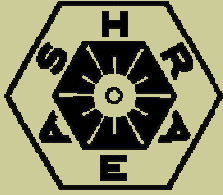


# ASHRAE Newsletter La Crosse Chapter

www.ashraelacrosse.org

Statements made in this publication are not expressions of the society or chapter, and may not be reproduced without special permission from the chapter.



LaCrosse Area  
Chapter of ASHRAE  
c/o Larry Butz  
GEA-Consulting  
2420 N. Pine Creek Road  
La Crescent, MN 55947  
LButz@GEA-Consulting.com  
ph. 507-895-6826

## Inside this issue:

**EPA Rule Establishes  
Mandatory Greenhouse  
Gas Reporting** 2  
by David Rich

## Upcoming Events

**Jan. 20, 2010**

- Plug-In Hybrid Electric Vehicles by Megan Mallette

December 2009

## Waterside Heat Recovery in HVAC Systems by Mick Schwedler Manager, Applications Engineering Trane

In response to an energy crisis and an oil embargo, the 1970's was a decade when HVAC design engineers looked for new ways to save energy. One method identified was to recover waste heat from a chiller's condenser for use in other portions of the building or process. Waterside heat recovery began to be implemented at this time.

However, during the building booms of the 1980's and 1990's interest in saving energy waned -- hence heat recovery was used less.

As energy costs have again increased and there is now a raised awareness of environmental issues, today we see renewed interest in heat recovery - such as that from the condensers of water cooled chillers. One problem we face in reintroducing this technology is that many of the people who originally designed these systems have retired, so now there is unfamiliarity with these systems. This presentation gives information that will help the design engineer properly determine if heat recovery is justified, and aids in selecting equipment, system configurations and controls to ensure proper operation.

Mick has been involved in the development and support of HVAC systems for Trane since 1982. His areas of expertise include system optimization (in which he holds patents) and chilled water system design. He has presented technical information to thousands of engineers through Trane's Engineers Newsletter, Live satellite broadcast series, and technical seminars throughout North America, as well as in the Far East and South America. A recipient of ASHRAE's Distinguished Service Award, Mick is Chair of SSPC 90.1, and active with the US Green Building Council, as a member of the EA TAG. He received his MSME from the University of Wisconsin Solar Energy Lab and BSME from Northwestern University.



This meeting will be available as a live webinar. Those wishing to attend from a remote location should contact Jim Spielbauer directly at (608) 787-3158 or [JSpielbauer@trane.com](mailto:JSpielbauer@trane.com) to register and receive the required log-in information. All other attendees should register using the on-line registration system at [www.ashraelacrosse.org](http://www.ashraelacrosse.org).

Fellow members of ASHRAE, whether you use oil, gas, wood, hydronic, geothermal, electric or other form of heat, may your Christmas season be filled with the warmth of family, friends and good cheer.

Location: Trane Technology Center  
2313 S. 20th St. Room 1A/1B  
LaCrosse WI 54601  
Date: Wednesday, December 16, 2009  
Agenda: 12:00 - 12:15 Lunch  
12:15 - 12:30 Business meeting  
12:30 - 1:30 Presentation  
Cost: None  
a la carte from Trane cafeteria  
RSVP: Please sign up by 1:00 p.m.,  
December 14th, 2009 at  
[www.ashraelacrosse.org](http://www.ashraelacrosse.org)

Officers**President**

Larry Butz

**President-Elect**

Jim Spielbauer

**Secretary**

Chris Schlegel

**Treasurer**

Anthony Dix

BOG at Large

Paul Ulland

Michael Patterson

Dwayne Johnson

Committee Chairs**CTT (programs)**

Rick Heiden

**Historian**

Jim Ritter

**Electronic Comm.**

Jim Spielbauer

**Honors and Awards**

Jim Spielbauer

**Membership**

Chris Hsieh

**Newsletter**

Jim Spielbauer

**Research Promotion**

Rick Heiden

**Student Activities**

Scott Hintz

## EPA Rule Establishes Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting

by David Rich

EPA is creating a nationwide database of greenhouse gas emissions, an important first step on the path to reducing U.S. emissions.

The Environmental Protection Agency released a proposed Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting Rule for sixty days of public comment, with a final rule expected in late 2009. The proposal would cover 85 to 90 percent of US greenhouse gas emissions. This process is the result of legislation passed in December, 2007 that directed the EPA to design a national, mandatory GHG emissions registry. EPA's work on a national registry lagged under the previous administration, but has received fast-track priority under incoming Administrator Lisa Jackson.

The plan would require 13,000 facilities to report their emissions. Facilities that emit 25,000 metric tons of greenhouse gases annually would be covered, and small businesses will be exempt. Reporting for sectors such as the utilities, oil and gas producers, and chemical refineries would start in 2011, while automobile manufacturers will start up on their 2011 models.

### Welcome Milestone

A national greenhouse gas registry is a major development in U.S. climate change policy, because it is the cornerstone of cap-and-trade, or indeed, any policy to measure and reduce emissions. Before the government can implement emission reduction policies, they first need to have solid and reliable emissions data. Otherwise, there would be no way to ensure that emissions sources—such as power plants and factories—are achieving reductions.

The EPA previously had no comprehensive way to track emissions data at the individual facility or business level. An EPA national registry will provide transparency and support a variety of climate change policies and programs at the national, regional, state, and local levels.

Unlike voluntary programs like the Climate Registry and Climate Leaders, which allow companies to demonstrate progress in reducing emissions across their entire business, the new federal reporting program will track the emissions of individual facilities, rather than companies as a whole. Also, reporting from those facilities will be mandatory, not voluntary.

A comprehensive GHG registry isn't just good for the sake of policy, it's good for business as well. Experience with voluntary programs shows that as companies measure their emissions, they typically gain a better understanding of where they are coming from, for instance, their supply chain, transportation, or in their electricity, heating, or cooling use. That knowledge helps identify cost-effective, even "no regrets" strategies for reducing their carbon emissions and improving their bottom line by saving energy.

### Solid Resource: WRI's Greenhouse Gas Protocol

WRI experts participated in the EPA's stakeholder process and have submitted comments throughout the rulemaking process. During the comment period, WRI will review the proposed rule and continuing to be engaged in the public comment period before the regulation is finalized later this year.

WRI brings more than a decade of experience to the discussion. For ten years, the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Initiative has been developing standards for greenhouse gas monitoring and reporting and promoting their broad use worldwide. Hundreds of companies in the U.S. and around the world are reporting their GHG emissions on a voluntary basis following the GHG Protocol.

Last year, WRI released "Designing a U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions Registry," a policy brief that laid out a blueprint for lawmakers drawing up registries to follow. The brief also identified what features a successful registry must include.

EPA's Final Mandatory Reporting of Greenhouse Gases Rule: (Sep. 22, 2009)

<http://www.epa.gov/climatechange/emissions/ghgrulemaking.html>

We're on the web  
[www.ashraelacrosse.org](http://www.ashraelacrosse.org)