



W E B I N A R

Energy Security in Critical Government Infrastructure

H.B. 1831 & 4409

CHP Feasibility Studies for Critical Government Buildings and Facilities

Two new Texas laws—H.B. 1831 and H.B. 4409—require critical government facilities to conduct combined heat and power (CHP) feasibility studies prior to construction or renovation. To meet the requirements of the law, CHP systems must provide all of the electricity needed for the facility’s critical emergency operations for at least 14 days and at an overall efficiency exceeding 60 percent. More information on the new laws is available at www.txsecurepower.org.

An upcoming webinar, the first in a series organized by the U.S. Department of Energy Gulf Coast Clean Energy Application Center, will provide detailed information regarding the requirements of the law and steps needed to be in compliance. Two webinars on this topic are scheduled, with more to follow. **Pre-registration is required.** A certificate of PDH credit is available upon request.

Examples of critical government buildings and facilities:

Hospitals, nursing homes, command and control centers, shelters, prisons and jails, police and fire stations, communications and data centers, water or wastewater facilities, research facilities, food preparation or food storage facilities, hazardous waste storage facilities, and similar operations.

Who should register:

Government officials working with critical infrastructure facilities, financiers, engineering firms, architects, and attorneys representing government clients.

Upcoming webinars:

Date: Jan. 21, 2010; 10:30-11:30 a.m. CST

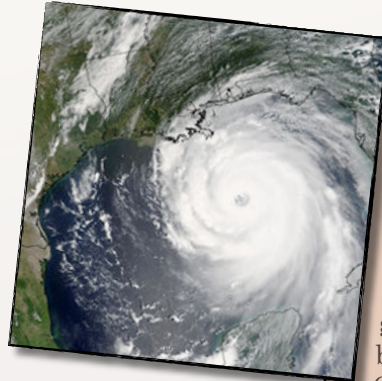
Register now: <https://cc.readytalk.com/cc/schedule/display.do?udc=rbz211xhrpkb>

Date: Feb. 4, 2010; 2:00-3:00 p.m. CST

Register now: <https://cc.readytalk.com/cc/schedule/display.do?udc=ni01793ytla>

Date: Feb. 17, 2010; 10:30-11:30 p.m. CST

Register now: <https://cc.readytalk.com/cc/schedule/display.do?udc=egipzvdekfwf>



What is CHP?

Combined heat and power (CHP) is a type of distributed generation located at a building or facility.

CHP generators operate 24 hours a day to provide the primary source of both electricity and thermal energy using proven, cost-effective technologies. Typically, they use secure natural gas supplied by underground pipelines, providing secure, reliable power during an emergency when grid power is down.

For emergencies where the electricity grid is down for days or weeks, CHP systems are much more reliable than conventional diesel backup generators. In addition, CHP systems emit very low to zero emissions with attractive economic payback periods, making it an efficient, clean-energy alternative.

