Environmental and Energy Study Institute

Briefing Notice

Energy Efficient Infrastructure for More Resilient Local Economies: The Role of District Energy, CHP, and Microgrids

Wednesday, May 8, 2013
9:30 AM – 11:00 AM
562 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Light refreshments will be served
Please RSVP to expedite check-in: www.eesi.org/050813idea#RSVP

The **Environmental and Energy Study Institute** (EESI) invites you to a briefing on how District Energy, Combined Heat and Power (CHP) and Microgrids can make local energy supply more reliable and more resilient in the face of more frequent severe weather events that have caused electricity supply disruptions and serious economic losses. This briefing will provide a technology overview, showcase relevant case studies, review related pending legislation, including *The Local Energy Supply & Resiliency Act of 2013* and *The Master Limited Partnerships Parity Act*, and discuss key policy drivers to accelerate industry growth as called for in *Executive Order 13624*, *Accelerating Investment in Industrial Energy Efficiency*. Speakers for this forum are:

- **Robert Thornton**, President & CEO, International District Energy Association
- **Ted Borer**, Energy Plant Manager, Princeton University
- **William DiCroce**, CEO, Veolia Energy North America.
- **Ken Smith**, CEO, Ever-Green Energy, Inc.
- **Mark Spurr**, Legislative Director, International District Energy Association

Speakers will discuss how facilities served by District Energy, CHP and Microgrids provided critical energy security during Superstorm Sandy, with Princeton University as a case in point. Veolia Energy is recovering waste heat from the Charles River to produce a win/win/win for the Boston economy and environment. Minnesota's common sense legislation to encourage energy efficiency and reduce waste will also be discussed.

District energy systems distribute thermal energy (steam, hot water, and/or chilled water) through a network of underground pipes to multiple buildings in an area, such as a downtown district, college or hospital campus. By aggregating the heating and air conditioning supply for multiple buildings, district energy systems optimize thermal energy efficiency. In addition, they are able to use surplus heat from power plants, industrial processes and local renewable sources that cut emissions, reduce energy consumption and strengthen local economies. Combined heat and power (CHP) refers to facilities that simultaneously generate electricity and useful heat, thereby achieving very high efficiencies that can be more than 80 percent. Microgrids are robust electricity networks that can be operated in parallel with, or independently of, the utility grid. These three technologies complement each other and can be implemented together, optimizing the whole energy system.

This event is free and open to the public.
For more information, contact Amaury Laporte at alaporte@eesi.org or (202) 662-1884.
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