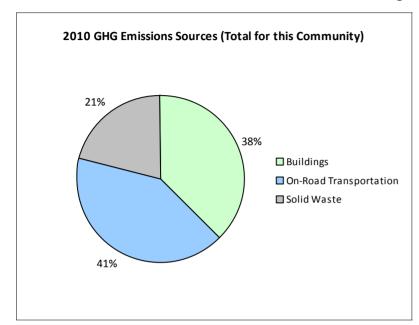
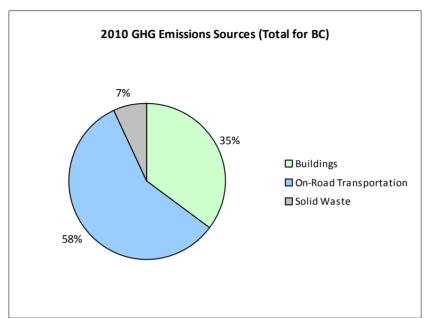
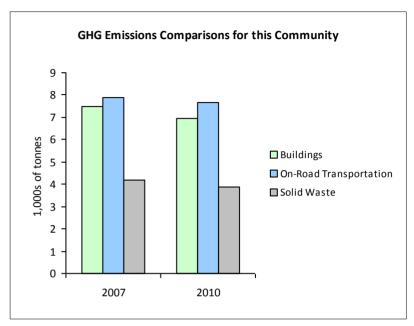
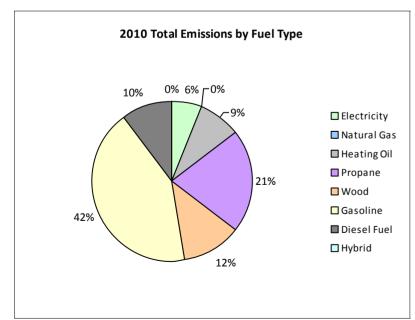


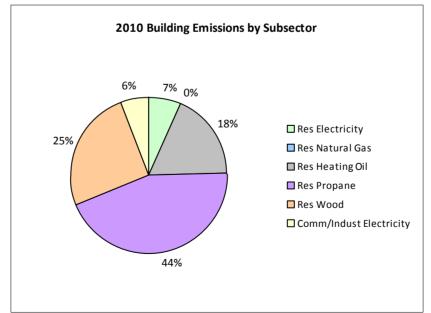
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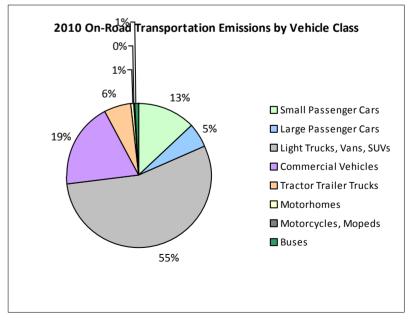














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## **Core Items**

				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	252	362,158 L	17,500	12,674	865	271	436,228 L	18,700	15,267	984
	Diesel Fuel	13	19,051 L	26,100	729	53			24,400	399	27
Large Passenger Cars	Hybrid								31,700	112	7
	Gasoline	100	189,498 L	19,400	6,633	455	87	171,995 L	19,900	6,019	388
	Diesel Fuel			11,800	137	10			8,100	214	14
Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs	Gasoline	783	1,784,176 L	18,400	62,445	4,296	719	1,773,860 L	19,800	62,085	4,043
	Diesel Fuel	36	79,947 L	14,600	3,063	217	24	52,797 L	17,200	2,022	139
	Other Fuel			11,600	288	17					
Commercial Vehicles	Gasoline	103	267,116 L	17,600	9,349	627	105	288,284 L	18,900	10,091	644
	Diesel Fuel	82	290,504 L	22,000	11,125	781	75	316,013 L	26,700	12,104	826
Tractor Trailer Trucks	Diesel Fuel	21	172,176 L	31,100	6,594	464	20	175,529 L	32,600	6,723	459
Motorhomes	Gasoline			18,700	431	29			18,800	574	37
	Diesel Fuel			19,300	369	26			19,300	335	22
Motorcycles, Mopeds	Gasoline	21	4,217 L	5,600	147	10	25	6,055 L	6,300	211	13
Buses	Gasoline			15,500	544	37	10	27,919 L	18,900	978	63
Totals		1,411	3,168,843 L	18,433	114,528	7,887	1,336	3,168,843 L	19,786	117,134	7,666

			2	2007				2010	
Buildings		Connections	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)	Connections	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)
Residential	Wood	N/A	93,130 GJ	93,130	1,887	N/A	86,818 GJ	86,818	1,759
	Heating Oil	N/A	19,644 GJ	19,644	1,385	N/A	18,312 GJ	18,312	1,252
	Propane	N/A	53,571 GJ	53,571	3,268	N/A	49,940 GJ	49,940	3,047
	Natural Gas					0	1 GJ	1	0
	Electricity	1,208	20,583,150 kWh	74,099	514	1,182	18,882,363 kWh	67,976	471
Commercial/Small-Medium Industrial	Natural Gas	0	1 GJ	1	0				
	Electricity	285	17,654,767 kWh	63,557	440	286	16,395,722 kWh	59,025	410
Totals		1,493		304,002	7,494	1,468		282,072	6,939



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				2007				2010	
Solid Waste		Connections	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)	Connections	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)
Community Solid Waste	Solid Waste	0	2,948 t	N/A	4,195	0	2,899 t	N/A	3,890
Totals		0			4,195	0			3,890

## **Totals for Transportation, Buildings and Solid Waste**

	2007 (Po	pulation: 3,935)	2010 (Population: 3,597)			
Fuel Type	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)
Hybrid	0 L	0		0 L	112	7
Gasoline	2,607,165 L	92,223	6,319	2,704,341 L	95,225	6,172
Diesel Fuel	561,678 L	22,017	1,551	544,339 L	21,797	1,487
Other Fuel	0 L	288	17	0 L	0	
Wood	93,130 GJ	93,130	1,887	86,818 GJ	86,818	1,759
Heating Oil	19,644 GJ	19,644	1,385	18,312 GJ	18,312	1,252
Propane	53,571 GJ	53,571	3,268	49,940 GJ	49,940	3,047
Natural Gas	1 GJ	1	0	1 GJ	1	0
Electricity	38,237,917 kWh	137,656	954	35,278,085 kWh	127,001	881
Solid Waste	2,948 t	0	4,195	2,899 t	0	3,890
<b>Grand Totals</b>		418,530	19,576		399,206	18,495

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## **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	1,700	23	1,655	87	1,400	96
Semi-Detached House	20	0	25	1	10	1
Row House	10	0	20	1	10	1
Apartment, Duplex	30	0	50	3	0	0
Apartment, 5 storeys or higher	0	0	5	0	5	0
Apartment, under 5 storeys	65	1	30	2	15	1
Other Single Attached House	25	0	25	1	5	0
Movable Dwelling	75	1	100	5	15	1

## **Parks and Protected Greenspace**

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

	2009			
	Units	%		
National Parks	125,851	6		
Provincial Parks / Protected Areas	636,528	32		
Local Parks				
Agricultural Land Reserve	42,205	2		
Other land use	1,174,509	59		
Total Parks and Protected Area	762,379	39		
Total Land Area	1,979,094	100		

<sup>\*</sup> 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		2001		2006	
	Units	%	Units	%	Units	%
Car, Truck, Van as Driver	1,035	49	995	54	660	53
Car, Truck, Van as Passenger	280	13	255	14	150	12
Public Transit	5	0	10	1	25	2
Walked	595	28	455	25	275	22
Bicycle	50	2	35	2	35	3
Motorcycle	0	0	5	0	5	0
Taxicab	0	0	5	0	5	0
Other Method	160	8	85	5	95	8

### **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	125,851	6
Provincial Parks / Protected Areas	636,528	32
Local Parks		
Agricultural Land Reserve	42,205	2
Other land use	1,174,509	59
Total Parks and Protected Area	762,379	39
Total Land Area	1,979,094	100

<sup>\*</sup> Net of Crown land, parks, Indian Reserves, water features, airports, ALR, waste disposal site

<sup>\*\*</sup> Quantity of parkland may be underestimated



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# Skeena-Queen Charlotte Regional District Unincorporated Areas

**2010 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory** 

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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) <a href="http://www.cscd.gov.bc.ca/lgd/greencommunities/carip.htm">http://www.cscd.gov.bc.ca/lgd/greencommunities/carip.htm</a>, and on the <a href="http://toolkit.bc.ca">http://toolkit.bc.ca</a> 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.

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## 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 (<a href="http://www.toolkit.bc.ca">http://www.toolkit.bc.ca</a>), 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: <a href="http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/cas/mitigation/ceei/index.html">http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/cas/mitigation/ceei/index.html</a> For guidance on target setting and community actions, go to <a href="http://www.toolkit.bc.ca">http://www.toolkit.bc.ca</a> and <a href="http://www.cd.gov.bc.ca/lgd/greencommunities/targets.htm">http://www.cd.gov.bc.ca/lgd/greencommunities/targets.htm</a>

### We Need Your Feedback

To continue to guide us on CEEI, please take the time to contact us directly at <a href="mailto:CEEIRPT@gov.bc.ca">CEEIRPT@gov.bc.ca</a>

#### 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,