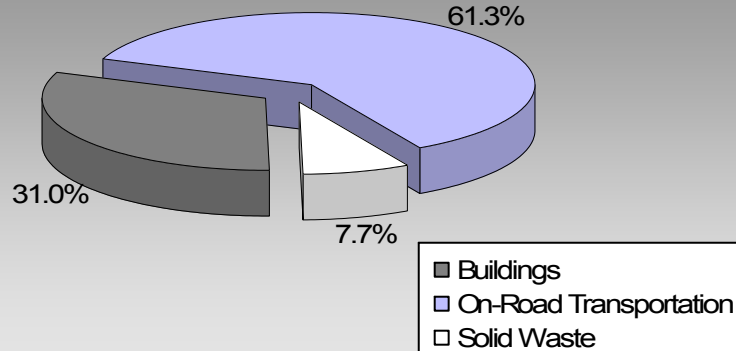


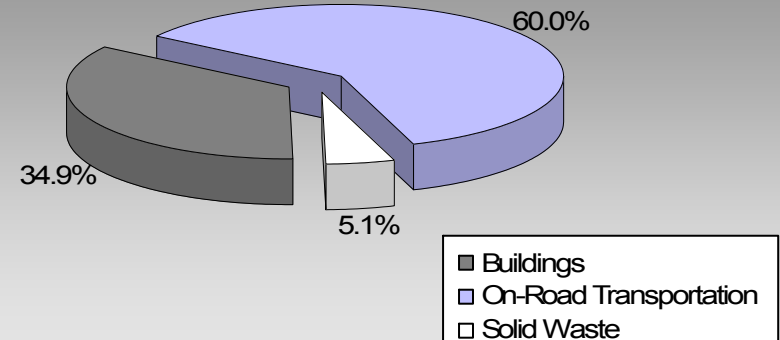
BC's Community Energy and Emission Inventories...supporting efforts towards Complete, Compact, Energy-Efficient Communities

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

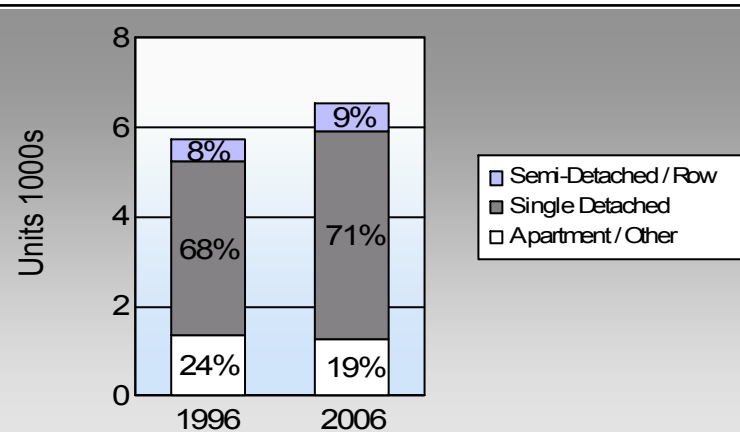
**Salmon Arm City
2007 GHG Emissions Sources**



**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
	77.6%	78.8%
	9.5%	9.2%
	0.3%	0.6%
	8.1%	8.9%
	2.2%	1.7%

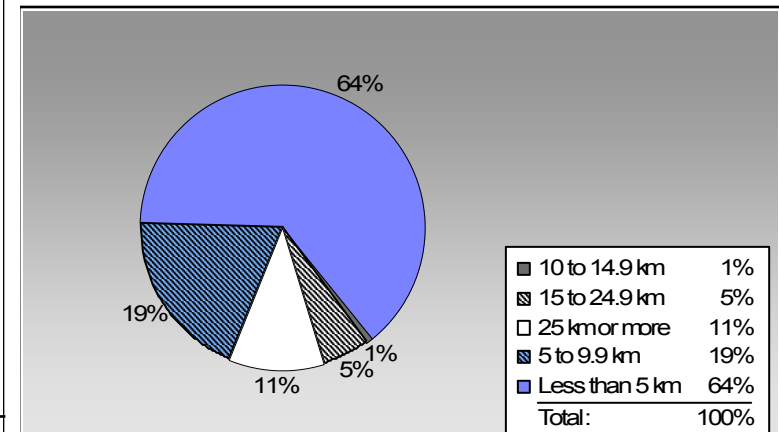
In BC, 10% of people took transit, 7% walked, and 2% cycled to work in 2006.

Residential Density

Salmon Arm City: 2.9 people per net ha
BC municipal average: 7.4 people per net ha

Are we living closer to where we work?

Commute Distance



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	3,201	4,511,838	Litres	13,903	157,914	10,787
	Diesel Fuel	123	126,855	Litres	14,333	4,859	346
	Other Fuel	< 10	1,131	Litres	12,031	43	2
Small Passenger Cars						162,816	11,135
Large Passenger Cars	Gasoline	2,024	4,606,637	Litres	18,368	161,232	10,947
	Diesel Fuel	34	85,215	Litres	18,462	3,264	233
	Other Fuel	10	24,082	Litres	14,563	922	37
Large Passenger Cars						165,418	11,217
Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs	Gasoline	5,096	15,666,424	Litres	19,813	548,325	37,525
	Diesel Fuel	603	1,465,894	Litres	19,834	56,144	4,005
	Other Fuel	43	104,659	Litres	13,276	4,008	160
Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs						608,477	41,690
Commercial Vehicles	Gasoline	61	261,710	Litres	14,273	9,160	612
	Diesel Fuel	116	536,813	Litres	20,957	20,560	1,445
	Other Fuel	< 10	26,884	Litres	11,807	1,030	41
Commercial Vehicles						30,750	2,098
Tractor Trailer Trucks	Gasoline	< 10	14,878	Litres	7,085	521	35
	Diesel Fuel	216	6,133,045	Litres	75,210	234,896	16,504
	Other Fuel	< 10	1,190	Litres		46	2
Tractor Trailer Trucks						235,463	16,541
Motorhomes	Gasoline	109	154,767	Litres	3,194	5,417	362
	Diesel Fuel	21	26,314	Litres	4,540	1,008	71
	Other Fuel	< 10	3,977	Litres	2,472	152	6
Motorhomes						6,577	439
Motorcycles, Mopeds	Gasoline	146	82,236	Litres	5,145	2,878	192
Motorcycles, Mopeds						2,878	192
Bus	Gasoline	< 10	62,125	Litres	23,924	2,174	146
	Diesel Fuel	45	393,078	Litres	19,481	15,055	1,058
	Other Fuel	< 10	5,852	Litres	15,902	224	9
Bus						17,453	1,213

Salmon Arm City

Updated 2007 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

	Gasoline:	887,621	60,606
	Diesel:	335,786	23,662
	Other Fuel:	6,425	257
On Road Transportation Totals	All Fuels:	1,229,832	84,525

Buildings	Type	Connections	Consumption	Measurement	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Residential	Electricity	7,347	72,340,586	Kilowatt Hours	260,426	1,784
	Natural Gas	5,658	451,196	GigaJoules	451,196	23,011
	Heating Oil		8,118	GigaJoules	8,118	572
	Propane		14,298	GigaJoules	14,298	872
	Wood		71,598	GigaJoules	71,598	26
Residential					805,636	26,265
Commercial/Small-Medium Industrial	Electricity	1,191	72,669,101	Kilowatt Hours	261,609	1,793
	Natural Gas	729	287,585	GigaJoules	287,585	14,667
Commercial/Small-Medium Industrial					549,194	16,460
					Electricity:	3,577
					Natural Gas:	37,678
					Propane:	872
					Wood:	26
					Heating Oil:	572
Buildings Totals	Buildings:				1,354,830	42,725

Solid Waste	Mass (t)	CO2e (t)
Community Solid Waste	14,124	10,682

Salmon Arm City

Updated 2007 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

Grand Total	CONSUMPTION		ENERGY (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Diesel Fuel	8,767,214	L	335,786	23,662
Electricity	145,009,687	kWh	522,035	3,577
Gasoline	25,360,615	L	887,621	60,606
Heating Oil	8,118	GJ	8,118	572
Natural Gas	738,781	GJ	738,781	37,678
Other Fuel	167,775	L	6,425	257
Propane	14,298	GJ	14,298	872
Solid Waste	14,124	T	0	10,682
Wood	71,598	GJ	71,598	26
Total of Transportation / Buildings / Solid Waste:			2,584,662 GJ	137,932 tonnes

Memo Items

Buildings	Type	Connections	Consumption	Measurement	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Large Industrial	Electricity	1	withheld	Kilowatt Hours	-	-
	Natural Gas	3	withheld	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	3,885	40	4,240	68	4,655	71
Semi-Detached House	125	1	95	2	125	2
Row House	360	4	460	7	490	8
Apartment, Duplex	250	3	270	4	295	5
Apartment, 5 storeys or higher	0	0	5	0	0	0
Apartment, under 5 storeys	570	6	685	11	830	13
Other Single Attached House	0	0	15	0	10	0
Movable Dwelling	525	5	480	8	130	2

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	4,530	78	4,865	81	5,190	79
Car, Truck, Van as Passenger	555	10	440	7	605	9
Public Transit	15	0	55	1	40	1
Walked	475	8	480	8	585	9
Bicycle	130	2	100	2	110	2
Motorcycle	15	0	15	0	15	0
Taxicab	10	0	0	0	0	0
Other Method	105	2	60	1	45	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	
Population	17,220.0
Net Land Area (ha) *	5,897.8
Residential Density (people per net ha)	2.9

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 %
Less than 5 km	3,560 64
5 to 9.9 km	1,085 19
10 to 14.9 km	50 1
15 to 24.9 km	290 5
25 km or more	615 11

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	61.7	0.4
Agricultural Land Reserve	6,147.8	34.8
Other land use	11,481.1	64.9
Total Land Area	17,690.5	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.