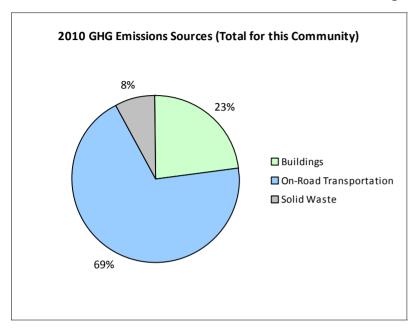
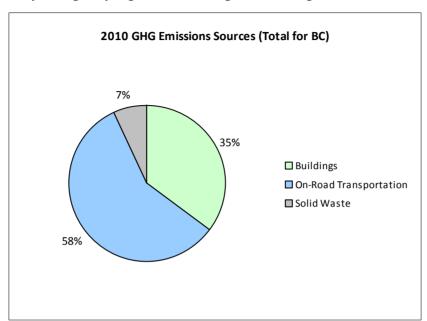
BRITISH COLUMBIA LiveSmart BC

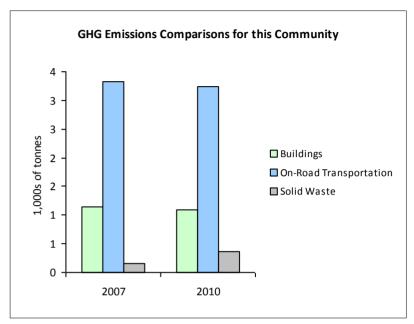
Canal Flats Village

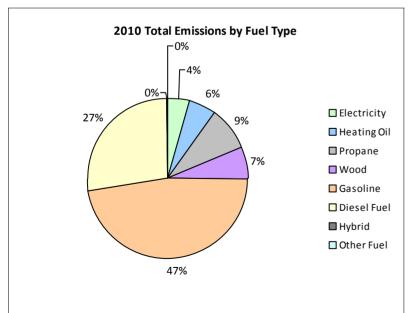
2010 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

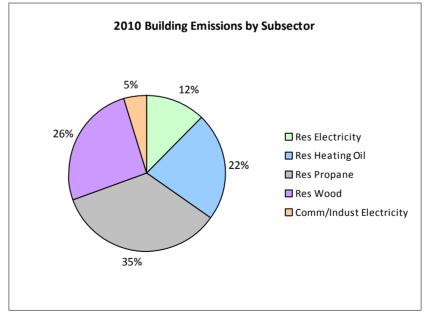
Monitoring and reporting on progress towards greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets

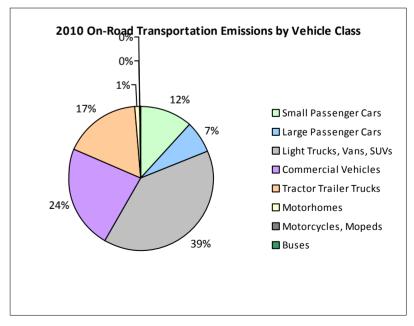














2010 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

Monitoring and reporting on progress towards greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets

Core Items

				2007					2010		
On-Road Transportation		Connections	Consumption	Avg VKT (km)	Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)	Connections	Consumption	Avg VKT (km)	Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)
Small Passenger Cars	Gasoline	80	145,154 L	19,100	5,080	341	88	150,204 L	18,000	5,257	335
	Diesel Fuel	11	19,275 L	25,400	738	53	11	18,134 L	23,600	695	48
Large Passenger Cars	Gasoline	53	99,855 L	16,800	3,495	234	54	100,498 L	16,300	3,518	224
	Diesel Fuel			28,800	95	7			23,300	154	10
Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs	Hybrid								32,200	108	8
	Gasoline	190	510,656 L	18,100	17,874	1,217	202	529,415 L	17,700	18,530	1,198
	Diesel Fuel	15	33,386 L	12,500	1,279	92			11,700	717	49
	Other Fuel			13,700	118	8			9,000	39	4
Commercial Vehicles	Gasoline	31	103,873 L	19,800	3,636	245	38	118,572 L	18,300	4,150	266
	Diesel Fuel	51	172,730 L	19,200	6,615	465	52	190,320 L	20,800	7,289	497
Tractor Trailer Trucks	Gasoline			11,300	97	8					
	Diesel Fuel			68,300	9,017	633			61,400	8,060	549
Motorhomes	Gasoline			17,000	259	17			18,300	278	17
	Diesel Fuel			18,900	153	11			14,800	344	23
Motorcycles, Mopeds	Gasoline								5,600	64	4
Buses	Gasoline								12,300	77	5
Totals		431	1,084,929 L	18,370	48,456	3,331	445	1,084,929 L	18,149	49,280	3,237

			200)7				2010	
Buildings		Connections	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)	Connections	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)
Residential	Wood	N/A	14,448 GJ	14,448	293	N/A	13,907 GJ	13,907	282
	Heating Oil	N/A	3,714 GJ	3,714	262	N/A	3,575 GJ	3,575	244
	Propane	N/A	6,530 GJ	6,530	398	N/A	6,285 GJ	6,285	383
	Electricity	409	5,162,265 kWh	18,584	129	436	5,468,186 kWh	19,685	137
Commercial/Small-Medium Industrial	Electricity	58	2,265,045 kWh	8,154	57	68	2,092,629 kWh	7,533	52
Totals		467		51,430	1,139	504		50,985	1,098



2010 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

Monitoring and reporting on progress towards greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets

				2007				2010	
Solid Waste		Connections	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)	Connections	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)
Community Solid Waste	Solid Waste	0	728 t	N/A	153	0	812 t	N/A	367
Totals		0			153	0			367

Memo Items

			20	007				2010	
Buildings		Connections	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)	Connections	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)
Large Industrial	Electricity	1		0	0	1		0	0
Totals		1			0	1			0

Totals for Transportation, Buildings and Solid Waste

	2007 (Pd	opulation: 747)		2010 (Population: 826)			
Fuel Type	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)	
Hybrid	0 L	0		0 L	108	8	
Gasoline	859,538 L	30,441	2,062	898,689 L	31,874	2,049	
Diesel Fuel	225,391 L	17,897	1,261	208,454 L	17,259	1,176	
Other Fuel	0 L	118	8	0 L	39	4	
Wood	14,448 GJ	14,448	293	13,907 GJ	13,907	282	
Heating Oil	3,714 GJ	3,714	262	3,575 GJ	3,575	244	
Propane	6,530 GJ	6,530	398	6,285 GJ	6,285	383	
Electricity	7,427,310 kWh	26,738	186	7,560,815 kWh	27,218	189	
Solid Waste	728 t	0	153	812 t	0	367	
Grand Totals		99,886	4,623		100,265	4,702	

Page 4 of 6 February 20, 2014

2010 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

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					190	66
Semi-Detached House					0	0
Row House					0	0
Apartment, Duplex					0	0
Apartment, 5 storeys or higher					0	0
Apartment, under 5 storeys					5	2
Other Single Attached House					0	0
Movable Dwelling					95	33

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	571	37	
Local Parks	1	0	
Agricultural Land Reserve	446	29	
Other land use	533	34	
Total Parks and Protected Area	572	37	
Total Land Area	1,552	100	

^{*} Total is net of Indian Reserves

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	1996			2006	
	Units	%	Units	%	Units	%
Car, Truck, Van as Driver	0	0	0	0	295	78
Car, Truck, Van as Passenger	0	0	0	0	40	11
Public Transit	0	0	0	0	0	0
Walked	0	0	0	0	25	7
Bicycle	0	0	0	0	20	5
Motorcycle	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taxicab	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Method	0	0	0	0	0	0

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	9
	Units	%
National Parks	0	0
Provincial Parks / Protected Areas	571	37
Local Parks	1	0
Agricultural Land Reserve	446	29
Other land use	533	34
Total Parks and Protected Area	572	37
Total Land Area	1,552	100

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

^{**} Quantity of parkland may be underestimated

Page 5 of 6 February 20, 2014

2010 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

Monitoring and reporting on progress towards greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets

This page intentionally left blank

Page 6 of 6 February 20, 2014

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.

Page 7 of 6 February 20, 2014

2010 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

Monitoring and reporting on progress towards greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets

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,