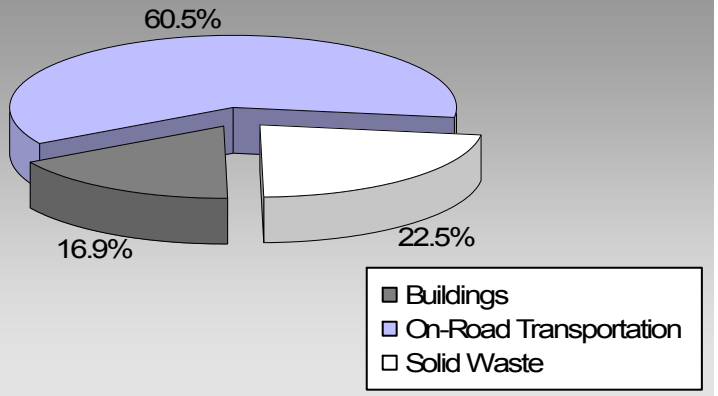
Port Clements Village
Updated 2007 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

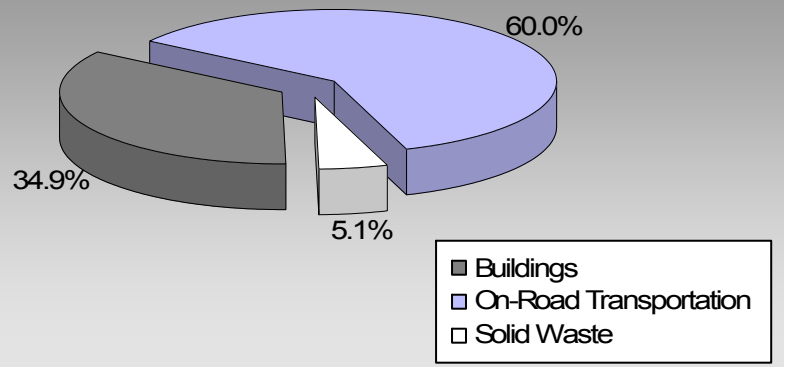
BC's Community Energy and Emission Inventories...supporting efforts towards Complete, Compact, Energy-Efficient Communities

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

Port Clements Village
2007 GHG Emissions Sources

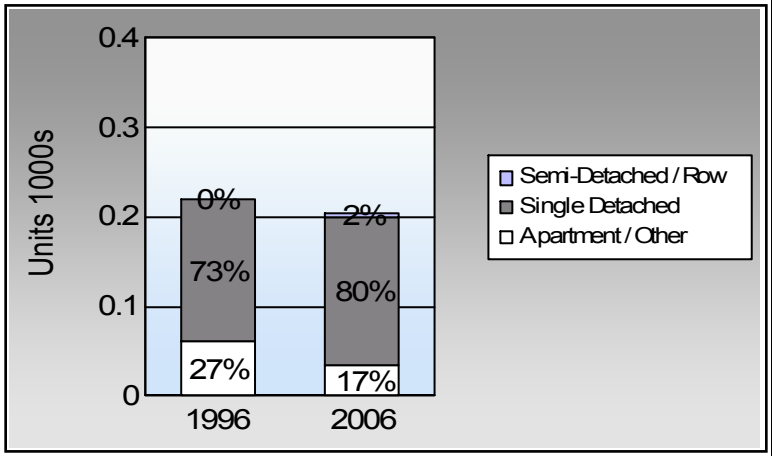


Total for BC Communities



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
	64.8%	55.0%
	18.5%	20.0%
	0.0%	0.0%
	16.7%	15.0%
	0.0%	0.0%

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

Residential Density

Port Clements Village: 0.5 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	44	58,532	Litres	14,301	2,049	138
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	3,477	Litres	13,722	133	9
				Small Passenger Cars		**2,182**	**147**
Large Passenger Cars	Gasoline	12	27,807	Litres	17,120	973	66
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	4,720	Litres	20,422	181	13
	Other Fuel	< 10	868	Litres		33	1
				Large Passenger Cars		**1,187**	**80**
Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs	Gasoline	114	344,030	Litres	20,924	12,041	817
	Diesel Fuel	21	56,143	Litres	21,261	2,150	153
	Other Fuel	< 10	4,997	Litres	12,341	191	8
				Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs		**14,382**	**978**
Commercial Vehicles	Gasoline	< 10	9,646	Litres	12,709	338	23
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	11,825	Litres	23,068	453	32
	Other Fuel	< 10	718	Litres		28	1
				Commercial Vehicles		**819**	**56**
Tractor Trailer Trucks	Diesel Fuel	11	299,062	Litres	67,687	11,454	805
				Tractor Trailer Trucks		**11,454**	**805**
Motorhomes	Gasoline	< 10	2,492	Litres	2,189	87	6
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	1,501	Litres	3,680	58	4
				Motorhomes		**145**	**10**
Motorcycles, Mopeds	Gasoline	< 10	1,036	Litres	6,332	36	2
				Motorcycles, Mopeds		**36**	**2**
Bus	Diesel Fuel	< 10	10,641	Litres		408	29
				Bus		**408**	**29**
				Gasoline:		15,524	1,052
				Diesel:		14,837	1,045
				Other Fuel:		252	10
On Road Transportation Totals				**All Fuels:**		**30,613**	**2,107**

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Buildings

	Type	Connections	Consumption	Measurement	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Residential	Electricity	255	2,999,908	Kilowatt Hours	10,800	74
	Heating Oil		1,991	GigaJoules	1,991	140
	Propane		5,433	GigaJoules	5,433	331
	Wood		14,691	GigaJoules	14,691	5
			Residential		**32,915**	**550**
Commercial/Small-Medium Industrial	Electricity	61	1,629,956	Kilowatt Hours	5,868	40
			Commercial/Small-Medium Industrial		**5,868**	**40**

	Electricity:	16,668	114
	Natural Gas:		
	Propane:	5,433	331
	Wood:	14,691	5
	Heating Oil:	1,991	140
Buildings Totals	**Buildings:**	**38,783**	**590**

Solid Waste

	Mass (t)	CO2e (t)
Community Solid Waste	355	785

Grand Total

	CONSUMPTION		ENERGY (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Diesel Fuel	387,369	L	14,837	1,045
Electricity	4,629,864	kWh	16,668	114
Gasoline	443,543	L	15,524	1,052
Heating Oil	1,991	GJ	1,991	140
Other Fuel	6,583	L	252	10
Propane	5,433	GJ	5,433	331
Solid Waste	355	T	0	785
Wood	14,691	GJ	14,691	5
Total of Transportation / Buildings / Solid Waste:			**69,396** GJ	**3,482** tonnes

Memo Items

Buildings	Type	Connections	Consumption	Measurement	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Large Industrial	Electricity	0	0	Kilowatt Hours	-	-
				Large Industrial	**-**	**-**

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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	160	42	190	88	165	80
Semi-Detached House	0	0	5	2	5	2
Row House	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apartment, Duplex	30	8	5	2	15	7
Apartment, 5 storeys or higher	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apartment, under 5 storeys	20	5	5	2	15	7
Other Single Attached House	0	0	5	2	0	0
Movable Dwelling	10	3	5	2	5	2

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	453.0
Net Land Area (ha) *	949.3
Residential Density (people per net ha)	0.5

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	175	65	135	56	110	55
Car, Truck,Van as Passenge	50	19	40	17	40	20
Public Transit	0	0	0	0	0	0
Walked	45	17	35	15	30	15
Bicycle	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motorcycle	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taxicab	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Method	0	0	30	13	20	10

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	0.0	0.0
Agricultural Land Reserve	250.0	19.4
Other land use	1,037.3	80.6
Total Land Area	1,287.3	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 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