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DISTRICT HEATING

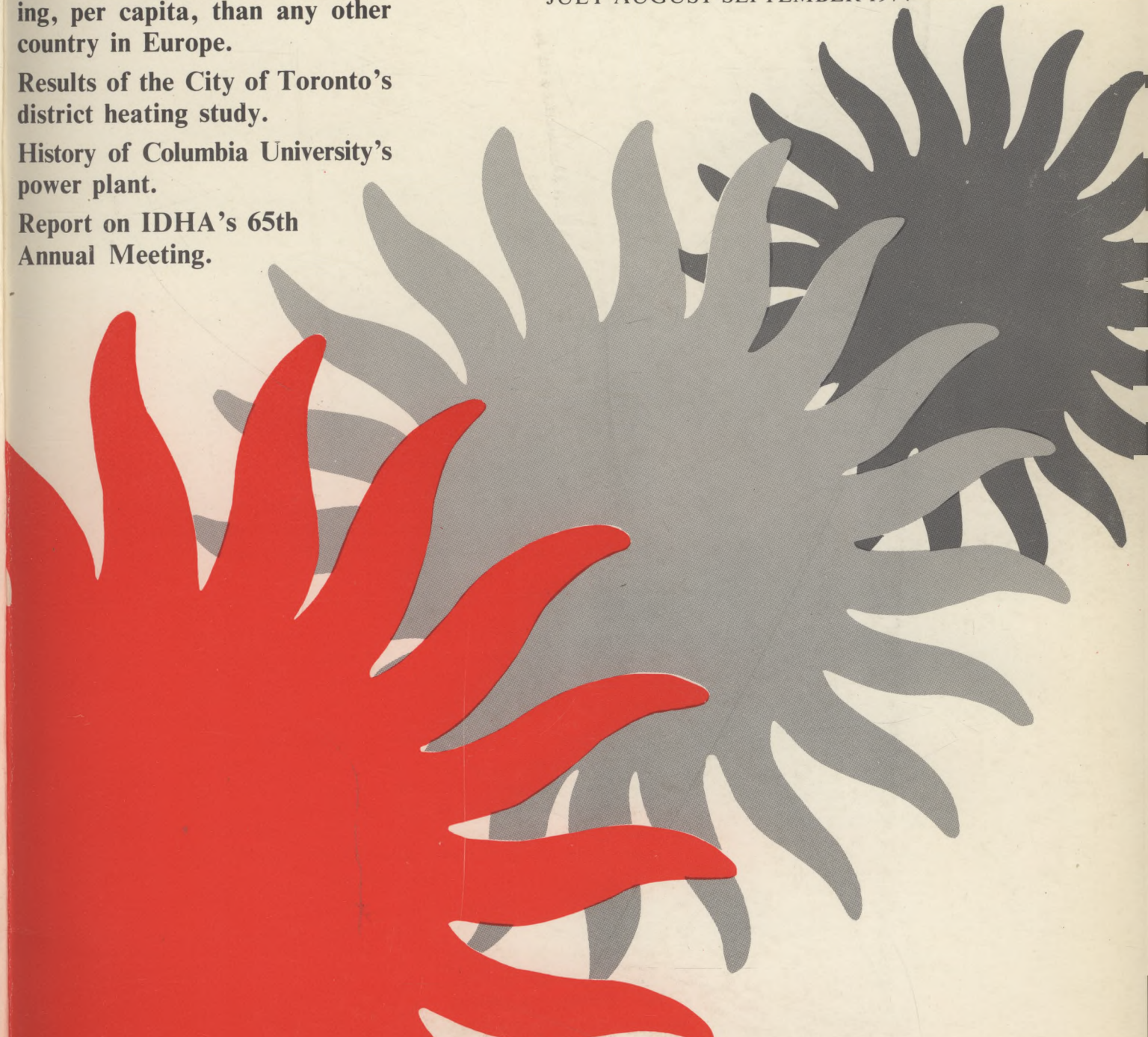
JULY-AUGUST-SEPTEMBER 1974

Denmark has more district heating, per capita, than any other country in Europe.

Results of the City of Toronto's district heating study.

History of Columbia University's power plant.

Report on IDHA's 65th Annual Meeting.



The President's Page



IDHA President Carroll W. Easton is President and Chief Executive Officer of the Seattle Steam Corporation, a long time successful Company engaged solely in the production and distribution of District Heat. He has served in this capacity the past ten years. Prior to entering the District Heating industry, he was a Division Manager of the American Bosch Arma Corporation, Garden City, New York, engaged in producing guidance equipment for the missile program.

Following graduation from the University of Washington, with a degree in aeronautical engineering, he spent the next twenty-three years in various assignments with the Boeing Company. He was Production Manager during the introduction of the 707 Jet series.

Cal is active in many business, civic and community organizations and serves on the Boards of: The Association of Washington Business, The Safety Council; Rotary Club of Seattle; Girl Scouts; National Conference of Christians and Jews and Camp Brotherhood. He is a member of the Washington Athletic Club, Rainier Club and Building Owners and Managers Association.

He and his wife Geneva live in Medina, a suburb of Seattle on Lake Washington. They are active golfing, water and snow sports enthusiasts. Both are licensed pilots and enjoy extensive traveling in the States, Canada and Mexico in their Beech aircraft.

Let's Take A New Look

It has long been a recognized fact that District Heating/Cooling and Total Energy systems offer the opportunity for increasing the energy conversion efficiency from about 30 to 60 per cent. This means that our fossil fuel resources will last for a longer period of time.

The top 14 companies in steam sales in 1958 showed an overall growth from 1958 to 1972 of 65 per cent, or averaging about 3½ per cent per year. This growth rate, while not too spectacular in itself, looms far more important when it is analyzed under the specific circumstances of the companies and cities comprising the representative group. These were companies generally operating and expanding district systems in the older business core areas of some of America's oldest and largest cities.

The economics of building and maintaining distribution systems serving these core areas has become marginal in some of our cities due to myriads of problems caused by the years of underground construction, maintenance, repair and replacement by the various utilities such as water, gas, electricity, telephone, steam, transportation, sanitary and storm sewers, as well as street surface problems of car tracks, paving, drains, etc.

Some of the greatest expansion of the district heating industry has occurred on our college and university campuses and in new regional shopping and living centers. The industry is just awakening to the needs for technology and equipment for the utilization of alternate fuels such as solid waste materials, and for the greater recovery of heat presently wasted in many processes employing basic fossil and nuclear fuels.

I know of no better period in the history of District Heating to initiate a critical review of our industry than now, when our Nation's principal concerns are centered around our present and future supply of basic forms of energy and the preserving of a high quality of environment for future generations.

The Association, through its Public Affairs Committee, has encouraged nationally recognized research groups to address this problem. As a result, presentations of a proposed study to determine the state-of-the-art of the technology, the economics and the characteristics of the market for district heating and cooling systems in the United States, Europe and Japan in the time frame from 1974 to 1990, were presented to the Association's Executive Board and to representatives of the Federal Energy Office during the 1974 Annual Meeting.

The end objective of such a comprehensive study is to help define the present and future role of district heating and cooling in the building heating and cooling market.

The study program, if properly designed, will provide district heating, electric power and energy companies, equipment manufacturers and governmental rate, planning, franchise and allocation organizations with background information and a sound factual data base that would allow them to make rational decisions with respect to District Heating and Cooling. Such a data base can be of immeasurable value in assisting the industry in establishing its direction and goals.

I hope that industry and/or government will recognize the importance of getting on with this, or equivalent studies, in their effort to effect greater conservation of energy and improvement of our environment.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "C. W. Easton". The signature is stylized and written in a cursive-like font.

President of IDHA