PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT
UC-1476

11-21-73

J. F. Emerson
W. G. Thurber

The attached was received as noted. The local AGE man toured the place with Marlex and agrees that there is no way to get the requested cut-back without shortening operation time. During November 73, we were on a 6 day operation.

We will turn out lights, where safely possible, make sure sump pumps are running on float switches rather than continuously etc., but these measures are not a drop in the bucket actually. To really approach a 10% cut, based upon November 73, we would have to cut operation to 4⅓ days/week.

Fairmont

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NOV 27 1973

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WM. C. THURBER

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PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY

PG&E + 77 BEALE STREET • SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94106 • (415) 781-4211 • TWX 910-372-6587

JOSEPH Y. DE YOUNG
VICE PRESIDENT - COMMERCIAL OPERATIONS

RECEIVED
NOV 19 1973
UCC - CALIDRIA
KING CITY, CA.

November 13, 1973

Gentlemen:

The California Public Utilities Commission today ordered us to obtain a voluntary reduction in electric usage by all our customers of not less than 10 percent based on the corresponding month of last year. Your immediate help in this effort is urgently requested.

Current projections indicate that supplies of oil and natural gas available to California utilities for the generation of electricity are not sufficient to provide all the energy you and the rest of our customers need for the coming year. Moreover, there appears to be little likelihood this situation will be fully corrected in the next few years. There is a real possibility that mandatory cutbacks in electric consumption may be required in the months immediately ahead unless voluntary cutbacks in electric usage are made by all customers or additional fuel supplies can be obtained.

You may have been contacted in person by a company representative on this same subject. If not, the enclosed information will be of help to you in implementing a plan immediately to reduce your use of electricity. The enclosed list of typical actions was developed from a compilation of plans which have already been put into effect by some of our customers. It also includes actions which we have implemented in our own offices and facilities. If we can provide further information, please call your local PGandE office.

Although we at PGandE are doing everything we can to obtain sufficient quantities of fuel for our electric generating plants, it is essential that all of us take every possible precautionary action. Your immediate attention to this serious problem confronting all of us will do much to help minimize the impact of the energy shortage in Northern and Central California.

Sincerely,

Enclosure

PG and E

ENERGY CONSERVATION SUGGESTIONS

LIGHTING

Turn off or reduce existing levels of lighting to extent possible, consistent with health, safety and security. Typical areas to consider:

1. Eliminate or minimize both indoor and outside lighting whenever possible.
2. Reduce hall lighting to minimum safe levels.
3. Turn off lights in rooms when occupants are absent for extended periods, such as storage areas and restrooms.
4. Reduce "on" hours for Time-clock controlled lighting and other equipment.
5. Reduce flourescent fixture lighting by removing lamps. (Note, consult your electrician to determine which lamps should be removed to avoid ballast damage.)
6. Replace incandescent lamps with smallest effective size (many 75, 100 or larger watt lamps can be replaced with 40 or 60 watt lamps).
7. Reduce overall room lighting level to a lower intensity and use supplementary lights for individual tasks.
8. Arrange work space lighting so that lights in idle sections can be turned off.
9. On weekends and other non-working hours, turn off all exterior and interior lights except security and safety lights.
10. Use natural light to supplement artificial light.
11. Consider repainting dark colored rooms and work areas with lighter pastel colors to increase reflected light.

AIR CONDITIONING/REFRIGERATION

1. Reset thermostats — summer indoor temperatures of 75-76° are adequate to meet most employee's needs.
2. Close window shades or drapes on the sunny side of the building.
3. If the air conditioning system has a provision for makeup or outside air, use cooler outside air when available, for ventilation.
4. Open windows and turn off air conditioning if outside weather permits.
5. Turn off all unnecessary lights and equipment which generate heat.
6. Direct venting of hot exhaust or moisture from process equipment to the outside.
7. Use attic exhaust fans to remove heat to the outside.
8. Keep filters and coil surfaces clean to provide maximum cooling, defrost refrigeration coils regularly.
9. Reduce cool air supply to rooms not normally occupied (closets, storage rooms, etc.).
10. Encourage employees to dress in light and cool clothing.
11. Keep doors and windows to air conditioned spaces closed.

AIR CONDITIONING/REFRIGERATION, Cont.

12. Check gaskets and seals around refrigerated spaces, for leakage.
13. Rapidly load and unload refrigerated spaces.
14. Regularly inspect and clean all air filters, burner compartments, motors and internal controls.

COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS

1. Check and repair leaks in air compressor systems, process steam piping and hoses.
2. Keep all equipment filters and traps clean.
3. Lubricate adequately to reduce unnecessary friction or "drag" on motors, conveyors and pulleys.
4. Keep both sides of heat transfer surface clean. Clean dirty fans and filters.
5. Calibrate temperature control equipment to assure using no more or less than the proper amount of heat.
6. Check insulation on all piping and vessels containing heated or refrigerated material. Add insulation and lagging where needed.
7. Adjust burners for proper flame characteristics. Materials stored in front of air inlets can unbalance combustion.
8. Don't allow boilers to idle for long periods when there is no requirement for steam.
9. Keep lids and covers closed over process heating tanks.
10. Oxidation or refractory build up on boiler surfaces should be cleared to improve heat transfer.
11. Whenever possible, use equipment or system to its full capacity. Light loads cause inefficiencies.
12. Determine lowest optimum holding temperatures that equipment can be held at without damage during non-use hours.

SPACE AND WATER HEATING

1. Reduce hot water thermostat temperature setting to 120° F. unless higher temperature is required.
2. Lower room temperatures to 68° F.
3. Reduce heating in those rooms not normally occupied (closets, storage rooms, etc.).
4. Encourage employees to wear sweaters and heavier clothing during cold weather.
5. Repair leaking hot water faucets and be sure all hot water hoses are off when not in use.
6. Conserve hot water by substituting cooler water whenever possible.
7. Turn off hot water circulating systems at night and on weekends.

P G and E

ENERGY CONSERVATION SUGGESTIONS, Cont.

FOOD PREPARATION

General conservation practices can reduce electric and gas consumption in the food preparation industry.

1. Turn off burners and ovens when not actually needed.
2. Reset thermostats on griddles and broilers to lower temperature during light loading hours. If multiple units are employed, shut off portions as needs decrease.
3. Keep oven doors closed. In many cases pre-heating the oven is not needed.
4. Reduce temperature to fry-kettles during light business hours. This also extends the life of frying compounds.
5. Maintain steam equipment as directed by manufacturer.
6. Use hot water from the tap for boiling rather than cold.
7. Use flat bottom pots and pans and match the size to heating element for maximum heat transfer.

AGRICULTURE

Water & Pumps (Wasted Water = Wasted Energy)

1. Control runoff from flood or furrow irrigation. Are you using it or losing it?
2. Control runoff from sprinkler irrigation (there should be NONE). Check for broken pipe, gaskets, risers or heads.
3. Repair leaking water lines and valves.

AGRICULTURE, Cont.

4. Watch out for overflowing and/or leaking stand pipes.
5. Repair poorly constructed irrigation ditches. Replace with gated pipe? Control gophers and other rodents.
6. Stop excess washing of cows in dairies. Install a timer to turn off the water that milkers may otherwise forget.
7. Watch for overflowing water troughs.
8. Are you over irrigating? Use a soil auger or shovel to see how deep your water is going.
9. Could you flood or furrow irrigate rather than sprinkle? This would eliminate the power consumption of the booster pump. However, the water would not go as far if sprinklers were being operated properly.
10. Is your pressure pump water logged? Check it frequently.
11. Have you looked at drip, mist, or spray irrigation? This reduces energy and water consumption by 50% in many cases.
12. Have you investigated the use of cyclic lighting on flower crops in greenhouses that require lighting to induce flowering? Preliminary tests on chrysanthemums indicate lights only have to be on 20% of the time.
13. Have you considered double plastic layered roofs on your greenhouse to conserve gas? Tests indicate savings of 25%-40%.