

SENATE CS FOR CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 306(FIN) am S

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

TWENTY-SIXTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

BY THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

Amended: 4/18/10

Offered: 4/17/10

Sponsor(s): HOUSE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON ENERGY

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 **"An Act declaring a state energy policy."**

2 **BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:**

3 * **Section 1.** The uncodified law of the State of Alaska is amended by adding a new section
4 to read:

5 **LEGISLATIVE INTENT.** It is the intent of the legislature that

6 (1) the state achieve a 15 percent increase in energy efficiency on a per capita
7 basis between 2010 and 2020;

8 (2) the state receive 50 percent of its electric generation from renewable and
9 alternative energy sources by 2025;

10 (3) the state work to ensure a reliable in-state gas supply for residents of the
11 state;

12 (4) the power project fund (AS 42.45.010) serve as the main source of state
13 assistance for energy projects;

14 (5) the state remain a leader in petroleum and natural gas production and
15 become a leader in renewable and alternative energy development.

1 * **Sec. 2.** AS 44.99 is amended by adding a new section to read:

2 **Sec. 44.99.115. Declaration of state energy policy.** The State of Alaska
3 recognizes that the state's economic prosperity is dependent on available, reliable, and
4 affordable residential, commercial, and industrial energy to supply the state's electric,
5 heating, and transportation needs. The state also recognizes that worldwide supply and
6 demand for fossil fuels and concerns about global climate change will affect the price
7 of fossil fuels consumed by Alaskans and exported from the state to other markets. In
8 establishing a state energy policy, the state further recognizes the immense diversity of
9 the state's geography, cultures, and resource availability. Therefore, it is the policy of
10 the state to

11 (1) institute a comprehensive and coordinated approach to supporting
12 energy efficiency and conservation by

13 (A) encouraging statewide energy efficiency codes for new and
14 renovated residential, commercial, and public buildings;

15 (B) decreasing public building energy consumption through
16 conservation measures and energy-efficient technologies; and

17 (C) initiating and supporting a program to educate state
18 residents on the benefits of energy efficiency and conservation, including
19 dissemination of information on state and federal programs that reward energy
20 efficiency;

21 (2) encourage economic development by

22 (A) promoting the development of renewable and alternative
23 energy resources, including geothermal, wind, solar, hydroelectric,
24 hydrokinetic, tidal, and biomass energy, for use by Alaskans;

25 (B) promoting the development, transport, and efficient use of
26 nonrenewable and alternative energy resources, including natural gas, coal, oil,
27 gas hydrates, heavy oil, and nuclear energy, for use by Alaskans and for
28 export;

29 (C) working to identify and assist with development of the
30 most cost-effective, long-term sources of energy for each community
31 statewide;

1 (D) creating and maintaining a state fiscal regime and
2 permitting and regulatory processes that encourages private sector
3 development of the state's energy resources;

4 (E) promoting the efficiency of energy used for transportation;

5 (3) support energy research, education, and workforce development by
6 investing in

7 (A) training and education programs that will help create jobs
8 for Alaskans and that address energy conservation, efficiency, and availability,
9 including programs that address workforce development and workforce
10 transition; and

11 (B) applied energy research and development of alternative and
12 emerging technologies, including university programs, to achieve reductions in
13 state energy costs and stimulate industry investment in the state;

14 (4) coordinate governmental functions

15 (A) by reviewing and streamlining regulatory processes and
16 balancing the economic costs of review with the level of regulation necessary
17 to protect the public interest;

18 (B) using one office or agency, as may be specified by law, to
19 serve as a clearinghouse in managing the state's energy-related functions to
20 avoid fragmentation and duplication and to increase effectiveness;

21 (C) by actively collaborating with federal agencies to achieve
22 the state's energy goals and to meet emissions, renewable and alternative
23 energy, and energy production targets.