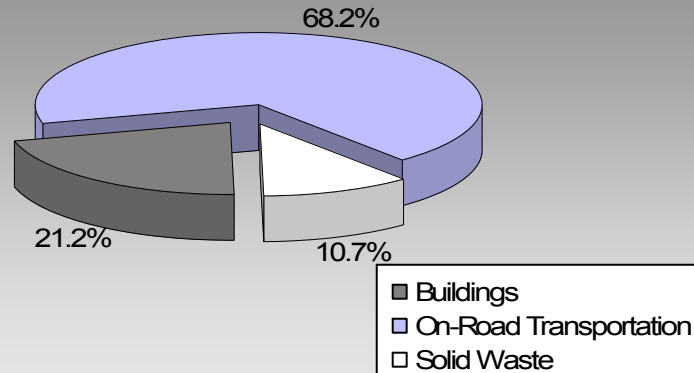


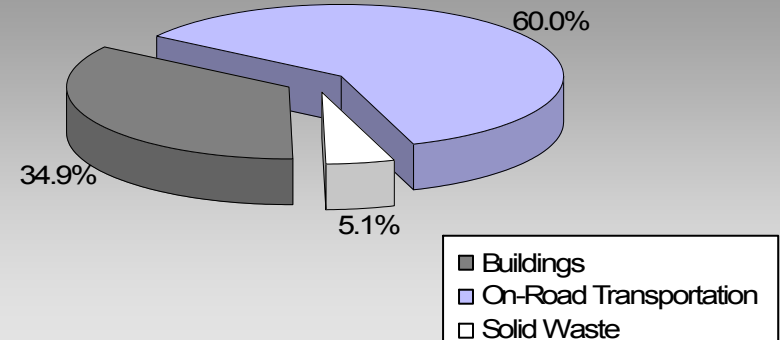
BC's Community Energy and Emission Inventories...supporting efforts towards Complete, Compact, Energy-Efficient Communities

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

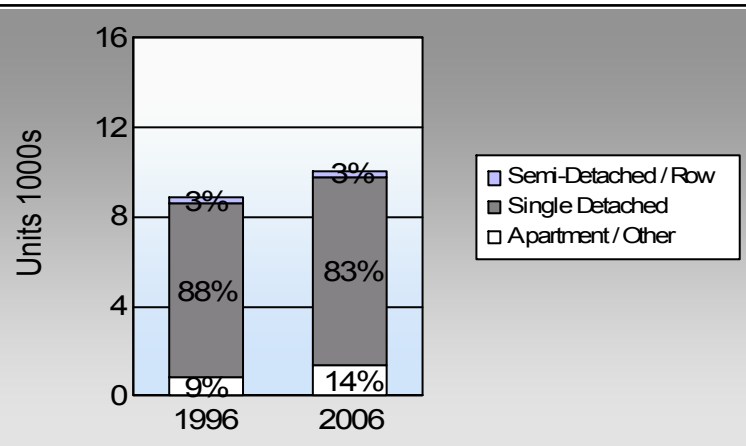
**Okanagan-Similkameen Regional District Unincorporated Areas
2007 GHG Emissions Sources**



**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
	84.2%	80.9%
	5.9%	9.4%
	0.5%	0.6%
	6.6%	6.0%
	1.7%	1.5%

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

Residential Density

This data is only available for municipalities.
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	3,516	4,285,404	Litres	11,741	149,989	10,307
	Diesel Fuel	177	153,528	Litres	12,056	5,880	419
	Other Fuel	0	0	Litres	0	-	-
Small Passenger Cars						155,869	10,726
Large Passenger Cars	Gasoline	2,400	5,282,249	Litres	17,392	184,879	12,647
	Diesel Fuel	35	72,864	Litres	17,601	2,791	199
	Other Fuel	< 10	13,859	Litres	14,652	531	21
Large Passenger Cars						188,201	12,867
Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs	Gasoline	5,944	17,257,365	Litres	19,265	604,008	41,531
	Diesel Fuel	707	1,654,518	Litres	18,918	63,368	4,519
	Other Fuel	64	150,654	Litres	13,242	5,770	231
Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs						673,146	46,281
Commercial Vehicles	Gasoline	76	286,625	Litres	12,983	10,032	668
	Diesel Fuel	112	453,780	Litres	20,404	17,380	1,221
	Other Fuel	11	38,928	Litres	11,809	1,491	60
Commercial Vehicles						28,903	1,949
Tractor Trailer Trucks	Gasoline	< 10	16,262	Litres	15,366	569	38
	Diesel Fuel	144	3,267,149	Litres	74,666	125,132	8,792
	Other Fuel	< 10	3,571	Litres	7,085	137	5
Tractor Trailer Trucks						125,838	8,835
Motorhomes	Gasoline	227	269,917	Litres	2,972	9,447	631
	Diesel Fuel	40	42,659	Litres	4,269	1,634	115
	Other Fuel	< 10	3,323	Litres	2,189	127	5
Motorhomes						11,208	751
Motorcycles, Mopeds	Gasoline	249	112,486	Litres	5,395	3,937	263
	Motorcycles, Mopeds						3,937
Bus	Gasoline	< 10	27,676	Litres	22,118	969	65
	Diesel Fuel	13	148,426	Litres	31,266	5,685	399
	Other Fuel	< 10	10,681	Litres	15,961	409	16
Bus						7,063	480

Okanagan-Similkameen Regional District Unincorporated Areas Updated 2007 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

On Road Transportation Totals	Gasoline:	963,830	66,150
	Diesel:	221,870	15,664
	Other Fuel:	8,465	338
	All Fuels:	1,194,165	82,152

Buildings	Type	Connections	Consumption	Measurement	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Residential	Electricity	13,551	162,655,920	Kilowatt Hours	585,561	1,029
	Natural Gas	3,954	259,178	GigaJoules	259,178	13,217
	Heating Oil		62,050	GigaJoules	62,050	4,374
	Propane		109,401	GigaJoules	109,401	6,675
	Wood		546,599	GigaJoules	546,599	202
Residential					1,562,789	25,497
Commercial/Small-Medium Industrial	Electricity	879		Kilowatt Hours	-	-
	Natural Gas	230		GigaJoules	-	-
Commercial/Small-Medium Industrial					-	-
Buildings Totals	Electricity:				585,561	1,029
	Natural Gas:				259,178	13,217
	Propane:				109,401	6,675
	Wood:				546,599	202
	Heating Oil:				62,050	4,374
Buildings:					1,562,789	25,497

Solid Waste	Mass (t)	CO2e (t)
Community Solid Waste	17,150	12,892

Grand Total	CONSUMPTION		ENERGY (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Diesel Fuel	5,792,924	L	221,870	15,664
Electricity	162,655,920	kWh	585,561	1,029
Gasoline	27,537,984	L	963,830	66,150
Heating Oil	62,050	GJ	62,050	4,374
Natural Gas	259,178	GJ	259,178	13,217
Other Fuel	221,016	L	8,465	338
Propane	109,401	GJ	109,401	6,675
Solid Waste	17,150	T	0	12,892
Wood	546,599	GJ	546,599	202
Total of Transportation / Buildings / Solid Waste:			2,756,954 GJ	120,541 tonnes

Memo Items

Buildings	Type	Connections	Consumption	Measurement	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Large Industrial	Electricity	3	48,694,950	Kilowatt Hours	175,302	292
	Natural Gas	4	withheld	GigaJoules	-	-
Large Industrial					175,302	292

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	7,795	25	7,670	81	8,375	83
Semi-Detached House	110	0	75	1	130	1
Row House	125	0	160	2	150	1
Apartment, Duplex	95	0	145	2	95	1
Apartment, 5 storeys or higher	0	0	5	0	0	0
Apartment, under 5 storeys	135	0	160	2	130	1
Other Single Attached House	30	0	60	1	45	0
Movable Dwelling	555	2	1,155	12	1,125	11

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	6,250	84	6,050	83	7,170	81
Car, Truck, Van as Passenger	435	6	520	7	835	9
Public Transit	35	0	20	0	50	1
Walked	490	7	445	6	535	6
Bicycle	125	2	95	1	135	2
Motorcycle	10	0	30	0	15	0
Taxicab	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Method	75	1	145	2	120	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

This data is currently unavailable in the CEEI 2007 Reports.

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	136,973.0	14.8
Local Parks	140.6	0.0
Agricultural Land Reserve	80,076.6	8.6
Other land use	709,469.1	76.6
Total Land Area	926,659.3	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.