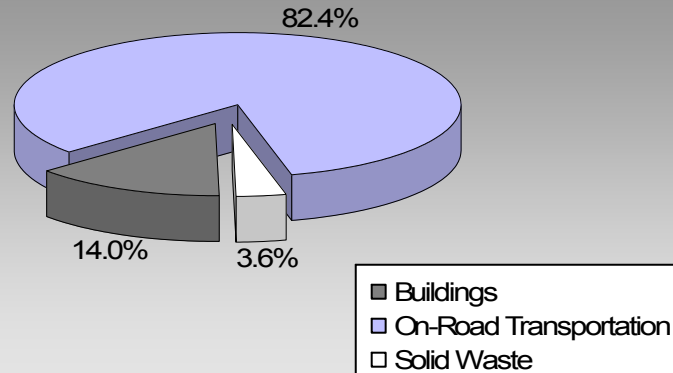


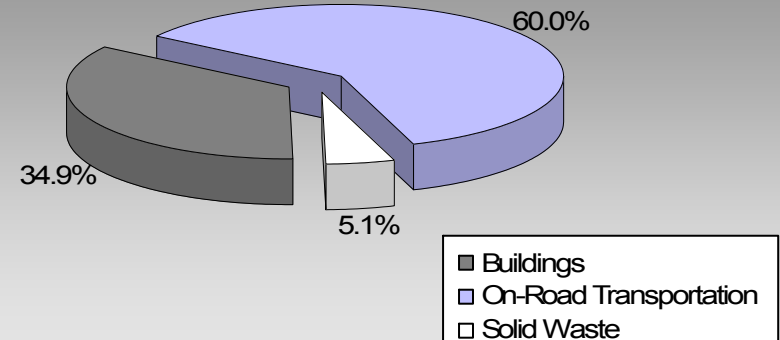
BC's Community Energy and Emission Inventories...supporting efforts towards Complete, Compact, Energy-Efficient Communities

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

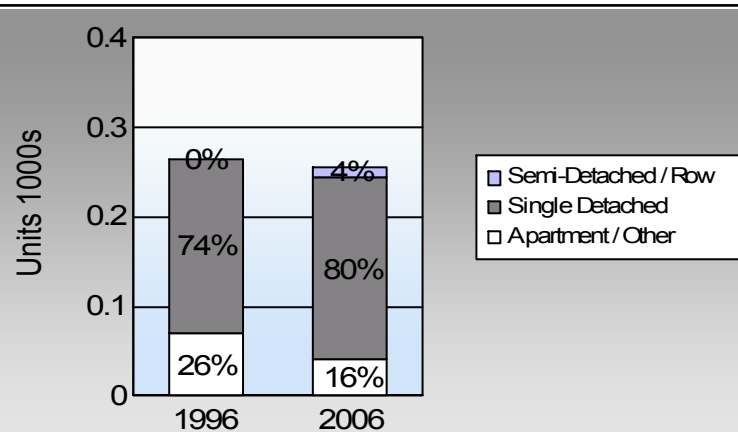
**McBride Village
2007 GHG Emissions Sources**



**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
	48.1%	64.8%
	9.6%	5.6%
	0.0%	0.0%
	32.7%	23.9%
	9.6%	2.8%

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

Residential Density

McBride Village: 2.4 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.

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	106	154,388	Litres	14,084	5,404	363
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	3,828	Litres	14,640	147	10
Small Passenger Cars						5,551	373
Large Passenger Cars	Gasoline	75	179,909	Litres	20,183	6,297	422
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	1,709	Litres		65	5
	Other Fuel	< 10	1,008	Litres		39	2
Large Passenger Cars						6,401	429
Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs	Gasoline	291	955,601	Litres	20,930	33,446	2,271
	Diesel Fuel	51	140,850	Litres	22,902	5,395	385
	Other Fuel	< 10	8,635	Litres	13,072	331	13
Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs						39,172	2,669
Commercial Vehicles	Gasoline	< 10	22,103	Litres	15,270	774	52
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	55,048	Litres	22,583	2,108	148
	Other Fuel	< 10	7,183	Litres	11,356	275	11
Commercial Vehicles						3,157	211
Tractor Trailer Trucks	Gasoline	< 10	8,572	Litres	13,642	300	20
	Diesel Fuel	16	470,454	Litres	65,218	18,018	1,266
Tractor Trailer Trucks						18,318	1,286
Motorhomes	Gasoline	< 10	4,015	Litres	2,189	141	9
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	1,075	Litres	3,680	41	3
	Other Fuel	< 10	138	Litres		5	-
Motorhomes						187	12
Motorcycles, Mopeds	Gasoline	< 10	2,348	Litres		82	5
Motorcycles, Mopeds						82	5
Bus	Gasoline	< 10	18,156	Litres	23,766	635	43
Bus						635	43

McBride Village

Updated 2007 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

	Gasoline:	47,079	3,185
	Diesel:	25,774	1,817
	Other Fuel:	650	26
On Road Transportation Totals	All Fuels:	73,503	5,028

Buildings	<u>Type</u>	<u>Connections</u>	<u>Consumption</u>	<u>Measurement</u>	<u>Energy (GJ)</u>	<u>CO2e (t)</u>	
Residential	Electricity	292	4,762,538	Kilowatt Hours	17,145	117	
	Heating Oil		2,345	GigaJoules	2,345	165	
	Propane		6,371	GigaJoules	6,371	389	
	Wood		17,389	GigaJoules	17,389	6	
Residential					43,250	677	
Commercial/Small-Medium Industrial	Electricity	119	7,149,850	Kilowatt Hours	25,739	176	
Commercial/Small-Medium Industrial					25,739	176	
					Electricity:	42,884	293
					Natural Gas:		
					Propane:	6,371	389
					Wood:	17,389	6
					Heating Oil:	2,345	165
Buildings Totals	Buildings:				68,989	853	

Solid Waste	<u>Mass (t)</u>	<u>CO2e (t)</u>
Community Solid Waste	635	218

McBride Village

Updated 2007 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

Grand Total	CONSUMPTION		ENERGY (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Diesel Fuel	672,964	L	25,774	1,817
Electricity	11,912,388	kWh	42,884	293
Gasoline	1,345,092	L	47,079	3,185
Heating Oil	2,345	GJ	2,345	165
Other Fuel	16,964	L	650	26
Propane	6,371	GJ	6,371	389
Solid Waste	635	T	0	218
Wood	17,389	GJ	17,389	6
Total of Transportation / Buildings / Solid Waste:			142,492 GJ	6,099 tonnes

Memo Items

Buildings	Type	Connections	Consumption	Measurement	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Large Industrial	Electricity	0	0	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	195	42	215	78	205	80
Semi-Detached House	0	0	0	0	10	4
Row House	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apartment, Duplex	0	0	10	4	0	0
Apartment, 5 storeys or higher	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apartment, under 5 storeys	60	13	20	7	15	6
Other Single Attached House	0	0	10	4	0	0
Movable Dwelling	10	2	20	7	25	10

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	125	48	230	70	230	65
Car, Truck, Van as Passenger	25	10	10	3	20	6
Public Transit	0	0	10	3	0	0
Walked	85	33	70	21	85	24
Bicycle	25	10	0	0	10	3
Motorcycle	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taxicab	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Method	0	0	10	3	10	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	674.0
Net Land Area (ha) *	281.6
Residential Density (people per net ha)	2.4

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	1.4	0.3
Agricultural Land Reserve	147.9	34.2
Other land use	283.9	65.5
Total Land Area	433.2	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.