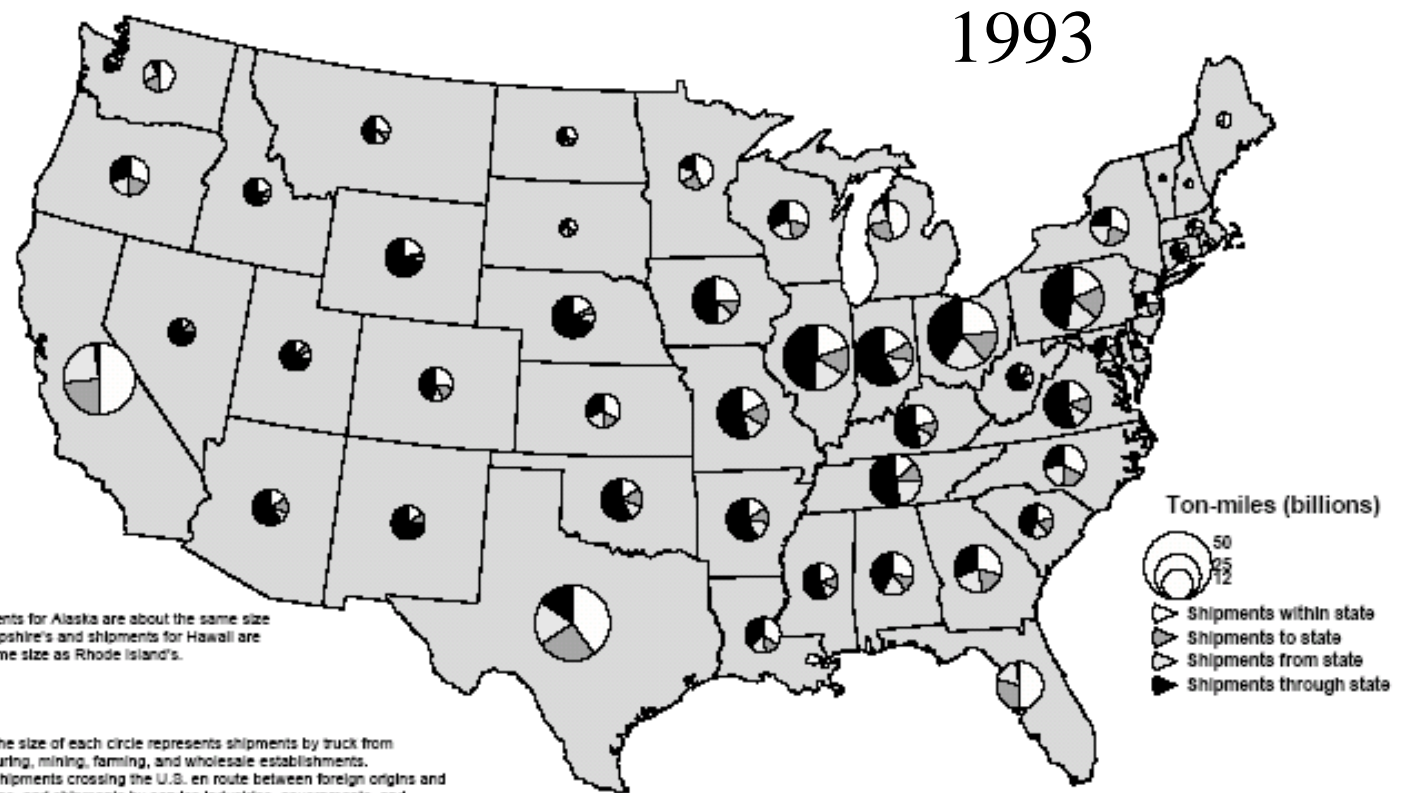


# Why TSE?

- Governor's West Coast Climate Change Initiative
- EPA National Transportation Idle Free Corridor project
- Surplus of commercial truck parking spaces
- Targeted expenditure of resources



# Ton-Miles of Truck Shipments



Truck shipments for Alaska are about the same size as New Hampshire's and shipments for Hawaii are about the same size as Rhode Island's.

**NOTE:** The size of each circle represents shipments by truck from manufacturing, mining, farming, and wholesale establishments. Imports, shipments crossing the U.S. en route between foreign origins and destinations, and shipments by service industries, governments, and households are excluded. Shipments from, to, and within each state are compiled from the 1993 Commodity Flow Survey, adjusted by Oak Ridge National Laboratory to include farm-based shipments in the 1992 Census of Agriculture. Oak Ridge estimated through shipments by assigning flows to most likely routes on the National Highway Planning Network.