



Combined Heat and Power (CHP)

State of the Market June 7, 2022

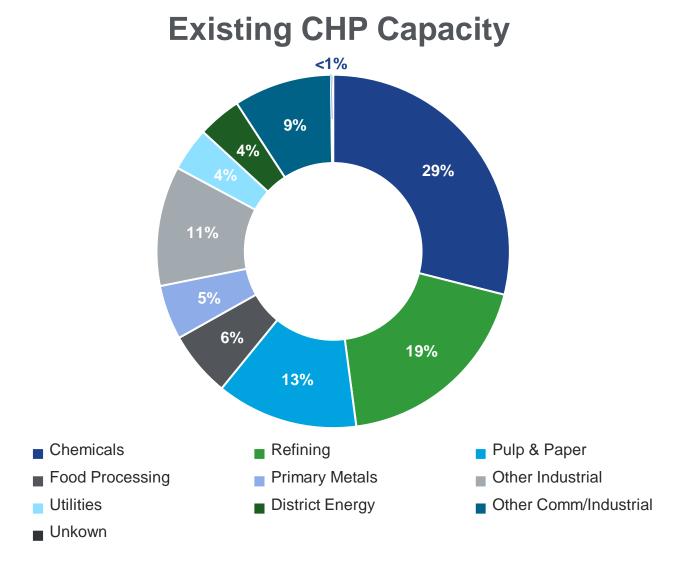




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CHP Today in the United States (DOE CHP Installation Database, July 2021)





Avoids more than **1.3** quadrillion Btus of fuel consumption annually.



Avoids 215 million metric tons of CO² compared to separate production.



81.7 GW of installed CHP at more than 4,700 industrial and commercial facilities.

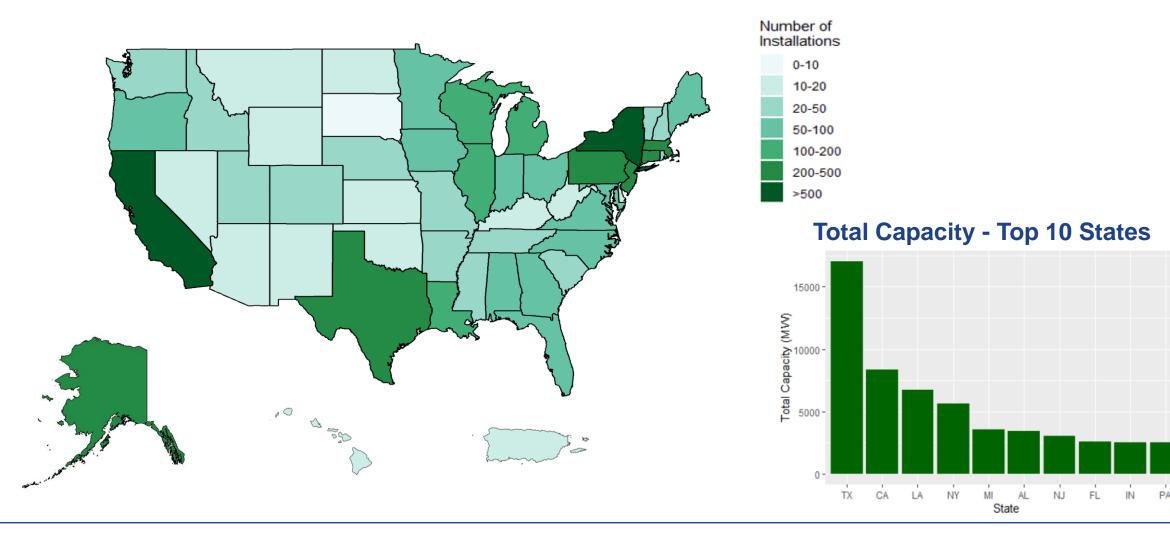


7% of U.S. electric generating capacity; 13% of Industrial capacity



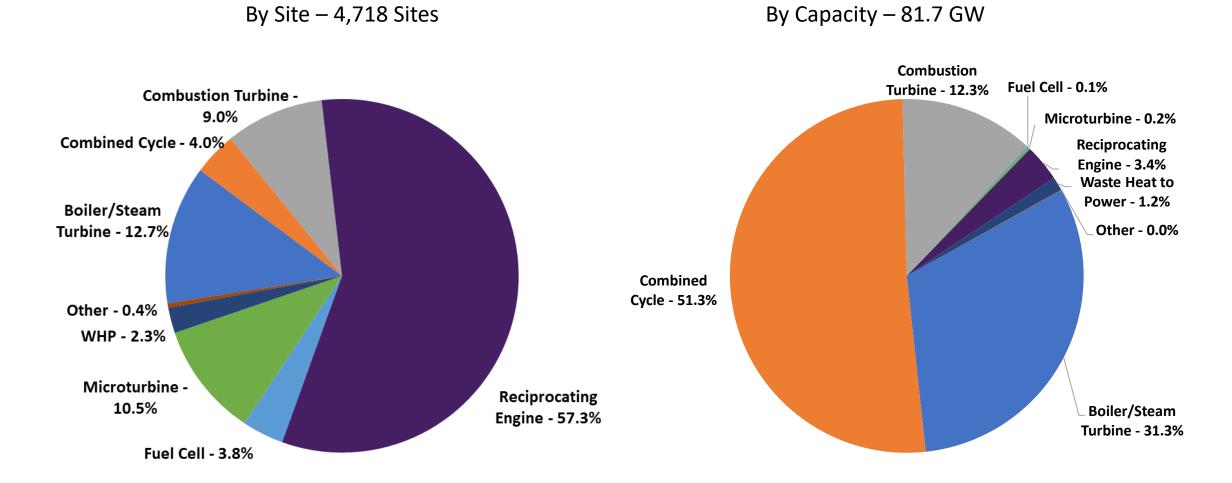
Current U.S. CHP Installations (DOE CHP Installation Database, July 2021)

California and New York have most installations; Texas has highest capacity



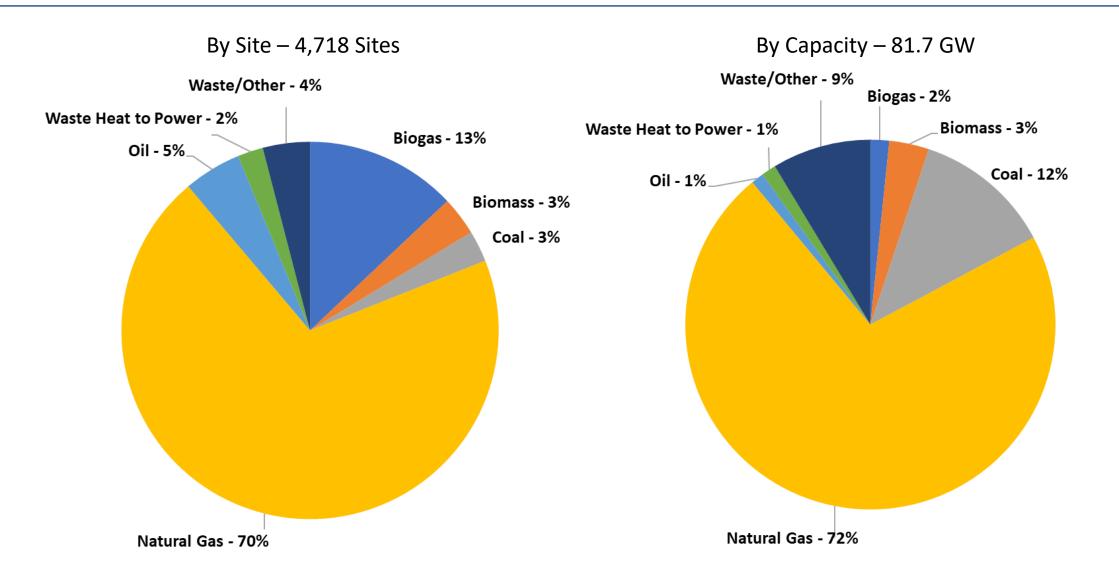


Current CHP Installations by Technology (DOE CHP Installation Database, July 2021)



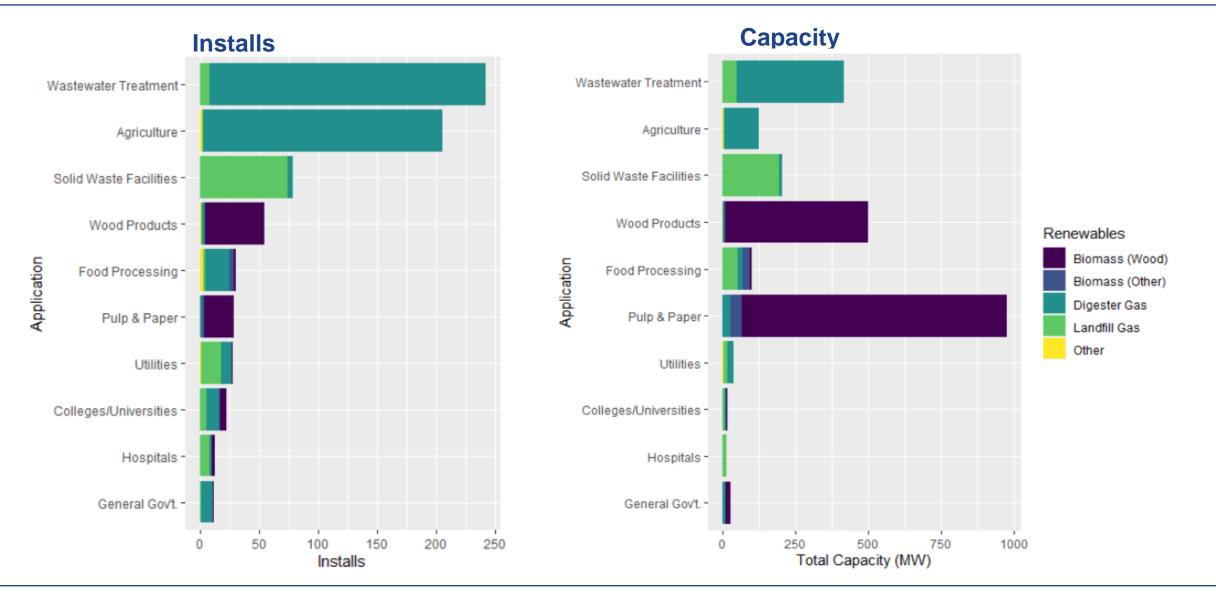


Current CHP Installations by Fuel Type (DOE CHP Installation Database, July 2021)



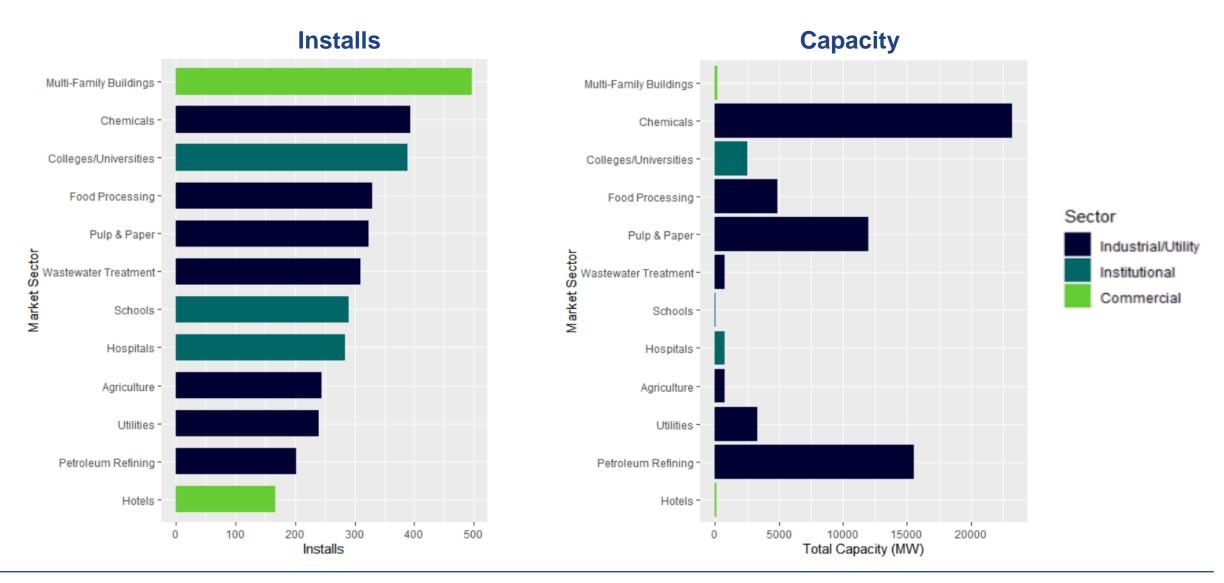


Top Market Sectors for Renewable Fuel Use



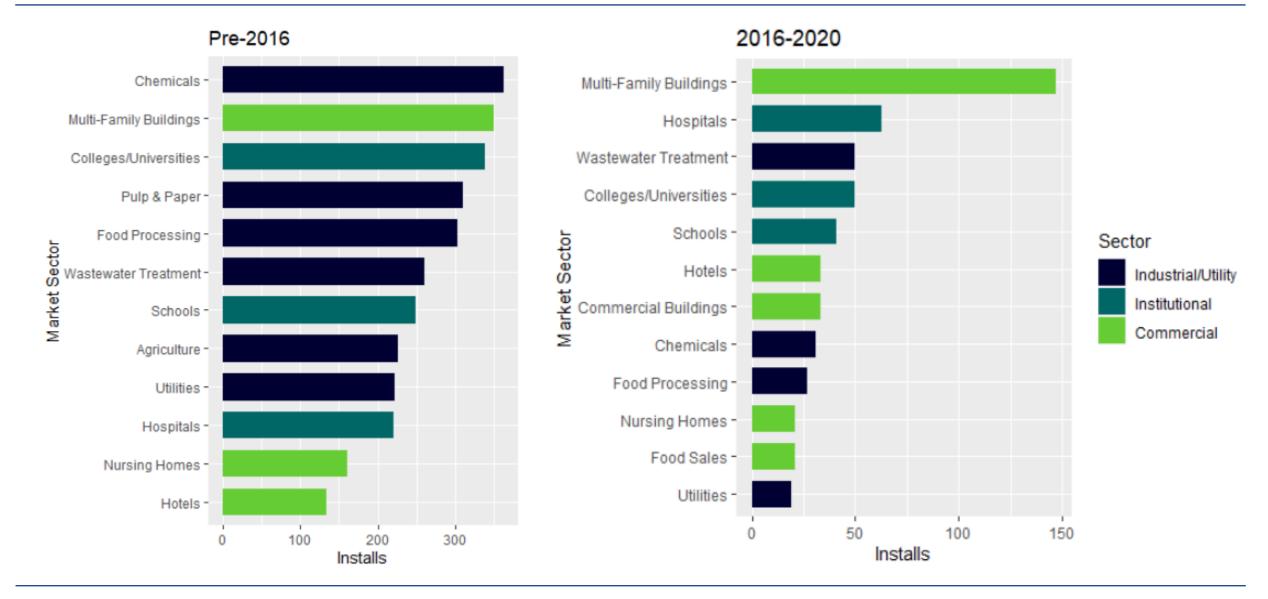


Top Market Sectors for Current CHP Installations



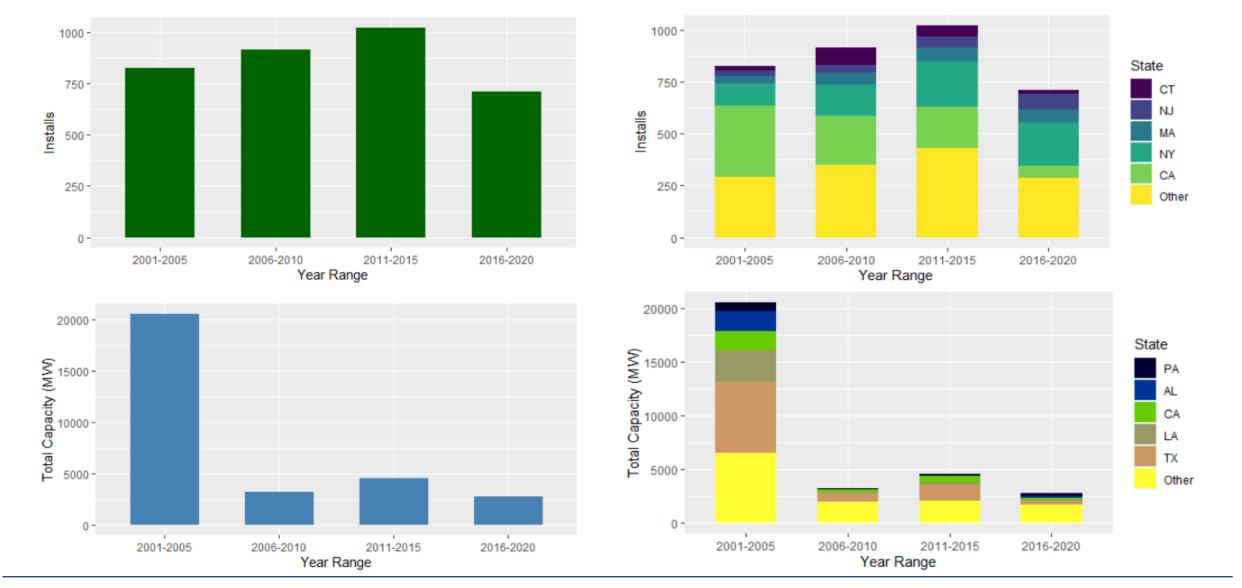


Top Market Sectors – Pre-2016 vs. 2016-2020 (Installs)





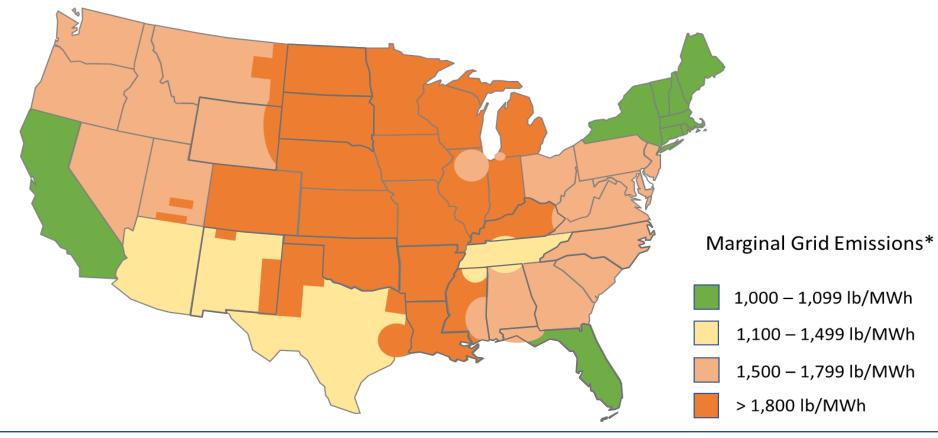
Installations and Capacity Additions over Time (Five largest states)





Natural Gas CHP can Reduce Carbon Emissions in Most U.S. Locations

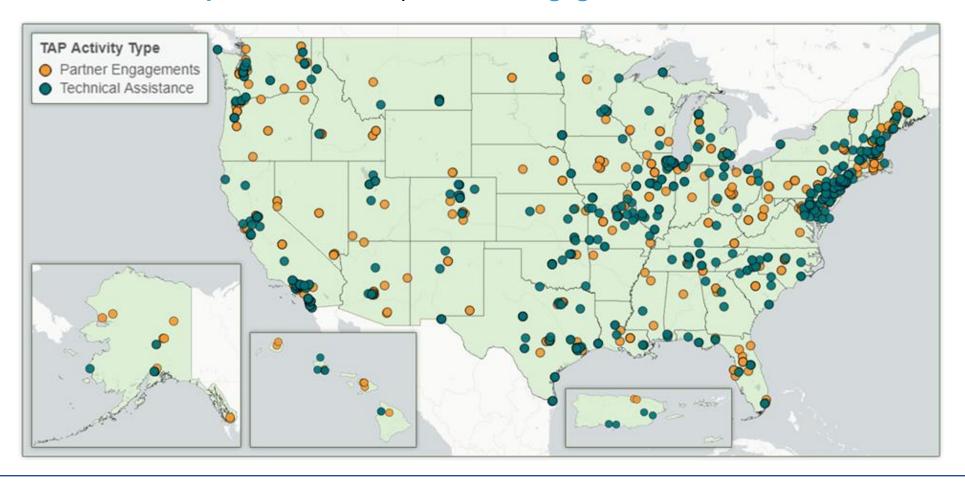
- Net on-site CHP emissions (including displacing thermal output from gas boilers) are typically in the range of 500-750 lbs per MWh of electricity produced
- Marginal grid emissions are higher throughout the U.S. (EPA / AVERT)





CHP TAPs are Active Across the U.S. (Engagements, Summer 2018 – 2021)

- Completed 633 technical assistance activities with an estimated capacity of 991 MW
- Identified 204 end-user partners and completed 303 engagements
- Identified 140 stakeholder partners and completed 208 engagements





CHP Remains an Underutilized Resource

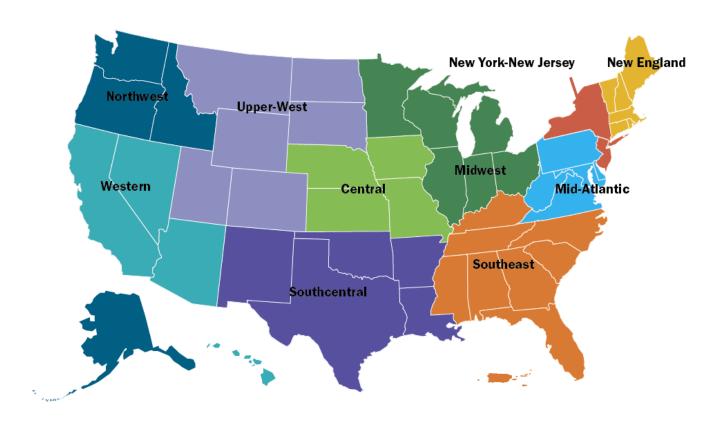
Objective

To maximize CHP exposure to potential endusers and key stakeholders, and to locally promote best practices in CHP technology policies and installation.

Opportunity:

If one quarter of CHP technical potential were met, the U.S. would save 1 quadrillion BTUs (Quad) of energy and would save energy users \$10 Billion a year compared to current energy use.

CHP supports the transition to a prosperous America powered by resilient, clean, domestic, affordable and secure energy.

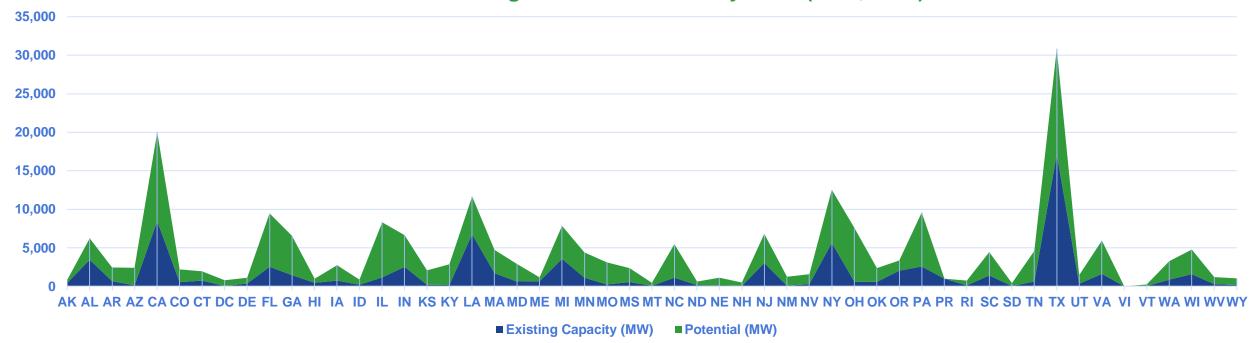


Above: DOE's CHP Technical Assistance Partnerships (CHP TAPs) promote and assist in transforming the market for CHP, waste heat to power, and district energy technologies and concepts throughout the United States.



Technical Potential for Additional CHP Installations Across the U.S.



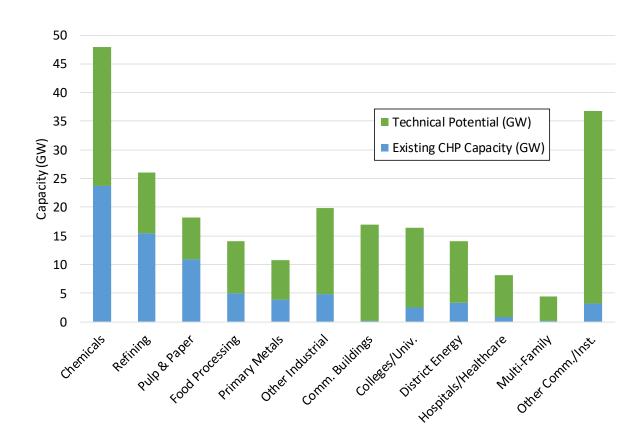


States with the most remaining CHP Technical Potential (Top 15)

Rank	State	Capacity (MW)	Rank	State	Capacity (MW)	Rank	State	Capacity (MW)
1.	Texas	13,675	6.	Florida	6,917	11.	Virginia	4,308
2.	California	11,542	7.	New York	6,908	12.	Michigan	4,291
3.	Illinois	7,161	8.	Georgia	5,110	13.	Indiana	4,145
4.	Pennsylvania	7,025	9.	Louisiana	4,903	14.	Tennessee	3,981
5.	Ohio	7,005	10.	North Carolina	4,352	15.	New Jersey	3,761



CHP Applications and Market Trends

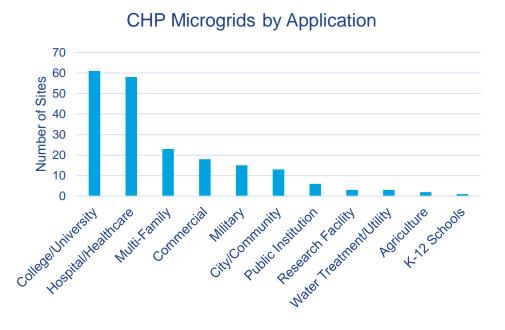


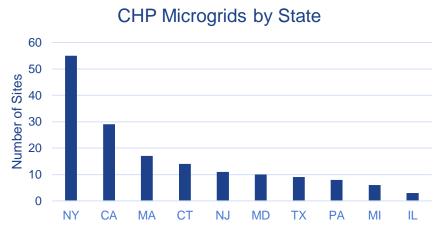
Source: DOE CHP Technical Potential report, 2016

- Large amount of technical potential remains in both commercial and industrial sectors
- Recent trend of smaller installations in commercial markets
 - Packaged CHP
 - Micro CHP
- Resilience and power reliability are key drivers for new CHP installations
- Hybrid systems for microgrids (CHP+PV+storage)

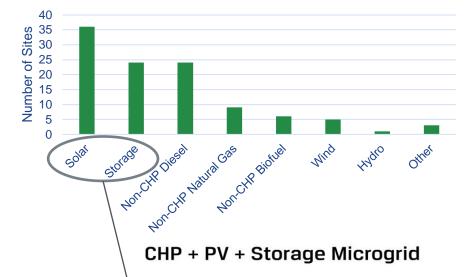


CHP Provides 24/7 Resilience for Microgrids (DOE Microgrid Installation Database, July 2021)



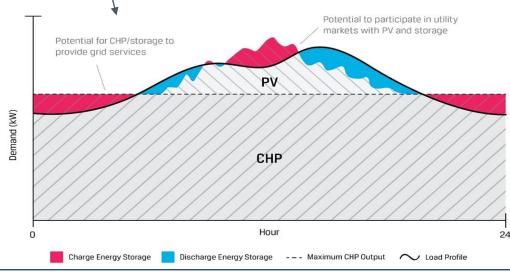






All data from ICF/DOE Microgrid Installation Database

Microgrid must use multiple technologies and/or serve multiple buildings to be included in database





CHP for Energy Resilience and Decarbonization

- CHP offers 24/7 resilience from multi-day grid outages
 - Anchor for microgrids
 - Pair with PV and energy storage to maximize resilience while minimizing emissions
- Flexible CHP systems can support renewables on the grid
 - Need for dispatchable firm generation resources as more variable renewable electricity is incorporated in the grid
- Across the U.S. CHP systems are reducing carbon emissions compared to on-site heat and grid power
- CHP can incorporate renewable and low-carbon fuels to further reduce carbon emissions (RNG, hydrogen)

