Touring the Electric North Senate Special Committee On Arctic Affairs

January 30th, 2025 Gwen Holdmann, Alaska Center for Energy and Power, University of Alaska Fairbanks





The Electric North refers to regions north of the interconnected continental grids of North America and Eurasia.

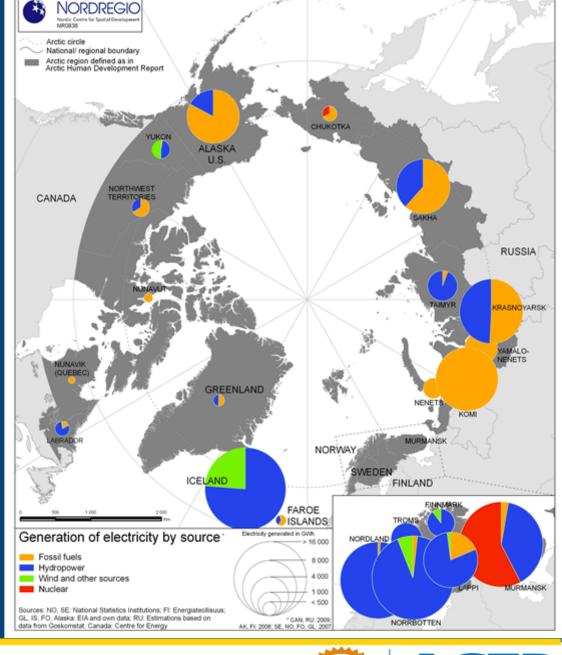
These areas are electrically served by a combination of regional grids, small distribution grids, or isolated microgrids.



The Arctic region is the global leader in renewable energy development

Primary energy source for electric power generation:

- Finland 39% (biomass)
- Sweden 48% (hydropower, biomass)
- Norway 99% (hydropower)
- Iceland 100% (geothermal, hydropower)
- Greenland 70% (hydropower)









Arctic countries are clean technology leaders (example H2/Ammonia in Berlevåg, Norway)



Berlevåg hydrogen production from wind; planned 100 MW green ammonia facility in using renewable power from Varanger Kraft's adjacent wind farm on Raggovidda.





Arctic countries are clean technology leaders Waste to Energy (Nuuk and Sisimiut, Greenland)



Incinerate municipal waste generated locally and imported from surrounding communities and use it for space heating





Remote communities are largely diesel-dependent



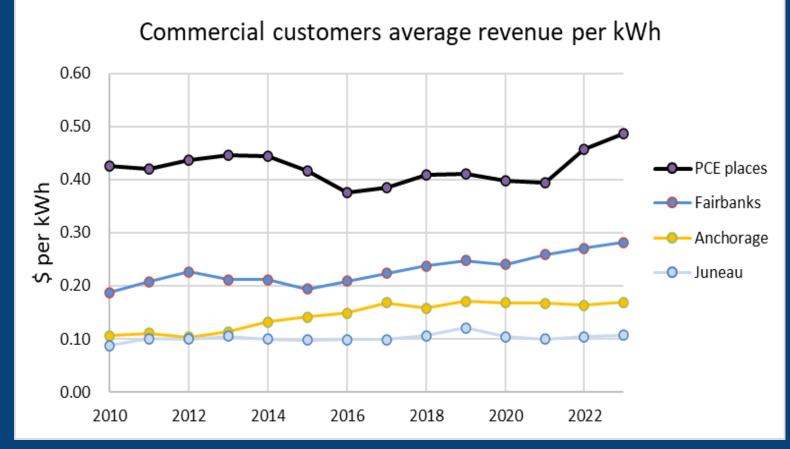
Longyearbyen, Svalbard (Norway). The furthest north permanently inhabited settlement in the world.

Diesel power module in foreground with shuttered coal plant in the background.





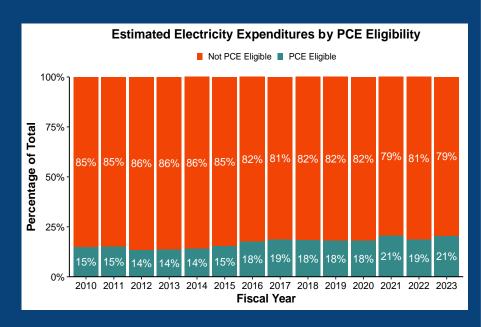
Diesel-based communities face high energy costs



(Above) Comparison of residential prices for electricity – Juneau, Anchorage, Fairbanks and PCE-eligible communities

(Bottom) Proportion of expenditures for electricity covered by the PCE program.

This price support is lower than any other Arctic country.









Varied Price Support for Rural Residents – example from Greenland:

- 70% hydro from 5 projects
- "unified rate" is 24 ¢/kWh for residents
- Fisheries get a 58.5% discount on the local electricity generation costs; equates to rates of 10-24 ¢/kWh
- Alaska and Greenland have inverse structures for subsidies
 - Greenland prioritizes critical industries, Alaska prioritizes residential consumers.

Sources: Naalakkersuisut, 2018





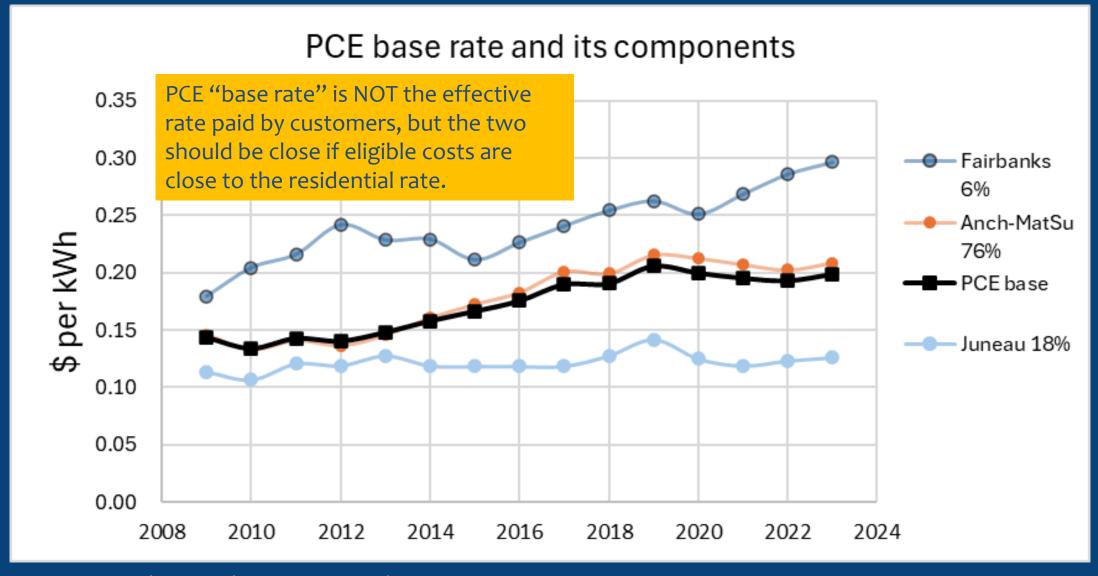


Varied Price Support for Rural Residents – example from Canada:

- Canada's utilities are mostly "Crown Corporations". Most use postage stamp rates of some sort.
- Subsidies vary by territory; in Nunavut, for example, low-income residents—who make up approximately 35% of the population—pay only \$0.06 per kilowatt-hour (kWh) for electricity.





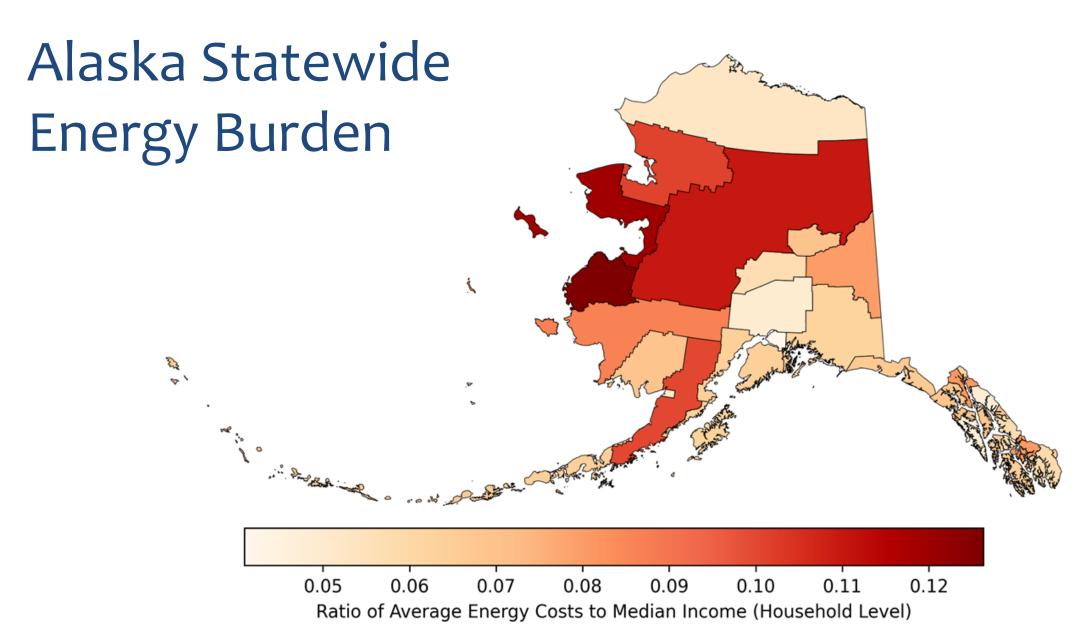


Source: RCA PCE base rate determinations. Dockets U-24-011, U-23-10, U-22-021, U-21-19, U-20-17, U-19-28, U-18-032, U-17-031, U-16-056, U-15-074, U-14-80, U-13-110, U-12-073, U-11-069, U-10-030



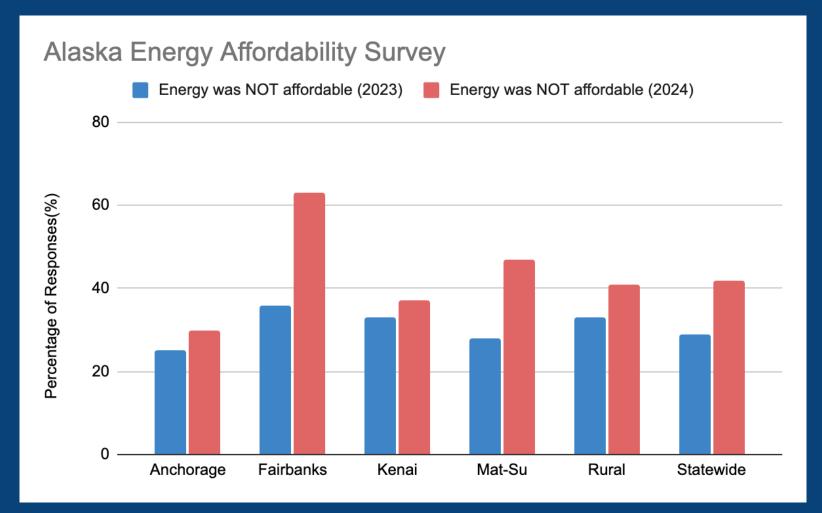






Energy cost estimates are from the Alaska Housing Finance Coorporation's 2018 Housing Assesment. All data, including prices, are from 2017 are represent single family homes. Energy costs include space heating and electricity. Income data is the median household income from the American Community Survey 5-year estimates.

More Alaskans find energy bills to be unaffordable



- Multi-modal survey of 600 registered voters in Alaska. Conducted via phone and online by ACEP/S360. Error +/14%
- Polls administered 16
 months apart (May 2023
 and September 2024)







Alaska leadership in renewables



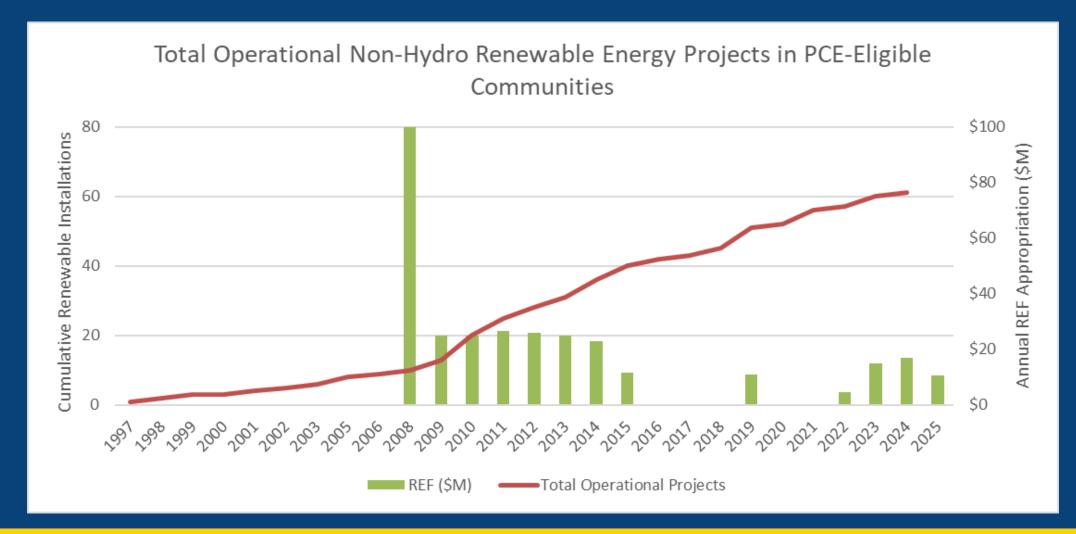
- Alaska has by far the most renewablypowered microgrids of any country in the Arctic.
- Alaska utilities and communities are sharing their expertise in this area (example: Arctic Remote Energy Network Academy).

2022-23 ARENA cohort in Kotzebue 2024-25 cohort is enroute to Iceland!





REF was a key catalyst for renewables



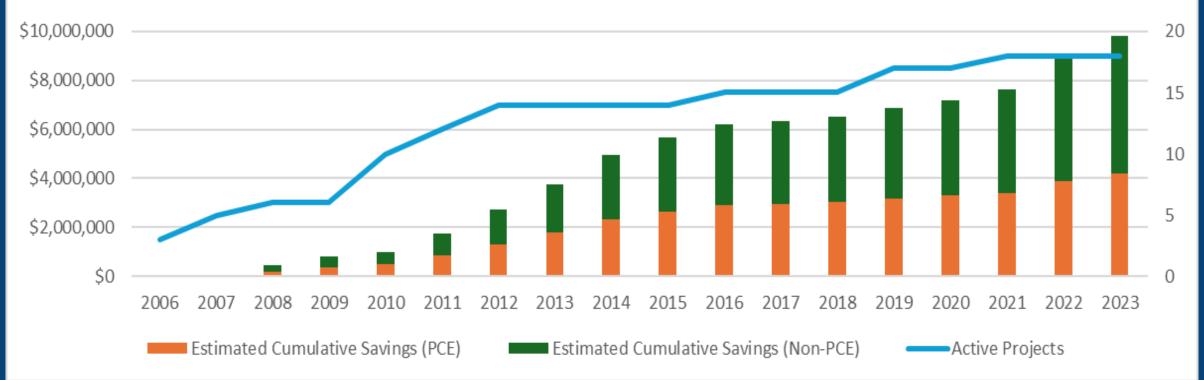






Renewables are resulting in lower cost power











Thank you!

Gwen Holdmann Alaska Center for Energy and Power University of Alaska Fairbanks Gwen.Holdmann@alaska.edu

