



The Alaska Renewable Energy Fund (REF) is a competitive grant program that was established by the Alaska State Legislature in 2008 and is now in its fourteenth annual funding cycle (i.e. Round). The program was established to help fund cost-effective renewable energy projects throughout the state.



such, a large amount of energy is needed to keep water heated and flowing in the harsh Alaska . 3 ANTHC Renewable Energy Overview, Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium, 2023. 4 ANTHC Update: Rural Energy Program [email], Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium, 2023. 5 Holdmann, Gwen P., Richard W. Wies, and Jeremy B. Vandermeer, 2019.



Offshore wind makes sense for decarbonizing energy production and building energy security and independence when it comes to ocean renewable energy production in Alaska's Outer Continental Shelf (OCS), ???

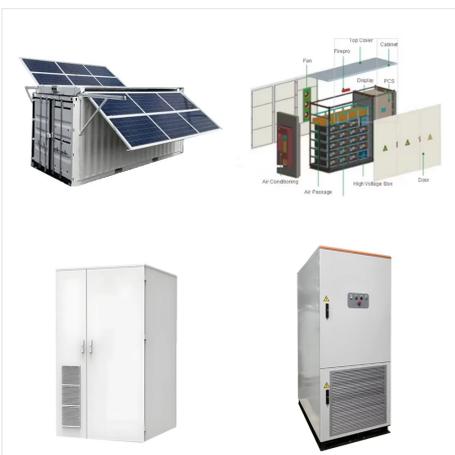
ALASKA RENEWABLE ENERGY PROJECT



Renewable Energy Alaska Project: Chris Rose, Antony Scott The authors would also like to thank the following individuals from the National Renewable Energy Laboratory for their contributions. Helpful review and comments were provided by Ian Baring-Gould, Jaquelin Cochran, Elise DeGeorge, Levi Kilcher, David Palchak, Mark Ruth,



Wind turbines in Kodiak, Alaska. (AP Photo/Joshua A. Bickel) Three federal agencies announced tens of millions of dollars are heading to Alaska for clean energy projects, which the Biden



The groundbreaking Igiugig Hydrokinetic Project, supported by the U.S. Department of Energy's Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Water Power Technologies Office (WPTO), is a collaboration between Igiugig Village and Ocean Renewable Power Corporation (ORPC), which deployed its RivGen(R) Power System, a submerged cross-flow river

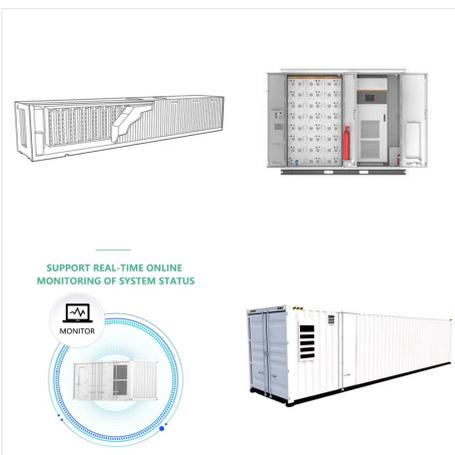
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of the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL); Jimmy Ord, Scott Waterman, and staff of the Alaska Housing Finance Corporation (AHFC); David Hill and Chris Badger of Vermont Energy Investment Corporation (VEIC); and Chris Rose of the Renewable Energy Alaska Project (REAP). Regional energy ambassadors also



Renewable energy technology costs continue to decline, while local and global fossil fuel costs continue to escalate. Renewable energy technologies are on track to affordably replace legacy fossil fuel energy systems in the 2030-to-2050 time horizon. The development of Alaska's vast renewable energy potential has the potential to generate



The law also comes as a looming natural gas shortage in Cook Inlet adds to interest in renewables for Alaska's Railbelt, said Chris Rose, executive director of the Renewable Energy Alaska Project.

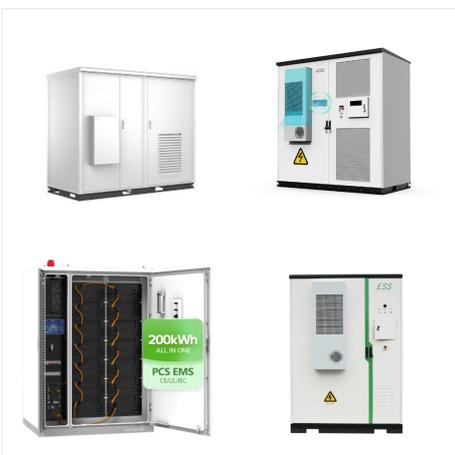
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Switching to renewables, including hydroelectric, wind, solar, geothermal, and tidal power, could reduce how much the state spends on electricity generation by about \$100 million per year (starting around 2030).

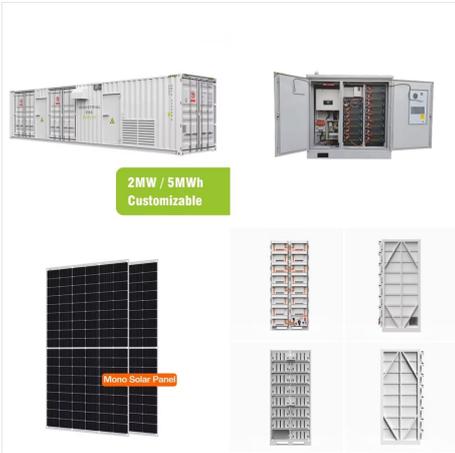


Joel Groves, P.E., provided the civil engineering for the Juniper Creek project. He works for Polarconsult Alaska, Inc.; is a member of Fishhook Renewable Energy LLC, which is developing a small



Wind turbines spin on Alaska's Fire Island in 2022. Cook Inlet Region, which owns most of the island, built the 17.6MW project a decade ago and is looking at options to triple the power output.

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With affordable energy, local industries could process the raw materials harvested in Alaska, such as wood, minerals, and fish, rather than exporting them to places with cheaper energy prices. Communities could ???



for renewable energy projects in remote areas of Alaska were developed after 2008 with grants from the Renewable Energy Fund, which was created and administered by the AEA. The AEA is the statewide energy office and has a mission of reducing the cost of energy in Alaska. It also has a long history of constructing bulk fuel tank farms and



Today the Department of Energy's Office of Energy Demonstrations announced awards for five projects in Alaska that will deliver clean energy funding, boost Tribal energy sovereignty, enhance resiliency, ???

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Renewable Energy Alaska Project is a coalition of large and small Alaska utilities; businesses; conservation and consumer groups; Alaska Native organizations; and municipal, state, and federal entities with an interest in developing Alaska's vast renewable energy resources. Renewable Energy Alaska Project publishes the Renewable Energy Atlas



Alaska is an energy powerhouse???home to a wide variety of inspiring energy innovations. As Senator Lisa Murkowski said at the 2023 ARPA-E Energy Innovation Summit, Alaska is the perfect testing ground for any energy technology solution under the sun. Simply put, Alaska is the perfect place for innovation. ARPA-E Director Evelyn Wang and other members ???



A guide to Alaska's clean energy resources. Since 2006, we have published a comprehensive atlas detailing Alaska's renewable energy resources in cooperation with the Alaska Energy Authority. The Renewable Energy Atlas of Alaska contains maps of the state's wind, solar, geothermal, hydro, biomass, and tidal energy resources. It also

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The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) is proud to welcome 25 new communities into the Energy Transitions Initiative Partnership Project (ETIPP), managed by the Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy. From the Caribbean Sea to the Arctic Circle, ETIPP connects remote, coastal, and island communities with national laboratory researchers and ???



114 Renewable Energy Alaska Project, Ocean and River Hydrokinetic, accessed March 24, 2024. 115 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Remote Areas of Alaska: Affordable and Reliable Options for Meeting Energy Needs and Reducing Emissions (September 2020), p. ???

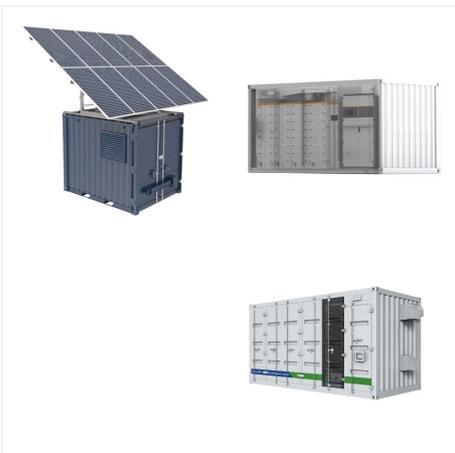


Powering up the nation's second largest island with 100% renewable energy. September 03, 2024. Kodiak Island is located 250 miles south of Anchorage and is the second-largest island in the United States. It is the first remote community in Alaska to be powered by almost 100% renewable energy year round.

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In Alaska, renewable energy projects as represented in this study will occur on the ground and in the oceans surrounding communities. It is crucial that BOEM consider ways to bolster just and equitable approaches for energy transitions. 1 . National Renewable Energy Laboratory . 2. Bureau of Ocean Energy Management.



"Tidal energy could help make Alaska a leading exporter of renewable energy," Schwarz said. Of course, some of that tidal energy could stay within the state, helping decarbonize the Railbelt power system. and other ???

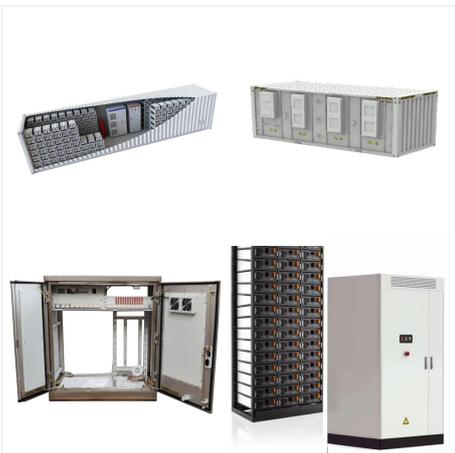


Renewable Energy Alaska Project (REAP) is the only organization devoted solely to advancing clean energy in Alaska. REAP is a coalition of energy stakeholders working to facilitate the development of renewable energy in Alaska through collaboration, education, training, and ???

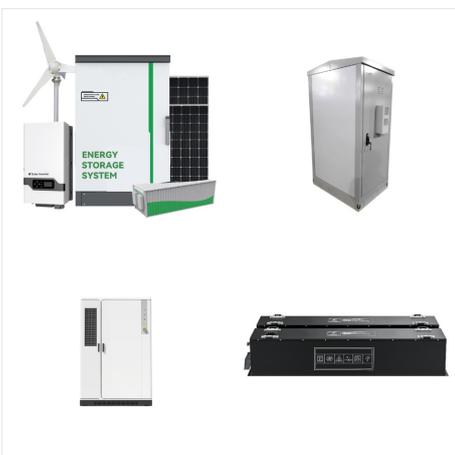
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NREL's Far-North Campus. NREL's Alaska Campus is the only national lab based in Alaska. NREL's Alaska researchers focus on advancing energy efficiency and renewable energy in extreme climates and collaborate with communities to ???



WHEREAS, the clean energy sector is a growing part of the economy and has been a key driver of growth in Alaska over the last decade, with public and private investments in renewable energy projects across Alaska. New renewable energy investments serve to increase access to affordable, local energy resources that keep energy dollars circulating



groups such as the Renewable Energy Alaska Project are key partners in energy planning and deployment. State agencies, organizations, and utilities, including the Alaska Energy Authority, Alaska Housing and Finance Corporation, and Alaska Village Electric Cooperative (AVEC) play vital roles getting projects in the ground. And