

ENERGY CONSERVATION POLICY DOCUMENTS

Corresponding to each policy document listed below are the page numbers of Attachment A (Energy Conservation) where the policy document is referenced.

	Page Number of Attachment A
I. PRESIDENT'S JUNE 29, 1973 STATEMENT (Energy Policy Statement) Overall Goal 7%	3, 7, 8, 10
II. PRESIDENT'S DECEMBER 12, 1973 STATEMENT	6
III. FEDERAL ENERGY OFFICE - DECEMBER 13, 1973 (Federal Energy Reduction Fact Sheet) General Policy	4, 7, 8
IV. GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION - JANUARY 21, 1974 Federal Management Circular 74-1 (Federal Energy Conservation) Specific Policy - Guidelines	4, 6, 7, 8
V. GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION - FEBRUARY 15, 1974 Federal Property Management Regulation D-44 (Energy Conservation in Federal Buildings and Facilities) Implementing Regulations	6, 7, 8

June 29, 1973

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT (Page 1 only)

One of the most critical problems on America's agenda today is to meet our vital energy needs.

Two months ago I announced a comprehensive program to move us forward in that effort. Today I am taking the following additional measures:

First, I am appointing John A. Love, Governor of Colorado, to direct a new energy office that will be responsible for formulating and coordinating energy policies at the Presidential level.

Second, I am asking the Congress to create a new Cabinet-level department devoted to energy and natural resources and a new independent Energy Research and Development Administration.

Third, I am initiating a \$10 billion program for research and development in the energy field, which will extend over the next five years.

Finally, I am launching a conservation drive to reduce anticipated personal consumption of energy resources across the Nation by 5 percent over the next twelve months. The Federal Government will take the lead in this effort, by reducing its anticipated consumption by 7 percent during this same period.

America faces a serious energy problem. While we have only 6 percent of the world's population, we consume one-third of the world's energy output. The supply of domestic energy resources available to us is not keeping pace with our ever-growing demand, and unless we act swiftly and effectively, we could face a genuine energy crisis in the foreseeable future.

Progress Since April

On April 18, I submitted a message to the Congress discussing the energy challenge and the steps necessary to meet it. That message emphasized that as we work to conserve our energy demands, we must also undertake an intensive effort to expand our energy supplies. I am happy to report that many of these steps are already underway, and that they are proving effective.....

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

DECEMBER 13, 1973

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY

THE WHITE HOUSE

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT
AT BRIEFING TO REPORT ON THE ENERGY SITUATION

THE BRIEFING ROOM

10:17 A.M. EST

Ladies and gentlemen, this is the first of a number of periodic reports to be made on energy by Director Simon.

As you know, yesterday there was a meeting of the Energy Emergency Action Group, meetings that will be attended by the President or the Vice President, or both, as they occur, usually on a weekly basis. As far as that group is concerned, I can say first that the entire Federal establishment, in terms of the Administration, the bureaucracy, so-called, the Cabinet officers and all of the administrative bodies, is cooperating fully and totally with Director Simon.

I have given instructions -- quite harshly, I should say -- to all of those there, not that they needed a harsh statement, but I felt it is very important that there not be any infighting, not be any competition, not be any struggle for power because of our setting up this new office, and that particularly that everyone, whatever his special constituency is, whatever it may be, must put the conservation of energy first.

Director Simon has my total support as he works with the various Cabinet officers and with the various department heads in carrying out that policy.

With regard to the Congress, as you know, this is somewhat D-Day in terms of our legislation. We are having a few problems in working out the language of the legislation, and working around some amendments that we think would be very detrimental, not only in terms of energy, but particularly in terms of the economy generally.

MORE

OVER

I am going to be watching that situation during the day and we may have a report later in the day or possibly tomorrow as to what the Congressional action will be, but we generally are confident that we will get from the Congress a satisfactory piece of legislation that I can sign before the Congress leaves for its recess next week.

With regard to the Governors, we are meeting later today with them, a group of Governors, because cooperation by the Governors of all the States is required and at their request, and also with our enthusiastic acceptance, they are coming here, a group of them to meet with us in the Cabinet Room.

You will be allowed, of course, to cover that, at least briefly at the outset of the meeting.

I want to say finally, before Director Simon goes into an analysis of what has happened in the three weeks that we have had our program in effect, I want to emphasize particularly a segment of this whole country that deserves perhaps the most credit. Industry is cooperating, the Governors are cooperating, the Federal establishment is cooperating, and each should cooperate because that is their responsibility, because of their public positions and their public responsibilities in this area.

As far as the American people are concerned, it is solely a matter of their cooperating in a voluntary way. Whether an individual slows down to 50 miles an hour, we don't have the ability to compel him to do so. There may be in some States, of course, speed limits that have been changed, but generally speaking, it is a voluntary action on the part of the individual.

Lowering the thermostat is a voluntary action on the part of the individual and to me what is the most exciting and encouraging report of the energy report we received yesterday and Mr. Simon will capsule it for you today, is that that cooperation of millions of Americans has begun to pay off in saving energy.

For example, the demand for gasoline last week was 15 percent less than we had anticipated, and a great part of the reduction in that demand is due to the cooperation that we have received, the voluntary cooperation from individual Americans all across this country.

If that cooperation continues, it means that together with the Government actions that we will be taking, the cooperating of industry and labor, the other institutions that I have mentioned, that we are going to be able to deal with this problem in a way that is effective. One in which everyone will sacrifice something, but in which no one will be required to suffer as a result of the energy crisis.

Mr. Simon has some other statistics that will bear out the statements that I have made, and Bill, if you will now take over and answer the questions, I would appreciate it.

MR. SIMON: Thank you, Mr. President.

THE PRESIDENT: Incidentally, because the room is so crowded, I was going to suggest that perhaps next week we might set this meeting over in the Conference Room in the EOB. Then we could all sit down. I can see that there are only about eight chairs in here. So we will set it over in the EOB after this. You can have your weekly briefing over there, because there you can seat about 200 people. Because I am sure they will want to do a lot of writing.

MR. SIMON: Yes, sir.

END

(AT 10:30 A.M. EST)

December 13, 1973

FACT SHEET
Further Federal Energy Reductions Announced Today

The Federal Energy Reduction Program was instituted by the President on June 29, 1973, before the current crisis. It ordered an overall Federal reduction goal of 7 percent below projected energy demand during FY 1974. Under this program, the First Quarter Report, for the period from July through September 1973, revealed that the overall savings were more than 20 percent. Succeeding quarters may be less impressive because of unforeseeable circumstances such as DOD requirements associated with the Middle East or the vagaries of winter weather.

Further actions to intensify the momentum underway in the Federal Energy Reduction Program are both timely and realistic to maintain national leadership in an effort it is hoped other institutions will follow. The actions announced include the following:

Transportation

- Agencies are directed to reduce, by 20%, all automobile mileage driven during the first calendar quarter of 1974. Appeals for exceptions for vehicles used in emergencies or essential public health services will be considered by the FEO.
- "50 mph" dashboard notices and bumper stickers will be put on all Government vehicles. This action will remind the federal driver to comply with the 50 mph limit and remind any driver behind him to also comply with 50 mph limits.
- Agencies will be required to undertake tune-ups of own automobiles not less than once a year or every 12,000 miles, whichever occurs first. This frequency of tune-up corresponds to the best frequency to ensure peak performance of each automobile in the fleet while maintaining reasonable maintenance cost levels.
- Agencies will be required to use fuel-efficient cars (compacts or sub-compacts) unless a larger automobile is absolutely essential to the mission.
- Use of Federal limousines and heavy sedans will be eliminated by January 1, 1974. Exceptions will be made only for the President, Vice President, and certain security needs. All leased limousines and heavy sedans will be returned to lessors.

Carpooling will be encouraged in the following ways:

- allocate all assigned Federal parking spaces using a point system that is based solely on the number of people in the car with no grade level adjustments.
- special parking permits will be issued to unusually handicapped employees, executive level personnel, personnel who keep unusually long hours, and other personnel as designated by the agency head, but limited to no more than 10 percent of the agency's parking spaces.
- some parking space will be allocated for two-wheeled vehicles with preference for bicycles. The amount of space will be reevaluated every six months.
- the following point system will be used to eliminate ties for spaces allocated as above:

1 point for each grade level of a carpool member

1 point for each year of service of a carpool member.

Buildings

- . During the seasonably cold months, heating temperatures shall be maintained at 65-68°F during working hours and shall be lowered to not more than 55°F during non-working hours.
- . During the seasonably hot months, air cooling systems shall be held at not lower than 78°F during working hours.

Note: Technical specifications in connection with the two strategies set forth above will be done in accordance with technical specifications under development by the Office of Energy Conservation in collaboration with the National Bureau of Standards and General Services Administration.

- . During working hours, overhead lighting will be reduced to no more than 50 foot candles at work stations, 30 foot candles in work areas, and 10 foot candles in non-working areas (e.g. halls, stairways).
- . Off-hour lighting, and all exterior lighting except for essential safety purposes (e.g. EXIT signs) will be eliminated.
- . The energy efficiency of unitary air conditioning units for supply to Federal agencies will be given maximum consideration by the Administrator of the General Services Administration in establishing procurement specifications. He shall utilize life cycle costing in the procurement process.
- . Purchasers will be directed to purchase more energy efficient air conditioners.
- . Portable space heaters in Federal buildings and in federally-leased space are banned.
- . Operation of outside heater-blowers and threshold heaters in Federal buildings is eliminated.

Other

- Federal contractors have been required to develop energy conservation programs and to designate conservation coordinating officers.
- An employee and agency awards program has been initiated for those who make outstanding contributions to energy conservation.

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eyes only

November 20, 1973

General Alexander M. Haig
Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear General Haig:

Recognizing that everyone is extremely busy and under a lot of pressure, I do not want this to sound like a letter of complaint. It is intended to be a letter suggesting ways that GSA can help the President.

Events have taken place recently where GSA's involvement could have contributed substantially to Presidential initiatives, specifically in the area of energy conservation. GSA was not included in the formation of the President's "Cabinet Level Emergency Energy Action Group;" however, there are two areas where we can make a substantial contribution and both of these areas should have Presidential visibility.

- (1) Buildings consume 40% of the nation's energy. GSA has been working on this for over two years and there are significant innovations in both present buildings and the design of new buildings.

Almost all of the innovations are within the current state of the art and therefore susceptible to a Presidential Executive Order or Proclamation which would have national impact.

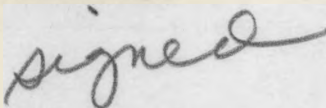
- (2) The procurement and use of automobiles and other automotive vehicles can be controlled by GSA. There are over 455,000 vehicles used by the Federal Government.

Another example of where we can help relates to the use of limousines in the Federal Government. I wrote to Roy Ash recently suggesting that we severely limit the use of limousines (this initiative may now go to Senator Proxmire instead of the President); go to compact cars throughout the

Federal Government; and make other significant changes in the use of automobiles. My further suggestion is that this could be a Presidential Order of some type. This kind of initiative by the President could give him national recognition for austerity and energy conservation.

There are many other areas where GSA can help the President either directly or indirectly. The problem is, of course, communications. I have two suggestions in this area: First, that the Administrator of GSA be invited to selected Cabinet meetings (as I understand this is done with other agency heads from time to time); and secondly, GSA be considered for inclusion in such activities as "Cabinet Level Emergency Energy Action Group."

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "signed", is written over a light blue rectangular background.

Arthur F. Sampson
Administrator

cc: Honorable Melvin Laird

bcc: Honorable Bryce Harlow