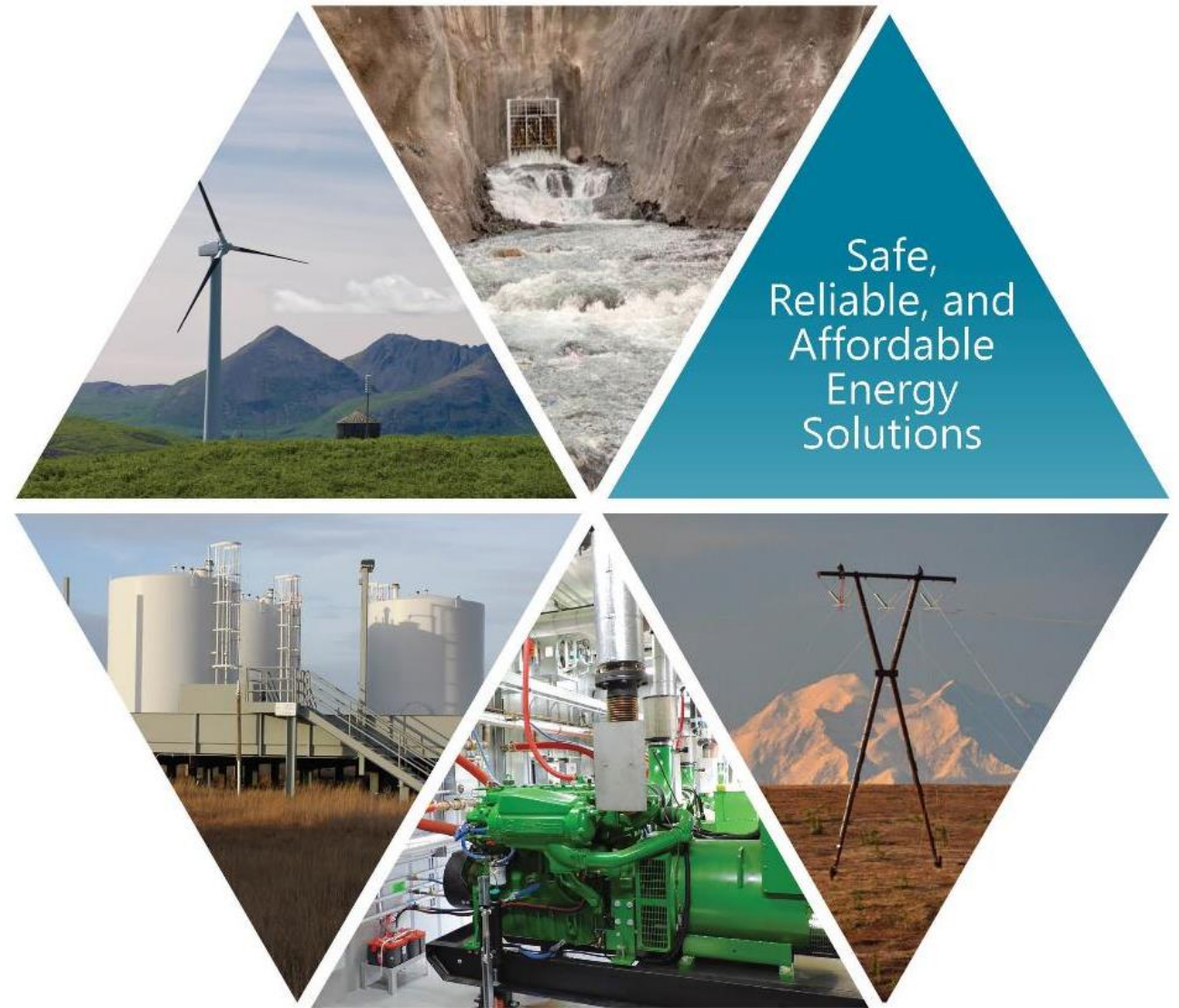


ALASKA ENERGY AUTHORITY

STATE ENERGY SECURITY PLAN

Curtis W. Thayer
Executive Director

Public Meeting
November 4, 2022



Who We Are



Our Mission

Reduce the cost of energy in Alaska.



Created in 1976 by the Alaska Legislature, the Alaska Energy Authority (AEA) is a public corporation of the State of Alaska governed by a board of directors with the mission to “reduce the cost of energy in Alaska.” AEA is the state's energy office and lead agency for statewide energy policy and program development.

What We Do

AEA diversifies Alaska's energy portfolio, advises on energy policy, invests in Alaska's energy infrastructure, and provides rural Alaska with technical and community assistance.



Railbelt Energy – AEA owns the Bradley Lake Hydroelectric Project, the Alaska Intertie, and the Sterling to Quartz Creek Transmission Line – all of which benefit Railbelt consumers by reducing the cost of power.



Alternative Energy and Energy Efficiency – AEA provides funding, technical assistance, and analysis on alternative energy technologies to benefit Alaskans. These include biomass, hydro, solar, wind, and others.



Power Cost Equalization (PCE) – PCE reduces the cost of electricity in rural Alaska for residential customers and community facilities, which helps ensure the sustainability of centralized power.



Grants and Loans – AEA provides loans to local utilities, local governments, and independent power producers for the construction or upgrade of power generation and other energy facilities.



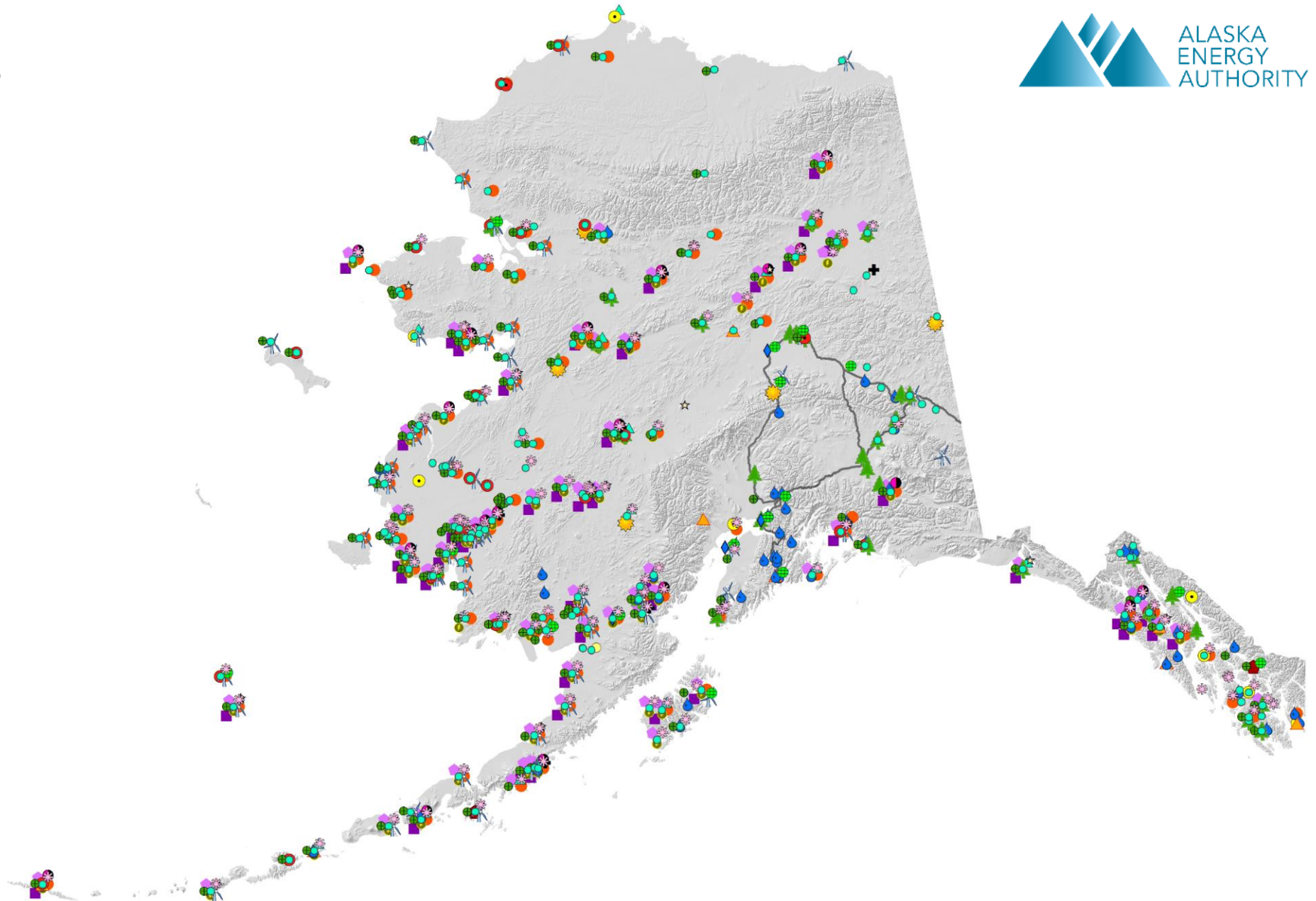
Rural Energy – AEA constructs bulk fuel tank farms, diesel powerhouses, and electrical distribution grids in rural villages. AEA supports the operation of these facilities through circuit rider and emergency response programs.



Energy Planning – In collaboration with local and regional partners, AEA provides economic and engineering analysis to plan the development of cost-effective energy infrastructure.

Active Projects And Services

-  Biomass/Biofuels
-  Bulk Fuel Upgrades
-  Circuit Rider Assistance
-  Diesel Emission Reduction Act
-  Electrical Emergency Response
-  Emerging Energy Technology Fund
-  Heat Pump
-  Heat Recovery
-  Hydroelectric
-  Maintenance and Improvement
-  Ocean/River
-  PCE Community
-  PCE Utility Clerk Training
-  Rural Power System Upgrade
-  Solar
-  Storage
-  Transmission
-  Utility Operator Training
-  Utility Technical Assistance
-  VEPP (Efficiency)
-  Wind





Agenda

- Welcome and Introductions
- What is SESP, and why are we writing one?
- SESP Approach
- Group Charter
- Next Steps
- Questions and Answers



The 5Ws of SESP



WHO?

AEA has engaged global consulting and technology services company ICF to help put together the plan. ICF will speak next to the “how.”



WHAT?

Under the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, the State Energy Program requires an updated State Energy Security Plan, or SESP — an essential part of energy security planning.



WHERE?

A SESP will be a statewide plan — and should provide an assessment of current infrastructure and a plan for response in case of a supply disruption.



WHEN?

All states must file a plan with the Department of Energy, Office of Cybersecurity, Energy Security, and Emergency Response by June 30, 2023. Governor approves final plan.



WHY?

A SESP is designed to ensure a reliable and resilient supply of energy through identifying, mitigating, and planning for risks to the energy sector.



What is the purpose of a SESP?

Energy Security Planning ensures a **reliable** and **resilient** supply of energy through efforts to **identify, assess, and mitigate risks** to energy infrastructure and to **plan for, respond to and recover** from events that disrupt energy supply.

Note: This is **not** a State Energy Plan.

A State Energy Security Plan shall:



(1) address all energy sources and regulated and unregulated energy providers;

(2) provide a State energy profile, including an assessment of energy production, transmission, distribution, and end-use;

(3) address potential hazards to each energy sector or system, including–

- physical threats and vulnerabilities; and
- cybersecurity threats and vulnerabilities;

(4) provide a risk assessment of energy infrastructure and cross-sector interdependencies;

(5) provide a risk mitigation approach to enhance reliability and end-use resilience; and

(6) address

- multi-State and regional coordination, planning, and response; and
- coordination with Indian Tribes with respect to planning and response; and
- to the extent practicable, encourage mutual assistance in cyber and physical response plans.

Legislation includes requirement to consult with:

- (1) the public utility or service commission of the State;
- (2) energy providers from the private and public sectors; and
- (3) other entities responsible for —
 - (A) maintaining fuel or electric reliability; and
 - (B) securing energy infrastructure.





AEA provides
energy solutions
to meet the
unique needs of
Alaska's rural
and urban
communities.

Alaska Energy Authority

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