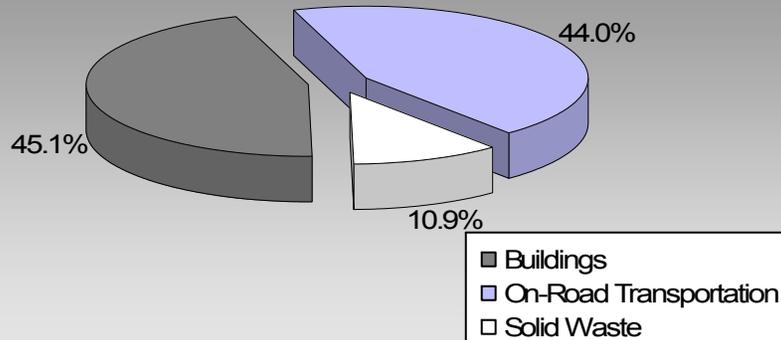


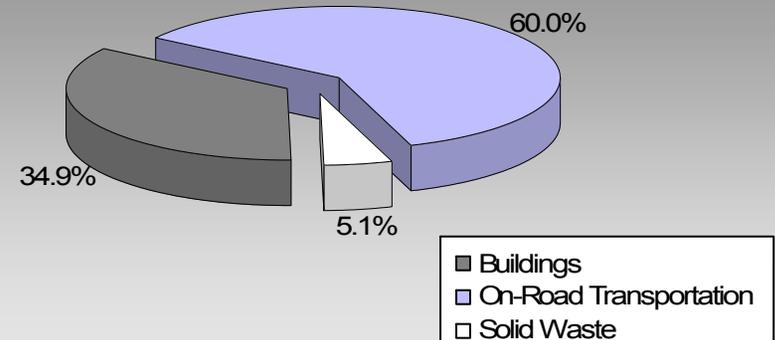
BC's Community Energy and Emission Inventories...supporting efforts towards Complete, Compact, Energy-Efficient Communities

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

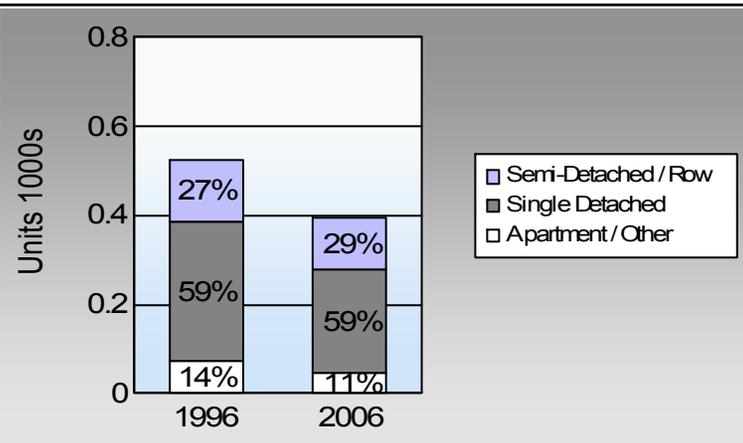
**Port Alice Village
2007 GHG Emissions Sources**



**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
	72.1%	77.5%
	11.8%	9.9%
	0.0%	0.0%
	14.7%	12.7%
	1.5%	0.0%

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

Residential Density

Port Alice Village: 1.2 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	120	163,964	Litres	13,463	5,739	390
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	3,441	Litres	14,957	132	9
Small Passenger Cars						5,871	399
Large Passenger Cars	Gasoline	72	156,547	Litres	17,802	5,479	372
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	8,521	Litres	19,289	326	23
	Other Fuel	< 10	4,592	Litres	15,833	176	7
Large Passenger Cars						5,981	402
Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs	Gasoline	283	867,617	Litres	20,052	30,367	2,079
	Diesel Fuel	30	82,151	Litres	20,388	3,146	224
	Other Fuel	< 10	6,389	Litres	12,995	245	10
Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs						33,758	2,313
Commercial Vehicles	Gasoline	< 10	13,982	Litres	13,077	489	33
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	25,530	Litres	20,732	978	69
	Other Fuel	< 10	2,873	Litres	11,356	110	4
Commercial Vehicles						1,577	106
Tractor Trailer Trucks	Gasoline	< 10	595	Litres		21	1
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	155,158	Litres	69,103	5,943	418
Tractor Trailer Trucks						5,964	419
Motorhomes	Gasoline	< 10	4,165	Litres	3,174	146	10
Motorhomes						146	10
Motorcycles, Mopeds	Gasoline	< 10	2,973	Litres	5,792	104	7
Motorcycles, Mopeds						104	7
Bus	Gasoline	< 10	10,467	Litres	17,859	366	25
	Other Fuel	< 10	5,852	Litres	15,902	224	9
Bus						590	34
Gasoline:						42,711	2,917
Diesel:						10,525	743
Other Fuel:						755	30
On Road Transportation Totals						53,991	3,690

Port Alice Village

Updated 2007 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

Buildings	Type	Connections	Consumption	Measurement	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)	
Residential	Electricity	573	5,652,611	Kilowatt Hours	20,349	139	
	Heating Oil		22,062	GigaJoules	22,062	1,555	
	Propane		3,799	GigaJoules	3,799	232	
	Wood		26,950	GigaJoules	26,950	10	
Residential					73,160	1,936	
Commercial/Small-Medium Industrial	Electricity	79	75,059,260	Kilowatt Hours	270,213	1,851	
Commercial/Small-Medium Industrial					270,213	1,851	
					Electricity:	290,562	1,990
					Natural Gas:		
					Propane:	3,799	232
					Wood:	26,950	10
					Heating Oil:	22,062	1,555
Buildings Totals					Buildings:	343,373	3,787

Solid Waste	Mass (t)	CO2e (t)
Community Solid Waste	469	916

Grand Total	CONSUMPTION	ENERGY (GJ)	CO2e (t)	
Diesel Fuel	274,801 L	10,525	743	
Electricity	80,711,871 kWh	290,562	1,990	
Gasoline	1,220,310 L	42,711	2,917	
Heating Oil	22,062 GJ	22,062	1,555	
Other Fuel	19,706 L	755	30	
Propane	3,799 GJ	3,799	232	
Solid Waste	469 T	0	916	
Wood	26,950 GJ	26,950	10	
Total of Transportation / Buildings / Solid Waste:			397,364 GJ	8,393 tonnes

Port Alice Village
Updated 2007 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

Memo Items

Buildings	<u>Type</u>	<u>Connections</u>	<u>Consumption</u>	<u>Measurement</u>	<u>Energy (GJ)</u>	<u>CO2e (t)</u>
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	310	37	190	39	235	59
Semi-Detached House	0	0	0	0	0	0
Row House	140	17	115	23	115	29
Apartment, Duplex	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apartment, 5 storeys or higher	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apartment, under 5 storeys	50	6	90	18	45	11
Other Single Attached House	25	3	5	1	0	0
Movable Dwelling	0	0	90	18	0	0

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	490	72	485	76	275	77
Car, Truck, Van as Passenger	80	12	65	10	35	10
Public Transit	0	0	0	0	0	0
Walked	100	15	70	11	45	13
Bicycle	10	1	0	0	0	0
Motorcycle	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taxicab	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Method	0	0	20	3	0	0

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	842.0
Net Land Area (ha) *	686.7
Residential Density (people per net ha)	1.2

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	3.2	0.5
Agricultural Land Reserve	0.0	0.0
Other land use	658.2	99.5
Total Land Area	661.4	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.