Community Energy Planning & Funding



Community Energy Planning & Funding Sources



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Indigenous Clean Energy Opportunities - June Energy Workshop

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Community Energy Planning



HOW DO YOU TRANSITION A COMMUNITY TO RENEWABLE ENERGY GENERATION?



HOW DO YOU SAVE COMMUNITY MEMBERS MONEY ON THEIR HEATING AND ELECTRIC BILLS?



WHAT PROJECTS WOULD BE VIABLE FOR YOUR COMMUNITY?



HOW DOES THE COMMUNITY FEEL ABOUT CLEAN ENERGY?



Híkila qṇts hála'áxv

Prepared by Haíłzaqv Climate Action Team



Community Energy Planning

- Community Energy Plans explore all those questions and more
- A good CEP serves as an instruction guide
- ► A CEP should be a living document
- No one size fits all

Community Energy Planning

- First step in a community's clean energy journey
- Explores current energy systems
- Explores future energy systems
- Involves community consultation
- Can focus on other aspects, such as future housing needs, population growth, transportation, etc.
- ► Can include important information for other projects
 - e.g. electricity load forecasting
- Is a good way to get the community involved in the clean energy conversation

Common Challenges

Funding

Capacity

Community engagement

Staffing changes

Tailoring a standard CEP to the communities needs

What to include in the CEP

The need to keep a CEP current

Scope creep

Community Energy Diesel Reduction Program (CEDR)



Community Energy Planning Stream



mmunity Energy Diesel Reduction (CEDR)

nunity Energy Plan Checklist

unity Energy Plan (CEP) is a long-term plan to meet a community's future energy needs while improving efficiency, reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and fostering local sustainable and community-ted energy solutions. An effective CEP identifies opportunities to meet both demand and supply-side wes while enabling community priorities related to capacity building, economic development, and homental stewardship.

EP checklist has been developed with partners and is based on emerging best practices as well as the veness of remote community energy planning. While not every item on this checklist is a requirement, there is value in having a comprehensive assessment to develop a strong and actionable plan that cat ated regularly. This checklist represents current best practices that communities and consultants may elop a scope of work. The CEDR Program recommends that remote community CEP development inclusion timited to, the following:

ackground

- 1. Executive Summary
- Community introduction by Council / Advisory Board / Community Champion(s) / Climate Action Coordinator(s)
- 3. Review of any existing CEP or other relevant study (CEEP / CCP / etc.)
- 4. Description of CEP Methodology
- 5. Community Overview:
 - a. Location & Geography
 - b. General Description, History, Population
 - c. Governance & Public Services
 - d. Local Economy
- e. Local environment, Weather, Climate, Potential future climate implications
- 6. Community Goals & Values:
 - a. Sustainable Development Vision & Energy Goals
 - b. Objectives
 - c. Purpose of CEP

Community Energy Use Overview

- 1. Current Hourly Load Profile
 - a. Electricity Load:
 - Data collection methodology (preferably metered)
 - ii. Sources of electricity (diesel, hydro, etc.) and efficiency of diesel genset
 - iii. Demand: residential, commercial and industrial
 - iv. Seasonal, monthly and if appropriate, daily load shape analysis
 - v. Statistics: peak, average, low and annual demand
 - b. Thermal Load:
 - i. Data collection methodology

CEP Checklist

- Available on our website: newrelationshiptrust.ca
- Created with input from communities, consultants, and funders
- Serves as a "menu" for communities to choose what best serves their needs
- Serves as a starting place for communities to start thinking about what to include in their CEP

BC Indigenous Clean Energy Initiative (BCICEI)

- ▶ \$140M of additional funding was recently announced by the Province of BC
- Funding is for BC First Nations to enter the upcoming competitive call for power from BC Hydro
- ► From 2024-2028 program will continue as normal
 - ▶ Focused on feasibility and pre-construction of commercial scale projects
 - ▶ Funding for each intake will utilize the interest gained from the \$140M principle
- From 2028-2033 program will focus on funding capital projects
 - Approximately \$30M per intake



Declaration Act Engagement Fund (DAEF)

- ► The Province of BC has partnered with NRT to administer \$200M in funding to support the implementation of the Declaration Act Action Plan
- Funding can be used for engagement with the Province, strategic, policy, or other legislative initiatives
- ► Total funding cap over 4 years per Nation is \$1,040,000
 - \$260,000 per year

NRT Nation Building

- 1-to-2-year funding program
- \$60,000 for 1 year, or \$120,000 for 2 years
- Funding for projects that advance capacity within a community, according to self-determined priorities
- Funding can encompass CEPs

First Nations Clean Energy Business Fund

- Administered by the Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation
- 2 intakes per year
- Capacity Funding Stream for CEPs
 - ▶ Up to \$30,000
- ► Eligible costs include:
 - Funding for energy champions or training for community members
 - ► Home audits/energy assessments
 - Community Engagement
 - Implementation plan
 - ► High level assessment of clean energy opportunities

Thank You!

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- ▶ For more information:
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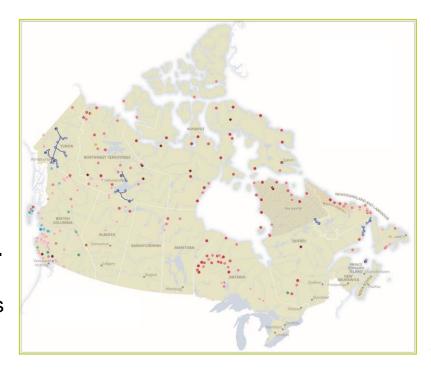
Background: Diesel Use in Remote Communities

Approximately **224 communities** in Canada use diesel for heat and power (~680 million litres annually). The majority (162) are Indigenous.

Communities are **geographically dispersed** with varying needs and resources; there is **no one size fits all solution.**

Diesel, while reliable, creates significant environmental, social, and economic challenges.

Community ownership of renewable energy assets promotes economic reconciliation and energy sovereignty.



About Wah-ila-toos

- Wah-ila-toos: an interdepartmental initiative established in April 2022.
- Collaboration between five departments and Indigenous Council to coordinate policies and funding to support diesel reduction efforts.
- The name "Wah-ila-toos" was gifted to the initiative on February 2, 2023.



Wah-ila-toos Mission

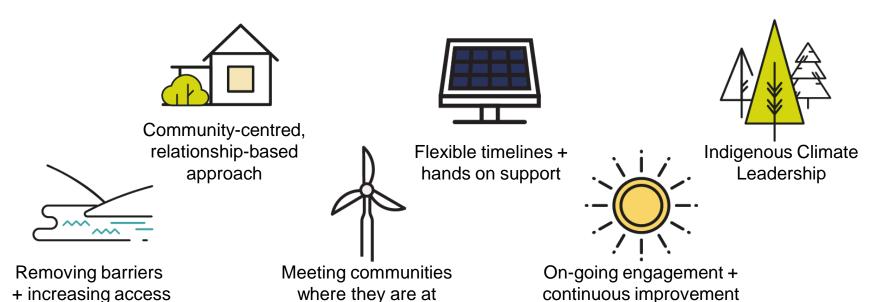
To provide funding for renewable energy and capacity-building projects and related energy efficiency measures in Indigenous, rural and remote communities across Canada.

- Prioritize Indigenous voices in the clean energy space
- Meaningfully reflect our commitment to reconciliation and UNDRIP
- Wah-ila-toos is committed to conducting themselves in good relation with all living and non-living kin



How does Wah-ila-toos work?

- Single access point to the following core federal funding programs:
 - Clean Energy for Rural and Remote Communities (CERRC)
 - Northern REACHE
 - The Indigenous Off-Diesel Initiative
- Pathfinding supports applicants in identifying the appropriate program for funding or co-funding.



The Way Forward: Learning and Improving









Indigenous Council
appointed in December
2022 with a mandate to
provide advice related to
program and policy
development, in addition
to directing an
engagement process.

Will provide guidance on project review protocols, project prioritization criteria and endorse projects through Governing Board

Engagement will focus on barriers that have been identified in previous discussions with an aim of developing solutions with Indigenous partners, provinces and territories, regulators, utilities and associations

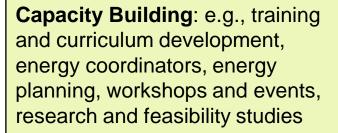
Developing a long-term strategy that supports self-determined clean energy priorities in Indigenous, rural, and remote communities

Eligible Projects



Renewable Energy

Technologies: e.g., solar, wind, hydropower, energy storage, innovative technologies (grid modernization, ocean energy, hydrogen)







Energy Efficiency: e.g., building upgrades and retrofits, energy audits, LED lights and efficient equipment

Heat: e.g., biomass heating, district heating, combined heat and power systems, solar thermal, geothermal, biomass supply chains



Projects must take place in an Indigenous, rural, or remote community, and must reduce the use of fossil fuels for heat and/or power.





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