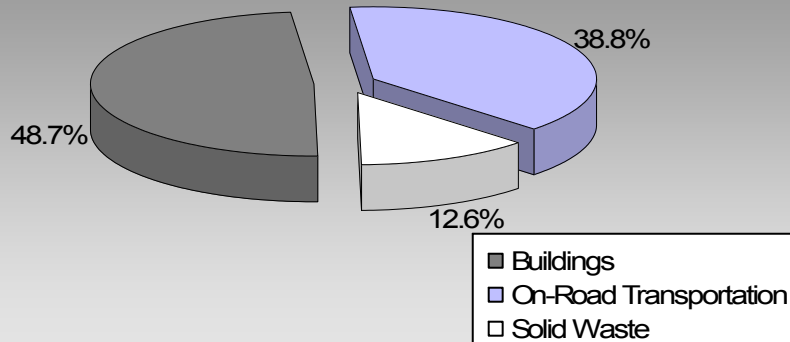


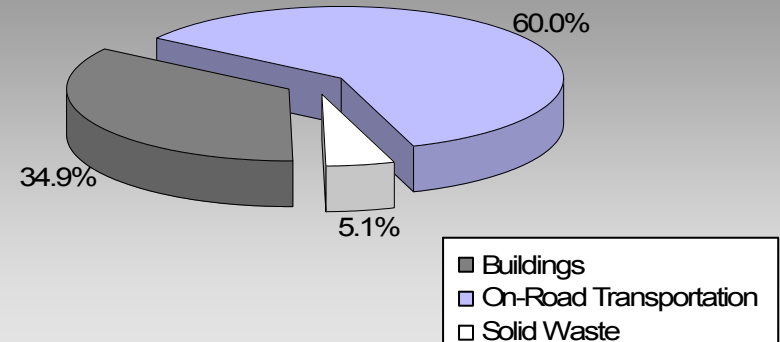
BC's Community Energy and Emission Inventories...supporting efforts towards Complete, Compact, Energy-Efficient Communities

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

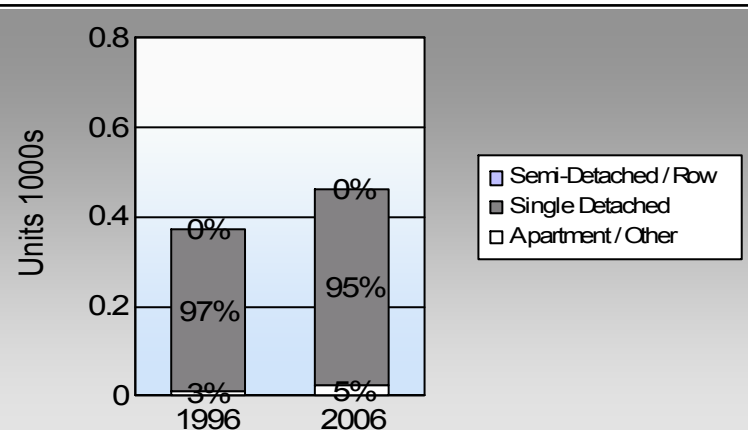
**Telkwa Village
2007 GHG Emissions Sources**



**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
	87.9%	81.2%
	2.0%	12.0%
	0.0%	0.0%
	5.1%	4.3%
	2.0%	0.0%

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

Residential Density

Telkwa Village: 2.3 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	70	98,707	Litres	13,799	3,455	234	
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	7,089	Litres	12,828	272	19	
Small Passenger Cars						3,727	253	
Large Passenger Cars	Gasoline	31	76,536	Litres	20,682	2,679	180	
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	1,279	Litres		49	3	
	Other Fuel	< 10	2,243	Litres	14,954	86	3	
Large Passenger Cars						2,814	186	
Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs	Gasoline	162	503,991	Litres	20,246	17,640	1,202	
	Diesel Fuel	35	100,095	Litres	21,095	3,834	274	
	Other Fuel	< 10	1,378	Litres		53	2	
Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs						21,527	1,478	
Commercial Vehicles	Gasoline	< 10	4,660	Litres		163	11	
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	20,612	Litres	23,729	789	55	
Commercial Vehicles						952	66	
Tractor Trailer Trucks	Gasoline	< 10	6,192	Litres		217	15	
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	34,622	Litres	49,812	1,326	93	
Tractor Trailer Trucks						1,543	108	
Motorhomes	Gasoline	< 10	2,171	Litres	2,271	76	5	
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	1,562	Litres		60	4	
Motorhomes						136	9	
Motorcycles, Mopeds	Gasoline	< 10	1,954	Litres		68	5	
Motorcycles, Mopeds						68	5	
On Road Transportation Totals						30,767	2,105	
						Gasoline:	24,298	1,652
						Diesel:	6,330	448
						Other Fuel:	139	5
						All Fuels:	30,767	2,105

Telkwa Village

Updated 2007 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

Buildings	Type	Connections	Consumption	Measurement	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Residential	Electricity	520	5,376,838	Kilowatt Hours	19,357	133
	Natural Gas	427	33,280	GigaJoules	33,280	1,697
	Heating Oil		2,020	GigaJoules	2,020	142
	Propane		5,482	GigaJoules	5,482	334
	Wood		15,001	GigaJoules	15,001	6
Residential					75,140	2,312
Commercial/Small-Medium Industrial	Electricity	76	1,548,554	Kilowatt Hours	5,575	38
	Natural Gas	36	5,730	GigaJoules	5,730	292
Commercial/Small-Medium Industrial					11,305	330
					Electricity:	171
					Natural Gas:	1,989
					Propane:	334
					Wood:	6
					Heating Oil:	142
Buildings Totals					Buildings:	2,642
						86,445

Solid Waste	Mass (t)	CO2e (t)
Community Solid Waste	1,288	682

Telkwa Village

Updated 2007 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

Grand Total	CONSUMPTION		ENERGY (GJ)	CO ₂ e (t)
Diesel Fuel	165,259	L	6,330	448
Electricity	6,925,392	kWh	24,932	171
Gasoline	694,211	L	24,298	1,652
Heating Oil	2,020	GJ	2,020	142
Natural Gas	39,010	GJ	39,010	1,989
Other Fuel	3,621	L	139	5
Propane	5,482	GJ	5,482	334
Solid Waste	1,288	T	0	682
Wood	15,001	GJ	15,001	6
Total of Transportation / Buildings / Solid Waste:			117,212 GJ	5,429 tonnes

Memo Items

Buildings	Type	Connections	Consumption	Measurement	Energy (GJ)	CO ₂ e (t)
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	360	49	450	98	435	95
Semi-Detached House	0	0	0	0	0	0
Row House	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apartment, Duplex	0	0	5	1	10	2
Apartment, 5 storeys or higher	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apartment, under 5 storeys	0	0	0	0	10	2
Other Single Attached House	0	0	5	1	0	0
Movable Dwelling	10	1	0	0	5	1

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	435	88	505	82	475	81
Car, Truck, Van as Passenger	10	2	40	7	70	12
Public Transit	0	0	0	0	0	0
Walked	25	5	45	7	25	4
Bicycle	10	2	10	2	0	0
Motorcycle	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taxicab	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Method	15	3	15	2	15	3

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	1,357.0
Net Land Area (ha) *	598.6
Residential Density (people per net ha)	2.3

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	74.1	11.0
Other land use	602.4	89.0
Total Land Area	676.5	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.