

# The Consumers Guide To Conserving Energy & Saving Money



Brought to you by **FOSTERS HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING**  
1040 E. Post Rd.—Marion, Iowa 52302  
319-377-6325  
**ANYTIME, EVERYDAY!**

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# Start Saving Energy and Money Today

Did you know that the typical U.S. family spends about \$2,200 per year on home utility bills?

Unfortunately, a large portion of that energy is wasted and each year, electricity generated by fossil fuels for a single home puts more carbon dioxide into the air than two average cars.

The good news is that there is a lot you can do to save energy and money at home. Start making small changes today to cut your energy use up to 25% and save even more by incorporating the larger changes you find throughout this booklet.

The key to achieving these savings in your home is a whole-house energy efficiency plan. To take a whole-house approach, view your home as an energy system with interdependent parts.

For example, your heating system is not just a furnace, it's a heat-delivery system that starts at the furnace and delivers conditioned air throughout your home using a network of ducts.

Even a top-of-the-line, energy efficient furnace will waste a lot of fuel if the ducts, walls, attic, windows and doors are not properly sealed and insulated. Taking a whole-house approach to saving energy ensures that the dollars you invest to save energy are spent wisely.

Energy efficient improvements not only make your home more comfortable, they can yield long-term financial rewards.

Reduced utility bills more than make up for the higher price of energy-efficient appliances and improvements over their lifetimes. In addition, your home could bring in a higher price should you decide to sell.

## Tips To Save Energy Today

Easy low-cost and no-cost ways to save energy

- Install a programmable thermostat to keep your house comfortably warm in winter and comfortably cool in the summer.
- Use compact fluorescent light bulbs with the ENERGY STAR® label.
- Air dry dishes instead of using your dishwasher's drying cycle.
- Turn off your computer and monitor when not in use.
- Plug home electronics into power strips; turn off power strips when equipment is not in use. (TVs and DVD players in standby mode still use several watts of power).
- Lower the thermostat on your hot water heater to 120 degrees.
- Take short showers instead of baths
- Wash only full loads of dishes and clothes.
- Look for ENERGY STAR® labels on home appliances and products. Energy Star products meet strict efficiency guidelines set by the U.S. Dept. of Energy and the Environmental Protection Agency.
- Visit [www.energysavers.gov](http://www.energysavers.gov) for more energy-saving ideas.

# Energy Use and Your Home

The first step to taking a whole-house energy efficiency approach is to find out which parts of your house use the most energy.

A home energy audit will pinpoint those areas and suggest the most effective measures for cutting your energy costs. You can conduct a simple home energy audit yourself, contact your local utility company or call an independent energy auditor for a more comprehensive examination.

For more information about energy audits, including free tools and calculators, visit:

[www.energysavers.gov](http://www.energysavers.gov) or [www.natresnet.org](http://www.natresnet.org).



## Energy Auditing Tips

- Check insulation levels in your attic, exterior and basement walls, ceilings, floors and crawl spaces. Visit: [www.energysavers.gov](http://www.energysavers.gov) for instructions on checking your insulation levels.
- Check for holes or cracks around your walls, ceilings, doors, windows, light and plumbing fixtures, switches & electrical outlets that can leak air into or out of your home.
- Replace standard (incandescent) light bulbs and fixtures with compact or standard fluorescent lamps.
- Make sure your appliances and heating and cooling systems are properly maintained. Check your owner's manuals for recommended maintenance.
- Check for open fireplace dampers.
- Study your family's lighting needs and use patterns, paying special attention to high-use areas such as the living room, kitchen, and outside lighting. Look for ways to use lighting controls - like occupancy sensors, dimmers, or timers - to reduce lighting energy use.

## Formulating Your Plan

After you have identified where your home is losing energy, assign priorities by asking yourself a few important questions.

- How much money do you spend on energy?
- Where are your greatest energy losses?
- How long will it take for an investment in energy efficiency to pay for itself in cost savings?
- Do the energy-saving measures provide additional benefits that are important to you (for example, increased comfort from installing double-paned, efficient windows)?
- How long do you plan to own your home?
- Can you do the job yourself or will you need to hire a contractor?
- What is your budget and how much time do you have to spend on maintenance and repair?

# Energy Auditing

Once you assign priorities to your energy needs, you can form a whole house efficiency plan. Your plan will provide you with a strategy for making smart purchases and home improvements that maximize energy efficiency and save the most money.

Another option is to get the advice of a professional. Many utilities conduct energy audits for free or for a small charge.

For a fee, a professional contractor will analyze how well your home's energy systems work together and compare the analysis to your utility bills. He or she will use a variety of equipment such as blower doors, infrared cameras and surface thermometers to find leaks and drafts.

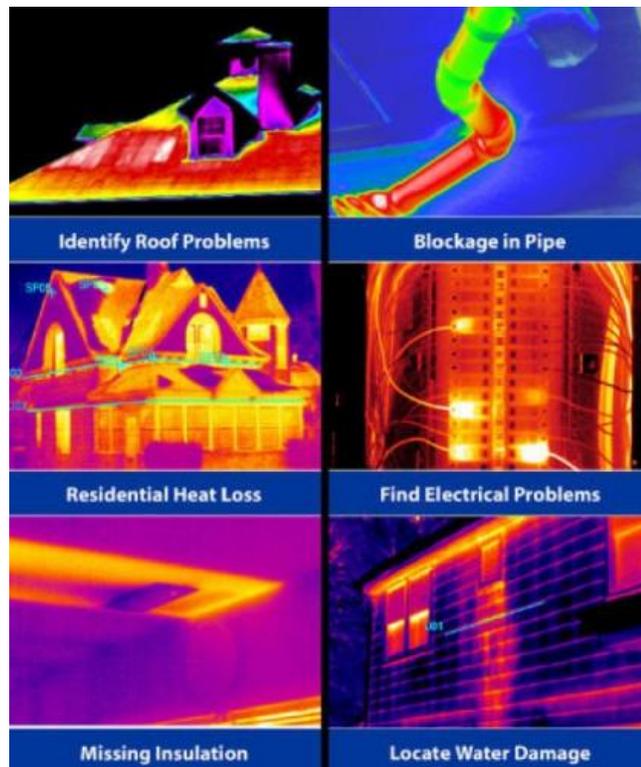
After gathering information about your home, the contractor or auditor will give you a list of recommendations for cost-effective energy improvements and enhanced comfort and safety.

A reputable contractor can also calculate the return on your investment in high-efficiency equipment compared with standard equipment.

Over 46% of your utility bill is based on heating and cooling. Always be sure that your heating and cooling equipment is in proper working condition and are energy efficient models.

## Tips for Finding a Contractor

- Ask neighbors & friends for recommendations.
- Focus on local companies.
- Look online & in Yellow Pages.
- Look for licensed, insured contractors.
- Ask about previous experience.
- Check references



Energy Loss: These thermal photographs help to pinpoint specific problems and inefficient energy use in a home.

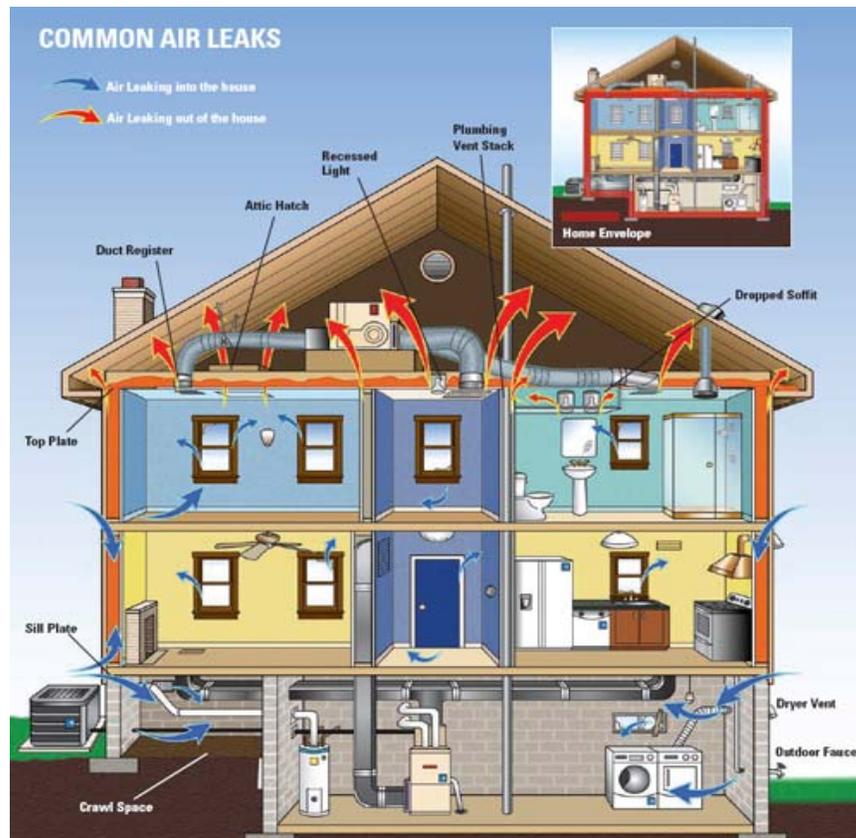


## Long-Term Savings Tip

One of the most cost-effective ways to make your home more comfortable year-round is to add insulation to your attic.

Adding insulation to the attic is relatively easy and very cost-effective. To find out if you have enough attic insulation, measure the thickness of the insulation. If it is less than R30 (11 inches of fiber glass or rock wool or 8 inches of cellulose), you could benefit by adding more.

# Sources of Air Leaks



## Sources of Air Leaks in Your Home

Areas that leak air into and out of your home cost you money. Check the areas listed below.

1. Dropped ceiling
2. Recessed Lights
3. Attic entrance
4. Sill plates
5. Water & furnace flues
6. All ducts
7. Door frames
8. Chimney flashing
9. Window frames
10. Electrical outlets & switches
11. Plumbing & utility access

## Sealing Air Leaks

First, test your home for air tightness.

On a windy day, carefully hold a lit incense stick or a smoke pen next to your windows, doors, electrical boxes, plumbing fixtures, electrical outlets, ceiling fixtures, attic hatches and other locations where there is a possible air path to the outside.

If the smoke stream travels horizontally, you have located an air leak that may need caulking, sealing, or weatherstripping.

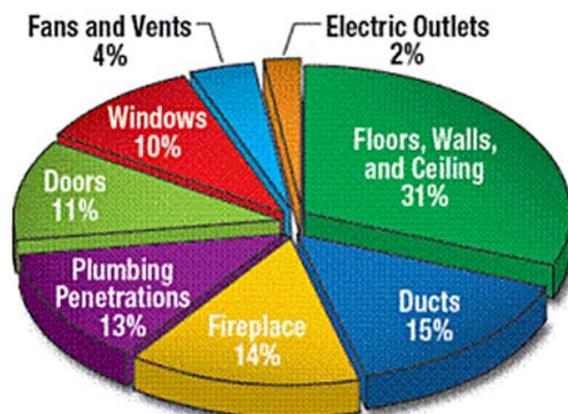
Warm air leaking into your home during the summer and out of your home during the winter can waste a lot of your energy dollars.

One of the quickest money-saving tasks you can do is caulk, seal and weatherstrip all seams, cracks, and openings to the outside.

With this simple step, you can conserve energy and save money on your heating and cooling bill.

## TIPS For Sealing Air Leaks

- Caulk and weatherstrip doors and windows that leak air.
- Caulk and seal air leaks where plumbing, ducting, or electrical wiring penetrates through walls, floors, ceilings and soffits over cabinets.
- Install foam gaskets behind outlet and switch plates on walls.
- Look for dirty spots in your insulation, which often indicates holes where air leaks into and out of your house. You can seal the holes with low-expansion spray foam made for this purpose.
- Look for dirty spots on your ceiling paint and carpet, which may indicate air leaks at interior wall/ceiling joints and wall / floor joints. These joints can be caulked.
- Install storm windows over single-pane windows or replace them with more efficient windows, such as double-pane.
- When the fireplace is not in use, keep the flue damper tightly closed. A chimney is designed specifically for smoke to escape, so until you close it, warm air escapes - 24 hours a day!
- For new construction, reduce exterior wall leaks by installing house wrap, taping joints of exterior sheathing, and comprehensively caulking and sealing the exterior walls.



### How Does Air Escape?

*Air infiltrates into and out of your home through every hole and crack. About one-third of this air infiltrates through openings in your ceilings, walls and floors.*

- Use foam sealant around larger gaps around windows, baseboards and other places where warm air may be leaking out.
- Kitchen exhaust fan covers can keep air from leaking in when the exhaust fan is not in use. The covers typically attach via magnets for ease of replacement.
- Replacing existing door bottoms and thresholds with ones that have pliable sealing gaskets is a great way to eliminate conditioned air leaking out from underneath doors.
- Fireplace flues are made from metal. Repeated heating and cooling use can cause the metal to warp or break, creating a channel for hot or cold air loss. Inflatable chimney balloons are designed to fit beneath your fireplace flue during periods of non-use. They are made from several layers of durable plastic which can be removed easily and reused hundreds of times. Should you forget to remove the balloon before making a fire: the balloon will automatically deflate within seconds of coming into contact with heat.

# Heating and Cooling

Heating and cooling your home uses more energy and drains more energy dollars than any other system in your home.

Typically, 46% of your utility bill goes for heating and cooling. What's more, heating and cooling systems in the United States emit 150 million tons of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere each year. They also generate about 12% of the nation's sulfur dioxide and 4% of the nitrogen oxides, the chief ingredients in acid rain.

No matter what kind of heating, ventilation and air conditioning system you have in your house, you can save money and increase your comfort by properly maintaining and upgrading your equipment.

By combining the whole-house approach, proper equipment maintenance and upgrades with appropriate insulation, air sealing, and thermostat settings, you can cut your energy use for heating and cooling and reduce environmental emissions from 20% to 50%.

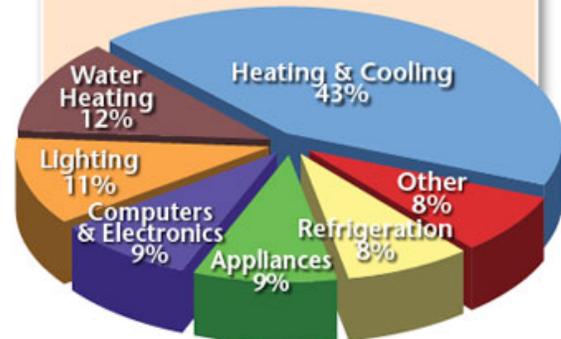
## Heating and Cooling TIPS

- Set your thermostat as low as is comfortable in winter and as high as is comfortable in the summer. (suggested temps: 72° & 78°)
- Clean or replace filters on furnaces once a month or as needed.
- Clean warm air registers, baseboard heaters, and radiators as needed; make sure they're not blocked by furniture, carpeting or drapes.
- Bleed trapped air from hot-water radiators once or twice a season; if in doubt about how to perform this task, call a professional.
- Place heat-resistant radiator reflectors between exterior walls and the radiators.

- Turn off the kitchen, bath and other exhaust fans within 20 minutes after you are done cooking or bathing; when replacing exhaust fans, consider installing high-efficiency, low-noise models.
- During the heating season, keep the draperies and shades on your south-facing windows open during the day to allow sunlight to enter your home and closed at night to reduce the chill you may feel from cold windows.
- During the cooling season, keep the window coverings closed during the day to prevent solar gain.

### Here's how we spend our energy \$

A typical single family home has an annual energy bill of about \$2,200. Here's how the bill breaks down based on energy use.



(The heating or cooling numbers will change based on how far north or south you are.)



### LONG-TERM SAVINGS TIP

Select energy-efficient products when you buy new heating and cooling equipment. Fosters can provide you with energy fact sheets for different types, models and designs to help you compare energy usage.

# The Heating & Cooling System

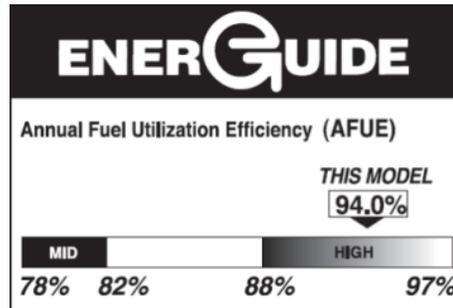
## Comparing Energy Usage

### For Furnaces:

- Look for high Annual Fuel Utilization Efficiency (AFUE) ratings. The national minimum is 78% AFUE, but there are ENERGY STAR® models on the market that exceed 90% AFUE

### For Air Conditioners:

- Look for a high Seasonal Energy Efficiency Ratio (SEER) ratings. The current minimum is 13 SEER for central air conditioners. ENERGY STAR® models are 14 SEER or more.



## Heat Pumps

Heat pumps are the most efficient form of electric heating in moderate climates, providing three times more heating than the equivalent amount of energy they consume in electricity.

There are three types of heat pumps: air-to-air, water source, and ground source. They collect heat from the air, water or ground outside of your home and concentrate it for use inside.

Heat pumps also do double duty as a central air conditioner. They cool your home by collecting the heat inside your home and effectively pumping it outside. A heat pump can trim the amount of electricity you use for heating by as much as 30% to 40%.

## Natural Gas & Oil Heating

If you plan to buy a new heating system, ask your local utility or state energy office for information about the latest technologies available.

They can advise you about more efficient systems on the market today.

For example, many newer models incorporate designs for burners and heat exchangers that result in higher efficiencies during operation and reduce heat loss when the equipment is off.

Consider a sealed combustion furnace; they are both safer and more efficient.



## Long-Term Savings Tip

Install a new energy-efficient furnace to save money over the long term. Look for the ENERGY STAR and EnergyGuide labels to ensure the highest efficiency for your money.

Fosters offers payment plan and financing options to start saving money right away!

# Air Conditioners

Buying a bigger room air-conditioning unit won't necessarily make you feel more comfortable during the hot summer months. In fact, a room air conditioner that is too big for the area it is supposed to cool will perform less effectively than a smaller, properly sized unit.

Sizing is equally important for central air-conditioning systems, which need to be sized by professionals.

## Cooling Tips

- High efficiency furnace fan set to 'continuous fan' is great for circulating lower-level cooler air through the upstairs of a home which requires less run-time of your main unit compressor. Also, central system accessories like: high performance filters, humidifiers, dehumidifiers and heat recovery ventilators ONLY work when the furnace / air handler blower is 'on'.
  - Avoid setting your thermostat at a colder setting than normal when you turn on your air conditioner. It will not cool your home any faster and could result in excessive cooling and excessive expense.
  - Keep leaves, debris, brush, children and pets away from your ground-mounted central air unit.
  - Draw shades and draperies on the east windows in the morning & west windows in the afternoon. Sunscreens should be used on windows exposed to direct sunlight
- Don't fence in you're A/C unit. It needs room to breathe. Building a solid wall or fence close to the unit will void your warranty and adversely affect its performance. Not allowing it room to breathe can seriously damage many of the components.
  - When entertaining a large group of people, lower the thermostat 2-4 degrees a few hours before the guests arrive. This will help compensate for the frequent opening of doors and increased heat from guests.



- Don't turn off your system just because you will be away for a day or more. Heat and moisture will build up in the house. It takes quite a while to restore comfort but costs relatively little to maintain it.
- Don't open windows after dark. Night air might seem cool, but it's also moisture-laden. This will increase the work your system must do the next day & may actually raise your electric bill.

# Programmable Thermostats

You can save as much as 10% per year on your heating and cooling bills by simply turning your thermostat back 10 - 15% for 8 hours.

You can do this automatically by installing a programmable thermostat. When you use a programmable thermostat, you can adjust the time you turn on heating or air-conditioning according to a preset schedule. As a result, the equipment doesn't operate as much when you're asleep or when the house, or a part of it, is not occupied.

Programmable thermostats can store and repeat multiple daily settings (six or more temp settings per day) that you can manually override without affecting the rest of the daily or weekly program.



## How To Use Your Thermostat

- Set your thermostat switch to either HEAT or COOL position. Set the fan switch to either the ON or OFF position. Placing the fan switch in the auto position will cycle the fan automatically when the thermostat calls for heat or cool. Placing the fan switch in the ON position will circulate air continuously.

- During times of high humidity, the AUTO position on the indoor fan should be used.
- Setting the thermostat lower when cooling or higher when heating will NOT hasten the temperature change and can cost you money in excessive energy usage.
- By setting your thermostat at one setting and allowing the unit to operate automatically, you will achieve more even temperature and humidity control.
- Keep all windows and doors closed when the heating or cooling system is operating.
- Avoid placing lamps or TV sets near your air-conditioning thermostat. The thermostat senses heat from these appliances, which can cause the air conditioner to run longer than necessary.

# Air Ducts

One of the most important systems in your home, though it's hidden beneath your feet and over your head, may be wasting a lot of your energy dollars. Your home's duct system, a branching network of tubes in the walls, floors, and ceilings, carries the air from your home's furnace and central air conditioner to each room. Ducts are typically made of sheet metal or fiberglass.

Unfortunately, many duct systems are poorly insulated or not insulated properly. Ducts that leak heated air into unheated spaces can add hundreds of dollars a year to your heating and cooling bills. If you are buying a new duct system, consider one that comes with insulation already installed.

Sealing your ducts to prevent leaks is even more important if the ducts are located in an unconditioned area such as an attic or vented crawl space. If the supply ducts are leaking, heated or cooled air can be forced out of unsealed joints and lost. In addition, unconditioned air can be drawn into the return ducts through unsealed joints.

In the summer, hot attic air can be drawn in, increasing the load on the air conditioner. In the winter, your furnace will have to work longer to keep your house comfortable. Either way, your energy losses cost you money.

Although minor duct repairs are easy to make, ducts in unconditioned spaces should be sealed and insulated by qualified professionals using appropriate sealing materials.

## Install a Carbon Monoxide Detector

Carbon monoxide (CO) detectors are highly recommended in homes with fuel-burning appliances, such as natural gas furnaces, stoves, ovens, water heaters and fuel-burning space heaters. An alarm signals homeowners if CO reaches potentially dangerous levels.



### Long-Term Savings Tip

You can lose up to 60% of your heated air before it reaches the register if your ducts aren't insulated properly. Get a qualified professional to help insulate & repair ducts.

### Duct Tips

- Check your ducts for air leaks at joints or obvious holes.
- If you use tape to seal your ducts, avoid cloth-backed, rubber adhesive duct tape, which tends to fail quickly. Use only heat approved tapes.
- Insulating basement ducts will make the basement colder. If both ducts and walls are un-insulated, consider insulating both.
- If your basement has been converted to a living area, hire a professional to install both supply and return registers in the basement rooms.
- Be sure a well-sealed vapor barrier exists on the outside of the insulation on cooling ducts to prevent moisture buildup.

# FAQ / General Info.

- **I'd like different areas of my home to remain at different temperatures. Is there a way to do that?**

Yes. Zone Control can be installed in your existing ductwork and is an option. Zone control uses multiple thermostats to allow each zone to control its own temperature. This allows you to control the temperature of certain areas of your home such as upstairs, downstairs or family room, bedroom etc. A knowledgeable Fosters technician can assist you in determining the best Zone Control setup for your home.

- **Is regular maintenance of my heating and cooling units really necessary?**

Absolutely! Your heating/air conditioning system is a finely tuned piece of machinery that is designed to squeeze the most heat and cooling from your energy dollars. Your system operates for months on end and if one of the components of that system is not working in harmony with the rest of the system, you are losing efficiency and money.

Regular maintenance inspections often spot small problems before they become large, expensive repairs. Regular maintenance can also spot dangerous operating conditions that could lead to production of carbon monoxide.

Fosters offers an affordable and comprehensive maintenance program that will assist you in keeping your family **safe and comfortable** year 'round.

- **Does it damage my central system for me to close off sections of my house by closing the doors to the rooms?**

Yes. When a Central HVAC system is designed properly, it will distribute air evenly throughout the entire house. Shutting off rooms only "chokes" the system, by not allowing proper air distribution.

- **Is there anything special I need to do to get my heating system ready for winter?**

Most heating systems are quite reliable and will provide you with quick, comfortable heat when you need it, providing you take good care of the system.

We recommend that you check out your furnace BEFORE the first cold night hits. If you have air conditioning you should shut it down and cover it for the winter.

**Follow these easy steps:**

- Clean or change your furnace filter monthly - like when you get your gas or electric bill.
- If your furnace or boiler has a pilot light, make sure it is on.
- Some homes are equipped with a "FRESH AIR INTAKE" that brings in fresh air from the outside for combustion. If your home has one, make sure it is not blocked and clean the outside lint trap.
- Set your furnace to the "heat" position and turn up the thermostat.
- Allow your furnace to run through a couple of cycles to make sure it is working properly.
- Do a quick visual inspection of the furnace area to make sure there are no items that could interfere with air flow or combustion.
- **Call Fosters at 377-6325** to arrange for a professional cleaning and safety inspection.

## FAQ / General Info.

### **Repair or replace: How do I know when it's time for a new furnace or air conditioner?**

Repairing the damaged or worn-out parts of a furnace or air conditioner is not necessarily more economical than replacing the whole unit with a new one.

For example, the compressor is the heart of any central air conditioner or heat pump. If the compressor fails, it must be replaced, usually at a cost that is equal to about 50% of the cost of a brand new air conditioner.

In most cases, when the compressor goes, it is more economical to replace the whole unit. (Besides, if your furnace or air conditioner is 10 years old or more, it is only a matter of time before other parts begin to wear out as well.)

HVAC technology is changing to produce increasingly energy efficient and environmentally friendly units, so if you're not sure whether to replace your older unit, a good rule of thumb is to first consider the age of the unit and then take a look at your utility bills.

### **How does Radiant Heating Work?**

Radiant heating is making a comeback in many new homes. Instead of circulating heat by moving the air in the room, a radiant system heats objects - including people.

The most common form is radiant floor heating, which uses electric cables or small tubes of hot water embedded in a concrete floor or under a tiled floor.

Homeowners in the Midwest usually use radiant heating as a supplement to a primary heating system. It's most often installed under the floor in uncarpeted areas such as kitchens, bathrooms, laundry rooms and garages.

For added luxury, radiant heating cables can be embedded in a driveway - no more shoveling!

## Your Heating & Cooling Investment...

One of the most important investments in your home that you'll ever make is an improvement in your heating, cooling, and indoor air quality systems. These systems are vital to your family's comfort and health.

Although it's not glamorous, good home comfort equipment that is correctly installed can increase the value of your home, lower utility bills, prevent costly repair bills, and can even improve some health problems.

The number one rule, when shopping for home comfort equipment, is to shop for the contractor first and then the equipment. Even the best piece of equipment can be next to useless if not installed correctly.

A new furnace or air conditioner is not like a new washer or microwave. You can't just take it out of the box and plug it in. Your new equipment must work with any other home comfort equipment already in place, as well as other systems in your home, such as the electrical system, ductwork, radiators, ventilators, and even the plumbing.

Any problems in one or more of these systems could drastically affect the installation and operation of your equipment.

# About **FOSTERS** HEATING & AIR CONDITIONING

Fosters Heating and Air Conditioning is one of Linn County's largest heating, ventilating and air conditioning service and installation contractors. With a commitment to excellence and a dedication to providing superior service to our clients, it's no wonder that over 10 thousand Linn County residents have chosen Fosters as their heating and cooling company.

At Fosters Heating and Air Conditioning, we believe that the customer comes first and we guarantee that you will see that in everything we do. We work hard to remain on the cutting edge of modern technology in both our professional expertise and the products we provide. From stem to stern, our knowledgeable, respectful and professional staff is committed to your comfort.

Fosters is owned and operated by Mark Morgan and Brad Nielsen who have over 70 years in combined experience in the HVAC industry.

Fosters professionals offer high performance design, installation, sales and service on the following heating, cooling and ventilation products:

- Gas Furnaces
- Electric Furnaces
- Split Air Conditioning
- Indoor Air Quality Products
- Geothermal Heat Pumps
- Air-to- Air Heat Pumps
- Hot Water Heating Systems
- Radiant Floor Heat
- Gas Fireplaces & Hearth Products
- Ductless Heating & Cooling Units

Fosters Heating and Air Conditioning is licensed, insured and pleased to support and participate in our local Department of Labor Bureau of Apprenticeship Training's registered apprenticeship program. Our employees are drug tested and background checked to ensure that when you open your door to us, you can be confident that a professional is there to help you.

## Anytime, Everyday!



## Additional Information

- **What happens if my furnace or air conditioner breaks down in the middle of the night?**  
We're just a phone call away - ANYTIME, EVERDAY. Call 377-6325.
- **Do you provide free estimates?**  
Yes, we do - on all new installation, change-outs and new construction.
- **I don't know what brand I currently have. Can you fix it if it isn't a brand you sell?**  
If you don't know what brand unit you have, call us and we'll be glad to come out and take a look and get you up and running quickly.  
We can repair any brand of heating / air conditioning unit you may own. We work closely with all major manufacturers to keep up-to-date with the latest technical and repair information.
- **Do you accept credit cards?**      
Yes, we accept Visa, MasterCard, American Express and Discover.
- **Do you offer other financing options?**  
We provide zero-down, 6 months no interest financing. If you have any questions about whether you can afford repairs or a new unit, please call us at Fosters 377-6325 and we'll be happy to work with you.
- **Do you offer coupons or discounts?**  
Yes, we offer coupons on maintenance, repair and new installations twice each year to customers who are in our email networking family. If you or someone you know would like to receive these valuable coupons, simply log on to our website: [www.FostersHeatingandAir.com](http://www.FostersHeatingandAir.com) and sign up on our Contact Us page.

**Whatever your heating and cooling needs, we're here to help!  
Give us a call and start saving energy and money today!**



1040 E. Post Rd. - Marion, Iowa 52302

319-377-6325

# Additional Energy Information and References

American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy

[www.aceee.org/consumer](http://www.aceee.org/consumer)

DOE Building America

[www.BuildingAmerica.gov](http://www.BuildingAmerica.gov)

DOE Building Technologies Program

[www.Buildings.energy.gov](http://www.Buildings.energy.gov)

DOE Building Technologies Program,  
2008 Buildings Energy Databook

[www.buildingsdatabook.eere.energy.gov](http://www.buildingsdatabook.eere.energy.gov)

DOE Consumer Guide to Energy  
Efficiency & Renewable Energy

[www.fueleconomy.gov](http://www.fueleconomy.gov)

DOE Energy Information Administration  
Residential Energy Consumption Survey

[www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/recs/contents.html](http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/recs/contents.html)

Energy Savers

[www.energysavers.gov](http://www.energysavers.gov)

Energy Star®

[www.energystar.gov](http://www.energystar.gov)

Home Energy Magazine

[www.homeenergy.org](http://www.homeenergy.org)

Efficient Windows Collaborative

[www.EfficientWindows.org](http://www.EfficientWindows.org)

GreenerChoices.org

[www.greenerchoices.org](http://www.greenerchoices.org)

Database of State Incentives for Renewables  
and Efficiency. Choose a state from the map to list  
incentives available in that state.

<http://www.dsireusa.org>

Special Offers and Rebates.

Enter your zip code to find out if there are any special  
offers or rebates currently available on ENERGY STAR  
qualified products in your area.

<http://www.energystar.gov/index>

The Tax Incentives Assistance Project (TIAP)

<http://www.energytaxincentives.org/consumers>



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