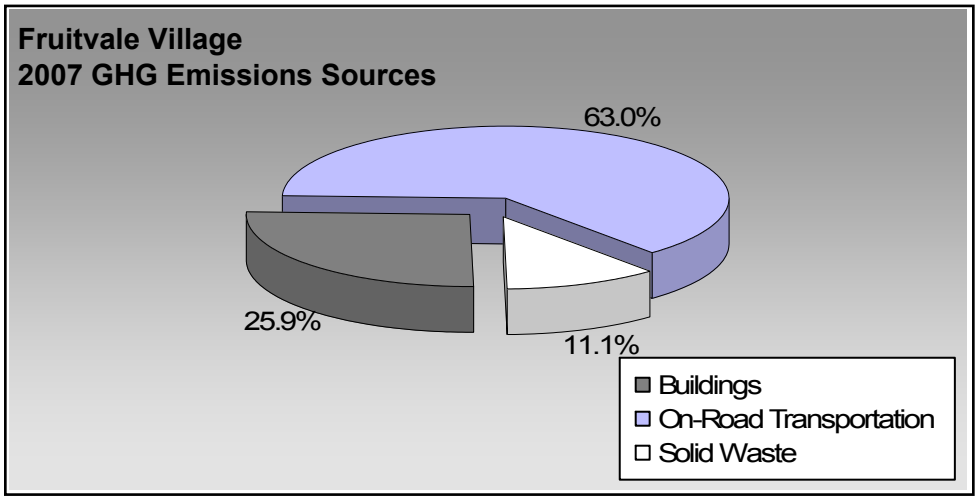
Fruitvale Village
Updated 2007 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

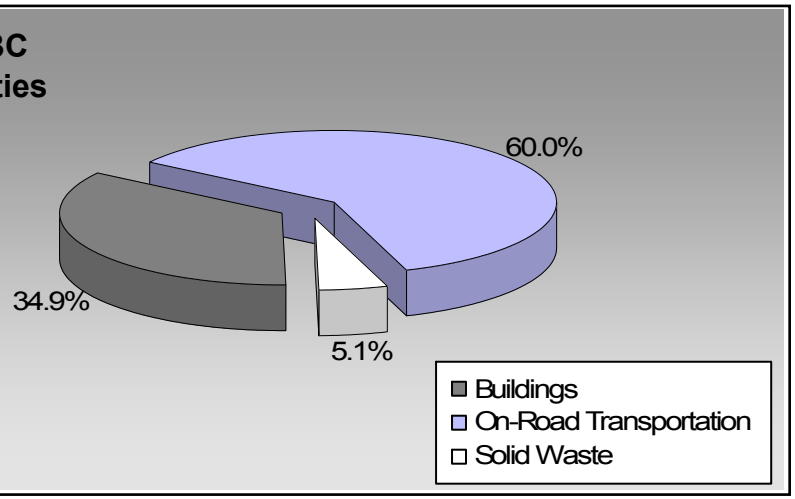
BC's Community Energy and Emission Inventories...supporting efforts towards Complete, Compact, Energy-Efficient Communities

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

Fruitvale Village
2007 GHG Emissions Sources

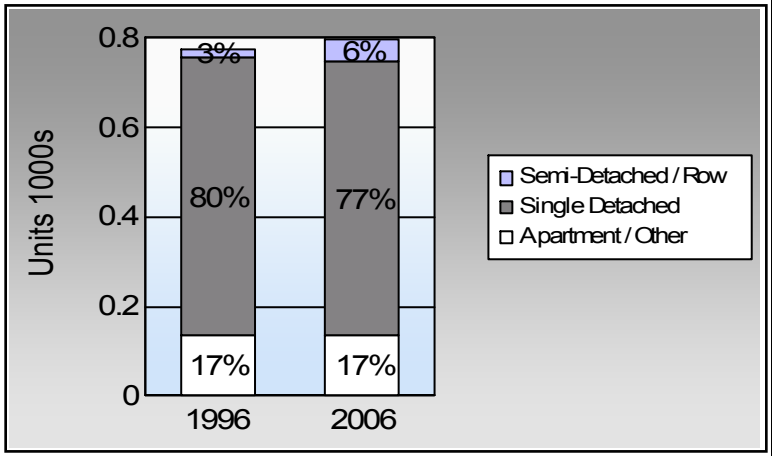


Total for BC Communities



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
	88.6%	85.2%
	7.4%	6.8%
	2.3%	2.5%
	1.7%	4.3%
	0.0%	1.2%

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

Residential Density

Fruitvale Village: 7.9 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.

For more information and to provide feedback on your Community Energy and Emissions Inventory (CEEI) Report see back page.

Sectors

On Road Transportation		Vehicles	Consumption	Measurement	Average-VKT(km)	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Small Passenger Cars	Gasoline	471	670,711	Litres	14,750	23,475	1,575
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	9,275	Litres	15,246	355	25
				Small Passenger Cars		**23,830**	**1,600**
Large Passenger Cars	Gasoline	251	504,257	Litres	17,186	17,649	1,185
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	2,579	Litres	17,060	99	7
	Other Fuel	< 10	792	Litres		30	1
				Large Passenger Cars		**17,778**	**1,193**
Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs	Gasoline	662	2,054,274	Litres	20,734	71,900	4,877
	Diesel Fuel	77	213,701	Litres	22,921	8,185	584
	Other Fuel	< 10	13,530	Litres	12,217	518	21
				Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs		**80,603**	**5,482**
Commercial Vehicles	Gasoline	< 10	6,679	Litres	11,639	234	16
	Diesel Fuel	10	47,027	Litres	23,628	1,801	127
	Other Fuel	< 10	3,591	Litres	11,356	138	6
				Commercial Vehicles		**2,173**	**149**
Tractor Trailer Trucks	Diesel Fuel	< 10	235,869	Litres	79,453	9,034	635
				Tractor Trailer Trucks		**9,034**	**635**
Motorhomes	Gasoline	< 10	15,389	Litres	2,537	539	36
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	335	Litres		13	1
	Other Fuel	< 10	277	Litres		11	-
				Motorhomes		**563**	**37**
Motorcycles, Mopeds	Gasoline	29	18,500	Litres	6,463	647	43
				Motorcycles, Mopeds		**647**	**43**
Bus	Gasoline	< 10	6,770	Litres		237	16
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	22,812	Litres	36,160	874	61
				Bus		**1,111**	**77**

	Gasoline:	114,681	7,748
	Diesel:	20,361	1,440
	Other Fuel:	697	28
On Road Transportation Totals	**All Fuels:**	**135,739**	**9,216**

Buildings

	Type	Connections	Consumption	Measurement	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Residential	Electricity	794	8,824,635	Kilowatt Hours	31,769	53
	Natural Gas	535	40,159	GigaJoules	40,159	2,048
	Heating Oil		4,507	GigaJoules	4,507	318
	Propane		7,935	GigaJoules	7,935	484
	Wood		9,445	GigaJoules	9,445	3
			Residential		**93,815**	**2,906**
Commercial/Small-Medium Industrial	Electricity	219	7,083,613	Kilowatt Hours	25,501	42
	Natural Gas	60	16,315	GigaJoules	16,315	832
			Commercial/Small-Medium Industrial		**41,816**	**874**

	Electricity:	57,270	95
	Natural Gas:	56,474	2,880
	Propane:	7,935	484
	Wood:	9,445	3
	Heating Oil:	4,507	318
Buildings Totals	**Buildings:**	**135,631**	**3,780**

Solid Waste

		Mass (t)	CO2e (t)
	Community Solid Waste	989	1,621

Grand Total	CONSUMPTION		ENERGY (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Diesel Fuel	531,598	L	20,361	1,440
Electricity	15,908,248	kWh	57,270	95
Gasoline	3,276,580	L	114,681	7,748
Heating Oil	4,507	GJ	4,507	318
Natural Gas	56,474	GJ	56,474	2,880
Other Fuel	18,190	L	697	28
Propane	7,935	GJ	7,935	484
Solid Waste	989	T	0	1,621
Wood	9,445	GJ	9,445	3
Total of Transportation / Buildings / Solid Waste:			**271,370** GJ	**14,617** tonnes

Memo Items

Buildings	Type	Connections	Consumption	Measurement	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Large Industrial	Electricity	1	withheld	Kilowatt Hours	-	-
			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	620	44	590	77	610	77
Semi-Detached House	20	1	45	6	45	6
Row House	0	0	40	5	5	1
Apartment, Duplex	0	0	5	1	10	1
Apartment, 5 storeys or higher	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apartment, under 5 storeys	120	9	70	9	105	13
Other Single Attached House	0	0	0	0	0	0
Movable Dwelling	15	1	15	2	20	3

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	2,031.0
Net Land Area (ha) *	258.2
Residential Density (people per net ha)	7.9

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	780	89	745	84	690	85
Car, Truck,Van as Passenge	65	7	65	7	55	7
Public Transit	20	2	25	3	20	2
Walked	15	2	45	5	35	4
Bicycle	0	0	0	0	10	1
Motorcycle	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taxicab	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Method	0	0	10	1	0	0

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	15.0	5.5
Agricultural Land Reserve	0.2	0.1
Other land use	258.2	94.4
Total Land Area	273.5	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 CO2e 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