level that will prevent excessive condensation from occurring on window surfaces as outside temperatures decrease.

—Ensure that furnace filters are serviced or replaced as required.

—Keep the furnace fan in warm air heated buildings "on" all the time, if possible, to distribute the internal and solar heat to all parts of the building.

—Check ceiling insulation under the roof and add more insulation and fill voids, if necessary (4″ is minimum but 6″ is better).

—Look for cracks where infiltration occurs and tape them.

—Install weather stripping at all outside doors and on all opening sash, and restrict door and window opening as much as practicable.

CONSERVATION OF ENERGY IN THE USE OF MOTOR VEHICLES

The successful application of voluntary conservation measures to motor gasoline could result in savings of anywhere from 15%-25%. A 20% saving would result in a saving to the nation of up to 3.75 million gallons of gasoline per day over the next year. For the individual motorist this might mean a saving of $100. I am including here a checklist of practices that motorists can observe to reduce gasoline consumption.

1. DRIVING TECHNIQUES

(a) Reduce highway driving speeds. Gasoline consumption increases significantly at speeds in excess of 50 mph. Reducing speeds from 70 mph to 50 mph will reduce gasoline consumption by 20%-40%.

(b) Drive smoothly, with gentle starts and stops. Press the accelerator down only as far as necessary to reach normal driving speeds and avoid pumping the accelerator or racing the engine when the car is not in motion.

(c) Prolonged idling wastes gasoline; if the motor idles for more than a minute it uses more gasoline than it would take to restart it.

2. MAINTENANCE

(a) Check your gasoline mileage regularly; a sudden drop in miles per gallon may indicate mechanical problems.

(b) Keep your car tuned to the specifications in the owner's manual.

(c) Use the proper grade of lubricants and the most economical grade of gasoline.

(d) Buy slightly less than a full tank of gasoline. This will prevent wasteful overflow and leave room for expansion in warm weather.

(e) Check tire pressures regularly; underinflated tires put a drag on the engine and require more fuel.

(f) Remove bugs and foreign matter from your radiator to prevent overheating.

(g) Use a block heater in winter; this minimizes idling time and can increase mileage for short distance urban trips by 2 to 4 miles per gallon.

3. CAR USE

(a) Try to curtail or consolidate the number of trips by:

—using public transportation where possible

—forming car pools

—planning your driving route to combine many short trips into one efficient trip.

(b) If you have more than one car in your family; use the one that is more energy efficient whenever possible.

(c) Eliminate unnecessary weight in the car; check your trunk and storage compartment.

(d) Remove unnecessary attachments which might increase wind resistance such as roof racks.

(e) Car pools are an important source of saving. Talk to your employer about setting up car pool bulletin boards or taking other steps to encourage the formation of car pools.

4. EMISSION CONTROL STANDARDS

Many 1973 and 1974 model cars contain emission control equipment that reduces the efficiency of gasoline use. Estimates of the fuel savings that deactivation of emission control equipment would provide, at the most, amount to no more than 2%. And this would be at the expense of environmental damage. The savings from the measures I have outlined above are much more significant, and consistent with environmental objectives, and I would urge that motorists do *not* consider deactivating emission control equipment.

CONSERVATION OF ENERGY IN THE HOME

In the text of my statement, I mentioned an estimate of 2-5% reduction in fuel requirements for each degree of temperature reduction in space heating. Maximum savings will result if steps are taken to increase the efficiency of heating equipment and to decrease the heat lost from buildings. There are a number of simple and relatively costless measures that consumers can take in this regard:

1. To increase the efficiency of heating equipment—

(a) Ensure that equipment is inspected and cleaned at least once a year by an expert.

(b) Remove dust from registers and ducts.

(c) Replace or clean filters regularly (at least once a month).

(d) Close registers in rooms that are not being used and close inside doors to these rooms to prevent heat leakage from the rest of the house.

(e) Insulate heating ducts that pass through areas of the dwelling where heat is not required.

If heating equipment is well maintained, a potential energy saving of 10% or more can be realized. A layer of one half millimeter of soot on the inside of an oil fired furnace can reduce efficiency by as much as 50%.

2. To reduce heat loss from buildings—

(a) Lock windows to achieve a better seal.

(b) Ensure that interior doors are closed if windows are open.