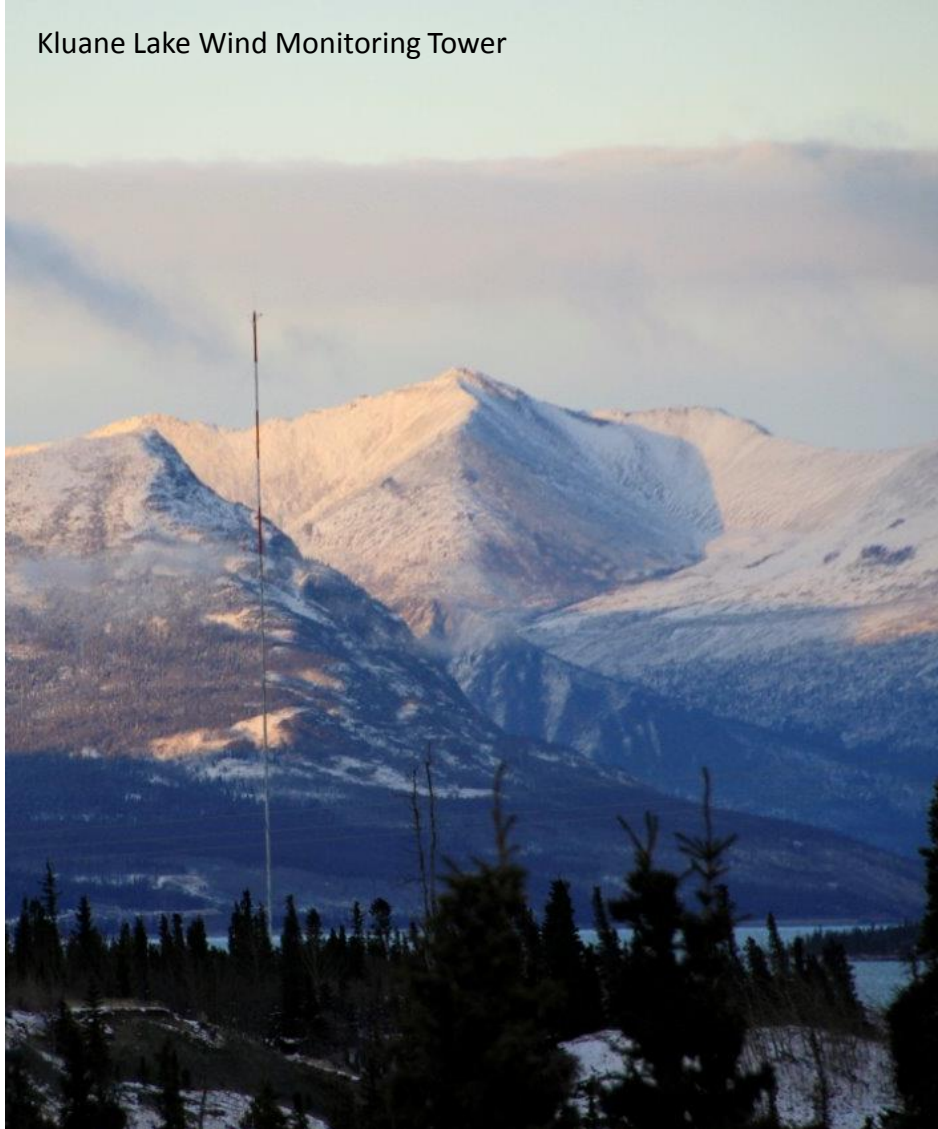


Yukon Community Energy Planning: Recent Experiences and Observations

Getting to Implementation Workshop
Whitehorse, YT
20 May 2015



Kluane Lake Wind Monitoring Tower



Yukon Energy Planning:

- First energy plan finished in 1987 (Beaver Creek).
- Next energy plan finished in 2002 (Old Crow).
- ANCAP Energy Profiles in 2005.
- Our Towns/Our Future and First Nations Energy Summit, 2011.
- Faro Energy Plan, 2013.
- Determining Priorities project, 2015.
- Old Crow Energy Plan (*ongoing*).
- Kluane First Nation energy planning (*ongoing*).
- Haines Junction energy planning (*ongoing*).

Yukon government's energy plan program:

Provide energy planning services and support to 1-2 communities per year:

- Project design;
- Baseline assessment;
- Consumption and cost projections;
- Planning; and
- Community engagement.

Program design is evolving to meet our understanding of community needs.



Elijah Smith School Gasifier Project

Observation 1: There is a clear demand for energy planning

- All communities are aware of and interest in managing energy.
- Technical support is critical to managing energy.
- Many inter-related concerns related to energy.

Energy planning is an opportunity to strategically respond to a number of community needs at the same time.

Home retrofit with Styrofoam insulation, Whitehorse.





Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Demonstration House

Observation 2: Energy planning must not strain community capacity

- Product and timelines must meet community needs.
- Recommendations must fit within scheduled operations – especially in the short-term.
- Community engagement must be appropriate and effective.
- Focus on the needs of local government and the residential sector.

Energy planning is only valuable if it provides a net-benefit.

Observation 3: Planning needs to be community specific.

- All communities want to save money and create jobs.
- Many other concerns will exist (e.g. food security) and need to be effectively identified.
- That said – *don't forget the importance of energy efficiency.*

Project design should occur in advance with lots of community input.





Observation 4: Communities will need support with implementation.

- Administrations are willing to lead with their resources but these are limited.
- Funding exists at the territorial and federal levels and need to be identified in planning.
- Partnerships are important (and will continue to be).
- Number of action items need to be kept manageable.
- Setbacks will happen and communities will need support to get past them.

Implementation is challenging – but not insurmountable.



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Thoughts on Implementation:

- Keep actions specific to communities – ensure buy-in from administrations and residents.
- Manage recommendations to ensure they reflect available resources (*small projects are okay*).
- Keep it simple – make sure a benefit is obvious and projects are not overly technical.
- Follow-up is important to follow-through.

Solar Hot Water Project, Gold Rush Inn, Whitehorse

