



Railbelt Transmission, Generation, and Storage Subcommittee - Preliminary Actions
 Alaska Energy Security Task Force
 (Draft as of 8/29/2023)

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Number	Action Name <i>(e.g., Policy, Regulation, Program, Improvement, Activity)</i>	Action Description <i>(100 words or less)</i>	Implementation Timeframe <i>(Immediate, Short, Medium, Long-term)</i>	Lead Organization <i>(Primary Organization Responsible to Implement)</i>	Partners & Collaborators <i>(Supporting Secondary Organizations)</i>	Action Status <i>(New, On-going, Withdrawn)</i>
Railbelt - 1	Sell all existing transmission assets along the Railbelt and Bradley lake to AEA or new regulated utility for the net book value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Would likely require legislation to effectuate •The "entity" would also absorb the debt and associated proceeds and complete the anticipated network upgrades committed from those recently issued bonds and other potential funding sources. •Would eliminate transmission rate charges between utilities •The consolidation would eliminate a significant amount of duplicative management and governance overhead •Would optimize economic dispatch of all generation assets from Fairbanks to Kenai and eliminate the micro service territories and excess reserve capacity •If third party to acquire the transmission assets----net proceeds received by the AEA should be utilized to complete the FERC licensing for the Susitna-Watana project 	Medium (5 - 10 years)	AEA	Legislature; Dept of Revenue; Dept of Law; Railbelt Utilities	New
Railbelt - 2	Invest in Grid Innovation	Consider policies and/or regulatory frameworks that promote investment in innovative technologies. Conceptualize projects that use innovative approaches to transmission, distribution, and storage infrastructure to enhance grid resilience and reliability. Explore funding opportunities such as the DOE Grid Innovation Program.	Medium (5 - 10 years)	AEA	Utilities; DCCED; Legislature; Dept of Law	New
Railbelt - 3	Evaluate multiple Railbelt utility governance structures and the impact to electricity cost	Identify and prioritize goals and objectives for an effective utility governance structure. Establish a criteria and metrics to evaluate different governance structures. Compare the traditional governance structure against a not-for-profit or cooperative entity considering high priority goals and cost considerations.	Short (2 - 5 years)	AEA/RCA	Dept of Law; Railbelt Utilities; ACED	New
Railbelt - 4	Evaluate multiple electricity supply & demand scenarios	Establish a framework to evaluate electricity supply & demand scenarios including metrics and criteria. Consider electricity supply models or methodologies that quantify multiple supply scenarios against the identified metrics and criteria.	Short (2 - 5 years)	ACEP	B&V; AEA; Railbelt Utilities	New



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Railbelt - 5	Identify how BESS (Battery Energy Storage Systems) and other Energy Storage Systems (ESS) could be successfully integrated and lower the cost of power.	Identify successful ESS use in Alaska or other case studies beneficial for future use in Alaska communities. Explore all storage opportunities, including pump storage and battery energy. Evaluate opportunity to re-use or re-purpose existing infrastructure.	Short (2 - 5 years)	Railbelt Utilities/AEA	B&V; ACEP	New
Railbelt - 6	Investigate lessons learned and case studies from Icelandic Energy Grid, including comprehensive policy decisions and rate allocation.	Identify successful case studies from Iceland for potential applicability to Alaska, including interties, transmissions, and spreading rates across the jurisdiction. Include cross-topical references and discussion, regarding industry and food production. Identify components of the Icelandic system that are attractive to the committee, and flesh out applicability to Alaska. Break out into subtopics for future discussion - transmission, generation, cost sharing systems.	Short (2 - 5 years)	ACEP	B&V; AEA	New
Railbelt - 7	Explore a scenario that articulates change to electricity demand and cost to convert residences to electric heat	Note: Need to confirm if in scope vs out of scope with main task force.	Short (2 - 5 years)	ACEP	B&V; AEA	New
Railbelt - 8	Evaluate opportunities to invest in/fund additional transmission and connectivity into a regional transmission commission to facilitate an equal playing field regarding shared online energy.	Evaluate cost, solutions, and shared responsibilities.	Short (2 - 5 years)	AEA	RCA; Railbelt Utilities	New
Railbelt - 9	Adopt a Clean Energy Standard	Adopt a Clean Energy Standard	Long-term (10 years plus)	State Legislature/Governor's Office	RCA	New
Railbelt - 10	Develop Dixon diversion to increase Bradley Lake Power	Increase Bradley output by 50%	Medium (5 - 10 years)	AEA	Railbelt Utilities	On-going
Railbelt -11	Complete FERC Licensing of Susitna-Watana	Increase renewable on Railbelt by 50%	Long-term (10 years plus)	AEA	Railbelt Utilities: Private Investment	New
CEDS Action (For Consideration)	Railbelt Clean Energy Portfolio	Adopt a clean energy portfolio standard that targets 80% clean energy while simultaneously reducing energy costs for users in the Railbelt by 2040.	Long-term (10 years plus)	Governor's Office	RCA	From CEDs 2022 Plan (For Consideration)
CEDS Action (For Consideration)	Railbelt Transmission Line Capacity Expansion	Upgrade Railbelt transmission lines to increase transmission capacity.	Medium (5 - 10 years)	AEA	Electric utilities	From CEDs 2022 Plan (For Consideration)



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Rural - 1	Expand and Inventory technical assistance, training and workforce development to identify gaps, increase capability & capacity building activities for Training a Rural Energy Workforce.	Explore technical assistance such as: workforce training programs, financing mechanisms, grant support, and economic development.	Immediate (0 - 2 years)	DCCED	DOL; DOR ,P3 Partners	New
Rural - 2	Identify Economies of Scope to Provide Multi-Benefit Utility Projects.	Identify development opportunities to be shared amongst multiple utilities. Expand transmission lines to connect outlying communities to the Railbelt (or other regional) grids wherever a cost-benefit analysis indicates a positive value. Develop energy projects in coordination with other utilities, such water, sewer, heat, communications (broadband, fiber) or other infrastructure projects (transportation). Share costs associated amongst participants to enhance affordability, and thus pass off affordability to the users.	Medium (5 - 10 years)	DCCED	DOT&PF; Utilities; DEC; ANTHC P3 Partners	New
Rural - 3	Identify Innovation in Logistics Transportation to Improve Supply Chain Reliability.	Identify new innovations in transportation that may support/improve supply chain logistics and reliability in rural AK - follow up with DOT&PF. Prioritize continuity of operations, and enhance redundancy where feasible.	Immediate (0 - 2 years)	DCCED	DOT&PF; Utilities; DEC; ANTHC P3 Partners	New
Rural - 4	Identify Opportunities to Connect Rural Communities through Transmission Lines and Other Shared Energy Projects.	Where feasible, identify opportunities to connect rural communities through transmission lines and shared energy to enhance redundancy and connectivity. Focus on cost-effective solutions for connectivity. Expand transmission lines to connect outlying communities to the Railbelt (or other regional) grids wherever a cost-benefit analysis indicates a positive value. Where feasible, install renewable energy systems such as wind, tidal, geothermal, and solar to reduce power costs in rural areas. Upgrade rural energy infrastructure such as power houses and bulk fuel farms.	Medium (5 - 10 years)	AEA	DOT&PF; Utilities; DEC; ANTHC P3 Partners	New



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Rural - 5	Identify a Funding or Financing Mechanism for Rural Communities including a "Local Match" for Federal Grants.	Identify local or state funding mechanisms to "bridge the gap" commonly found with federal grant funding - the local match component is often a prohibitive hurdle for rural communities to receive federal grant funding.	Medium (5 - 10 years)		DOT&PF; Utilities; DEC; ANTHC P3 Partners	New
Rural - 6	Create and implement a community outreach and education program to combat NIMBYism in energy projects in rural areas.	Identify opportunities to educate local communities about proposed or future energy projects. Focus on benefits, particularly related to affordability. Curate outreach to known controversial projects, such as hydro-power or mining. Identify past projects that have successfully navigated opposition mounted by local communities and environmental NGOs. Develop case studies and a suite of tools to engage with opposition. Recognize concerns from those who are opposed, and implement mitigation actions as appropriate. Engage early and often, incorporate visuals and avoid fear mongering.	Medium (5 - 10 years)		DOT&PF; Utilities; DEC; ANTHC P3 Partners	New
Rural - 7	Invest in critical repairs and resilient infrastructure that may be at high risk to current and future natural hazards (wildfire, extreme cold, storms, etc.), to avoid energy disruptions and preserve continuity of operations.	Invest in resilient energy infrastructure with focus on most frequent/severe hazards, instead of focusing on repair after the damage or destruction occurs. Reference case studies and future opportunities with FEMA as a funding resource. Deploy next generation renewable energy solutions throughout rural Alaska as legacy systems reach end of useful life, accounting for maintenance and training costs.	Medium (5 - 10 years)		DOT&PF; Utilities; DEC; ANTHC	New
Rural - 8	Identify Energy Anchor Tenants to Provide Economy of Scale for Rural Communities.	to share costs on energy projects and development. Examples include fishing, mining, industrial tenants. Explore opportunities where anchor tenants can partner with other business and communities for mutually beneficial projects, and enhance affordability.	Medium (5 - 10 years)	DCCED	DOT&PF; Utilities; DEC; ANTHC	New
Rural - 9	Explore opportunities to enhance remote sensing and drone technology to support maintenance and operations of energy infrastructure in rural/remote locations.	Explore opportunities to enhance remote sensing and technology for energy infrastructure in rural/remote locations.	Medium (5 - 10 years)			New
Rural - 10	Invest in expanding the grid in rural areas to support micro nuclear	Invest in expanding the grid in rural areas in cost effective ways to connect micro nuclear as it is adopted and built in the next 10+ years.	Long-term (10 years plus)		P3 Partners, Utilities	New



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Rural - 11	Support research, pilot testing, development, and production of oil, and natural gas to produce hydrogen fuel as appropriate for Rural Communities.	Support research, pilot testing, development, and production of oil, and natural gas to produce hydrogen fuel as appropriate for Rural Communities.	Medium (5 - 10 years)		AGDC	Modified CEDs 2022 Plan Action

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Coastal - 1	Enhance the affordability of energy in Alaska, including power, heat and transportation energy.	Identify policy recommendations relating to the cost of heat as part of the Alaska Energy mix - power, heat, transportation.	Immediate	AEA	Governor's Office; Dept of Law; RCA; AHFC	New
Coastal - 2	Establish Standardized Metrics Related to Power Generation Compared to Future Demand.	Identify metrics related to power generation vs demand and potential future growth of both by community or service area.	Short (2 - 5 years)	AEA	RCA; Utilities; DCCED; ACEP	New
Coastal - 3	Integrate and Promote Heat Pump technology and systems (ASHP, SWHP, GSHP) as an Alternative Energy Resource in Coastal Alaska.	Plan to promote heat pumps as an alternative energy/heat source in Coastal Alaska. Identify successful case studies for further implementation in Alaska (there is data available on heat pumps, e.g. Heat Pumps Center).	Immediate	Local Leadership	DCCED; Legislature; Dept of Law; Utilities; AHFC; Community Development Organizations; Local Governments; Tribes	New
Coastal- 4	Are modifications required for net metering integration into coastal community utilities and grids.	Note: Subcommittee will coordinate to explore this topic further.	Short (2 - 5 years)		Tribes and native corporations; schools; Utilities; DCCED; AEA; RCA	New
Coastal - 5	Identify how BESS (Battery Energy Storage Systems) and other Energy Storage Systems (ESS) could be successfully integrated into smaller, microgrid utilities and lower the cost of power.	Identify successful ESS use in Alaska or other case studies beneficial for future use in Alaska communities. Explore all storage opportunities, including pump storage and battery energy. Evaluate opportunity to re-use or re-purpose existing infrastructure and stabilize grids. Integration of renewables. Acknowledge O&M of the systems.	Immediate	Local Leadership	B&V; AEA; utilities; AIEDA; local communities	New
Coastal - 6	Identify Funding and Financing Mechanisms to Build Transmission and Distribution Lines Across Alaska.	Identify funding/financing sources at the federal, state and local level to expand transmission lines across Alaska. Prioritize innovative construction and product types, such as submarine transmission and underground transmission.	Spectrum of timeframes based on local needs and initiatives	Local and Regional Leadership	Utilities; DCCED; AEA, AIEDA; local governments; tribal	New
Coastal - 7	Identify opportunities to support and streamline state and federal regulatory and land use requirements for coastal projects.	Identify burdensome regulatory requirements at the state and federal level, with focus on hydro-electric power. Collaborate with appropriate state and regulatory agencies to promote solutions to streamline approvals, decrease costs, and expedite schedules.	Medium (5 - 10 years)	Office of Governor	Office of Project Management and Permitting (OPMP), DNR; DOT&PF; DEC; DFG; Dept of Law	New
Coastal - 8	Beneficially electrify the Alaska Ferry Fleet to lower cost of transportation and assist in lowering the cost of power in coastal communities.	Establish plan to convert ferry fleet to electric or electric hybrid vessels, using BC Ferries as a case study for implementation. Identify key ferry routes in Alaska, and evaluate for feasibility and implementation. Work with AKDOTPF strategy and plans. Use electric demand forecasts to assist coastal region utilities and communities generation and transmission resource planning.	Short (2 - 5 years)	DOT&PF	DCCED; Legislature; Dept of Law; Local utilities and IPPs	New
Coastal - 9	Partner with Alaska Native Tribes for Mutually Beneficial Energy Development, Production, and Distribution.	Explore opportunities to collaborate with Alaska Native Tribes for mutually beneficial energy projects. Projects could include land exchanges, grid transmissions/tie-ins, or tribal-state joint energy projects.	Medium (5 - 10 years)	DCCED	AEA; Dept of Law; AEA	New



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Coastal - 10	Educate and Train a Alaskan Workforce with Technical Skills in Electrification.	Establish a workforce development program to educate, train, and retain skilled workers in electrification.	Medium (5 - 10 years)	DCCED	DOL; DOR	New
Coastal - 11	Plan, fund and Implement Shore - to - Ship Power at State Ports and Harbors to Sell Excess Energy to Cruise Ships and provide energy market for coastal communities.	Identify Alaskan Ports and Harbors for Shore - to - Ship Power feasibility and implementation. Identify funding sources, including Marine Passenger Fees. Partner with major cruise lines to ensure ships are electrification ready.	Medium (5 - 10 years)	AEA	Dept of Law; DCCED; DOT	New
Coastal - 12	Streamline Renewable Energy Development on Federal Lands.	Establish a renewable energy land use designation or transmission line land use designation to allow small community renewable energy development on federal lands.	Medium (5 - 10 years)		DCCED; Legislature; Dept of Law; AEA	New
Coastal - 13	Support Hydro Projects	Build Hydro Projects to the benefit of business, industry and private sector opportunities	Short (2 - 5 years) [licensed] Long-term (10 years plus) [unlicensed]		AIDEA	New
Coastal - 14	Co-locate data servers with Hydro Plans	Note: Emerging Opportunity - Subcommittee will review in detail in September 2023.	Short (2 - 5 years)	Private Industry	DCCED	New



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Statutes - 1	Restructure the RCA with 3 commissioners and administrative law judges to streamline/ handle rate cases. Example states include: Iowa, Virginia, etc.	Legislation should be passed (similar to Iowa House File 577) which allows for advanced ratemaking principles Under this legislation, significant projects/improvements are reviewed and approved in advance so all parties have clarity on costs, return on equity, and approval before proceeding (versus traditional pay and pray methodology)	Medium (5 - 10 years)	DCCED	AEA; Dept of Law; RCA; Legislature	New
Statutes - 2	Streamline permitting for energy projects	Streamlining the permitting process leads to cost savings for utilities and contributes to cost savings for constituents. Permitting timelines should match the timelines for the expenditure of the funds for grant opportunities. Address staff turnover in the permitting agencies that cause delays in permitting.	Medium (5 - 10 years)	Office of Governor	Office of Project Management and Permitting (OPMP), DNR; DOT&PF; DEC; DFG; Dept of Law	New
Statutes - 3	Establish state funding to help with local match for federal grant cost share	Work with the utilities to understand the feasibility of meeting the local match requirements for various federal grants. Establish a fund to contribute to grant match requirements that may pose a challenge to potential grant recipients. In some cases, utilities may need to raise costs to come up with the local match amount, which negates some of the benefits of being awarded the grant.	Medium (5 - 10 years)	AEA	Legislature; DCCED; OMB	New
Statutes - 4	Continue to allow transmission and distribution lines to share DOT right-of-way	Note: Need to coordinate with DOT and partners to understand issue to define a recommendation.	Medium (5 - 10 years)			New
Statutes - 5	Evaluate similar states (such as Wyoming, North Dakota, etc.) for case studies and best practices regarding energy distribution, transmissions, and connectivity.	Investigate through energy commissioner organizations and inter-state governmental organizations.	Short (2 - 5 years)	ACEP	AEA	New



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APA Policy Position (For Consideration)	Clarify statute on wildfire liability	<p>Alaska's electric utilities work hard to maintain their rights-of-way for transmission and distribution lines but have no control over vegetation that grows outside their rights-of-way. This creates a scenario in which trees or other vegetation outside the right-of-way - but tall enough to fall into the right-of-way -- can cause damage, such as a wildfire.</p> <p>The Alaska legislature can protect electric ratepayers by making clear in statute that electric utilities can only be held liable for damage, death or personal injury from contact between vegetation and the utility's facilities if the vegetation is located entirely within the boundaries of the utility's right-of-way. The state can help mitigate fire risk by continuing to provide funding for the mitigation of spruce beetle-killed trees, which are a significant problem in many parts of the state.</p> <p>Alaskans already pay some of the highest costs for electricity in the country. Making Alaska utilities, and ultimately their customers, responsible for damages caused by vegetation outside of utility control will drive those costs even higher. This could raise the prospect of financial difficulty for utilities themselves, as has happened in California.</p>	Medium (5 - 10 years)	Dept of Law	DCCED; AEA; Legislature	APA Policy Positions (For Consideration)



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APA Policy Position (For Consideration)	Prioritize state investment in electric infrastructure and leverage federal funding opportunities	<p>Electric infrastructure is the bedrock of the state’s economy and the operation of the daily lives of Alaskans. The Alaska legislature must leverage every federal dollar available that benefits infrastructure with a strong emphasis on electric infrastructure – generation, transmission, and distribution. The legislature should direct the appropriate state agencies to work with electric utilities statewide to determine where funding can best serve Alaskans through investment in electric infrastructure, including renewable energy technologies and digital communications infrastructure.</p> <p>Concurrently, the legislature should call on Congress to focus on funding for electric infrastructure when passing spending bills and when funding federal agency operations. Many areas of the United States continue to benefit from long running federal power marketing administrations (PMAs) that have brought low-cost power to vast reaches of the country. Alaska has not been afforded such federal programs. Through robust state and federal investment in electric systems, Alaska would strengthen its economic health during and following the COVID-19 pandemic.</p>	Short (2 - 5 years)		Legislature; Dept of Law; OMB	APA Policy Positions (For Consideration)



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APA Policy Position (For Consideration)	Support reasonable and economic carbon reduction strategies that consider costs to consumers	<p>Carbon reduction efforts, whether legislative or regulatory, must allow for a technology neutral approach to decreasing fossil fuel consumption. Integrating renewable generation is one method of lowering reliance on fossil fuels, in addition to demand side management, energy efficiency, dynamic demand, and beneficial electrification, among others. Collectively, they are proven pathways to achieving carbon reduction. Above all, safety, reliability, and affordability must be considered as carbon reduction efforts are undertaken.</p> <p>For many years, Alaska’s electric utilities have developed renewable generation assets and integrated renewable generation into their systems while exploring additional, economically feasible renewable generation. This integration, while partially driven by a goal to decrease carbon emissions, is also reliant on what is technologically and financially feasible at the various-sized electric utilities around the state. It must always be taken into consideration when creating new laws and regulations that ratepayers ultimately bear the costs of any new generation assets. All legislative or regulatory efforts that aim to reduce carbon emissions and increase renewable energy should carefully account for the cost impacts on Alaska electric consumers.</p>	Short (2 - 5 years)		DEC; DCCED; Dept of Law; AEA	APA Policy Positions (For Consideration)



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APA Policy Position (For Consideration)	Preserve Power Cost Equalization Endowment, using the Endowment only for its statutory purposes, ensuring all eligible communities can maximize the PCE program, and full funding the PCE program in FY 2023	<p>The Power Cost Equalization (PCE) Endowment must be preserved and maintained to provide certainty for 200 Alaska communities. The PCE program is a vital, lifeline program that makes it feasible for rural Alaskans to have access to affordable electric power and for rural communities to have affordable electricity for streetlights, water and sewer facilities, and other essential infrastructure. The Alaska Power Association urges the Legislature to fund the PCE program from PCE Endowment earnings at 100 percent for FY 2023. Until there is a permanent solution to the high cost of energy in rural Alaska, the PCE program must continue providing economic assistance to customers in areas of our state where the cost of electricity per kilowatt-hour can be three to five times higher than the cost in more urban areas.</p> <p>The state should also explore ways to address the diminishment of PCE for communities that have invested heavily in renewable electricity generation. Some communities that have lowered their reliance on fossil fuels by bringing on clean electric generation have seen lower PCE rates while still facing high electric rates. The state should allow for flexibility within the PCE program to accommodate communities that increase renewable generation but still face high electric costs.</p>	Short (2 - 5 years)	AEA	AEA; RCA; OMB: State Legislature	APA Policy Positions (For Consideration)
APA Policy Position (For Consideration)	Alternative Uses for Coal Regulations	Explore alternative uses for coal, such as gasification and hydrogen production.	Long-term (10 years plus)		University of Alaska, Mining companies	From CEDs 2022 Plan (For Consideration)
CEDS Action (For Consideration)	Carbon and Sequestration Regulations	Pursue carbon capture and sequestration to make existing resources cleaner.	Long-term (10 years plus)			From CEDs 2022 Plan (For Consideration)
CEDS Action (For Consideration)	Hydrogen Roadmap and Regulations	Develop and implement Hydrogen Roadmap for Alaska.	Long-term (10 years plus)	UAF	Governor's Office, AGDC, University of Alaska Center for Economic Development, ACEP	From CEDs 2022 Plan (For Consideration)



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CEDS Action (For Consideration)	Establish Alaska Hydrogen Hub	Support the establishment of an Alaska Hydrogen Hub and an Alaska Carbon Capture, Utilization and Storage (CCUS) Hub.	Short (2 - 5 years)	Governor's Office	AGDC, Governor's Office, Congressional delegation	From CEDs 2022 Plan (For Consideration)

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Incentives - 1	Develop a funding and implementation toolkit for energy projects in Alaska	Funding and implementation toolkit for energy projects in Alaska will include: resources, guidelines, case studies, and a funding tracker of opportunities for Alaskan communities, ANCs, State Agencies, Utilities, etc.	Medium (5 - 10 years)	AEA	DCCED; DOR; ACEP; State Legislature	New
Incentives - 2	Provide commercial incentives to encourage anchor tenant investment	Explore potential incentive programs to encourage business or anchor tenant investment.	Medium (5 - 10 years)	AEA	DCCED; State Legislature	New
Incentives - 3	Encourage municipalities/local governments to provide a Property Tax exemption to attract private investment in new generation and transmission	Attract private capital in Alaska's generation and transmission infrastructure by exempting new assets from Property Taxes for a given set of years. Property taxes add to the cost of power and exemptions to property tax provide the outweighed public benefit of lowering the cost of energy for Alaskans.	Medium (5 - 10 years)	DCCED	Alaska Municipal League; Dept of Law; Legislature; OMB	New
Incentives - 4	Create a State of Alaska Income tax exemption on revenue produced from private investment in new generation and transmission.	Attract private capital in Alaska's generation and transmission infrastructure by exempting new assets from State Income taxes for a given set of years. Income taxes add to the cost of power and exemptions to property tax provide the outweighed public benefit of lowering the cost of energy for Alaskans.	Medium (5 - 10 years)	DCCED	Dept of Revenue; AEA; Legislature	New
Incentives - 5	Provide liability exemption to Alaska Utilities for transmission forest fire issues in return for FERC defined "open access" on all State owned/subsidized and RCA regulated utility transmission lines.	Transmission related fires can bankrupt utilities. Provide relief and risk exposure to Alaska utilities in return for FERC defined Open Access which would justify the public benefit for providing risk reduction and exposure to Alaska utilities.	Medium (5 - 10 years)	Dept of Law	DCCED; AEA; Legislature	New
Incentives - 6	Encourage SOA departmental regulatory streamlining and prioritization. Provide regulatory streamlining and departmental priority for review and adjudication in ADNR, DEC, ADFG, DOTPF for new generation and transmission	Streamlining the permitting process leads to cost savings for utilities and contributes to cost savings for constituents. Permitting timelines should match the timelines for the expenditure of the funds for grant opportunities. Address staff turnover in the permitting agencies that cause delays in permitting.	Medium (5 - 10 years)	Office of Governor	Office of Project Management and Permitting (OPMP), DNR; DOT&PF; DEC; DFG; Dept of Law	New
Incentives - 7	Work with partners to gain State primacy on all federal land for RS 2477 and SAFETE Act Sec. 4407 Rights of way for new generation and transmission lines	Pursue State of Alaska primacy on all federal land for RS 2477 and SAFETE Act Sec. 4407 Rights of way for new generation and transmission lines in Alaska.	Medium (5 - 10 years)	Office of Governor	Congressional Delegation; DOT&PF	New
Incentives - 8	Work with federal partners to establish a renewable energy land use designation or transmission line land use designation in Chugach and Tongass Forest plans.	Establish a renewable energy land use designation or transmission line land use designation in Chugach and Tongass Forest plans to allow small community renewable energy development and transmission line corridors on federal lands.	Medium (5 - 10 years)	DCCED	Congressional Delegation	New
Incentives - 9	Garner support from federal government to establish an Alaska Renewable Energy and Transmission Line Fund	Requires federal support to bring Alaska into this century with same level of service and transmission line capacity aligned with national standards.	Medium (5 - 10 years)	State Legislature	DCCED; DOR; Dept of Law, AEA	New



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Incentives - 10	Pursue State of Alaska primacy on 404 Wetland permitting for generation and transmission line projects	transmission projects bringing down risk, time, and project uncertainty.	Medium (5 - 10 years)	DEC	AEA; OPMP; Dept of Law;	New
Incentives -11	Attracting Private Co-Investment	Attract private co-investment for projects across the state and that reduce the costs of energy in Alaska.	Short (2 - 5 years)			From CEDs 2022 Plan (For Consideration)
Incentives - 12	Research, Development & Deployment	Partner with and continue to support R&D in the development and utilization of energy sources for deployment in Alaska. Encourage federal and state funding for pilot and demonstration projects. Align university research with the R&D needs of Economic Engines and Emerging Sectors. Target R&D at where we're going to be in 10+ years.	Long-term (10 years plus)	UAF	Governor's Office, AGDC	From CEDs 2022 Plan (For Consideration)
Incentives - 13	Energy Technology Demonstration Programs	Execute pilot and demonstration projects for energy technology that lowers energy costs and leads to commercialization, including through collaboration with entities such as AEA, Launch Alaska, and the National Laboratories.	Short (2 - 5 years)	AEA	ACEP, Launch Alaska	From CEDs 2022 Plan (For Consideration)
Incentives - 14	Energy Infrastructure	Build energy infrastructure that increases locally based supply at lower costs, leveraging public and private investment.	Medium (5 - 10 years)	AGDC	AIDEA	From CEDs 2022 Plan (For Consideration)
Incentives - 15	Weighted criteria	Implement statewide energy project evaluation process that takes into account low cost, local, clean, and lifecycle. Alaska could use the leveled cost of energy for infrastructure projects.				
Incentives - 16	Commercial Property Assessed Clean Energy Program	Fully implement Commercial Property Assessed Clean Energy (CPACE) financing to help commercial building owners increase energy efficiency and reduce costs at the local government level. Improve current model to take into account local needs, and include utility on-bill financing. AEA to expand support and technical assistance for other communities. Explore State nexus (oil/gas) with property assessment, tax, incentives.	Short (2 - 5 years)		AEA, Local governments, Commercial lenders	From CEDs 2022 Plan (For Consideration)
Incentives - 17	Establish a Green Bank for Financing	Establish a green bank to finance energy efficiency projects at the community scale in partnership with the private sector. Support initial capitalization by the State.	Short (2 - 5 years)	AHFC	AEA	From CEDs 2022 Plan (For Consideration)
Incentives - 18	Evaluate PCE Reimbursement for Incentives	Increase analysis of potential benefits of PCE, to reduce disincentives for lowering energy costs.	Short (2 - 5 years)			



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Incentives - 19	Federal Grants for Workforce Training	Obtain federal grants under the IJJA to conduct workforce development, reskilling, and training, including as part of broad industry collaboration.	Medium (5 - 10 years)			From CEDs 2022 Plan (For Consideration)
Incentives - 20	Clean and Affordable Energy Deployment	as geothermal, hydro, tidal, and microreactors, including to develop a low-interest (.5% debt facility) loan program. Attract equity investors through low-cost capital. Explore interest match at the state level.	Medium (5 - 10 years)	AEA	ACEP, Launch Alaska	From CEDs 2022 Plan (For Consideration)
Incentives - 21	Statewide Energy Plan	Conduct and implement a statewide strategic plan for energy development.	Short (2 - 5 years)	AEA	ACEP, Launch Alaska, REAP, Alaska Power Association	In Progress
Incentives - 22	Energy Incentives Programs Study	Conduct a study on state level energy incentives programs across the U.S. with a goal of expanding energy incentive programs in Alaska.	Medium (5 - 10 years)		State of Alaska, Launch Alaska, AEA, AHFC	From CEDs 2022 Plan (For Consideration)
Incentives - 23	Federal Grants for Retrofits	Utilize federal infrastructure funds to retrofit commercial and industrial buildings for greater efficiency.	Long-term (10 years plus)		AEA, AHFC, DCCED	From CEDs 2022 Plan (For Consideration)
Incentives - 24	Explore on-bill financing.			AHFC		



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Data - 1	Establish a Data Department within the Alaska Energy Authority (AEA)	a. Fund, develop, and implement a technical and needs assessment b. Fund, develop, and implement a capital asset plan c. Develop and fund an operating and maintenance budget, to include the identification of potential funding sources and mechanisms d. Appropriately staff the department based on the technical and needs assessment	Immediate (0 - 2 years)			New
Data - 2	Establish an energy data governance committee that is responsible for establishing minimum protocols for data collection, quality, storage, use, and access	a. Form a technical advisory committee to draft recommendations on where the data governance committee should be supported and staffed, committee membership, scope of responsibilities, and other issues that may need to be addressed. b. Fund a long-term data governance strategy	Immediate (0 - 2 years)			New
Data - 3	Fund data capacity	a. Establish dedicated data collection and analysis positions in state agencies that are responsible for collecting, analyzing, hosting, distributing data in formats that are accessible, and liaising with the AEA Data Department b. Provide professional development and/or skills training opportunities for staff and other agency partners as it relates to data collection and analysis	Short (2 - 5 years)			New



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Data - 4	Improve existing energy data and collect new, needed data	a. Fund a gap analysis of energy data, including existing data, accessibility, quality, age, and what is needed for decision making b. Revitalize, fund, and maintain energy data platforms and services that ensures the availability and accessibility of data c. Conduct a data audit of the Regulatory Commission of Alaska (RCA), to include recommendations d. Expand the Power Cost Equalization (PCE) report and extent of such data reported e. Expand the definition of "energy data" by adopting the TAC definition, ensuring the term is inclusive of heat/thermal and transportation fuel data f. Understand how heating and transportation fuel is delivered and used g. Re-establish annual updates to the Alaska Energy Statistics report	Short (2 - 5 years)			New
Data -5	Collect Data to Benchmark the Use of Net Metering.	net-metering around the country. Have data and information to make decisions about applicability, benefits, and future implementation.	Short (2 - 5 years)		Utilities; DCCED	Recommendation from Coastal Committee