

# *A Green Bank for Alaska*

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**Alaska Common Ground**  
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Renewable Energy  
Alaska Project

Founded in 2004, REAP is a diverse, statewide non-profit coalition of businesses, electric utilities, ANCs, clean energy developers, educational institutions, local governments and NGOs

***REAP's mission is to increase renewable energy development and promote energy efficiency in Alaska***

# REAP Education & Programs



STEM educators promoting AK *EnergySmart* and *Wind for Schools* reach hundreds of classrooms

Alaska Network for Energy Education and Employment (ANEED) to develop clean energy careers

*Sustainable Southeast Partnership (SSP)*

Alaska Wind Working Group

Energy Transitions Initiative Partnership Project

Conferences, Workshops, Renewable Energy Fairs, Public Presentations

# REAP Advocacy

- 2008: Renewable Energy Fund, \$100 million  
(\$270 million total)
- 2008: \$360 million to AHFC for home  
weatherization (\$640 million total)
- 2010: Emerging Energy Technology Fund  
House Bill 306 (State Energy Policy)
- 2016: SB 196 (PCE Endowment)
- 2017: Property Assessed Clean Energy (C-PACE)
- 2014-2021: Railbelt Electric Grid Reform
- 2017-2021: Green Bank

# Alaska's Annual Billion Dollar Bonfire



**Each year, Alaskans collectively spend approximately \$5 billion on electric, heating, and transportation energy. At least 20% of that energy is wasted and goes up in smoke.**

# Energy Efficiency: The “First Fuel”



Alaskans will spend an estimated **\$5 BILLION** on diesel fuel, natural gas and gasoline for our electricity, heat and transportation in the next year – *and approximately 20% will be wasted*

# Weatherization and Rebate Programs

- \$640 million appropriated by the state since 2008
- Over 50,000 homes - average savings: 30%
- Average annual fuel savings is over 25 million gallons of diesel equivalent



*Photo courtesy of  
AHFC*



# Quinhagak, Alaska



Average house: 1,000 gallons heating oil/yr  
CCHRC Prototype: 180 gallons/yr



# Renewable Energy Grant Fund



Established in 2008

\$270 million in state appropriations have leveraged another \$200 million in federal and private dollars

In 2020, almost 80 projects displaced the equivalent of 30 million gallons of diesel fuel

# Why Private Financing for Clean Energy is Lacking

- Short track record for clean energy financing
- Clean energy projects are small and distributed
- Lack of capital market liquidity and maturity
- Human and organizational inertia

# Elements of Green Banks

A focus on commercial technologies

A dedicated source of capital

A focus on leveraging private investment

A relationship with government

# Functions of Green Bank

*Design* Loan Products & Programs to De-Risk

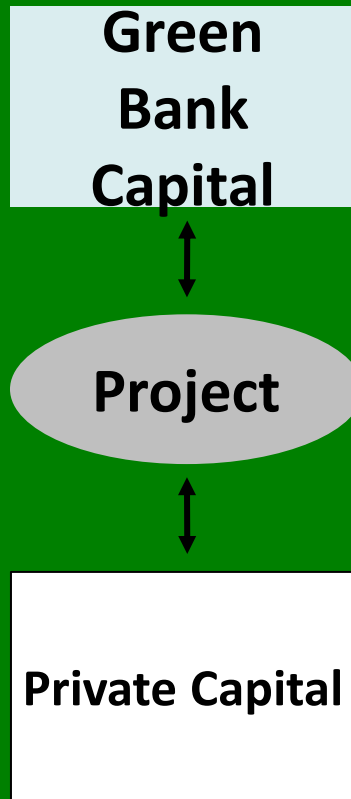
*Educate* Private Banks on the Opportunity

*Market* Loan Products and Programs

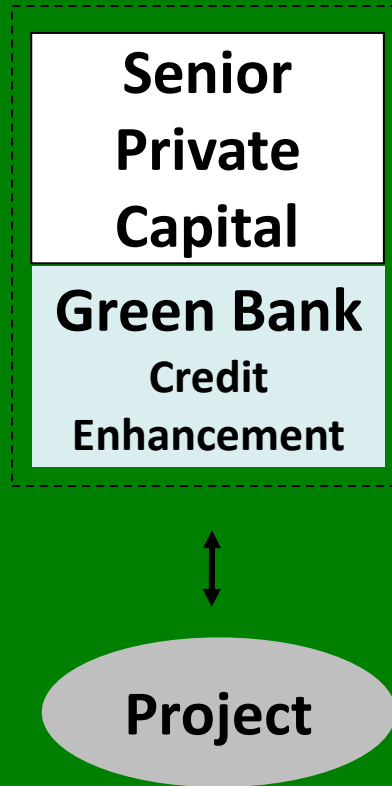
*Leverage* Private Investment Capital

# How Green Bank's Leverage Public Capital with More Private Capital

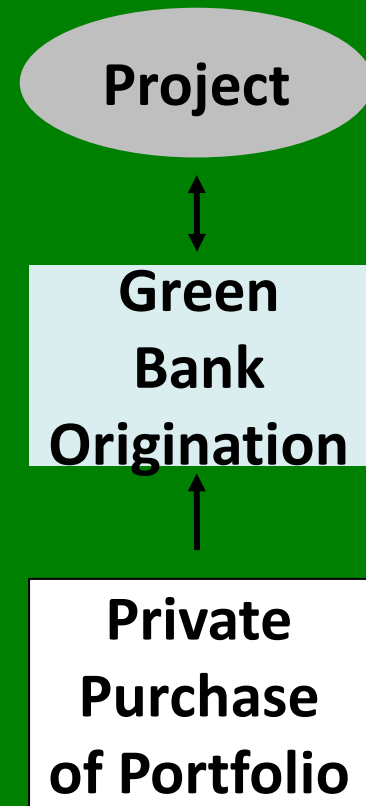
## Co-Investment



## Credit Support



## Warehousing



# Smart-E Loan



- Residential, 1-4 unit loan product for homeowners
- **Low-interest** financing with **flexible terms**
  - 5, 7, 10 and 12 year terms
  - Rates range from **2.99%** to 6.99%
- **40+** energy improvements can be financed
  - Boilers, Furnaces, Heat Pumps, Central Air, Insulation, Solar, EV Chargers and more!
- **Easy** application through eleven **local lenders**
- Borrow from \$500 up to **\$40,000**
- [www.energizect.com/smart-e](http://www.energizect.com/smart-e)



# Other Green Banks (so far)

- New York
- Hawaii
- Rhode Island
- California
- Colorado
- Nevada
- Montgomery County, Maryland
- United Kingdom
- Australia
- Malaysia
- Japan
- Washington, DC

# A Green Bank in Alaska

Could be either at the state or municipal level

Top Markets Identified:

C-PACE

Residential efficiency and weatherization

Rooftop solar



# Clean Energy & Sustainability Accelerator

\$100 billion would be appropriated by Congress to an independent 501(c)(3) non-profit

Accelerator would operate as a national "green bank"

Vast majority of dollars would run through a network of state and local green banks, including for operations

40% of investment would go to disadvantaged communities facing climate impacts

# Alaska's Policy Challenges

- Make energy efficiency our first objective
- Create true, binding policy, not just programs
- Focus on Public-Private Partnerships
- Invest in education and workforce development
- Align energy subsidies with other long-term state goals



Thank you

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