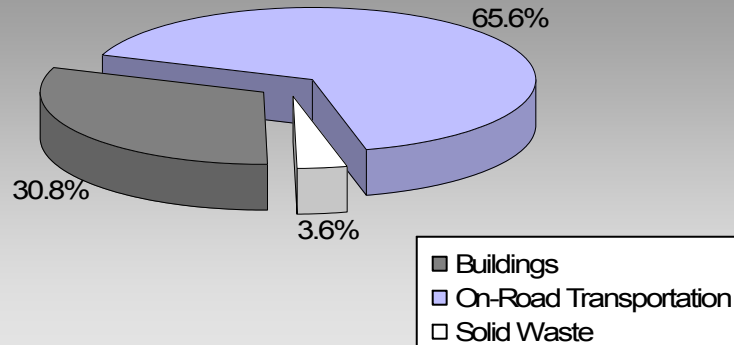


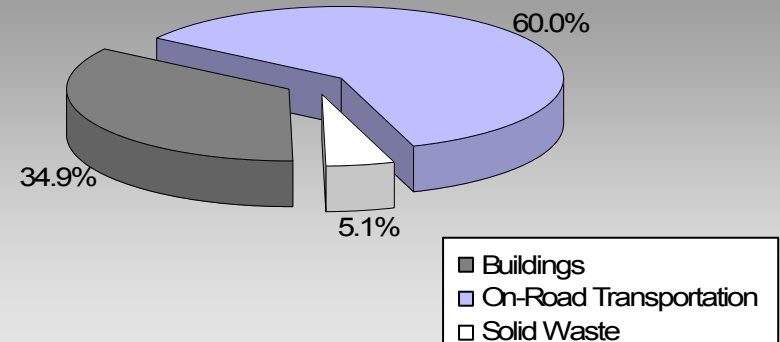
BC's Community Energy and Emission Inventories...supporting efforts towards Complete, Compact, Energy-Efficient Communities

## Where are the majority of our community's emissions coming from?

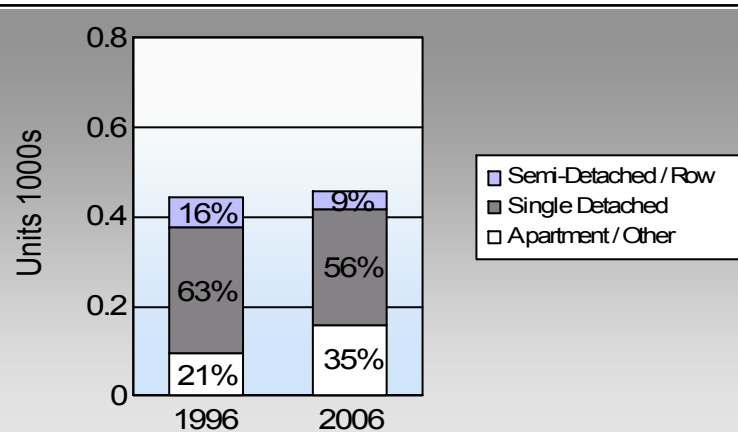
Cache Creek Village  
2007 GHG Emissions Sources



Total for BC  
Communities








## Are we living more compactly? Housing Type



In BC, single family detached housing made up 49% of housing in 2006.

## Are we driving less?

### Commute To Work

	1996	2006
	62.9%	70.1%
	14.3%	9.2%
	0.0%	0.0%
	19.1%	18.4%
	1.9%	0.0%

In BC, 10% of people took transit, 7% walked, and 2% cycled to work in 2006.

### Residential Density

Cache Creek Village: 1.2 people per net ha  
BC municipal average: 7.4 people per net ha

## Are we living closer to where we work? Commute Distance

This data is currently unavailable in the CEEI 2007 Reports

In BC, 41% of people lived within 5km of their work in 2006.

# Cache Creek Village Updated 2007 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

## Sectors

<b>On Road Transportation</b>		<u>Vehicles</u>	<u>Consumption</u>	<u>Measurement</u>	<u>Average-VKT(km)</u>	<u>Energy (GJ)</u>	<u>CO2e (t)</u>
Small Passenger Cars	Gasoline	264	377,517	Litres	13,638	13,213	894
	Diesel Fuel	10	11,241	Litres	13,713	431	31
<b>Small Passenger Cars</b>						<b>13,644</b>	<b>925</b>
Large Passenger Cars	Gasoline	189	429,731	Litres	18,274	15,041	1,019
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	15,116	Litres	21,555	579	41
	Other Fuel	< 10	2,155	Litres	14,863	83	3
<b>Large Passenger Cars</b>						<b>15,703</b>	<b>1,063</b>
Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs	Gasoline	465	1,442,844	Litres	19,399	50,500	3,448
	Diesel Fuel	72	186,660	Litres	20,064	7,149	510
	Other Fuel	< 10	17,650	Litres	12,627	676	27
<b>Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs</b>						<b>58,325</b>	<b>3,985</b>
Commercial Vehicles	Gasoline	< 10	22,402	Litres	12,225	784	52
	Diesel Fuel	20	96,940	Litres	22,616	3,713	261
	Other Fuel	< 10	3,591	Litres		138	6
<b>Commercial Vehicles</b>						<b>4,635</b>	<b>319</b>
Tractor Trailer Trucks	Gasoline	< 10	4,761	Litres	7,085	167	11
	Diesel Fuel	19	553,672	Litres	74,918	21,206	1,490
<b>Tractor Trailer Trucks</b>						<b>21,373</b>	<b>1,501</b>
Motorhomes	Gasoline	22	23,976	Litres	3,248	839	56
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	2,617	Litres	3,970	100	7
	Other Fuel	< 10	1,246	Litres	2,189	48	2
<b>Motorhomes</b>						<b>987</b>	<b>65</b>
Motorcycles, Mopeds	Gasoline	< 10	8,189	Litres	6,294	287	19
<b>Motorcycles, Mopeds</b>						<b>287</b>	<b>19</b>
Bus	Gasoline	< 10	10,158	Litres	26,114	356	24
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	18,341	Litres	15,921	702	49
<b>Bus</b>						<b>1,058</b>	<b>73</b>

# Cache Creek Village Updated 2007 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

	Gasoline:	81,187	5,523
	Diesel:	33,880	2,389
	Other Fuel:	945	38
<b>On Road Transportation Totals</b>	<b>All Fuels:</b>	<b>116,012</b>	<b>7,950</b>

Buildings	<u>Type</u>	<u>Connections</u>	<u>Consumption</u>	<u>Measurement</u>	<u>Energy (GJ)</u>	<u>CO2e (t)</u>	
Residential	Electricity	573	5,496,627	Kilowatt Hours	19,788	136	
	Natural Gas	399	28,807	GigaJoules	28,807	1,469	
<b>Residential</b>					<b>48,595</b>	<b>1,605</b>	
Commercial/Small-Medium Industrial	Electricity	201	10,511,859	Kilowatt Hours	37,843	259	
	Natural Gas	78	36,715	GigaJoules	36,715	1,872	
<b>Commercial/Small-Medium Industrial</b>					<b>74,558</b>	<b>2,131</b>	
					Electricity:	57,631	395
					Natural Gas:	65,522	3,341
					Propane:		
					Wood:		
					Heating Oil:		
<b>Buildings Totals</b>	<b>Buildings:</b>				<b>123,153</b>	<b>3,736</b>	

Solid Waste	<u>Mass (t)</u>	<u>CO2e (t)</u>
Community Solid Waste	1,175	431

# Cache Creek Village

## Updated 2007 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

Grand Total	CONSUMPTION	ENERGY (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Diesel Fuel	884,587 L	33,880	2,389
Electricity	16,008,486 kWh	57,631	395
Gasoline	2,319,578 L	81,187	5,523
Natural Gas	65,522 GJ	65,522	3,341
Other Fuel	24,642 L	945	38
Solid Waste	1,175 T	0	431
<b>Total of Transportation / Buildings / Solid Waste:</b>		<b>239,165 GJ</b>	<b>12,117 tonnes</b>

### Memo Items

Buildings	Type	Connections	Consumption	Measurement	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Large Industrial	Electricity	0	0	Kilowatt Hours	-	-
			<b>Large Industrial</b>		-	-

## Supporting Indicators

Below you will find supporting indicators for which data is provided. These are the first five supporting indicators for which data is provided as a part of the updated 2007 CEEI. Columns with all zeros indicate data unavailable in these CEEI reports. Thirteen additional supporting indicators are under consideration for future reports (see next page). Local government feedback is requested on all supporting indicators. Please take the time to complete the short CEEI Survey at <http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/cas/mitigation/ceei/index.html> or contact us directly at [CEEIRPT@gov.bc.ca](mailto:CEEIRPT@gov.bc.ca)

### Housing Type - Private dwellings by structural type

Housing type is important for reducing building-related GHG emissions and energy consumption. A trend toward fewer single family dwellings indicates an increase in residential density, which is known to reduce transportation-related GHG emissions.

	1996		2001		2006	
	Units	%	Units	%	Units	%
Single Detached House	280	39	255	57	255	56
Semi-Detached House	55	8	15	3	30	7
Row House	15	2	10	2	10	2
Apartment, Duplex	20	3	5	1	0	0
Apartment, 5 storeys or higher	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apartment, under 5 storeys	30	4	35	8	55	12
Other Single Attached House	0	0	10	2	0	0
Movable Dwelling	45	6	120	27	105	23

### Commute to Work - Employed labour force - by mode of commute

An increase in the number of people choosing to walk, cycle and use transit reduces GHG emissions. More compact, complete, connected communities should see an increase in the use of these transportation modes.

	1996		2001		2006	
	People	%	People	%	People	%
Car, Truck, Van as Driver	330	63	265	65	305	70
Car, Truck, Van as Passenger	75	14	15	4	40	9
Public Transit	0	0	0	0	0	0
Walked	100	19	120	29	80	18
Bicycle	10	2	0	0	0	0
Motorcycle	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taxicab	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Method	10	2	10	2	10	2

### Residential Density

\* Net of Crown land, parks, Indian Reserves, water features, airports, ALR, waste disposal sites.

Increasing residential densities is known to reduce vehicle use resulting in fewer transportation-related GHG emissions. There are many additional benefits from more compact development.

	2009
Population	1,083.0
Net Land Area (ha) *	884.7
Residential Density (people per net ha)	1.2

### Commute Distance

Shorter commute distances generally reduce GHG emissions by increasing the likelihood of people walking, cycling or using transit. Commute distance is also indicative of the 'completeness' of a community from an employment perspective.

	2006
	People %

This data is currently unavailable in the CEEI 2007 Reports.

### Parks and Protected Greenspace

\* Total is net of Indian Reserves

\*\* The quantity of parkland may be underestimated

Parks and protected greenspaces are important for the protection and enhancement of community carbon sinks.

	2009	
	Area (ha)	%
National Parks	0.0	0.0
Provincial Parks / Protected Areas	0.0	0.0
Local Parks	4.1	0.4
Agricultural Land Reserve	139.0	12.9
Other land use	933.7	86.7
Total Land Area	1,076.7	100.0

## Supporting Indicators Under Consideration

The following supporting indicators are under consideration for inclusion in future CEEI reports. The 2007 CEEI reports provide these 'placeholder' indicators to give indication of data that may be provided in the future by the Province on an ongoing basis to assist in monitoring actions to reduce GHG emissions and energy consumption. Please submit feedback to [CEEIRPT@gov.bc.ca](mailto:CEEIRPT@gov.bc.ca) (see survey on CEEI website).

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### On-Road Transportation (and Land Use)

Proximity to Transit	Persons, dwelling units (du) and employment within 400m of a quality transit stop/line
Proximity to Services	Persons and dwelling units (du) within 400m of services (e.g. grocery store, school, other retail etc.)
Transit Ridership	Annual per capita transit ridership

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### Buildings

Residential; Public Building Energy Intensity	Average energy use per person per square metre of floor space
Floor Space	Average residential dwelling unit size

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### Solid Waste (and Water)

Waste Diversion	Tonnes of waste diverted
Avoided Waste Emissions	Tonnes of CO <sub>2</sub> e of avoided future emissions due to reduced waste since 2007
Water Use	Per capita residential water use

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### Land-Use Change

Impervious Surface Cover	% change in impervious surface cover
Tree Canopy Cover	% change in tree canopy cover

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### Community and Renewable Energy Supply

District Energy	# and energy output (e.g. buildings connected, energy consumed in GJ or kWh) of district energy systems by energy type (e.g. renewable or non-renewable)
On-Site Renewable Energy	# and energy output (in GJ or kWh) from households producing and/or consuming on-site renewable heat (e.g. biomass, solar thermal, geo-exchange) and/or electrical (e.g. solar photovoltaic, small wind, small scale hydro) energy
Energy Recovery From Waste	Energy (GJ or kWh) recovered from waste (e.g. from landfill gas, sewage treatment, industrial operations, farm)

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# This is your local government's Updated 2007 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory (CEEI) Report

## What is a CEEI Report?

CEEI Reports are a result of a multi-agency effort to provide a province-wide solution to assist local governments in BC to track and report on community-wide energy consumption and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions every two years. CEEI Reports are one of the many resources available through the Climate Action Toolkit (<http://www.toolkit.bc.ca>), a web-based service provided through the ongoing collaboration between UBCM and the Province.

## Why does my local government need a CEEI Report?

A community energy and GHG emissions inventory can be a valuable tool that helps local governments plan and implement GHG and energy management strategies, while at the same time strengthening broader sustainability planning at the local level. CEEI reports fulfill local governments' Climate Action Charter commitment to measure and report their community's GHG emissions profile, establish a base year inventory for local governments to consider as they develop targets, policies, and actions related to BC's *Local Government Act* requirements, and fulfill Milestone One requirements for those local government members of the Federation of Canadian Municipalities' (FCM's) Partners in Climate Protection (PCP) program.

## A first in North America!

CEEI is a first in North America and a first step for BC communities. The 2007 CEEI Reports are based on best available province-wide data. The accuracy and detail of CEEI reports will continue to improve to meet increasing local and provincial government information needs. Improvements have been made from the original draft 2007 CEEI Reports posted in Spring 2009. These include estimates for residential heating oil, propane and wood use, breaking out small and medium from large industrial buildings, including updated land-use change and new agricultural sectors as 'memo items', and the first of a suite of 'supporting indicators'. Following the 2010 CEEI Reports, inventories will be generated every two years, and will continue to improve as government information needs, international protocols and new data sources emerge.

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## For More Information:

- The full list of all BC local government Updated 2007 CEEI Reports, CEEI Data Summary Report, Technical Methods and Guidance Document, and additional information on the Secondary Indicators are available at: <http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/cas/mitigation/ceei/index.html>.
- For guidance on target setting and community actions, go to <http://www.toolkit.bc.ca> and <http://www.cd.gov.bc.ca/lgd/greencommunities/targets.htm>.

## We Need Your Feedback:

- To continue to guide us on CEEI, particularly now with the new Indicators. Please take the time to complete the short CEEI Survey at <http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/cas/mitigation/ceei/index.html> or contact us directly at [CEEIRPT@gov.bc.ca](mailto:CEEIRPT@gov.bc.ca)

**Notice to the Reader:** This CEEI Report uses information from a variety of sources to estimate GHG emissions. While the methodologies, assumptions and data used are intended to provide reasonable estimates of greenhouse gas emissions, the information presented in this report may not be appropriate for all purposes. The Province of BC and the data providers do not provide any warranty to the user or guarantee the accuracy or reliability of the data contained in this report. The user accepts responsibility for the ultimate use of such data. We need your help to make these reports better, where you do note inaccuracies, please contact us.