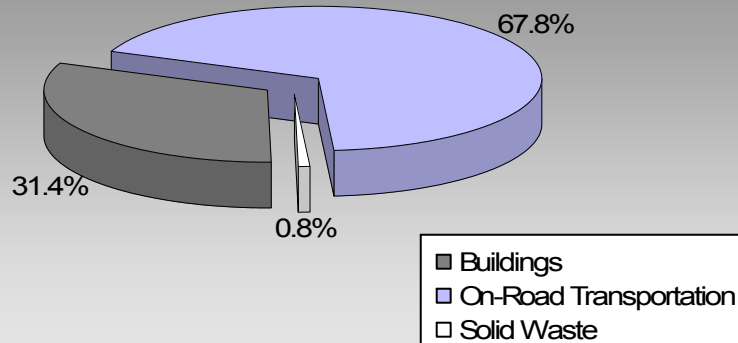


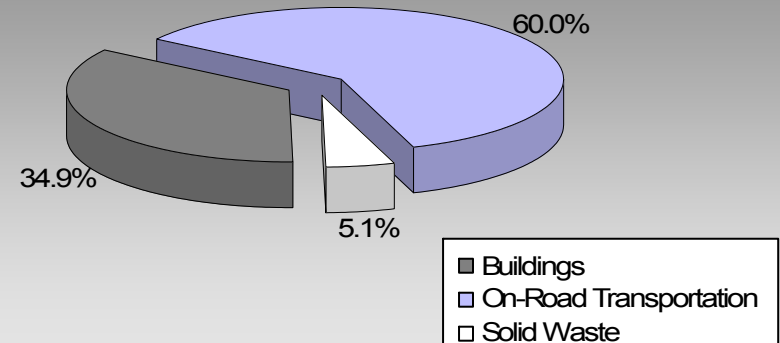
BC's Community Energy and Emission Inventories...supporting efforts towards Complete, Compact, Energy-Efficient Communities

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

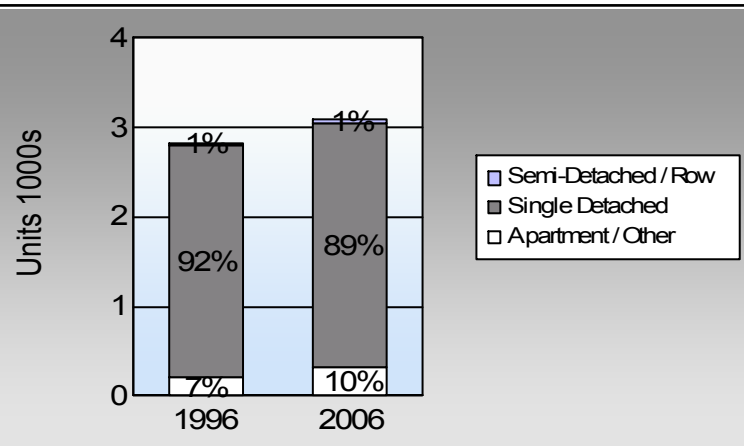
**Powell River Regional District Unincorporated Areas
2007 GHG Emissions Sources**



**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
	81.9%	75.8%
	6.8%	6.4%
	0.0%	1.9%
	6.2%	5.5%
	2.2%	4.7%

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	992	1,251,366	Litres	12,299	43,798	3,011
	Diesel Fuel	51	40,469	Litres	11,901	1,550	110
	Other Fuel	< 10	1,254	Litres	10,988	48	2
Small Passenger Cars						45,396	3,123
Large Passenger Cars	Gasoline	553	1,180,129	Litres	16,353	41,305	2,833
	Diesel Fuel	27	56,084	Litres	17,184	2,148	153
	Other Fuel	< 10	3,094	Litres	12,887	119	5
Large Passenger Cars						43,572	2,991
Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs	Gasoline	2,322	6,528,115	Litres	19,024	228,484	15,726
	Diesel Fuel	199	434,679	Litres	16,825	16,648	1,187
	Other Fuel	35	83,806	Litres	12,928	3,210	128
Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs						248,342	17,041
Commercial Vehicles	Gasoline	33	129,943	Litres	13,778	4,548	302
	Diesel Fuel	41	201,422	Litres	20,119	7,714	542
	Other Fuel	< 10	22,792	Litres	11,505	873	35
Commercial Vehicles						13,135	879
Tractor Trailer Trucks	Gasoline	0	0	Litres	0	-	-
	Diesel Fuel	60	1,479,356	Litres	55,600	56,659	3,981
	Other Fuel	0	0	Litres	0	-	-
Tractor Trailer Trucks						56,659	3,981
Motorhomes	Gasoline	54	53,269	Litres	2,691	1,864	124
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	6,909	Litres	3,695	265	19
	Other Fuel	< 10	1,938	Litres	2,189	74	3
Motorhomes						2,203	146
Motorcycles, Mopeds	Gasoline	63	24,452	Litres	4,906	856	57
Motorcycles, Mopeds						856	57
Bus	Gasoline	< 10	21,741	Litres	21,366	761	51
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	35,797	Litres	28,375	1,371	96
	Other Fuel	0	0	Litres	0	-	-
Bus						2,132	147

Powell River Regional District Unincorporated Areas Updated 2007 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

On Road Transportation Totals	Gasoline:	321,616	22,104
	Diesel:	86,355	6,088
	Other Fuel:	4,324	173
	All Fuels:	412,295	28,365

Buildings	Type	Connections	Consumption	Measurement	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Residential	Electricity	2,950	41,460,917	Kilowatt Hours	149,259	1,023
	Natural Gas	134	7,386	GigaJoules	7,386	377
	Heating Oil		55,569	GigaJoules	55,569	3,917
	Propane		117,239	GigaJoules	117,239	7,153
	Wood		196,542	GigaJoules	196,542	73
Residential					525,995	12,543
Commercial/Small-Medium Industrial	Electricity	388	20,891,774	Kilowatt Hours	75,210	515
	Natural Gas	19	1,304	GigaJoules	1,304	67
Commercial/Small-Medium Industrial					76,514	582
Buildings Totals	Electricity:				224,469	1,538
	Natural Gas:				8,690	444
	Propane:				117,239	7,153
	Wood:				196,542	73
	Heating Oil:				55,569	3,917
Buildings:					602,509	13,125

Solid Waste	Mass (t)	CO2e (t)
Community Solid Waste	1,626	345

Powell River Regional District Unincorporated Areas Updated 2007 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

Grand Total	CONSUMPTION		ENERGY (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Diesel Fuel	2,254,716	L	86,355	6,088
Electricity	62,352,691	kWh	224,469	1,538
Gasoline	9,189,015	L	321,616	22,104
Heating Oil	55,569	GJ	55,569	3,917
Natural Gas	8,690	GJ	8,690	444
Other Fuel	112,884	L	4,324	173
Propane	117,239	GJ	117,239	7,153
Solid Waste	1,626	T	0	345
Wood	196,542	GJ	196,542	73
Total of Transportation / Buildings / Solid Waste:			1,014,804 GJ	41,835 tonnes

Memo Items

Buildings	Type	Connections	Consumption	Measurement	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Large Industrial	Electricity	0	0	Kilowatt Hours	-	-
	Natural Gas	0	0	GigaJoules	-	-
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	2,590	27	2,610	87	2,730	89
Semi-Detached House	10	0	40	1	25	1
Row House	20	0	0	0	5	0
Apartment, Duplex	25	0	25	1	30	1
Apartment, 5 storeys or higher	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apartment, under 5 storeys	15	0	15	1	60	2
Other Single Attached House	0	0	15	1	15	0
Movable Dwelling	165	2	295	10	215	7

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	2,060	82	2,055	83	2,015	76
Car, Truck, Van as Passenger	170	7	105	4	170	6
Public Transit	0	0	20	1	50	2
Walked	155	6	165	7	145	5
Bicycle	55	2	40	2	125	5
Motorcycle	10	0	20	1	25	1
Taxicab	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Method	75	3	80	3	130	5

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	12,733.2	2.4
Agricultural Land Reserve	9,212.5	1.8
Other land use	502,041.7	95.8
Total Land Area	523,987.4	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.

+++++

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.