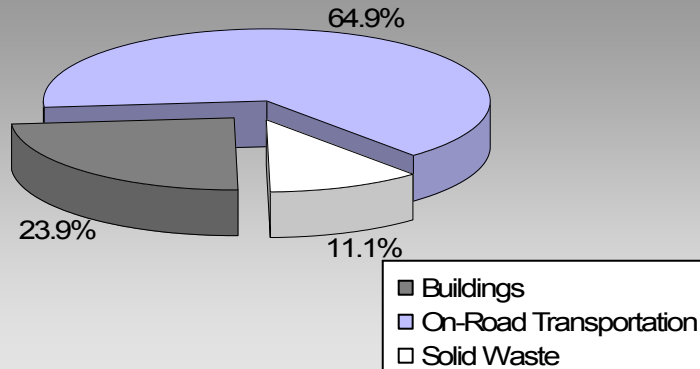


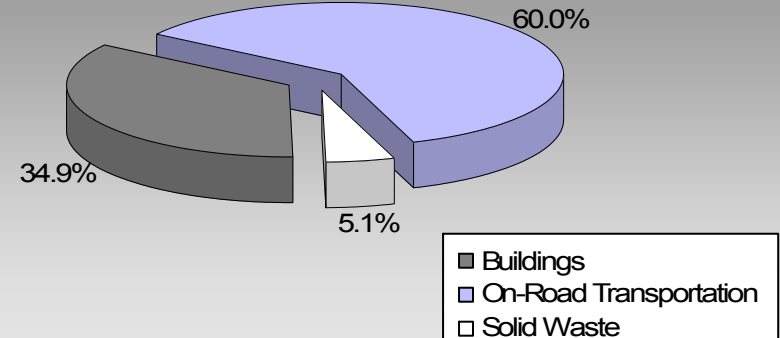
BC's Community Energy and Emission Inventories...supporting efforts towards Complete, Compact, Energy-Efficient Communities

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

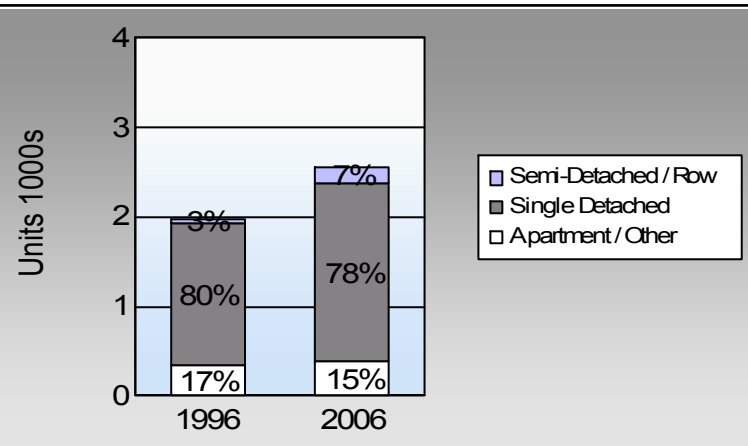
**Squamish-Lillooet Regional District Unincorporated Areas
2007 GHG Emissions Sources**



**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
	78.0%	71.7%
	10.5%	12.7%
	0.2%	2.6%
	7.2%	7.7%
	1.6%	2.4%

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	510	798,840	Litres	14,055	27,959	1,915
	Diesel Fuel	29	32,492	Litres	14,900	1,244	89
Small Passenger Cars						29,203	2,004
Large Passenger Cars	Gasoline	312	755,795	Litres	17,917	26,453	1,807
	Diesel Fuel	10	25,807	Litres	17,546	988	70
	Other Fuel	0	0	Litres	0	-	-
Large Passenger Cars						27,441	1,877
Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs	Gasoline	1,286	4,020,894	Litres	20,293	140,731	9,639
	Diesel Fuel	162	391,406	Litres	20,216	14,991	1,069
	Other Fuel	10	32,799	Litres	13,301	1,256	50
Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs						156,978	10,758
Commercial Vehicles	Gasoline	22	95,170	Litres	15,539	3,331	223
	Diesel Fuel	34	149,653	Litres	21,894	5,732	403
	Other Fuel	< 10	4,310	Litres	11,575	165	7
Commercial Vehicles						9,228	633
Tractor Trailer Trucks	Gasoline	< 10	4,761	Litres	11,653	167	11
	Diesel Fuel	26	416,704	Litres	66,854	15,960	1,121
	Other Fuel	0	0	Litres	0	-	-
Tractor Trailer Trucks						16,127	1,132
Motorhomes	Gasoline	19	18,164	Litres	2,778	636	42
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	1,664	Litres	3,525	64	4
	Other Fuel	< 10	415	Litres	2,189	16	1
Motorhomes						716	47
Motorcycles, Mopeds	Gasoline	25	12,580	Litres	5,168	440	29
Motorcycles, Mopeds						440	29
Bus	Gasoline	< 10	46,732	Litres	24,124	1,636	110
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	97,581	Litres	32,519	3,737	263
	Other Fuel	< 10	7,315	Litres	15,902	280	11
Bus						5,653	384

On Road Transportation Totals	Gasoline:	201,353	13,776
	Diesel:	42,716	3,019
	Other Fuel:	1,717	69
	All Fuels:	245,786	16,864

Buildings	Type	Connections	Consumption	Measurement	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Residential	Electricity	3,800	61,308,058	Kilowatt Hours	220,709	1,513
	Natural Gas	0	0	GigaJoules	-	-
	Heating Oil		22,782	GigaJoules	22,782	1,606
	Propane		40,150	GigaJoules	40,150	2,450
	Wood		270,132	GigaJoules	270,132	100
Residential					553,773	5,669
Commercial/Small-Medium Industrial	Electricity	724	22,031,257	Kilowatt Hours	79,312	544
	Natural Gas	0	0	GigaJoules	-	-
Commercial/Small-Medium Industrial					79,312	544
Buildings Totals	Electricity:				300,021	2,057
	Natural Gas:				-	-
	Propane:				40,150	2,450
	Wood:				270,132	100
	Heating Oil:				22,782	1,606
Buildings:					633,085	6,213

Solid Waste	Mass (t)	CO2e (t)
Community Solid Waste	3,890	2,892

Grand Total	CONSUMPTION		ENERGY (GJ)	CO ₂ e (t)
Diesel Fuel	1,115,307	L	42,716	3,019
Electricity	83,339,315	kWh	300,021	2,057
Gasoline	5,752,936	L	201,353	13,776
Heating Oil	22,782	GJ	22,782	1,606
Natural Gas	0	GJ	0	0
Other Fuel	44,839	L	1,717	69
Propane	40,150	GJ	40,150	2,450
Solid Waste	3,890	T	0	2,892
Wood	270,132	GJ	270,132	100
Total of Transportation / Buildings / Solid Waste:			878,871 GJ	25,969 tonnes

Memo Items

Buildings	Type	Connections	Consumption	Measurement	Energy (GJ)	CO ₂ e (t)
Large Industrial	Electricity	2	withheld	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	1,590	20	1,675	83	2,000	78
Semi-Detached House	10	0	5	0	60	2
Row House	40	1	80	4	115	5
Apartment, Duplex	25	0	5	0	85	3
Apartment, 5 storeys or higher	0	0	0	0	10	0
Apartment, under 5 storeys	10	0	25	1	40	2
Other Single Attached House	5	0	10	0	10	0
Movable Dwelling	300	4	225	11	235	9

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	1,670	78	1,555	74	1,915	72
Car, Truck, Van as Passenger	225	11	255	12	340	13
Public Transit	5	0	55	3	70	3
Walked	155	7	165	8	205	8
Bicycle	35	2	30	1	65	2
Motorcycle	10	0	0	0	10	0
Taxicab	0	0	10	0	0	0
Other Method	40	2	45	2	65	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

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	279,234.6	17.4
Local Parks	0.8	0.0
Agricultural Land Reserve	23,982.7	1.5
Other land use	1,303,067.3	81.1
Total Land Area	1,606,285.5	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.