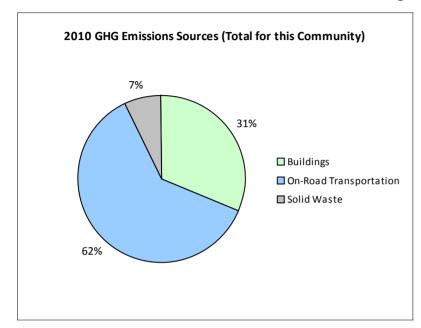
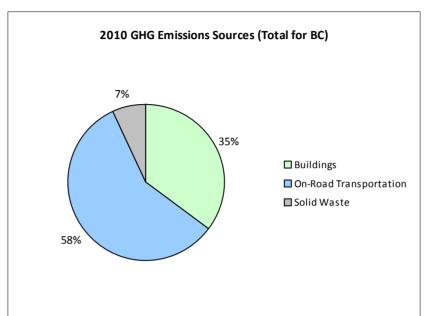
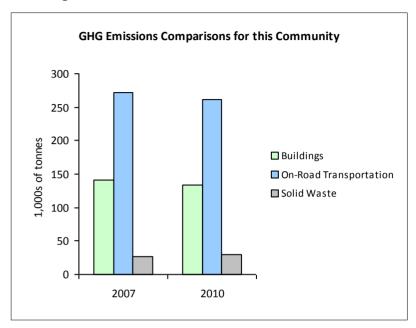


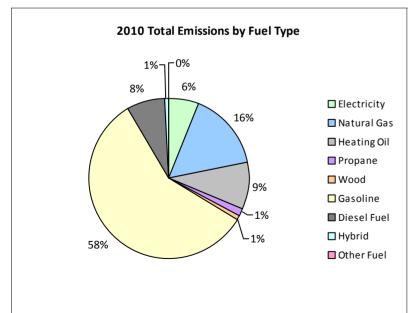
2010 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

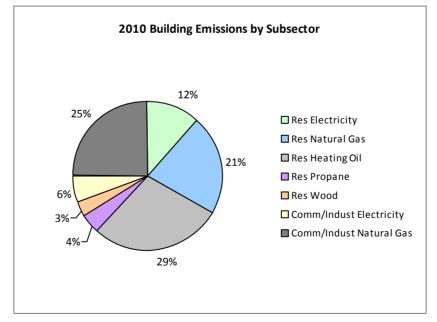
Monitoring and reporting on progress towards greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets

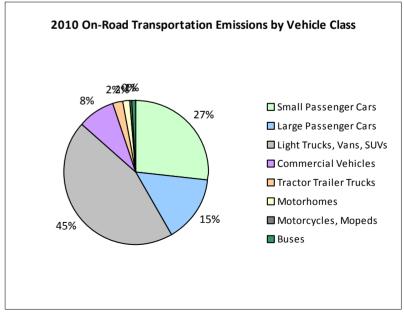














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Core Items

				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	Hybrid	42	27,033 L	13,600	946	63	96	67,949 L	13,600	2,378	152
	Gasoline	27,636	30,578,785 L	11,700	1,070,257	72,916	27,780	30,425,766 L	11,600	1,064,901	68,504
	Diesel Fuel	667	614,831 L	14,100	23,548	1,678	646	593,885 L	14,100	22,746	1,575
	Other Fuel			10,700	77	4			11,000	86	5
Large Passenger Cars	Hybrid	179	483,525 L	50,200	16,923	1,131	467	1,076,381 L	39,300	37,673	2,397
	Gasoline	12,369	18,040,361 L	12,700	631,412	42,893	11,468	16,065,618 L	12,300	562,297	36,136
	Diesel Fuel	177	172,191 L	10,000	6,596	469	179	170,921 L	10,100	6,546	452
	Other Fuel	48	295,106 L	39,500	7,467	451	14	60,726 L	28,600	1,537	93
Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs	Hybrid	46	56,857 L	15,700	1,990	134	133	172,447 L	15,400	6,036	388
	Gasoline	24,339	46,649,816 L	13,700	1,632,744	111,634	26,523	49,644,974 L	13,500	1,737,574	112,642
	Diesel Fuel	1,032	2,122,666 L	11,900	81,298	5,773	775	1,821,572 L	14,400	69,766	4,815
	Other Fuel	141	237,941 L	10,100	6,020	365	90	145,960 L	9,700	3,693	223
Commercial Vehicles	Hybrid								14,600	478	31
	Gasoline	1,207	2,731,081 L	13,500	95,587	6,416	1,435	3,237,388 L	13,600	113,309	7,241
	Diesel Fuel	1,190	4,170,921 L	18,300	159,746	11,224	1,401	5,403,079 L	20,400	206,938	14,108
	Other Fuel	80	156,122 L	10,500	3,950	239	52	102,259 L	10,700	2,587	156
Tractor Trailer Trucks	Gasoline			14,200	975	66			13,900	735	46
	Diesel Fuel	294	3,059,848 L	25,300	117,193	8,234	250	2,225,257 L	22,000	85,227	5,810
Motorhomes	Gasoline	506	1,139,404 L	16,300	39,879	2,660	474	1,069,719 L	16,400	37,440	2,379
	Diesel Fuel	253	736,142 L	16,500	28,195	1,980	204	602,073 L	16,500	23,059	1,571
	Other Fuel	10	23,137 L	15,700	585	35			16,500	493	30
Motorcycles, Mopeds	Gasoline	1,702	395,519 L	5,500	13,843	923	2,049	542,048 L	6,300	18,973	1,204
Buses	Gasoline	97	236,349 L	16,300	8,272	555	112	261,805 L	15,100	9,163	586
	Diesel Fuel	139	897,097 L	24,900	34,358	2,414	107	596,363 L	25,900	22,840	1,557
	Other Fuel	16	35,272 L	11,200	892	54			10,800	444	27
Totals		72,170	112,860,004 L	12,809	3,982,753	272,311	74,255	112,860,004 L	12,781	4,036,919	262,128



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			:	2007				2010	
Buildings		Connections	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)	Connections	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)
Residential	Wood	N/A	216,161 GJ	216,161	4,379	N/A	209,252 GJ	209,252	4,239
	Heating Oil	N/A	564,202 GJ	564,202	39,771	N/A	546,168 GJ	546,168	37,352
	Propane	N/A	97,519 GJ	97,519	5,950	N/A	94,402 GJ	94,402	5,759
	Natural Gas	10,262	593,373 GJ	593,373	29,764	10,836	571,998 GJ	571,998	28,691
	Electricity	42,787	662,028,628 kWh	2,383,301	16,551	43,440	642,378,068 kWh	2,312,559	16,060
Commercial/Small-Medium Industrial	Natural Gas	907	728,610 GJ	728,610	36,547	848	674,292 GJ	674,292	33,822
	Electricity	3,189	323,809,285 kWh	1,165,712	8,096	3,229	321,307,463 kWh	1,156,706	8,033
Totals		57,145		5,748,878	141,058	58,353		5,565,377	133,956

				2007				2010	
Solid Waste		Connections	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)	Connections	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)
Community Solid Waste	Solid Waste	0	41,050 t	N/A	27,463	0	34,323 t	N/A	30,384
Totals		0			27,463	0			30,384

Totals for Transportation, Buildings and Solid Waste

	2007 (Pop	ulation: 112,062)		2010 (Population: 114,140)			
Fuel Type	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)	
Hybrid	567,415 L	19,859	1,328	1,316,777 L	46,565	2,968	
Gasoline	99,771,315 L	3,492,969	238,063	101,247,318 L	3,544,392	228,738	
Diesel Fuel	11,773,696 L	450,934	31,772	11,413,150 L	437,122	29,888	
Other Fuel	747,578 L	18,991	1,148	308,945 L	8,840	534	
Wood	216,161 GJ	216,161	4,379	209,252 GJ	209,252	4,239	
Heating Oil	564,202 GJ	564,202	39,771	546,168 GJ	546,168	37,352	
Propane	97,519 GJ	97,519	5,950	94,402 GJ	94,402	5,759	
Natural Gas	1,321,983 GJ	1,321,983	66,311	1,246,290 GJ	1,246,290	62,513	
Electricity	985,837,913 kWh	3,549,013	24,647	963,685,531 kWh	3,469,265	24,093	
Solid Waste	41,050 t	0	27,463	34,323 t	0	30,384	
Grand Totals		9,731,631	440,832		9,602,296	426,468	



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	25,270	39	25,800	62	22,355	50
Semi-Detached House	1,055	2	940	2	1,045	2
Row House	3,060	5	3,255	8	3,305	7
Apartment, Duplex	3,230	5	3,940	9	9,050	20
Apartment, 5 storeys or higher	300	0	225	1	345	1
Apartment, under 5 storeys	6,695	10	7,290	18	8,315	19
Other Single Attached House	75	0	60	0	75	0
Movable Dwelling	10	0	10	0	15	0

Parks and Protected Greenspace

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

	200	9
	Units	%
National Parks	0	0
Provincial Parks / Protected Areas	2	0
Local Parks	1,503	16
Agricultural Land Reserve	1,854	20
Other land use	5,810	63
Total Parks and Protected Area	1,505	16
Total Land Area	9,169	100

^{*} Total is net of Indian Reserves

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	2	0
Local Parks	1,503	16
Agricultural Land Reserve	1,854	20
Other land use	5,810	63
Total Parks and Protected Area	1,505	16
Total Land Area	9,169	100

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

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	32,740	72	33,685	72	35,385	69
Car, Truck, Van as Passenger	3,390	7	3,085	7	3,760	7
Public Transit	4,890	11	4,730	10	5,820	11
Walked	2,440	5	2,415	5	2,930	6
Bicycle	1,745	4	2,020	4	2,705	5
Motorcycle	180	0	305	1	425	1
Taxicab	45	0	50	0	35	0
Other Method	320	1	350	1	495	1

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	
	Units	%
Less than 5 km	22,445	50
5 to 9.9 km	16,635	37
25 km or more	1,090	2
15 to 24.9 km	1,655	4
10 to 14.9 km	3,390	8

^{**} Quantity of parkland may be underestimated

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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.



2010 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

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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 (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,