

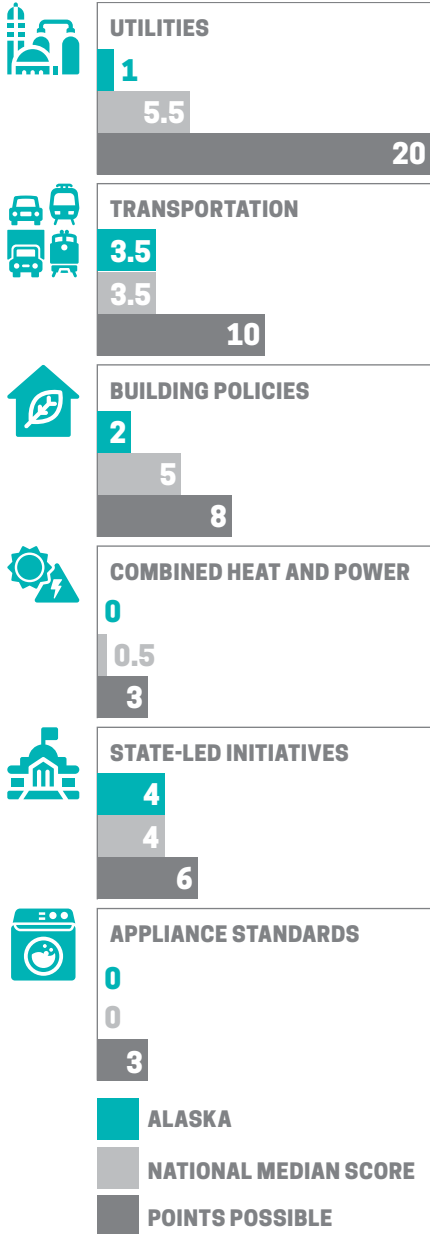


2019 STATE ENERGY EFFICIENCY SCORECARD

Alaska

Alaska tied for 40th in the 2019 State Energy Efficiency Scorecard, rising one spot from its 2018 rank. The state earned 10.5 points out of a possible 50, a half-point more than last year.

The Alaska state government supports a range of energy efficiency services through loan and grant programs for homeowners, businesses, rural communities, and public facilities. Despite these efforts, the state continues to rank low in the State Scorecard largely due to limited utility program offerings. The high price of electricity in the state means that residents and businesses would benefit significantly from utility investments in low-cost energy efficiency. Alaska can achieve additional savings and improve its ranking by incentivizing utilities to include energy efficiency as a resource, and by expanding efforts that promote efficiency in buildings, vehicles, and transportation systems.



UTILITIES (1 OF 20 POINTS)

The state realizes low levels of electricity savings and does not run natural gas efficiency programs. Although Alaska invests in weatherization services for low-income customers, its budgets for electricity programs are among the lowest in the country. Therefore utilities do not provide their customers access to a wide range of energy efficiency services. There are opportunities for the state to pursue new utility business models that encourage customer energy efficiency.

TRANSPORTATION (3.5 OF 10 POINTS)

Alaska devotes a significant amount of funding to efficient transportation initiatives and has seen an increase in electric vehicle registrations in recent years. The state has also seen a recent decrease in vehicle miles traveled, but there is still room for growth in this category.

BUILDING ENERGY EFFICIENCY POLICIES (2 OF 8 POINTS)

Alaska does not have a mandatory statewide code for new residential construction; however since January 2019, residential construction projects financed by the Alaska Housing Finance Corporation have been required to meet state-developed Building Energy Efficiency Standards (BEES), which are based on the 2018 International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) with state-specific amendments. Alaska is one of the few states with a statewide energy use transparency policy in place for residential buildings.

COMBINED HEAT AND POWER (0 OF 3 POINTS)

Alaska provides a grant program in support of combined heat and power (CHP) projects but otherwise has limited policies to encourage cost-effective and efficient CHP. One new installation was completed in 2018.

STATE GOVERNMENT-LED INITIATIVES (4 OF 6 POINTS)

The state offers a variety of grant and loan programs through the Alaska Housing Finance Corporation (AHFC) and Alaska Energy Authority. The state leads by example, setting energy savings targets for buildings and benchmarking energy use. The Cold Climate Housing Research Center conducts energy efficiency research. The AHFC also dedicates significant resources toward low-income weatherization services, distributing \$4.8 million statewide in 2018 to weatherize approximately 400 homes.

APPLIANCE STANDARDS (0 OF 3 POINTS)

Alaska has not set appliance standards beyond those required by the federal government.