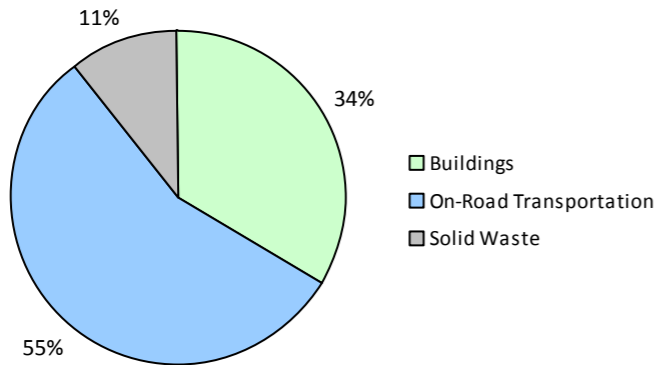


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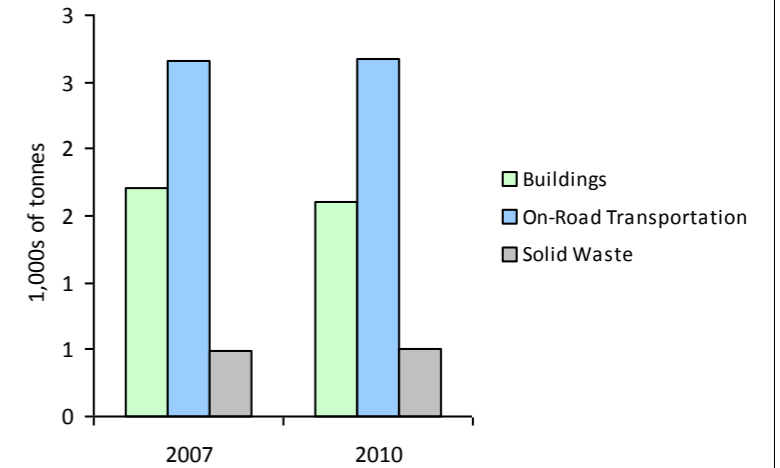
2010 GHG Emissions Sources (Total for this Community)



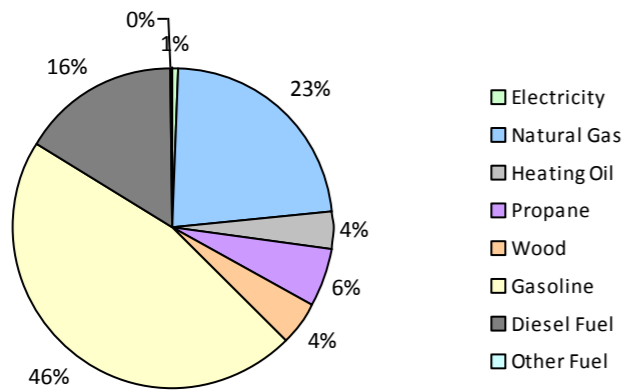
2010 GHG Emissions Sources (Total for BC)



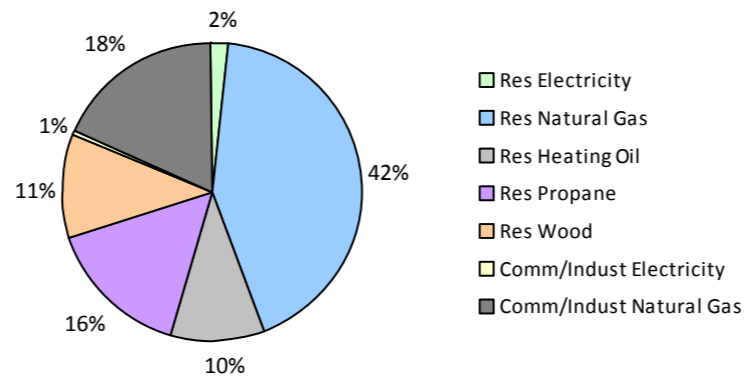
GHG Emissions Comparisons for this Community



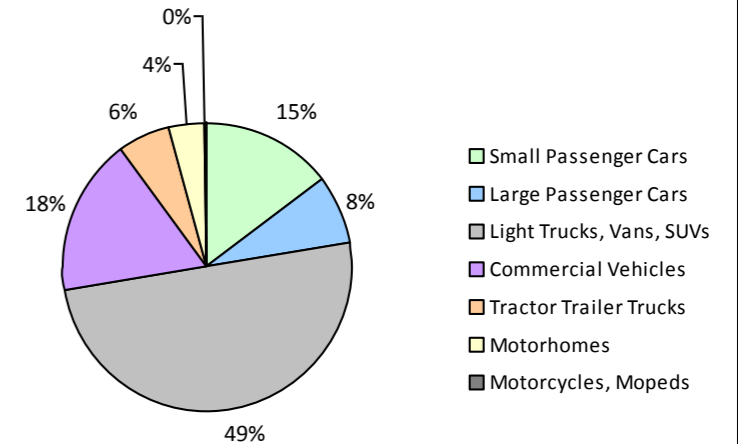
2010 Total Emissions by Fuel Type



2010 Building Emissions by Subsector



2010 On-Road Transportation Emissions by Vehicle Class



Greenwood City 2010 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

Monitoring and reporting on progress towards greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets

Core Items

On-Road Transportation		2007					2010				
		Connections	Consumption	Avg VKT (km)	Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)	Connections	Consumption	Avg VKT (km)	Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)
Small Passenger Cars	Gasoline	103	141,589 L	14,600	4,955	337	117	155,887 L	14,100	5,456	351
	Diesel Fuel			24,300	391	28			28,500	603	42
Large Passenger Cars	Gasoline	83	118,778 L	12,400	4,157	283	66	90,669 L	12,100	3,173	206
	Other Fuel			12,600	46	4					
Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs	Gasoline	235	539,543 L	15,700	18,885	1,295	249	549,143 L	15,100	19,219	1,247
	Diesel Fuel	17	30,928 L	9,900	1,185	84	15	30,970 L	11,400	1,187	82
	Other Fuel			9,700	207	12		10,300	85	5	
Commercial Vehicles	Gasoline	23	62,509 L	15,900	2,188	147	22	54,835 L	14,800	1,919	122
	Diesel Fuel	34	114,455 L	19,100	4,383	308	41	133,010 L	18,500	5,095	347
	Other Fuel			10,300	104	6		12,500	63	4	
Tractor Trailer Trucks	Diesel Fuel			15,900	985	70		25,500	2,309	157	
Motorhomes	Gasoline			19,700	510	34		18,100	842	53	
	Diesel Fuel			16,700	602	42		16,600	770	52	
Motorcycles, Mopeds	Gasoline	14	3,437 L	5,300	120	9	14	3,980 L	6,100	139	9
Totals		509	1,011,239 L	14,696	38,718	2,659	524	1,011,239 L	14,406	40,860	2,677

Buildings		2007				2010			
		Connections	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)	Connections	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)
Residential	Wood	N/A	9,425 GJ	9,425	191	N/A	9,072 GJ	9,072	184
	Heating Oil	N/A	2,423 GJ	2,423	171	N/A	2,332 GJ	2,332	159
	Propane	N/A	4,260 GJ	4,260	260	N/A	4,101 GJ	4,101	250
	Natural Gas	220	14,350 GJ	14,350	720	216	13,539 GJ	13,539	679
	Electricity	505	4,757,868 kWh	17,128	29	466	4,999,497 kWh	17,998	30
Commercial/Small-Medium Industrial	Natural Gas	37	6,532 GJ	6,532	328	36	5,838 GJ	5,838	293
	Electricity	118	1,586,951 kWh	5,713	10	108	1,643,375 kWh	5,916	10
Totals		880		59,831	1,709	826		58,796	1,605

Greenwood City 2010 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

Monitoring and reporting on progress towards greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets

Solid Waste	2007				2010			
	Connections	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)	Connections	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)
Community Solid Waste Solid Waste	0	293 t	N/A	489	0	314 t	N/A	509
Totals	0			489	0			509

Totals for Transportation, Buildings and Solid Waste

Fuel Type	2007 (Population: 633)			2010 (Population: 686)		
	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)
Gasoline	865,856 L	30,815	2,105	854,514 L	30,748	1,988
Diesel Fuel	145,383 L	7,546	532	163,980 L	9,964	680
Other Fuel	0 L	357	22	0 L	148	9
Wood	9,425 GJ	9,425	191	9,072 GJ	9,072	184
Heating Oil	2,423 GJ	2,423	171	2,332 GJ	2,332	159
Propane	4,260 GJ	4,260	260	4,101 GJ	4,101	250
Natural Gas	20,882 GJ	20,882	1,048	19,377 GJ	19,377	972
Electricity	6,344,819 kWh	22,841	39	6,642,872 kWh	23,914	40
Solid Waste	293 t	0	489	314 t	0	509
Grand Totals		98,549	4,857		99,656	4,791

Monitoring and reporting on progress towards greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets

Supporting Indicators

No new supporting indicator data have been provided in the 2010 reports. Work is currently underway to produce a complete second round of data for the indicators below in the 2012 reports (available in 2014). In the interim, we are including the same supporting indicator data that was provided in the 2007 reports. Feedback is requested on all supporting indicators; please contact us directly at

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	310	48	300	95	290	92
Semi-Detached House	0	0	0	0	0	0
Row House	0	0	10	3	10	3
Apartment, Duplex	0	0	5	2	10	3
Apartment, 5 storeys or higher	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apartment, under 5 storeys	25	4	0	0	0	0
Other Single Attached House	0	0	0	0	0	0
Movable Dwelling	0	0	0	0	5	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	
	Units	%	Units	%	Units	%
Car, Truck, Van as Driver	150	70	165	83	180	90
Car, Truck, Van as Passenger	10	5	10	5	20	10
Public Transit	0	0	0	0	0	0
Walked	40	19	15	8	0	0
Bicycle	15	7	0	0	0	0
Motorcycle	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taxicab	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Method	0	0	10	5	0	0

Parks and Protected Greenspace

Parks and protected greenspaces are important for the protection and enhancement of community carbon sinks.

	2009	
	Units	%
National Parks	0	0
Provincial Parks / Protected Areas	0	0
Local Parks	6	2
Agricultural Land Reserve	0	0
Other land use	262	98
Total Parks and Protected Area	6	2
Total Land Area	268	100

* Total is net of Indian Reserves
** Quantity of parkland may be underestimated

Residential Density

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	
	Units	%
National Parks	0	0
Provincial Parks / Protected Areas	0	0
Local Parks	6	2
Agricultural Land Reserve	0	0
Other land use	262	98
Total Parks and Protected Area	6	2
Total Land Area	268	100

* Net of Crown land, parks, Indian Reserves, water features, airports, ALR, waste disposal site

Greenwood City
2010 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory
Monitoring and reporting on progress towards greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets

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Greenwood City
2010 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory
Monitoring and reporting on progress towards greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets

Supporting Indicators Under Consideration

Work is currently underway to produce a complete second round of supporting indicators for the 2012 reports (available in 2014). These reports will new data for the five supporting indicators included in the 2007 and 2010 Reports:

- **Housing Type:** Private dwellings by structural type
- **Commute to Work:** Employed labour force - by mode of commute
- **Commute Distance**
- **Residential Density**
- **Parks and Protected Greenspace**

And in addition, the 2012 reports we are working to be able to include:

- **Proximity to Transit**
- **Building Energy Intensity**
- **Building Floor Space**
- **Waste Diversion**

We are continuing to work towards reporting on even more supporting indicators in the future including:

- **Proximity to Services** (e.g. destinations such as grocery store, school, other retail etc.)
- **Transit Ridership**
- **Water Use**
- **Impervious Surface Cover:** % change in impervious surface cover
- **Tree Canopy Cover:** % change in tree canopy cover
- **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)

Please give us feedback by contacting us directly at CEEIRPT@gov.bc.ca

Many local governments have been undertaking a significant amount of climate action in both the corporate and community-wide spheres, as demonstrated in both the public reports from the Climate Action Revenue Incentive Program (CARIP) <http://www.cscd.gov.bc.ca/lgd/greencommunities/carip.htm>, and on the <http://toolkit.bc.ca> website. These two resources may be helpful to those who are interested in learning from other BC local governments. The toolkit also contains additional information and resources including decision-support/planning frameworks and tools for undertaking actions to reduce GHG emissions and energy consumption.

This is your local government's 2010 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 as well as supporting indicators 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, fulfill Milestone One requirements for those local government members of the Federation of Canadian Municipalities' (FCM's) Partners in Climate Protection (PCP) program, as well as supporting local government efforts to monitor progress towards Regional Growth Strategy objectives.

A first in North America!

CEEI is a first in North America and a first step for BC communities. The 2010 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 from large industrial buildings, including updated land-use change and new agricultural sectors as 'memo items'. 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 2010 CEEI Reports, User Guide, Technical Methods and Guidance Document, and additional information on the Supporting 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, please take the time to 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,