

Resolution Supporting the Inclusion of Waste-Heat-to-Power Technologies in State and Federal Clean Energy Policies and Programs

WHEREAS, Waste-Heat-to-Power is the process of capturing heat discarded by an existing energy conversion process and using that heat to generate power; *and*

WHEREAS, Waste-Heat-to-Power generates power with no new fuel and without combustion or related emissions; *and*

WHEREAS, Energy-intensive industrial processes – such as those occurring at refineries, steel mills, glass furnaces, pipeline pump and compressor stations, and cement kilns – all release hot exhaust gases and waste streams that can be harnessed with well-established technologies to generate electricity; *and*

WHEREAS, Opportunities exist for cost-effective applications of Waste-Heat-to-Power technologies in commercial and institutional energy systems; *and*

WHEREAS, The recovery of industrial waste heat for power is a largely untapped type of Combined Heat and Power (CHP), which is the use of a single fuel source to generate both thermal energy (heating or cooling) and electricity; *and*

WHEREAS, Waste-Heat-to-Power is a form of distributed generation that provides environmental and economic benefits; *and*

WHEREAS, Waste-Heat-to-Power is similar to CHP in that it can help industrial energy consumers to use most efficiently fuels consumed onsite to deliver energy; *and*

WHEREAS, On August 30, 2012, President Obama signed an Executive Order to accelerate investments in industrial energy efficiency, calling for 40 GW of new Energy Efficiency and CHP by 2020, including Waste Heat to Power; *and*

WHEREAS, In support of the Executive Order, the Department of Energy (DOE) and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) released a new report: Combined-Heat-and-Power: a Clean Energy Solution that provides a foundation for national discussions on effective ways to achieve 40 GW of new, cost-effective CHP, including Waste-Heat-to-Power, by 2020; *and*

WHEREAS, Accelerating investment in industrial energy efficiency in an efficient and cost-effective manner benefits manufacturers, utilities, and consumers and can improve American manufacturing competitiveness and create jobs while improving the nation's energy system and reducing harmful emissions; *and*

WHEREAS, Waste-Heat-to-Power has been omitted from some clean energy policies, including the federal investment tax credit, many State renewable and clean energy portfolio standards, energy efficiency resource standards, and various utility rebate programs and investments; *and*

WHEREAS, Fourteen States have recognized Waste-Heat-to-Power technology for inclusion in their State renewable and clean energy portfolio standards and/or energy efficiency resource standards; *now, therefore be it*

RESOLVED, That the Board of Directors of the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners convened at its 2013 Winter Committee Meetings in Washington, D.C., is committed to working with the Waste-Heat-to-Power, Combined-Heat-and-Power, utilities and the broader energy efficiency community to help ensure that Waste-Heat-to-Power technologies are included in discussions on energy efficiency, distributed generation and clean energy technologies and are considered in the development of policies to allow for the more rapid adoption of waste heat-to-energy technologies, including explicit eligibility of Waste-Heat-To-Power in State energy efficiency resource standards and for consideration in State renewable and clean energy portfolio standards.

Sponsored by the Committee on Energy Resources & the Environment

Adopted by the NARUC Board of Directors February 6, 2013