National Clean Diesel Campaign: Working Together for Cleaner Air

Diesel engines can operate for 20-30 years; therefore, many older, dirtier diesel engines are still in use. EPA offers strategies and programs to help make these engines cleaner. Through the Diesel Emissions Reduction Program authorized by the Energy Policy Act of 2005, EPA offers funding to assist its eligible partners in building diesel emission reduction programs that improve air quality and protect public health.

National Clean Diesel Campaign Fact Sheet

Building on the success of its regulatory and voluntary efforts to reduce emissions from diesel engines, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) created the National Clean Diesel Campaign (NCDC). The Campaign is working to reduce the pollution emitted from diesel engines across the country through the implementation of varied control strategies and the sustained involvement of national, state, and local partners.

Report to Congress: Highlights of the Diesel Emissions reduction Program

In 2008, Congress appropriated funding for the Diesel Emissions Reduction Act (DERA) Program under the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (EPAct 2005) to reduce emissions from heavy-duty diesel engines in the existing fleet. In the first year of the DERA program, EPA awarded $49.2 million for diesel emission reduction programs across the country.

SmartWay Partnership Overview

The SmartWay Transport Partnership is a voluntary public-private initiative designed to improve the environmental performance of the freight delivery system in the United States through money saving, market-based approaches.

Freight and Air Quality Handbook

This handbook provides the background needed to understand how freight contributes to air quality issues, describes strategies to mitigate those freight-related pollutant emissions and improve air quality, and identifies funding and financing tools available for freight related air quality projects (e.g., freight projects designed to reduce the emissions of air pollutants). It is designed to be used by all involved in the identification, financing, and delivery of freight-related air quality projects, whether approaching from a freight or an air quality perspective.
Clean Fuel Options for Heavy-Duty Diesel Trucks and Buses: Technical Highlights
Using cleaner fuels is one way existing trucks and buses can be upgraded (or “retrofitted”) to pollute less. In addition to using cleaner fuel, a retrofitted engine can be fitted with a device designed to reduce pollution for increased effectiveness. This fact sheet discusses some clean fuel options.

Retrofit Technology Verification
Through the verification process, EPA evaluates technology durability, and works with the manufacturer to identify engine operating criteria and conditions that must exist for the technology to achieve its verified reductions.

The Cost-Effectiveness of Heavy-Duty Diesel Retrofits and Other Mobile Source Emission Reduction Projects and Programs
The Energy Policy Act of 2005 (EPACT), enacted as Public Law 109-58 includes a Diesel Emissions Reduction Program that authorizes funding to establish cost-effective clean diesel projects. This document will assist eligible entities with designing and implementing projects and will fulfill EPA’s obligation under EPACT to provide information regarding the cost-effectiveness of eligible technologies for reducing emissions.

Questions and Answers on Using a Diesel Oxidation Catalyst in Heavy-duty Trucks and Buses
A DOC is a device that uses a chemical process to break down pollutants in the exhaust stream into less harmful components. It is a physical device with a porous ceramic honeycomb-like structure that is coated with a material that catalyzes a chemical reaction to reduce pollution.

Questions and Answers on Using a Diesel Oxidation Catalyst in Heavy-duty Trucks and Buses
A diesel particulate matter filter (DPF) is a ceramic device that collects the particulate matter in the exhaust stream. The high temperature of the exhaust heats the ceramic structure and allows the particles inside to break down (or oxidize) into less harmful components.

An Analysis of the Cost-Effectiveness of Reducing Particulate Matter and Nitrogen Oxides Emissions from Heavy-Duty Nonroad Diesel Engines Through Retrofits
EPA calculated that the cost effectiveness for both diesel oxidation catalyst and catalyzed diesel particulate filter retrofits ranged from $18,700 to $87,600 per ton of PM reduced. In
addition, EPA calculated the cost effectiveness for both selective catalytic reduction systems and engine upgrade kits ranging from $1,900 to $19,000 per ton of NOx reduced.

**Clean School Bus USA**

*Clean School Bus USA* is a national, innovative program designed to help communities reduce emissions from diesel school buses. It provides resources and assistance to fleet owners and operators as well as educators, transportation officials, and community partners committed to improving school bus fleets and protecting children’s health.

**Clean Ports USA**

*With freight shipments forecasted to increase, port authorities need to move additional cargo more efficiently and with fewer environmental impacts, Innovative ports are getting ahead of the curve by developing emission inventories and taking advantage of funding and technology assistance available through Clean Ports USA to improve the environmental performance of their fleets.*

**Clean Construction USA**

*Clean Construction USA offers free tools, resources, and funding to owners and operators of diesel equipment and fleet engines to reduce diesel emissions. The program also offers strategies that not only reduce emissions and cut costs but also produce a safer and cleaner work site.*

**Clean Agriculture USA**

*Clean Agriculture USA provides businesses in the agriculture sector with tools and resources, funding opportunities, and information regarding best practices to reduce diesel emissions.*

**EPA’s Regulatory Standards**

*EPA is devoting significant efforts to ensuring the successful implementation of cleaner standards for diesel fuel and new diesel engines. These standards are the critical foundation of EPA’s diesel control program.*