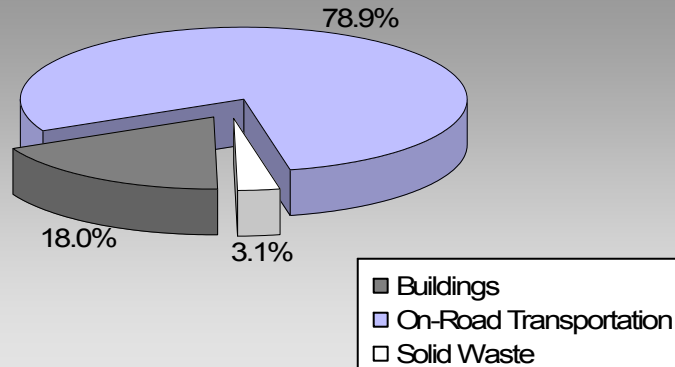


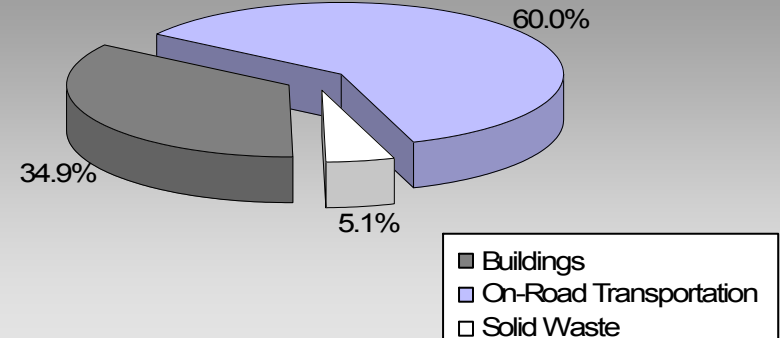
BC's Community Energy and Emission Inventories...supporting efforts towards Complete, Compact, Energy-Efficient Communities

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

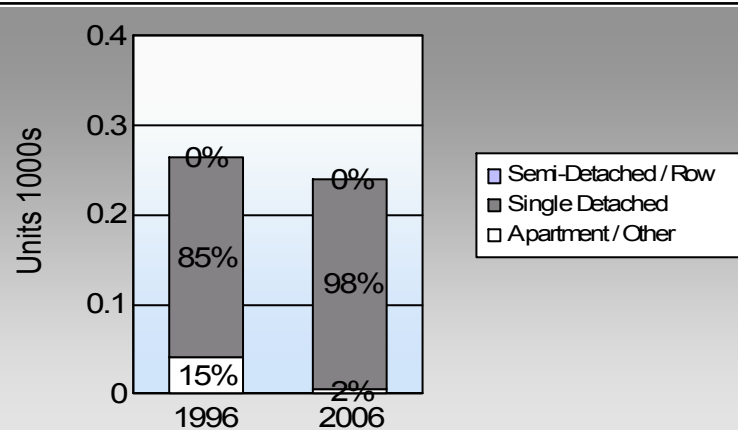
**New Denver Village
2007 GHG Emissions Sources**



**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
	41.5%	59.4%
	9.8%	6.3%
	0.0%	0.0%
	48.8%	28.1%
	0.0%	6.3%

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

Residential Density

New Denver Village: 6.8 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		Vehicles	Consumption	Measurement	Average-VKT(km)	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Small Passenger Cars	Gasoline	248	349,490	Litres	14,046	12,232	827
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	7,774	Litres	14,035	298	21
Small Passenger Cars						12,530	848
Large Passenger Cars	Gasoline	98	206,327	Litres	16,599	7,221	489
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	2,720	Litres	12,617	104	7
	Other Fuel	< 10	497	Litres		19	1
Large Passenger Cars						7,344	497
Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs	Gasoline	388	1,203,930	Litres	20,001	42,138	2,872
	Diesel Fuel	39	112,839	Litres	21,280	4,322	308
	Other Fuel	< 10	8,013	Litres	12,194	307	12
Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs						46,767	3,192
Commercial Vehicles	Gasoline	< 10	6,464	Litres	11,356	226	15
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	38,121	Litres	24,151	1,460	103
Commercial Vehicles						1,686	118
Tractor Trailer Trucks	Diesel Fuel	< 10	398,506	Litres	96,664	15,263	1,072
Tractor Trailer Trucks						15,263	1,072
Motorhomes	Gasoline	< 10	7,028	Litres	3,199	246	16
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	1,086	Litres	3,121	42	3
Motorhomes						288	19
Motorcycles, Mopeds	Gasoline	16	8,357	Litres	5,905	292	20
Motorcycles, Mopeds						292	20
Bus	Other Fuel	< 10	1,463	Litres		56	2
Bus						56	2
On Road Transportation Totals						84,226	5,768
Gasoline:						62,355	4,239
Diesel:						21,489	1,514
Other Fuel:						382	15
All Fuels:						84,226	5,768

New Denver Village

Updated 2007 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

Buildings	Type	Connections	Consumption	Measurement	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)	
Residential	Electricity	344	4,279,417	Kilowatt Hours	15,406	106	
	Heating Oil		6,213	GigaJoules	6,213	438	
	Propane		10,928	GigaJoules	10,928	667	
	Wood		13,031	GigaJoules	13,031	5	
Residential					45,578	1,216	
Commercial/Small-Medium Industrial	Electricity	77	4,103,095	Kilowatt Hours	14,771	101	
Commercial/Small-Medium Industrial					14,771	101	
					Electricity:	30,177	207
					Natural Gas:		
					Propane:	10,928	667
					Wood:	13,031	5
					Heating Oil:	6,213	438
Buildings Totals					Buildings:	60,349	1,317

Solid Waste	Mass (t)	CO2e (t)
Community Solid Waste	258	225

Grand Total	CONSUMPTION		ENERGY (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Diesel Fuel	561,046	L	21,489	1,514
Electricity	8,382,512	kWh	30,177	207
Gasoline	1,781,596	L	62,355	4,239
Heating Oil	6,213	GJ	6,213	438
Other Fuel	9,973	L	382	15
Propane	10,928	GJ	10,928	667
Solid Waste	258	T	0	225
Wood	13,031	GJ	13,031	5
Total of Transportation / Buildings / Solid Waste:			144,575 GJ	7,310 tonnes

New Denver Village

Updated 2007 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

Memo Items

Buildings	<u>Type</u>	<u>Connections</u>	<u>Consumption</u>	<u>Measurement</u>	<u>Energy (GJ)</u>	<u>CO2e (t)</u>
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	225	46	205	79	235	98
Semi-Detached House	0	0	5	2	0	0
Row House	0	0	10	4	0	0
Apartment, Duplex	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apartment, 5 storeys or higher	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apartment, under 5 storeys	30	6	0	0	5	2
Other Single Attached House	0	0	10	4	0	0
Movable Dwelling	10	2	30	12	0	0

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	85	41	110	69	95	59
Car, Truck, Van as Passenger	20	10	0	0	10	6
Public Transit	0	0	0	0	0	0
Walked	100	49	50	31	45	28
Bicycle	0	0	0	0	10	6
Motorcycle	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taxicab	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Method	0	0	0	0	0	0

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	516.0
Net Land Area (ha) *	75.9
Residential Density (people per net ha)	6.8

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	3.0	2.0
Agricultural Land Reserve	0.0	0.0
Other land use	151.5	98.0
Total Land Area	154.5	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 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.