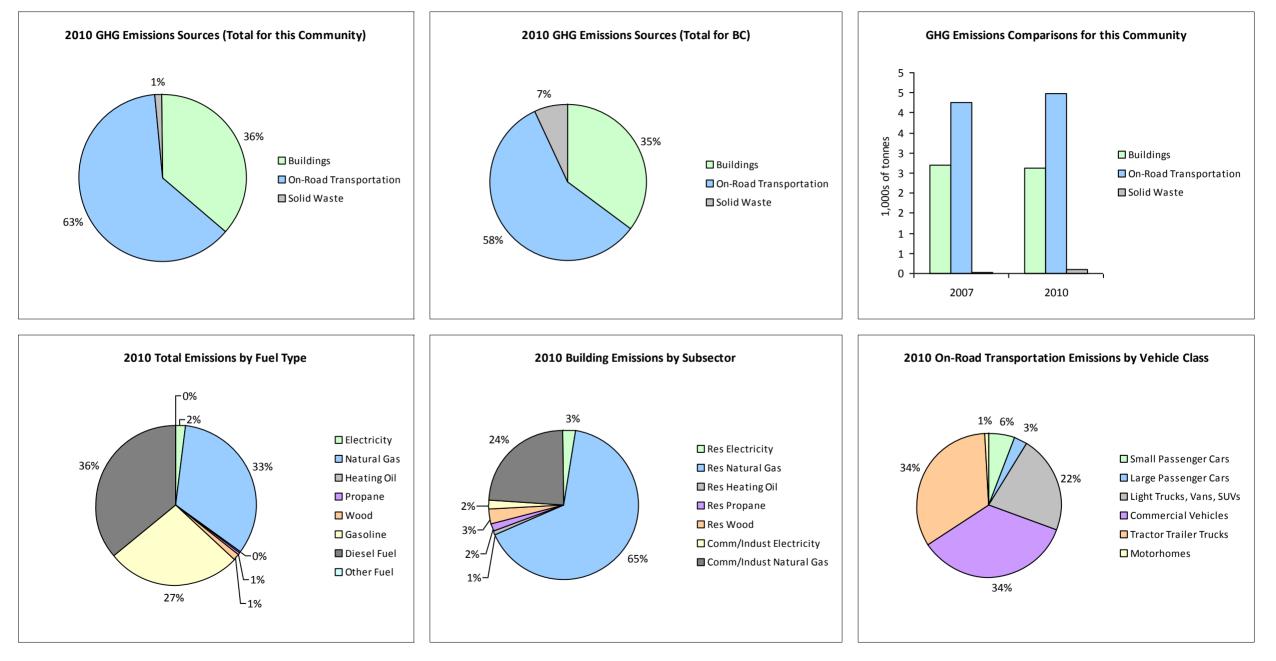


2010 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

Monitoring and reporting on progress towards greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets





2010 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

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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	56	106,864 L	20,400	3,741	253	53	110,329 L	22,000	3,862	246	
	Diesel Fuel			18,300	93	7			28,600	146	10	
Large Passenger Cars	Gasoline	32	67,448 L	17,500	2,361	163	28	61,431 L	18,600	2,150	138	
	Diesel Fuel			9,000	35	3						
Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs	Gasoline	150	391,500 L	17,100	13,703	942	147	406,363 L	18,200	14,223	928	
	Diesel Fuel			11,800	654	47			14,100	700	48	
	Other Fuel			12,600	219	13			15,000	66	3	
Commercial Vehicles	Gasoline	66	259,264 L	23,300	9,074	610	70	261,435 L	22,200	9,150	585	
	Diesel Fuel	56	272,993 L	27,900	10,455	734	65	373,116 L	32,200	14,290	973	
	Other Fuel			13,800	137	8			12,900	63	4	
Tractor Trailer Trucks	Gasoline			11,400	103	8						
	Diesel Fuel	31	531,813 L	40,300	20,367	1,432	35	576,238 L	39,300	22,070	1,505	
Motorhomes	Gasoline								19,100	285	17	
	Diesel Fuel			22,100	309	21			20,700	296	19	
Buses	Gasoline			13,000	89	7						
Totals		391	1,629,882 L	22,038	61,340	4,248	398	1,629,882 L	23,580	67,301	4,476	

			20	07				2010	
Buildings		Connections	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)	Connections	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)
Residential	Wood	N/A	3,934 GJ	3,934	80	N/A	3,667 GJ	3,667	74
	Heating Oil	N/A	313 GJ	313	22	N/A	292 GJ	292	20
	Propane	N/A	848 GJ	848	52	N/A	790 GJ	790	48
	Natural Gas	289	37,048 GJ	37,048	1,858	289	34,128 GJ	34,128	1,712
	Electricity	301	2,887,736 kWh	10,396	72	311	2,880,249 kWh	10,369	72
Commercial/Small-Medium Industrial	Natural Gas	33	11,184 GJ	11,184	561	33	12,641 GJ	12,641	634
	Electricity	55	2,416,930 kWh	8,701	60	60	2,421,228 kWh	8,716	61
Totals		678		72,424	2,705	693		70,603	2,621



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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	96 t	N/A	19	0	266 t	N/A	98
Totals		0			19	0			98

Memo Items

			200	7				2010	
Buildings		Connections	Consumption	Energy (GJ) C02	le (t)	Connections	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)
Large Industrial	Electricity					1		0	0
Totals		0				1			0

Totals for Transportation, Buildings and Solid Waste

	2007 (Pe	opulation: 744)	2010 (Population: 792)				
Fuel Type	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)	
Gasoline	825,076 L	29,071	1,983	839,558 L	29,670	1,914	
Diesel Fuel	804,806 L	31,913	2,244	949,354 L	37,502	2,555	
Other Fuel	0 L	356	21	0 L	129	7	
Wood	3,934 GJ	3,934	80	3,667 GJ	3,667	74	
Heating Oil	313 GJ	313	22	292 GJ	292	20	
Propane	848 GJ	848	52	790 GJ	790	48	
Natural Gas	48,232 GJ	48,232	2,419	46,769 GJ	46,769	2,346	
Electricity	5,304,666 kWh	19,097	132	5,301,477 kWh	19,085	133	
Solid Waste	96 t	0	19	266 t	0	98	
Grand Totals		133,764	6,972		137,904	7,195	



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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		200	1	2006	
	Units	%	Units	%	Units	%
Single Detached House	255	49	205	75	260	95
Semi-Detached House	0	0	0	0	5	2
Row House	0	0	0	0	10	4
Apartment, Duplex	0	0	5	2	0	0
Apartment, 5 storeys or higher	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apartment, under 5 storeys	10	2	20	7	0	0
Other Single Attached House	0	0	5	2	0	0
Movable Dwelling	0	0	40	15	0	0

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	0	0	
Local Parks	0	0	
Agricultural Land Reserve	152	47	
Other land use	173	53	
Total Parks and Protected Area	0	0	
Total Land Area	324	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	0	0
Local Parks	0	0
Agricultural Land Reserve	152	47
Other land use	173	53
Total Parks and Protected Area	0	0
Total Land Area	324	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	215	84	200	89	235	73	
Car, Truck, Van as Passenger	30	12	25	11	45	14	
Public Transit	0	0	0	0	10	3	
Walked	0	0	0	0	30	9	
Bicycle	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Motorcycle	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Taxicab	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other Method	10	4	0	0	0	0	

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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) <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

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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,