



**Statement of the Alliance for Industrial Efficiency  
June 28, 2016**

**Media Contact:**

*Jennifer Kefer, Alliance for Industrial Efficiency*  
(202) 365-2194, [jennifer@dgardiner.com](mailto:jennifer@dgardiner.com)

The Alliance for Industrial Efficiency advocates for policies that increase U.S. manufacturing competitiveness through industrial energy efficiency. In response to Virginia Governor Terry McAuliffe's [decision](#) to move responsibility for developing the commonwealth's Clean Power Plan to the governor's office, the Alliance issued the following statement:

"We applaud Governor McAuliffe's decision to move responsibility for developing Virginia's Clean Power Plan to the governor's office because of the huge gains to be made by Virginia's industrial manufacturing sector through industrial efficiency programs—considered the lowest-cost way to clean up power generation. Industrial efficiency is good for business, and good for Virginia residents. The Clean Power Plan presents a huge opportunity for Virginia to help industrial manufacturers reduce energy use and save money, thereby improving their global competitiveness.

We encourage Governor McAuliffe to consider opportunities in the industrial sector, including combined heat and power (CHP—hyper-efficient onsite power generation) and waste heat to power (WHP—using waste heat to power systems). The Commonwealth's CHP potential alone could produce more power than eight conventional power plants and meet half of Virginia's required carbon pollution reductions under the Clean Power Plan. And, it would result in lower energy bills and operating expenses for Virginia's industrial manufacturers, making them more globally competitive. This opportunity is particularly important for Virginia's paper and chemical sectors, which are energy-intensive industries with large potential for CHP."

**Quick Facts**

- By producing both heat and electricity from a single fuel source, CHP offers significant energy savings and carbon emissions benefits over the separate generation of heat and power, with a typical unit producing electricity with one-half the emissions of conventional generation. These efficiency gains translate to economic savings and enhanced competitiveness for CHP hosts, and emissions reductions for the state. Today, CHP represents 8 percent of electric capacity in the United States (and provides 12 percent of total power generation). Projects already exist in all 50 states, but significant technical and economic potential remains. CHP offers a tested way for states to achieve their emission limits while advancing a host of ancillary benefits.
- Virginia's potential for CHP ranks 8th in the nation for paper manufacturing (312 megawatts) and 13th nationwide in the chemical sector (629 megawatts), according to the Department of Energy.
- WHP is the process of recovering waste heat and using it to generate power with no combustion and no emissions. By using waste heat to generate emission-free electricity, industrial users can put wasted energy back into the process that created it, route the power somewhere else in the facility, or sell it to the grid to support clean energy production, distribution, and use.

The [Alliance for Industrial Efficiency](#) is a growing coalition of business, labor, and non-profit organizations that advocate for policies that increase U.S. manufacturing competitiveness through industrial energy efficiency, especially the use of Combined Heat and Power (CHP) and Waste Heat to Power (WHP).

For more information on the economic opportunity the Clean Power Plan brings to Virginia, please see this recent [factsheet](#) from David Gardiner & Associates. For more information on how CHP could fit into Virginia's Clean Power Plan, please see this recent [factsheet](#) from the Alliance for Industrial Efficiency.