

2010 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

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** 450 16% 7% 400 350 30% tonnes 300 35% Buildings Buildings 250 Buildings . Ъ On-Road Transportation On-Road Transportation On-Road Transportation 200 1,000s (Solid Waste Solid Waste Solid Waste 150 100 58% 50 54% 0 2007 2010 2010 Total Emissions by Fuel Type 2010 Building Emissions by Subsector 2010 On-Road Transportation Emissions by Vehicle Class 1%-0%--0% 3% 1%₇ 0% - - 3% 6% Electricity 5% Small Passenger Cars 20% 🗖 Natural Gas Res Electricity 30% Large Passenger Cars 30% Res Natural Gas Heating Oil Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs 41% Res Heating Oil Propane Commercial Vehicles 43% U Wood Res Propane 32% Tractor Trailer Trucks Res Wood Gasoline Motorhomes Diesel Fuel Comm/Indust Electricity -1% Motorcycles, Mopeds Comm/Indust Natural Gas 🗖 Hybrid -1% Buses 35% Other Fuel ¹% 4% 5% -2% 33% L_{3%}

Page 1 of 7 February 20, 2014



2010 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

Page 2 of 7 February 20, 2014

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	Hybrid			25,200	165	11			24,200	381	24
	Gasoline	5,823	10,766,450 L	19,500	376,825	25,440	5,511	10,274,192 L	19,700	359,597	23,003
	Diesel Fuel	206	389,557 L	27,600	14,921	1,064	209	405,749 L	28,100	15,540	1,076
	Other Fuel								21,700	99	7
Large Passenger Cars	Hybrid			30,800	394	25	42	78,145 L	32,200	2,735	173
	Gasoline	3,739	8,706,018 L	20,300	304,711	20,619	3,395	7,969,730 L	20,400	278,941	17,864
	Diesel Fuel	46	59,942 L	13,800	2,295	163	35	42,080 L	12,700	1,612	111
	Other Fuel			12,400	393	24			17,300	131	9
Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs	Hybrid			28,500	397	27	38	104,343 L	29,800	3,652	236
	Gasoline	15,198	46,674,839 L	20,300	1,633,619	111,320	16,429	53,198,311 L	21,600	1,861,941	120,394
	Diesel Fuel	679	1,894,233 L	15,800	72,548	5,160	522	1,680,141 L	18,900	64,349	4,446
	Other Fuel	226	487,567 L	12,500	12,336	746	135	265,434 L	11,500	6,716	407
Commercial Vehicles	Hybrid								30,600	499	32
	Gasoline	4,629	17,401,581 L	22,200	609,056	40,918	5,298	20,787,775 L	23,400	727,573	46,522
	Diesel Fuel	5,792	27,331,054 L	26,400	1,046,779	73,546	6,169	35,069,739 L	32,000	1,343,171	91,565
	Other Fuel	98	246,782 L	13,000	6,243	379	63	147,830 L	12,400	3,741	226
Tractor Trailer Trucks	Gasoline	17	110,056 L	24,000	3,852	257	15	116,982 L	28,200	4,096	260
	Diesel Fuel	1,625	31,255,121 L	45,000	1,197,071	84,107	1,582	30,750,330 L	45,200	1,177,738	80,288
	Other Fuel			12,400	427	27			12,800	190	12
Motorhomes	Gasoline	233	673,602 L	19,900	23,576	1,572	257	747,198 L	19,900	26,152	1,660
	Diesel Fuel	193	750,285 L	19,800	28,736	2,018	212	843,203 L	19,800	32,295	2,201
	Other Fuel	21	60,597 L	19,600	1,533	93	12	37,052 L	20,100	938	56
Motorcycles, Mopeds	Gasoline	441	106,298 L	5,100	3,720	247	572	166,071 L	6,200	5,813	369
Buses	Gasoline	48	174,727 L	19,000	6,115	411	81	298,119 L	21,600	10,434	668
	Diesel Fuel	107	705,106 L	24,300	27,005	1,897	134	859,005 L	22,900	32,900	2,243
	Other Fuel	28	90,644 L	15,300	2,294	139	18	57,088 L	14,900	1,444	88
Totals		39,149	147,884,459 L	22,054	5,375,011	370,210	40,729	147,884,459 L	23,698	5,962,678	393,940



Page 3 of 7 February 20, 2014

2010 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

Monitoring and reporting on progress towards greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets

			20	007				2010	
Buildings		Connections	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)	Connections	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)
Residential	Wood	N/A	617,894 GJ	617,894	12,519	N/A	576,017 GJ	576,017	11,670
	Heating Oil	N/A	49,176 GJ	49,176	3,466	N/A	45,843 GJ	45,843	3,135
	Propane	N/A	133,373 GJ	133,373	8,137	N/A	124,334 GJ	124,334	7,586
	Natural Gas	17,606	1,924,516 GJ	1,924,516	96,533	17,604	1,854,690 GJ	1,854,690	93,032
	Electricity	25,238	273,339,978 kWh	984,023	6,834	26,456	279,981,473 kWh	1,007,932	7,000
Commercial/Small-Medium Industrial	Natural Gas	2,889	1,963,353 GJ	1,963,353	98,482	2,883	1,801,250 GJ	1,801,250	90,351
	Electricity	4,584	357,009,544 kWh	1,285,233	8,926	4,830	379,588,325 kWh	1,366,517	9,490
Totals		50,317		6,957,568	234,897	51,773		6,776,583	222,264

				2007				2010	
Solid Waste		Connections	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)	Connections	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)
Community Solid Waste	Solid Waste	0	71,225 t	N/A	50,069	0	113,757 t	N/A	116,349
Totals		0			50,069	0			116,349

Memo Items

				2007				2010	
Buildings		Connections	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)	Connections	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)
Large Industrial	Natural Gas	32	2,202,468 GJ	2,202,468	110,476	34	1,988,629 GJ	1,988,629	99,750
	Electricity	16	1,521,888,498 kWh	5,478,794	38,049	23	1,444,109,368 kWh	5,198,790	36,104
Totals		48		7,681,262	148,525	57		7,187,419	135,854

				2007				2010		
Agriculture		Connections	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)	Connections	Consumption		Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)
Enteric Fermentation	Methane	172,250	10,413 t	0	218,673					
Totals		172,250			218,673	0				



2010 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

Page 4 of 7 February 20, 2014

Monitoring and reporting on progress towards greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets

				2007				2010	
Land-use Change - D	eforestation	Connections	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)	Connections	Consumption	Energy (G.) C02e (t)
Agriculture	Deforestation	935	0 ha	0	323,488				
Settlement	Deforestation	1,567	0 ha	0	735,471				
Totals		2,502			1,058,959	0			

Totals for Transportation, Buildings and Solid Waste

	2007 (Pop	oulation: 60,214)		2010 (Population: 63,368)				
Fuel Type	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)		
Hybrid	0 L	956	63	182,488 L	7,267	465		
Gasoline	84,613,571 L	2,961,474	200,784	93,558,378 L	3,274,547	210,740		
Diesel Fuel	62,385,298 L	2,389,355	167,955	69,650,247 L	2,667,605	181,930		
Other Fuel	885,590 L	23,226	1,408	507,404 L	13,259	805		
Wood	617,894 GJ	617,894	12,519	576,017 GJ	576,017	11,670		
Heating Oil	49,176 GJ	49,176	3,466	45,843 GJ	45,843	3,135		
Propane	133,373 GJ	133,373	8,137	124,334 GJ	124,334	7,586		
Natural Gas	3,887,869 GJ	3,887,869	195,015	3,655,940 GJ	3,655,940	183,383		
Electricity	630,349,522 kWh	2,269,256	15,760	659,569,798 kWh	2,374,449	16,490		
Solid Waste	71,225 t	0	50,069	113,757 t	0	116,349		
Grand Totals		12,332,579	655,176		12,739,261	732,553		



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		200	6
	Units	%	Units	%	Units	%
Single Detached House	13,755	41	14,095	69	15,605	70
Semi-Detached House	400	1	595	3	790	4
Row House	825	2	980	5	1,285	6
Apartment, Duplex	210	1	70	0	125	1
Apartment, 5 storeys or higher	100	0	100	0	90	0
Apartment, under 5 storeys	2,460	7	2,455	12	2,595	12
Other Single Attached House	35	0	60	0	30	0
Movable Dwelling	1,915	6	2,050	10	1,825	8

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	1,113,783	9
Local Parks	632	0
Agricultural Land Reserve	1,289,444	11
Other land use	9,568,649	80
Total Parks and Protected Area	1,114,415	9
Total Land Area	11,972,508	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	1,113,783	9
Local Parks	632	0
Agricultural Land Reserve	1,289,444	11
Other land use	9,568,649	80
Total Parks and Protected Area	1,114,415	9
Total Land Area	11,972,508	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	1996			2006	
	Units	%	Units	%	Units	%
Car, Truck, Van as Driver	18,680	77	19,150	79	22,835	79
Car, Truck, Van as Passenger	2,920	12	2,335	10	2,995	10
Public Transit	160	1	195	1	185	1
Walked	1,895	8	2,055	8	2,140	7
Bicycle	185	1	190	1	235	1
Motorcycle	10	0	0	0	90	0
Taxicab	45	0	50	0	55	0
Other Method	365	2	255	1	400	1

Page 5 of 7 February 20, 2014



2010 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

Monitoring and reporting on progress towards greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets

Page 6 of 7 February 20, 2014

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2010 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

Page 7 of 7 February 20, 2014

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

Page 8 of 7 February 20, 2014

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 (<u>http://www.toolkit.bc.ca</u>), 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

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,