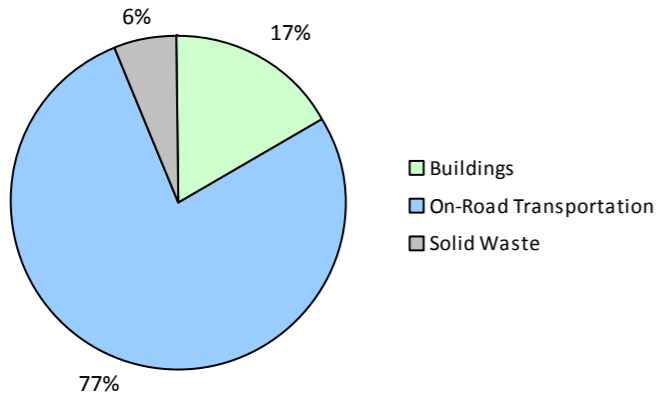
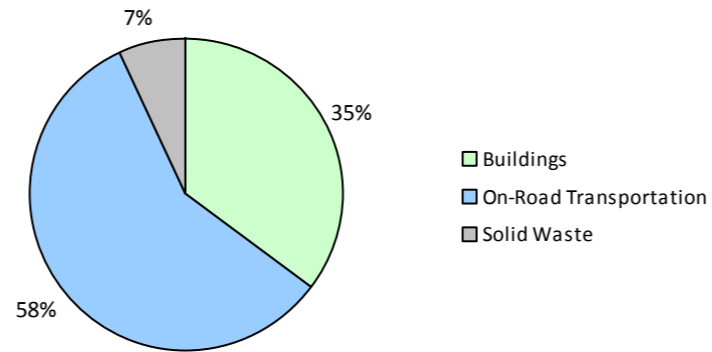


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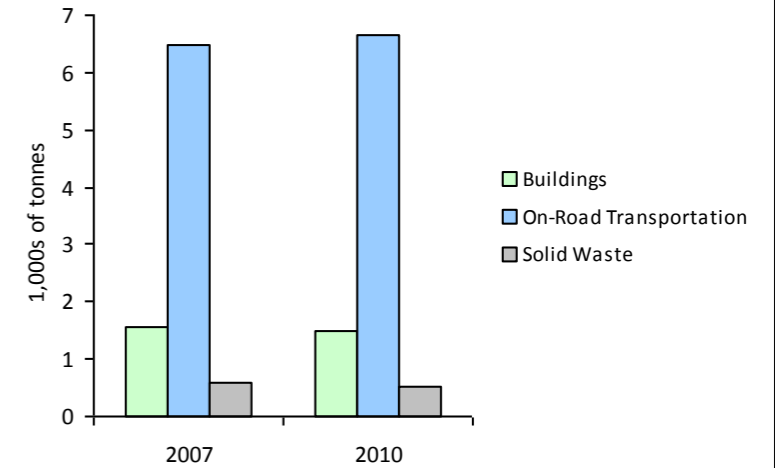
2010 GHG Emissions Sources (Total for this Community)



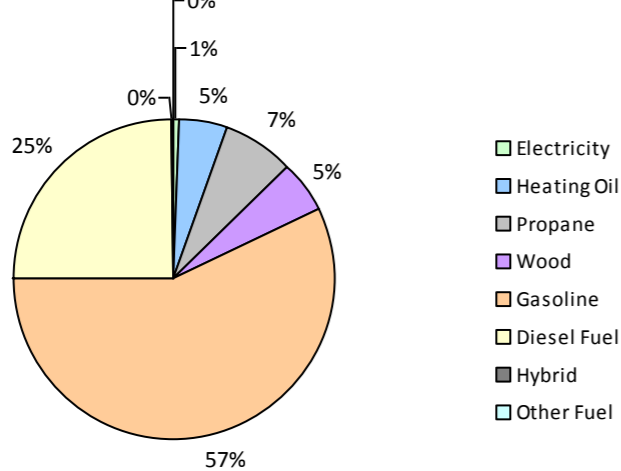
2010 GHG Emissions Sources (Total for BC)



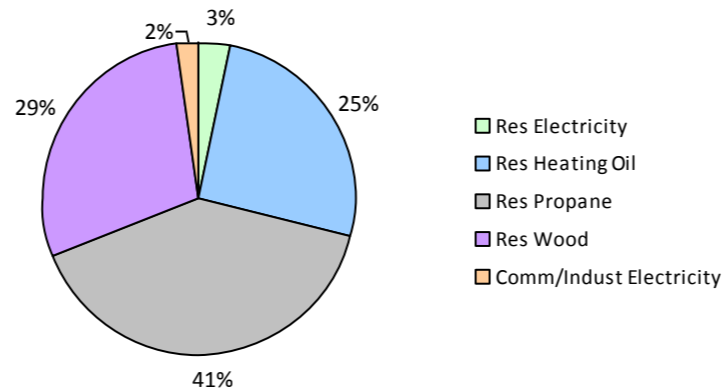
GHG Emissions Comparisons for this Community



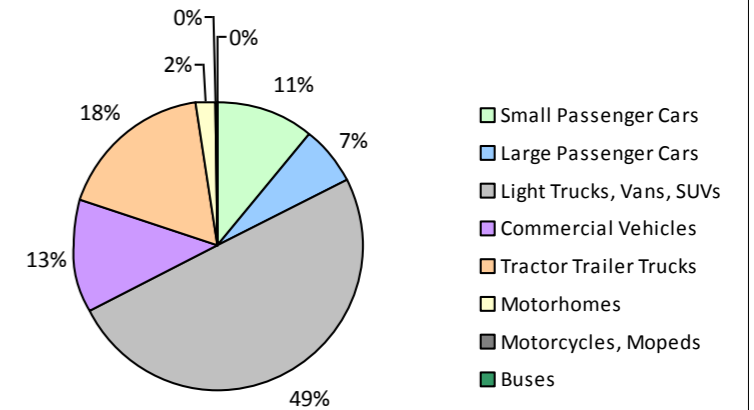
2010 Total Emissions by Fuel Type



2010 Building Emissions by Subsector



2010 On-Road Transportation Emissions by Vehicle Class



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Core Items

On-Road Transportation		2007					2010				
		Connections	Consumption	Avg VKT (km)	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)	Connections	Consumption	Avg VKT (km)	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Small Passenger Cars	Hybrid							19,100	30	1	
	Gasoline	221	308,601 L	14,900	10,801	735	228	305,681 L	14,300	10,699	689
	Diesel Fuel	12	20,607 L	24,900	789	57	10	16,939 L	24,800	649	45
	Other Fuel			17,500	48	4		15,500	42	4	
Large Passenger Cars	Hybrid							16,900	32	2	
	Gasoline	125	204,225 L	14,600	7,148	483	128	191,114 L	13,300	6,690	428
	Diesel Fuel							11,400	127	8	
Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs	Hybrid							20,100	64	4	
	Gasoline	513	1,234,739 L	16,500	43,216	2,954	594	1,380,759 L	16,000	48,327	3,136
	Diesel Fuel	42	79,891 L	10,700	3,061	218	32	62,722 L	11,200	2,402	166
	Other Fuel			10,500	228	15		8,900	59	4	
Commercial Vehicles	Gasoline	38	120,884 L	18,800	4,231	285	39	117,516 L	17,800	4,112	263
	Diesel Fuel	56	202,214 L	20,600	7,746	545	65	222,315 L	19,300	8,514	581
	Other Fuel			9,500	90	6					
Tractor Trailer Trucks	Diesel Fuel	13	386,237 L	67,200	14,793	1,040	16	455,358 L	62,700	17,439	1,188
Motorhomes	Gasoline			18,000	815	54		18,900	853	54	
	Diesel Fuel			16,400	809	57		15,600	953	65	
Motorcycles, Mopeds	Gasoline	24	5,268 L	4,700	184	11	34	8,974 L	5,700	315	20
Buses	Gasoline			22,900	111	7		19,500	104	6	
Totals		1,044	2,562,666 L	16,461	94,070	6,471	1,146	2,562,666 L	15,898	101,411	6,664

Buildings		2007				2010			
		Connections	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)	Connections	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Residential	Wood	N/A	22,255 GJ	22,255	451	N/A	21,421 GJ	21,421	434
	Heating Oil	N/A	5,724 GJ	5,724	403	N/A	5,509 GJ	5,509	377
	Propane	N/A	10,068 GJ	10,068	614	N/A	9,691 GJ	9,691	591
	Electricity	684	8,943,448 kWh	32,196	54	608	8,396,383 kWh	30,227	50
Commercial/Small-Medium Industrial	Electricity	139	4,090,532 kWh	14,726	25	123	4,436,222 kWh	15,970	27
Totals		823		84,969	1,547	731		82,818	1,479

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Solid Waste	2007				2010			
	Connections	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)	Connections	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Community Solid Waste Solid Waste	0	595 t	N/A	604	0	777 t	N/A	533
Totals	0			604	0			533

Totals for Transportation, Buildings and Solid Waste

Fuel Type	2007 (Population: 1,167)			2010 (Population: 1,184)		
	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Hybrid	0 L	0		0 L	126	7
Gasoline	1,873,717 L	66,506	4,529	2,004,044 L	71,100	4,596
Diesel Fuel	688,949 L	27,198	1,917	757,334 L	30,084	2,053
Other Fuel	0 L	366	25	0 L	101	8
Wood	22,255 GJ	22,255	451	21,421 GJ	21,421	434
Heating Oil	5,724 GJ	5,724	403	5,509 GJ	5,509	377
Propane	10,068 GJ	10,068	614	9,691 GJ	9,691	591
Electricity	13,033,980 kWh	46,922	79	12,832,605 kWh	46,197	77
Solid Waste	595 t	0	604	777 t	0	533
Grand Totals		179,039	8,622		184,229	8,676

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	415	47	390	87	435	89
Semi-Detached House	0	0	0	0	5	1
Row House	0	0	10	2	10	2
Apartment, Duplex	10	1	20	4	15	3
Apartment, 5 storeys or higher	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apartment, under 5 storeys	20	2	10	2	5	1
Other Single Attached House	10	1	5	1	15	3
Movable Dwelling	15	2	15	3	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	
	Units	%	Units	%	Units	%
Car, Truck, Van as Driver	285	74	280	74	240	67
Car, Truck, Van as Passenger	25	6	25	7	15	4
Public Transit	0	0	0	0	0	0
Walked	75	19	65	17	85	24
Bicycle	0	0	0	0	10	3
Motorcycle	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taxicab	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Method	0	0	10	3	10	3

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	0	0
Agricultural Land Reserve	0	0
Other land use		
Total Parks and Protected Area	0	0
Total Land Area	313	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	0	0
Agricultural Land Reserve	0	0
Other land use		
Total Parks and Protected Area	0	0
Total Land Area	313	100

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

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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,