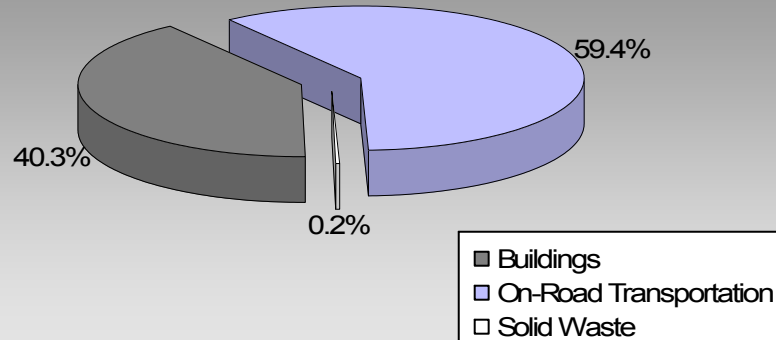


BC's Community Energy and Emission Inventories...supporting efforts towards Complete, Compact, Energy-Efficient Communities

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

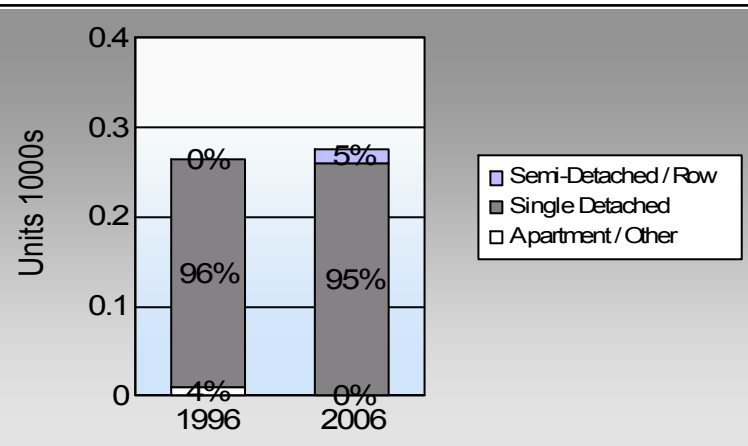
**Pouce Coupe Village
2007 GHG Emissions Sources**



**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
	84.3%	73.4%
	11.8%	14.1%
	0.0%	3.1%
	0.0%	9.4%
	0.0%	0.0%

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

Residential Density

Pouce Coupe Village: 4.4 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	50	74,818	Litres	13,917	2,619	179
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	1,769	Litres	15,571	68	5
Small Passenger Cars						2,687	184
Large Passenger Cars	Gasoline	39	97,559	Litres	17,891	3,415	235
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	1,158	Litres		44	3
	Other Fuel	< 10	2,092	Litres	14,137	80	3
Large Passenger Cars						3,539	241
Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs	Gasoline	171	535,503	Litres	19,112	18,743	1,288
	Diesel Fuel	34	101,129	Litres	24,041	3,873	276
	Other Fuel	< 10	7,452	Litres	15,544	285	11
Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs						22,901	1,575
Commercial Vehicles	Gasoline	< 10	38,376	Litres	18,505	1,343	90
	Diesel Fuel	14	70,513	Litres	24,689	2,701	190
	Other Fuel	< 10	1,437	Litres		55	2
Commercial Vehicles						4,099	282
Tractor Trailer Trucks	Gasoline	< 10	8,255	Litres	24,570	289	19
	Diesel Fuel	25	478,870	Litres	47,130	18,341	1,289
Tractor Trailer Trucks						18,630	1,308
Motorhomes	Gasoline	< 10	3,738	Litres	2,189	131	9
Motorhomes						131	9
Motorcycles, Mopeds	Gasoline	< 10	2,049	Litres		72	5
Motorcycles, Mopeds						72	5
Bus	Gasoline	< 10	5,852	Litres	15,902	205	14
Bus						205	14
On Road Transportation Totals						52,264	3,618
						Gasoline:	1,839
						Diesel:	1,763
						Other Fuel:	16
						All Fuels:	3,618

Pouce Coupe Village

Updated 2007 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

Buildings	Type	Connections	Consumption	Measurement	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)	
Residential	Electricity	301	2,887,736	Kilowatt Hours	10,396	71	
	Natural Gas	278	35,109	GigaJoules	35,109	1,790	
Residential					45,505	1,861	
Commercial/Small-Medium Industrial	Electricity	55	2,416,930	Kilowatt Hours	8,701	60	
	Natural Gas	30	10,484	GigaJoules	10,484	535	
Commercial/Small-Medium Industrial					19,185	595	
					Electricity:	19,097	131
					Natural Gas:	45,593	2,325
					Propane:		
					Wood:		
					Heating Oil:		
Buildings Totals					Buildings:	64,690	2,456

Solid Waste	Mass (t)	CO2e (t)
Community Solid Waste	96	13

Grand Total	CONSUMPTION	ENERGY (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Diesel Fuel	653,439 L	25,027	1,763
Electricity	5,304,666 kWh	19,097	131
Gasoline	766,150 L	26,817	1,839
Natural Gas	45,593 GJ	45,593	2,325
Other Fuel	10,981 L	420	16
Solid Waste	96 T	0	13
Total of Transportation / Buildings / Solid Waste:		116,954 GJ	6,087 tonnes

Pouce Coupe 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	255	49	205	75	260	95
Semi-Detached House	0	0	0	0	5	2
Row House	0	0	0	0	10	4
Apartment, Duplex	0	0	5	2	0	0
Apartment, 5 storeys or higher	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apartment, under 5 storeys	10	2	20	7	0	0
Other Single Attached House	0	0	5	2	0	0
Movable Dwelling	0	0	40	15	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	215	84	200	89	235	73
Car, Truck, Van as Passenger	30	12	25	11	45	14
Public Transit	0	0	0	0	10	3
Walked	0	0	0	0	30	9
Bicycle	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motorcycle	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taxicab	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Method	10	4	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	746.0
Net Land Area (ha) *	169.3
Residential Density (people per net ha)	4.4

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	0.0	0.0
Agricultural Land Reserve	151.5	46.8
Other land use	172.6	53.3
Total Land Area	324.1	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.