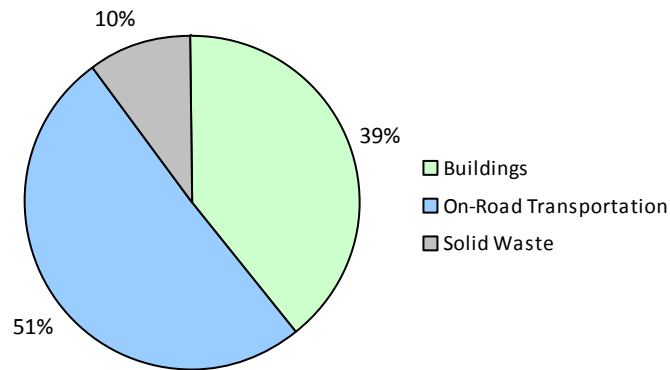
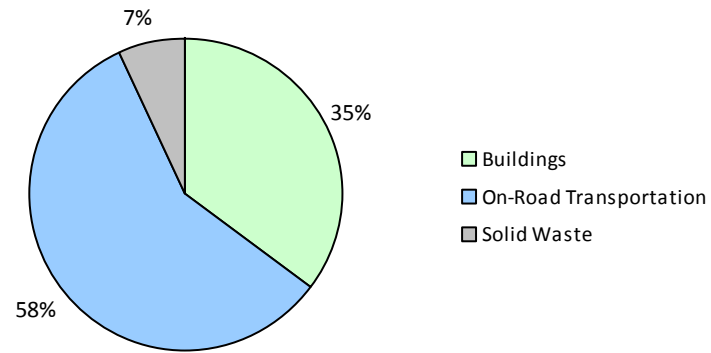


Monitoring and reporting on progress towards greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets

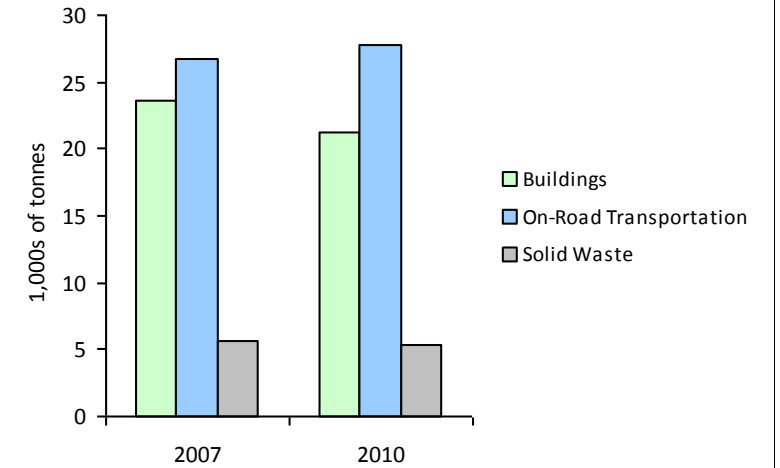
2010 GHG Emissions Sources (Total for this Community)



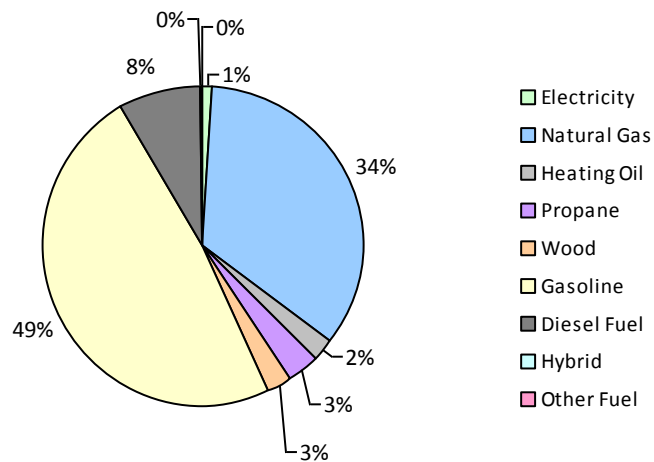
2010 GHG Emissions Sources (Total for BC)



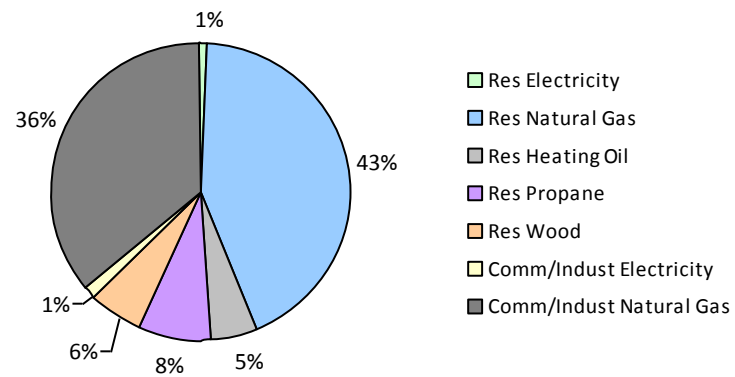
GHG Emissions Comparisons for this Community



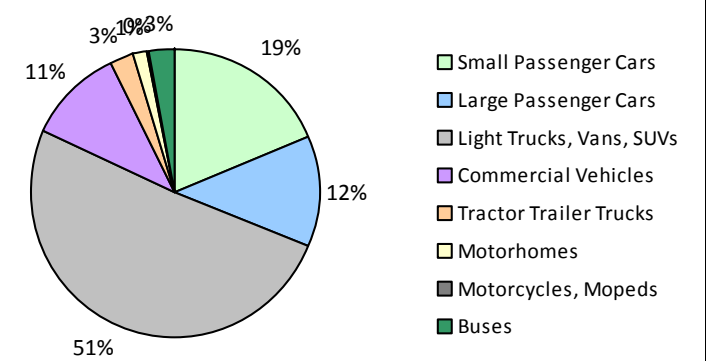
2010 Total Emissions by Fuel Type



2010 Building Emissions by Subsector



2010 On-Road Transportation Emissions by Vehicle Class



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							27,600	102	8	
	Gasoline	1,565	2,325,603 L	15,700	81,396	5,522	1,504	2,287,357 L	16,200	80,057	5,134
	Diesel Fuel	18	25,797 L	21,100	989	70	20	32,081 L	23,200	1,228	85
Large Passenger Cars	Hybrid			21,800	117	7	11	14,518 L	22,100	508	33
	Gasoline	997	1,673,779 L	15,000	58,582	3,966	893	1,522,327 L	15,200	53,282	3,413
	Diesel Fuel			10,800	341	24			10,600	167	12
Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs	Hybrid			20,600	168	11			25,900	445	28
	Gasoline	1,965	5,113,287 L	17,800	178,965	12,227	2,192	6,023,994 L	19,000	210,841	13,648
	Diesel Fuel	82	163,667 L	11,200	6,269	445	57	152,581 L	16,000	5,844	403
	Other Fuel	18	36,418 L	12,300	921	56			11,800	219	14
Commercial Vehicles	Gasoline	129	425,400 L	19,500	14,889	1,000	151	491,326 L	19,300	17,196	1,098
	Diesel Fuel	155	546,690 L	19,100	20,938	1,471	182	741,236 L	22,800	28,389	1,936
	Other Fuel			12,700	489	30			9,300	170	11
Tractor Trailer Trucks	Gasoline			11,200	392	26			10,000	438	28
	Diesel Fuel	36	259,948 L	18,700	9,956	700	42	292,736 L	19,600	11,211	764
	Other Fuel			11,600	328	20			9,900	61	4
Motorhomes	Gasoline	31	88,398 L	19,400	3,093	206	34	97,593 L	19,600	3,416	218
	Diesel Fuel	20	66,437 L	17,200	2,544	179	16	52,554 L	16,800	2,014	137
	Other Fuel								18,900	72	4
Motorcycles, Mopeds	Gasoline	66	15,559 L	5,100	545	36	93	26,274 L	6,100	920	59
Buses	Gasoline	23	78,176 L	19,500	2,737	184	22	65,107 L	17,500	2,279	146
	Diesel Fuel	41	224,569 L	22,600	8,601	605	45	244,392 L	24,300	9,361	637
Totals		5,146	11,043,728 L	16,484	392,260	26,785	5,262	11,043,728 L	17,498	428,220	27,820

Trail City 2010 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

Monitoring and reporting on progress towards greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets

Buildings		2007				2010			
		Connections	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)	Connections	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Residential	Wood	N/A	63,195 GJ	63,195	1,280	N/A	60,827 GJ	60,827	1,232
	Heating Oil	N/A	16,270 GJ	16,270	1,147	N/A	15,660 GJ	15,660	1,071
	Propane	N/A	28,646 GJ	28,646	1,748	N/A	27,573 GJ	27,573	1,682
	Natural Gas	2,884	202,767 GJ	202,767	10,170	2,840	180,151 GJ	180,151	9,036
	Electricity	4,773	39,667,652 kWh	142,803	238	4,121	38,427,139 kWh	138,338	231
Commercial/Small-Medium Industrial	Natural Gas	356	174,317 GJ	174,317	8,744	345	155,036 GJ	155,036	7,777
	Electricity	690	48,568,638 kWh	174,847	292	645	47,080,831 kWh	169,491	282
Totals		8,703		802,845	23,619	7,951		747,076	21,311

Solid Waste		2007				2010			
		Connections	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)	Connections	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Community Solid Waste	Solid Waste	0	3,406 t	N/A	5,689	0	3,323 t	N/A	5,383
Totals		0			5,689	0			5,383

Memo Items

Buildings		2007				2010			
		Connections	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)	Connections	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Large Industrial	Natural Gas	2		0	0	4		0	0
Totals		2			0	4			0

Totals for Transportation, Buildings and Solid Waste

Fuel Type	2007 (Population: 7,365)			2010 (Population: 7,242)		
	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Hybrid	0 L	285	18	14,518 L	1,055	69
Gasoline	9,720,202 L	340,599	23,167	10,513,978 L	368,429	23,744
Diesel Fuel	1,287,108 L	49,638	3,494	1,515,580 L	58,214	3,974
Other Fuel	36,418 L	1,738	106	0 L	522	33
Wood	63,195 GJ	63,195	1,280	60,827 GJ	60,827	1,232
Heating Oil	16,270 GJ	16,270	1,147	15,660 GJ	15,660	1,071
Propane	28,646 GJ	28,646	1,748	27,573 GJ	27,573	1,682
Natural Gas	377,084 GJ	377,084	18,914	335,187 GJ	335,187	16,813
Electricity	88,236,290 kWh	317,650	530	85,507,970 kWh	307,829	513
Solid Waste	3,406 t	0	5,689	3,323 t	0	5,383
Grand Totals		1,195,105	56,093		1,175,296	54,514

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	2,650	43	2,770	77	2,630	75
Semi-Detached House	55	1	55	2	80	2
Row House	145	2	150	4	170	5
Apartment, Duplex	170	3	110	3	145	4
Apartment, 5 storeys or higher	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apartment, under 5 storeys	475	8	465	13	450	13
Other Single Attached House	0	0	10	0	20	1
Movable Dwelling	25	0	35	1	20	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	1,920	72	2,110	78	2,215	74
Car, Truck, Van as Passenger	200	7	125	5	240	8
Public Transit	50	2	40	1	65	2
Walked	450	17	420	15	370	12
Bicycle	40	1	15	1	55	2
Motorcycle	10	0	0	0	0	0
Taxicab	0	0	0	0	10	0
Other Method	10	0	10	0	20	1

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	45	2
Agricultural Land Reserve	145	5
Other land use	2,511	93
Total Parks and Protected Area	45	2
Total Land Area	2,701	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	45	2
Agricultural Land Reserve	145	5
Other land use	2,511	93
Total Parks and Protected Area	45	2
Total Land Area	2,701	100

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

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

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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 CCEIRPT@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,