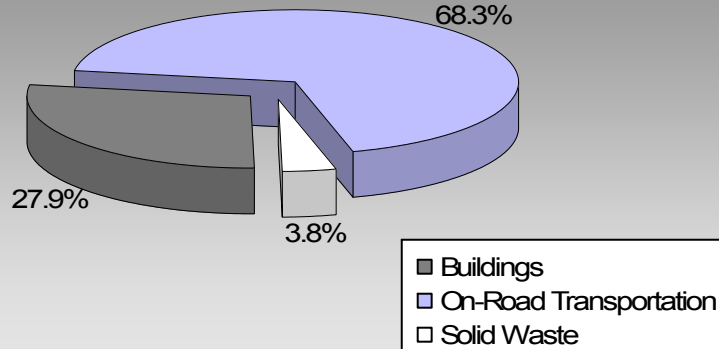


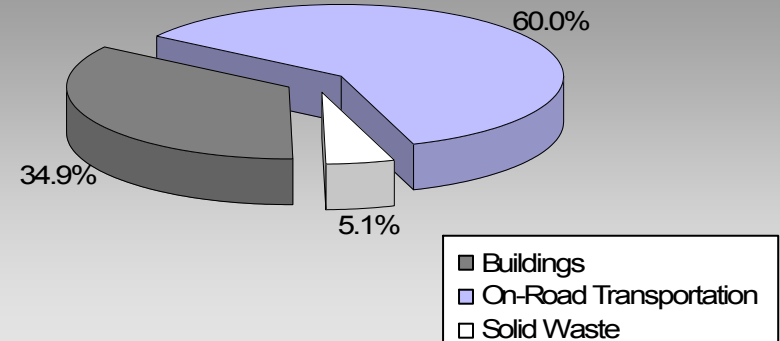
BC's Community Energy and Emission Inventories...supporting efforts towards Complete, Compact, Energy-Efficient Communities

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

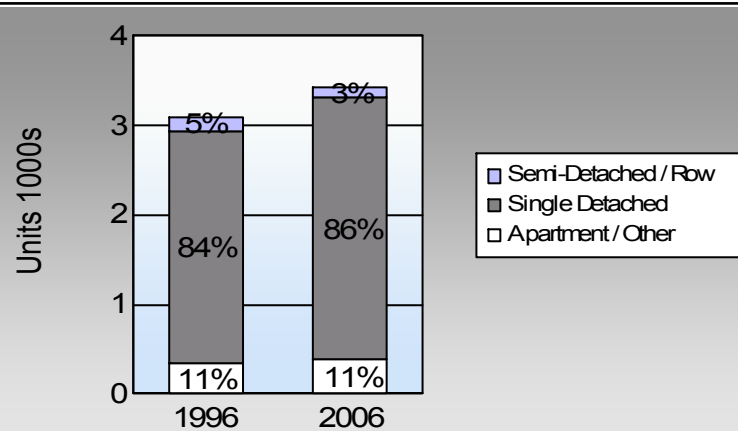
**Coldstream District Municipality
2007 GHG Emissions Sources**



**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

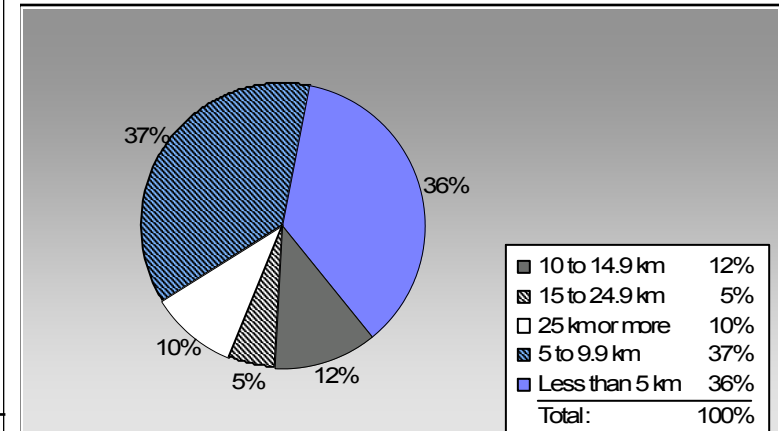
	1996	2006
	88.5%	88.4%
	5.5%	6.6%
	0.8%	0.2%
	2.2%	1.8%
	2.8%	2.1%

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

Residential Density

Coldstream District Municipality: 3.5 people per net ha
BC municipal average: 7.4 people per net ha

Are we living closer to where we work? Commute Distance



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

Sectors

On Road Transportation		<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	1,746	2,464,581	Litres	13,534	86,260	5,871
	Diesel Fuel	69	78,441	Litres	14,376	3,004	214
Small Passenger Cars						89,264	6,085
Large Passenger Cars	Gasoline	1,190	2,720,164	Litres	18,489	95,206	6,447
	Diesel Fuel	20	47,087	Litres	17,493	1,803	128
	Other Fuel	< 10	3,160	Litres	14,218	121	5
Large Passenger Cars						97,130	6,580
Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs	Gasoline	3,133	9,577,934	Litres	20,236	335,228	22,886
	Diesel Fuel	319	834,211	Litres	20,729	31,950	2,279
	Other Fuel	28	73,821	Litres	13,359	2,827	113
Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs						370,005	25,278
Commercial Vehicles	Gasoline	15	69,167	Litres	14,407	2,421	162
	Diesel Fuel	69	331,345	Litres	21,656	12,690	892
	Other Fuel	< 10	18,081	Litres	12,436	693	28
Commercial Vehicles						15,804	1,082
Tractor Trailer Trucks	Gasoline	< 10	11,501	Litres	34,230	403	27
	Diesel Fuel	88	2,597,440	Litres	78,447	99,482	6,990
	Other Fuel	< 10	2,976	Litres		114	5
Tractor Trailer Trucks						99,999	7,022
Motorhomes	Gasoline	58	78,274	Litres	2,956	2,740	183
	Diesel Fuel	14	23,118	Litres	5,375	885	62
	Other Fuel	< 10	692	Litres		27	1
Motorhomes						3,652	246
Motorcycles, Mopeds	Gasoline	142	70,040	Litres	5,305	2,451	164
Motorcycles, Mopeds						2,451	164
Bus	Gasoline	< 10	56,729	Litres	26,785	1,985	133
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	35,988	Litres	44,022	1,378	97
	Other Fuel	< 10	8,778	Litres	15,902	336	13
Bus						3,699	243

Coldstream District Municipality

Updated 2007 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

	Gasoline:	526,694	35,873
	Diesel:	151,192	10,662
	Other Fuel:	4,118	165
On Road Transportation Totals	All Fuels:	682,004	46,700

Buildings	Type	Connections	Consumption	Measurement	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Residential	Electricity	3,811	48,079,890	Kilowatt Hours	173,087	1,186
	Natural Gas	3,455	317,445	GigaJoules	317,445	16,189
Residential					490,532	17,375
Commercial/Small-Medium Industrial	Electricity	238	13,703,636	Kilowatt Hours	49,333	338
	Natural Gas	63	26,127	GigaJoules	26,127	1,332
Commercial/Small-Medium Industrial					75,460	1,670
					Electricity:	1,524
					Natural Gas:	17,521
					Propane:	
					Wood:	
					Heating Oil:	
Buildings Totals	Buildings:				565,992	19,045

Solid Waste	Mass (t)	CO2e (t)
Community Solid Waste	3,238	2,595

Coldstream District Municipality

Updated 2007 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

Grand Total	CONSUMPTION	ENERGY (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Diesel Fuel	3,947,630 L	151,192	10,662
Electricity	61,783,526 kWh	222,420	1,524
Gasoline	15,048,390 L	526,694	35,873
Natural Gas	343,572 GJ	343,572	17,521
Other Fuel	107,508 L	4,118	165
Solid Waste	3,238 T	0	2,595
Total of Transportation / Buildings / Solid Waste:		1,247,996 GJ	68,340 tonnes

Memo Items

Buildings	Type	Connections	Consumption	Measurement	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Large Industrial	Electricity	2	withheld	Kilowatt Hours	-	-
	Natural Gas	2	withheld	GigaJoules	-	-
Large Industrial					-	-

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

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	2,600	46	2,830	88	2,935	86
Semi-Detached House	100	2	55	2	55	2
Row House	55	1	50	2	45	1
Apartment, Duplex	75	1	35	1	125	4
Apartment, 5 storeys or higher	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apartment, under 5 storeys	85	1	45	1	35	1
Other Single Attached House	10	0	5	0	5	0
Movable Dwelling	165	3	210	7	215	6

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	3,465	89	3,450	90	3,840	88
Car, Truck, Van as Passenger	215	5	200	5	285	7
Public Transit	30	1	35	1	10	0
Walked	85	2	90	2	80	2
Bicycle	110	3	25	1	90	2
Motorcycle	0	0	0	0	15	0
Taxicab	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Method	10	0	20	1	25	1

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	10,388.0
Net Land Area (ha) *	2,965.3
Residential Density (people per net ha)	3.5

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	%
Less than 5 km	1,375	36
5 to 9.9 km	1,410	37
10 to 14.9 km	440	12
15 to 24.9 km	200	5
25 km or more	380	10

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	2.8	0.0
Agricultural Land Reserve	3,686.0	54.0
Other land use	3,141.0	46.0
Total Land Area	6,829.9	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 (see survey on CEEI website).

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

Buildings

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

Solid Waste (and Water)

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

Land-Use Change

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

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)

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

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.