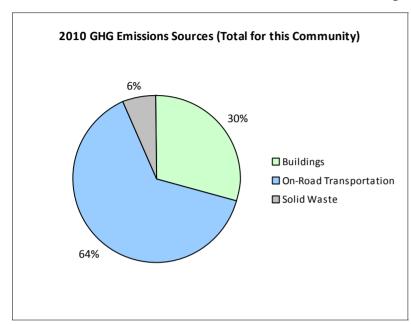
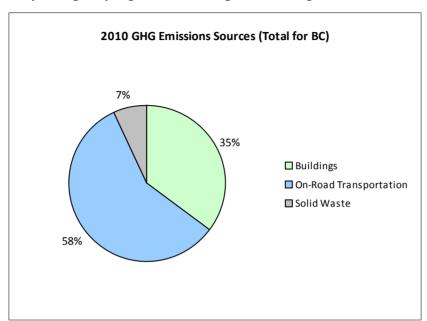
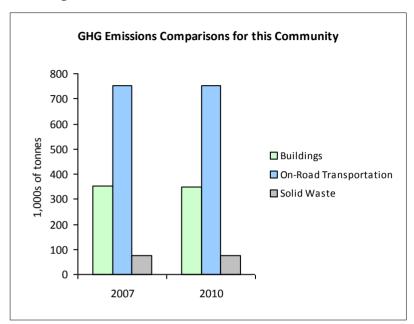


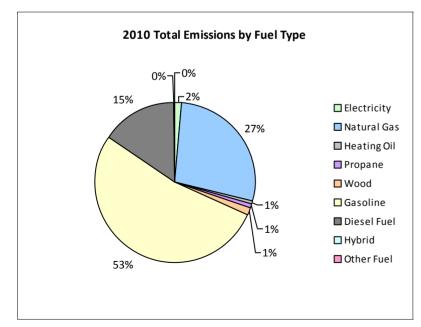
2010 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

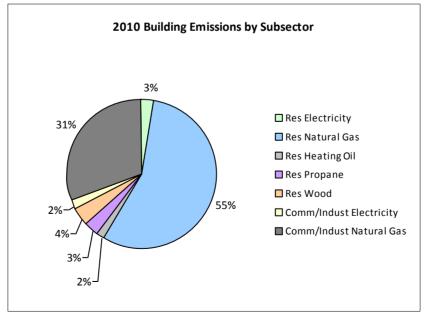
Monitoring and reporting on progress towards greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets

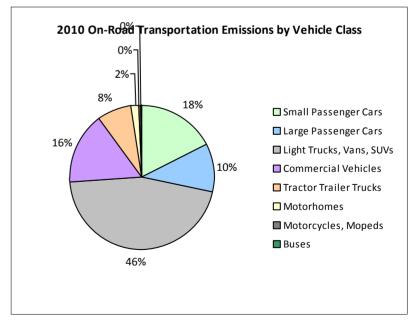














2010 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

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	Hybrid	32	28,679 L	19,200	1,004	67	88	100,001 L	21,500	3,499	223
	Gasoline	34,551	54,659,876 L	16,500	1,913,095	129,695	36,280	57,647,493 L	16,500	2,017,663	129,282
	Diesel Fuel	1,086	1,803,462 L	24,700	69,073	4,925	1,123	1,790,883 L	23,700	68,590	4,749
	Other Fuel			17,000	138	7			18,200	368	22
Large Passenger Cars	Hybrid	117	153,449 L	24,900	5,370	360	358	506,025 L	25,000	17,710	1,126
	Gasoline	18,823	35,666,623 L	16,600	1,248,332	84,700	18,155	34,126,771 L	16,500	1,194,437	76,619
	Diesel Fuel	247	355,302 L	15,000	13,608	968	204	273,727 L	14,400	10,484	725
	Other Fuel	18	36,168 L	15,200	915	56			14,300	341	21
Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs	Hybrid	54	103,891 L	23,900	3,636	247	166	374,854 L	25,900	13,120	845
	Gasoline	46,115	131,364,849 L	19,800	4,597,769	313,723	50,572	144,346,799 L	19,900	5,052,138	326,933
	Diesel Fuel	2,140	5,727,176 L	15,300	219,350	15,590	1,596	4,954,856 L	19,100	189,771	13,106
	Other Fuel	367	814,184 L	13,100	20,598	1,248	201	395,802 L	11,600	10,013	608
Commercial Vehicles	Hybrid								33,700	418	26
	Gasoline	3,904	14,160,589 L	21,600	495,621	33,290	4,691	17,192,489 L	21,800	601,737	38,471
	Diesel Fuel	5,333	25,252,824 L	25,700	967,183	67,953	6,249	32,402,472 L	28,400	1,241,015	84,601
	Other Fuel	156	383,522 L	12,800	9,704	588	104	255,426 L	13,000	6,463	391
Tractor Trailer Trucks	Gasoline	10	59,787 L	22,900	2,094	140	11	63,391 L	23,900	2,219	142
	Diesel Fuel	1,456	30,446,112 L	53,100	1,166,086	81,929	1,310	21,984,409 L	41,400	842,002	57,402
	Other Fuel	18	64,441 L	12,600	1,630	99			12,000	749	45
Motorhomes	Gasoline	925	2,625,377 L	19,400	91,888	6,139	935	2,675,849 L	19,600	93,654	5,960
	Diesel Fuel	637	2,408,183 L	19,900	92,234	6,479	589	2,323,817 L	19,900	89,002	6,067
	Other Fuel	33	96,265 L	19,700	2,436	147	20	58,139 L	19,800	1,471	89
Motorcycles, Mopeds	Gasoline	2,453	591,677 L	5,300	20,708	1,381	3,010	851,029 L	6,200	29,787	1,889
Buses	Gasoline	123	340,327 L	18,000	11,912	801	144	378,149 L	17,200	13,235	846
	Diesel Fuel	188	988,476 L	31,600	37,858	2,660	127	651,820 L	18,400	24,965	1,702
	Other Fuel			12,500	341	20			18,400	442	27
Totals		118,786	308,131,239 L	18,709	10,992,583	753,212	125,933	308,131,239 L	18,832	11,525,293	751,917



2010 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

Monitoring and reporting on progress towards greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets

			2	007				2010	
Buildings		Connections	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)	Connections	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)
Residential	Wood	N/A	718,372 GJ	718,372	14,554	N/A	691,457 GJ	691,457	14,009
	Heating Oil	N/A	97,196 GJ	97,196	6,851	N/A	93,554 GJ	93,554	6,398
	Propane	N/A	171,546 GJ	171,546	10,466	N/A	165,119 GJ	165,119	10,074
	Natural Gas	49,649	4,010,405 GJ	4,010,405	201,162	51,797	3,797,778 GJ	3,797,778	190,498
	Electricity	81,848	878,407,842 kWh	3,162,266	9,831	79,921	931,313,335 kWh	3,352,725	10,913
Commercial/Small-Medium Industrial	Natural Gas	4,773	2,054,452 GJ	2,054,452	103,051	4,962	2,149,428 GJ	2,149,428	107,815
	Electricity	9,215	675,984,613 kWh	2,433,543	6,353	9,527	702,222,267 kWh	2,527,998	7,222
Totals		145,485		12,647,780	352,268	146,207		12,778,059	346,929

				2007				2010	
Solid Waste		Connections	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)	Connections	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)
Community Solid Waste	Solid Waste	0	146,700 t	N/A	75,031	0	129,671 t	N/A	75,234
Totals		0			75,031	0			75,234

Memo Items

				2007				2010	
Buildings		Connections	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)	Connections	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)
Large Industrial	Natural Gas	27	581,328 GJ	581,328	29,159	18	432,972 GJ	432,972	21,718
	Electricity	2		0	0	2		0	0
Totals		29		581,328	29,159	20		432,972	21,718

				2007				2010	
Agriculture		Connections	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)	Connections	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)
Enteric Fermentation	Methane	8,433	415 t	0	8,715				
Totals		8,433			8,715	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 - De	forestation	Connections	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)	Connections	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)
Settlement	Deforestation	95	0 ha	0	45,522				
Totals		95			45,522	0			

Totals for Transportation, Buildings and Solid Waste

	2007 (Pop	ulation: 173,730)		2010 (Population: 185,443)				
Fuel Type	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)		
Hybrid	286,019 L	10,010	674	980,880 L	34,747	2,220		
Gasoline	239,469,105 L	8,381,419	569,869	257,281,970 L	9,004,870	580,142		
Diesel Fuel	66,981,535 L	2,565,392	180,504	64,381,984 L	2,465,829	168,352		
Other Fuel	1,394,580 L	35,762	2,165	709,367 L	19,847	1,203		
Wood	718,372 GJ	718,372	14,554	691,457 GJ	691,457	14,009		
Heating Oil	97,196 GJ	97,196	6,851	93,554 GJ	93,554	6,398		
Propane	171,546 GJ	171,546	10,466	165,119 GJ	165,119	10,074		
Natural Gas	6,064,857 GJ	6,064,857	304,213	5,947,206 GJ	5,947,206	298,313		
Electricity	1,554,392,455 kWh	5,595,809	16,184	1,633,535,602 kWh	5,880,723	18,135		
Solid Waste	146,700 t	0	75,031	129,671 t	0	75,234		
Grand Totals		23,640,363	1,180,511		24,303,352	1,174,080		

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 Units %		2001		2006		
			Units	%	Units	%	
Single Detached House	33,615	39	37,795	63	38,455	57	
Semi-Detached House	2,210	3	3,065	5	3,085	5	
Row House	3,075	4	3,190	5	3,640	5	
Apartment, Duplex	2,360	3	2,275	4	4,855	7	
Apartment, 5 storeys or higher	470	1	485	1	775	1	
Apartment, under 5 storeys	9,110	10	10,305	17	12,330	18	
Other Single Attached House	100	0	85	0	145	0	
Movable Dwelling	2,735	3	2,675	4	3,650	5	

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	28,979	9		
Local Parks	1,630	0		
Agricultural Land Reserve	27,310	8		
Other land use	276,267	83		
Total Parks and Protected Area	30,609	9		
Total Land Area	334,186	100		

^{*} Total is net of Indian Reserves

Commute to Work - Employed labour force - by mode of commute

Page 5 of 7

February 20, 2014

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	46,910	84	50,240	83	59,440	81
Car, Truck, Van as Passenger	3,775	7	3,585	6	5,640	8
Public Transit	1,040	2	1,675	3	1,955	3
Walked	2,575	5	2,720	5	3,340	5
Bicycle	1,125	2	1,265	2	1,550	2
Motorcycle	130	0	165	0	250	0
Taxicab	45	0	75	0	60	0
Other Method	505	1	590	1	790	1

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	28,979	9
Local Parks	1,630	0
Agricultural Land Reserve	27,310	8
Other land use	276,267	83
Total Parks and Protected Area	30,609	9
Total Land Area	334,186	100

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

^{**} Quantity of parkland may be underestimated

2010 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

Monitoring and reporting on progress towards greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets

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Page 6 of 7 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 7 February 20, 2014



2010 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

Monitoring and reporting on progress towards greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets

Page 8 of 7 February 20, 2014

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,