

Summary of Climate Action Revenue Incentive Program (CARIP)



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Ministry of
Community, Sport and
Cultural Development

Summary of Climate Action Revenue Incentive Program (CARIP) Public Reports – Corporate and Community-Wide Actions

Background

The Climate Action Revenue Incentive Program (CARIP) provides a grant equal to one hundred percent of the carbon tax paid directly by local governments (LGs), who, by signing the Climate Action Charter, commit to the goals of: working towards the achievement of corporate carbon neutrality by 2012, measuring and reporting on their community GHG emissions profile and creating complete, compact energy efficient communities.

To be eligible for the CARIP grant, local governments are required to report publicly on their plans and progress toward meeting their climate action goals both on the corporate and community level. One hundred sixty-nine (169) CARIP public reports were completed and submitted by local governments for the 2011 reporting year.

The CARIP public report information submitted for 2011, the second required reporting year, provides an indication of where local governments are focusing their efforts with regard to climate action. Local governments were asked to provide highlights of the most significant actions they took in their corporate operations and in the broader community. The questions asked were quite broad in scope, enabling the development of a high level ‘snapshot’ of local government climate actions and trends.

For 2011 local governments were also asked to share actions that they were particularly proud of and wanted to share with other local governments. These actions have been included in the “CARIP Action Highlights” Document.

Detailed lists of the climate actions reported in 2011 CARIP reports were compiled in the same way as they were in 2010. Details on these lists can be found at the end of this document. A summary of trends is outlined below.

Taking Action: Direct and Supportive

With a majority of local governments in B.C. continuing to complete and submit CARIP reports outlining their actions related to greenhouse gas reductions (GHG), it is clear that local governments across British Columbia continue to be committed to demonstrating leadership by taking action to reduce their corporate and community-wide GHG emissions.

The types of actions taken can generally be broken down into ‘direct actions’ and ‘supportive actions’. Direct actions are actions that can be directly implemented by local governments such as greening their municipal fleet or adding solar panels to their community centre. Direct actions can be measured either in reductions in GHGs and energy use or in other quantifiable measures such as increased number of bike lanes or increased length of pedestrian pathways.

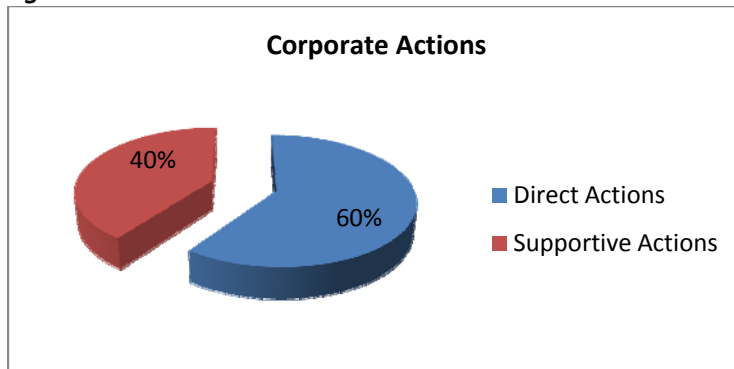
Supportive actions refer to activities that provide a framework or foundation for actions to be implemented. Examples of supportive actions include outreach and education, policies and regulations, planning activities and implementation of measurement systems. Supportive and direct actions are equally important to helping communities meet their Climate Action Charter goals, leading to improved overall outcomes.

The following sections highlight the key direct and supportive climate actions being undertaken by local governments in both the corporate and community-wide spheres.

Summary of Findings Related to Corporate Actions

Supportive vs Direct Actions

Figure 1



As identified in **Figure 1**, of the total amount of corporate actions reported the majority were direct. The percentage of direct actions decreased by 6% from 2010's 66% with a corresponding increase of 6% in supportive actions.

Direct Corporate Actions

Direct Action Category	Types of Actions Reported
Building and Lighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>more efficient use of lighting (e.g. Implementing motion sensors)</i> • <i>conversion to LED lighting for street lights, traffic lights</i> • <i>building retrofits to improve heating efficiency</i>
Energy Generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>solar</i> • <i>geothermal</i> • <i>wind</i> • <i>micro hydro waste heat recovery</i>
Fleet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>introduction of more efficient vehicles</i> • <i>introduction of bicycles to fleet</i> • <i>more efficient use of fleet vehicles</i> • <i>corporate anti-idling policies</i>
Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>recycling on local government owned properties</i> • <i>composting on local government owned properties</i>
Water/Sewer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>water conservation/reduction measures</i>
Green Space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>tree planting</i> • <i>park creation/designation</i>

Figure 2

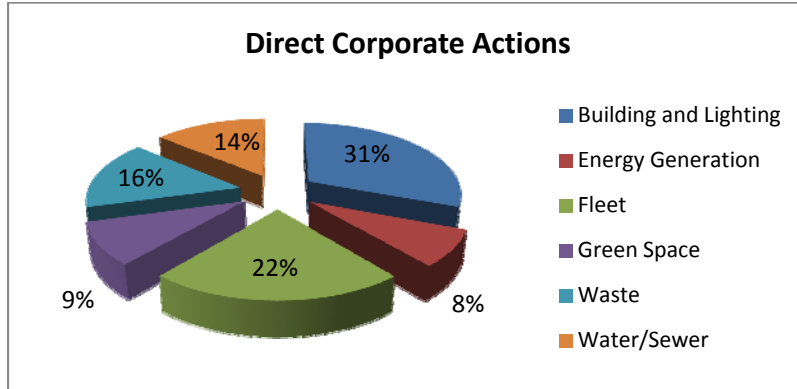


Figure 2 identifies the breakdown of actions in each category. As with last year, the majority fall in the “building and lighting” category.

Supportive Corporate Actions

As with last year, we have organized supportive corporate actions into broad categories that reflect the type of action (e.g. policy development, employee awareness building etc.) as opposed to the action area (e.g. building and lighting, transportation etc.). This approach is intended to provide greater insight into the focus of local governments’ supportive actions.

Supportive Action Category	Types of Actions Reported
Policy Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • corporate climate action plans • corporate building policies • corporate fleet, energy use policies • corporate action plans connected to community sustainability plans, OCPs, community energy and emissions plans
Employee Awareness Building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • programs to engage staff in efforts to reduce waste and choose alternative forms or transportation
Institutional Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creation of new staff positions that will support carbon neutral and other Charter commitments • creation of committees and teams (eg. ‘green teams’) to assist with moving the carbon neutral agenda forward
Feasibility Studies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • studies on done on implementing energy efficiency measures in publically owned buildings • energy audits

Figure 3

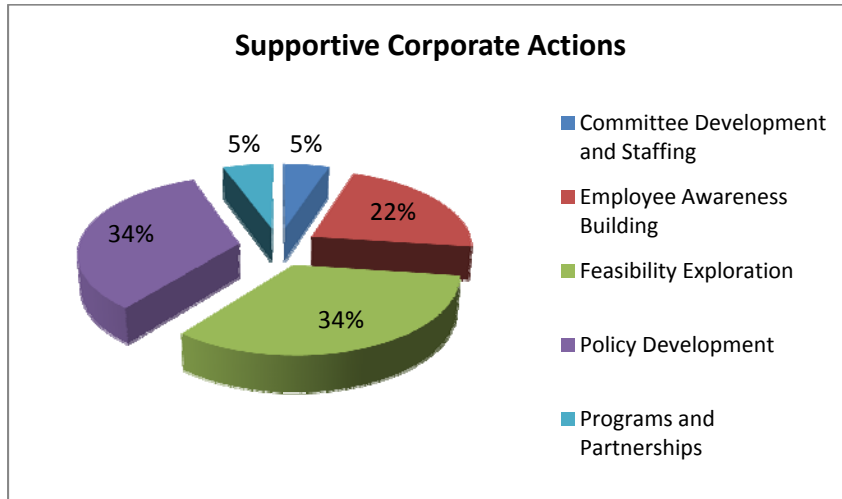
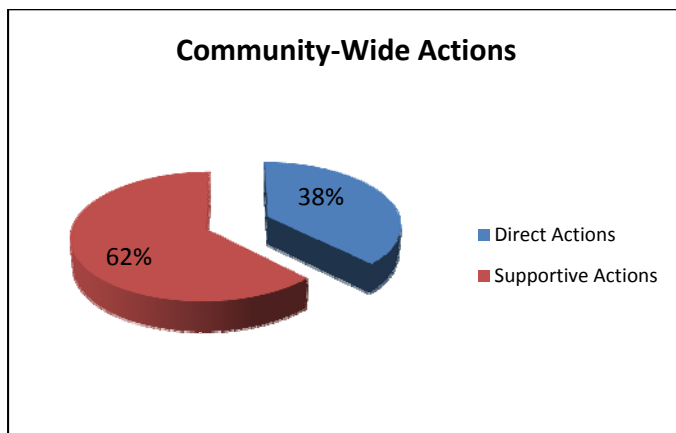


Figure 3: In 2011 there was more focus on employee awareness raising and feasibility exploration than in 2010 and a reduction in focus on policy development.

Summary of Findings Related to Community Actions:

The establishment of GHG reduction targets in Official Community Plans and Regional Growth Strategies has encouraged local governments to effectively move forward with the implementation of community-wide GHG reduction actions. As with the corporate actions, local governments were asked to identify both supportive and direct actions in the community sphere.

Figure 4



As identified in **Figure 4**, the majority of actions taken, as in 2010, were direct. Supportive actions, such as public engagement and the development of planning and policy tools are critical steps supporting the implementation of climate actions.

Direct Community-Wide Actions

Direct Action Category	Types of Actions Reported
Energy Generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District energy • Geothermal • Solar • Energy Exchange Systems
Building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of sustainability checklists for new buildings • Grants for improved residential energy efficiency
Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New/upgraded bike lanes • New/upgraded pedestrian paths and sidewalks • Upgraded transit infrastructure and increased service • Improved road connections • Introduction of parking fees
Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of composting and recycling programs and education
Greenspace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation/management of parks, planning of trees and plants
Water/Sewer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water flow reduction • Water Conservation • More efficient removal of contaminants

Figure 5

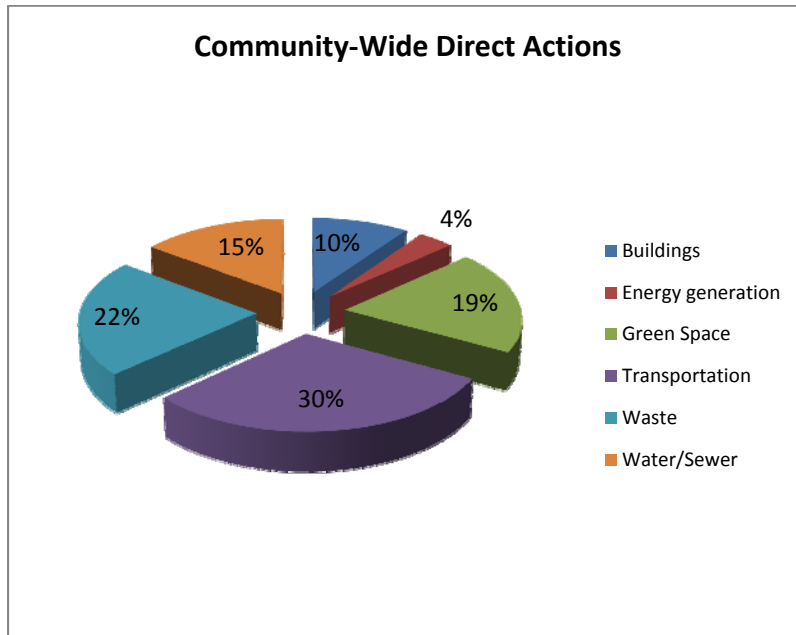
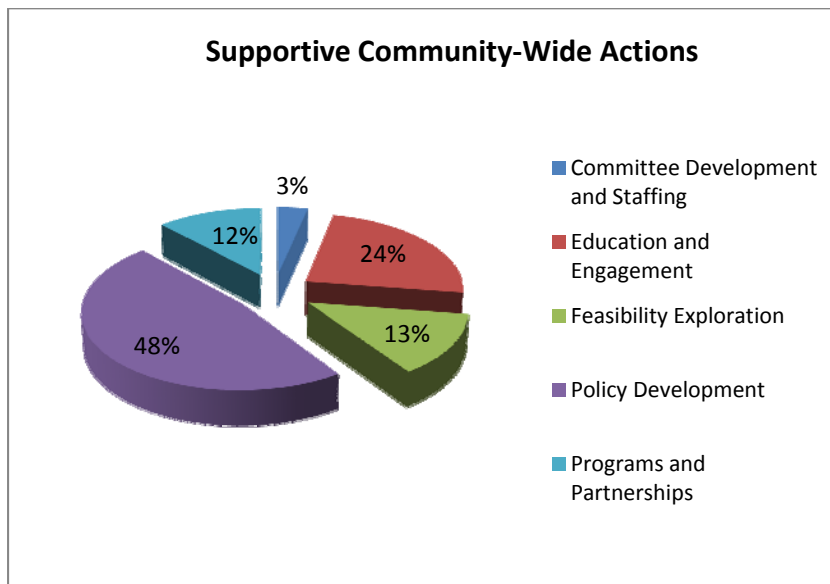


Figure 5 identifies the breakdown of actions in each category. In 2010, transportation is the area of highest reported direct action. Waste is second increasing by 10% from 2010.

Supportive Community-Wide Actions

Supportive Action Category	Types of Actions Reported
Education and Engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public education initiatives related to general GHG reduction themes as well as specific topic areas such as transportation, building and waste Public engagement in the development of OCPs, community energy and emissions plans, and sustainability plans
Policy Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revised OCPs to include GHG reduction targets, policies and actions Development of Climate Action Plans, Community Energy and Emissions Plans Development of policies related to buildings, transportation and waste (eg. green building strategies, strategic transportation plans)
Feasibility Studies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Related to energy generation, greenspace acquisition, public transportation, composting and recycling
Programs and Partnerships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engagement in programs and partnership with other organizations such as the Federation of Canadian Municipalities, BC Hydro, local NGOs
Committee Development and Staffing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of new staff positions to facilitate the implementation of GHG and energy reduction measures Creation of committee to oversee the development and implementation of GHG and energy reduction measures

Figure 6



As illustrated in **Figure 6**, policy development, as in 2010, continues to be the area of greatest focus for supportive community-wide actions. There has been a notable increase in engagement in programs and partnerships (up to 12% in 2011 from 6% in 2010).

Corporate and Community Actions Lists

All the data collected through the CARIP reporting process has been compiled into a series of lists. These corporate and community lists can be found online. There are lists for all of the following corresponding community size categories:

Corporate Supportive Actions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Populations Under 5000 • 5000 – 10,0000 • 10,000 – 50,000 • 50,000 – 100,000 • 100,000+ 	Corporate Direct Actions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Populations Under 5000 • 5000 – 10,0000 • 10,000 – 50,000 • 50,000 – 100,000 • 100,000+
Community Supportive Actions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Populations Under 5000 • 5000 – 10,0000 • 10,000 – 50,000 • 50,000 – 100,000 • 100,000+ 	Community Direct Actions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Populations Under 5000 • 5000 – 10,0000 • 10,000 – 50,000 • 50,000 – 100,000 • 100,000+

Each list for Direct Actions is organized as follows:

Action Category	Local Government	Action
Eg. Building Energy Generation Greenspace	Cityville	Installed district energy system

Each list for Supportive Actions is organized as follows:

Action Category	Supportive Category	Local Government	Action
Eg. Building Energy Generation Greenspace	Eg. Education and Engagement Policy Development Feasibility Studies	Cityville	Developed a Climate Action Plan

As identified above there are two categories for organizing supportive actions. There is the “supportive category” which identified the type of action and the “action category” which identified the area in which the action is related to.

Note: It cannot be assumed that the CARIP climate action lists contain the record of all of the climate action activities in the province. If you find your community has a project that is not listed or that your community’s actions have been misrepresented please contact:

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