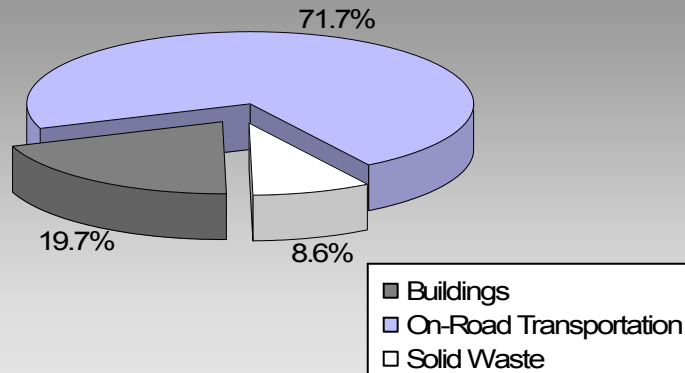


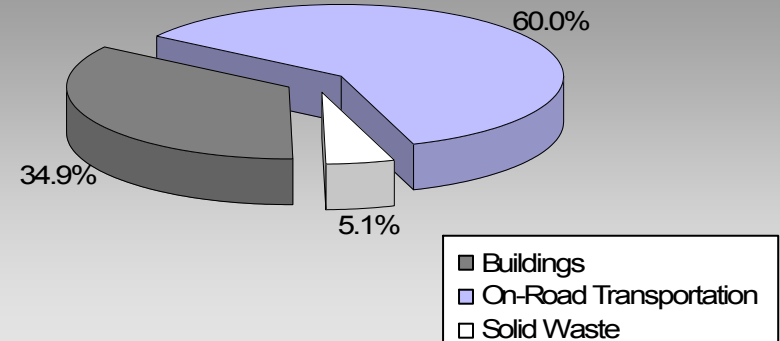
BC's Community Energy and Emission Inventories...supporting efforts towards Complete, Compact, Energy-Efficient Communities

Where are the majority of our community's emissions coming from?

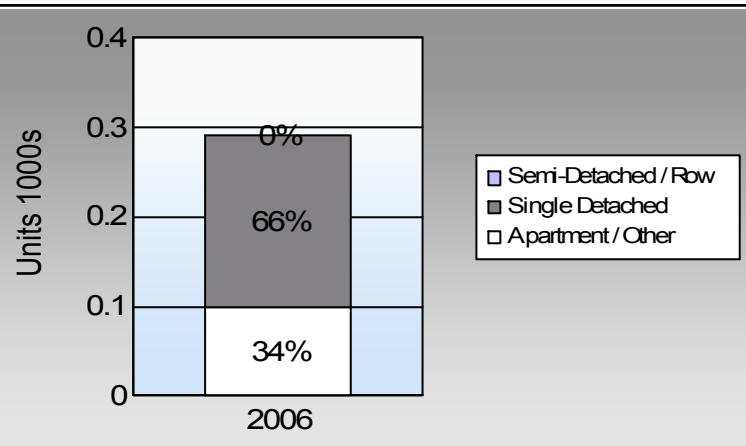
**Canal Flats Village
2007 GHG Emissions Sources**



**Total for BC
Communities**








Are we living more compactly? Housing Type



In BC, single family detached housing made up 49% of housing in 2006.

Are we driving less? Commute To Work

	1996	2006
	0.0%	77.6%
	0.0%	10.5%
	0.0%	0.0%
	0.0%	6.6%
	0.0%	5.3%

In BC, 10% of people took transit, 7% walked, and 2% cycled to work in 2006.

Residential Density

Canal Flats Village: 1.6 people per net ha
BC municipal average: 7.4 people per net ha

Are we living closer to where we work? Commute Distance

This data is currently unavailable in the CEEI 2007 Reports

In BC, 41% of people lived within 5km of their work in 2006.

Canal Flats Village

Updated 2007 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

Sectors

On Road Transportation		<u>Vehicles</u>	<u>Consumption</u>	<u>Measurement</u>	<u>Average-VKT(km)</u>	<u>Energy (GJ)</u>	<u>CO2e (t)</u>
Small Passenger Cars	Gasoline	87	134,269	Litres	14,623	4,699	317
	Diesel Fuel	12	13,323	Litres	15,323	510	36
Small Passenger Cars						5,209	353
Large Passenger Cars	Gasoline	60	132,000	Litres	17,252	4,620	311
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	3,885	Litres	18,966	149	11
	Other Fuel	< 10	2,318	Litres		89	4
Large Passenger Cars						4,858	326
Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs	Gasoline	240	744,090	Litres	19,882	26,043	1,774
	Diesel Fuel	44	112,525	Litres	21,128	4,310	307
	Other Fuel	< 10	4,347	Litres	11,386	166	7
Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs						30,519	2,088
Commercial Vehicles	Gasoline	< 10	16,855	Litres	12,698	590	39
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	32,536	Litres	22,750	1,246	88
	Other Fuel	< 10	3,591	Litres	11,356	138	6
Commercial Vehicles						1,974	133
Tractor Trailer Trucks	Gasoline	< 10	9,384	Litres	16,791	328	22
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	330,406	Litres	108,726	12,655	889
Tractor Trailer Trucks						12,983	911
Motorhomes	Gasoline	< 10	3,599	Litres	4,376	126	8
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	1,496	Litres	5,793	57	4
Motorhomes						183	12
Motorcycles, Mopeds	Gasoline	< 10	1,800	Litres		63	4
Motorcycles, Mopeds						63	4
On Road Transportation Totals						55,789	3,827
						Gasoline:	2,475
						Diesel:	1,335
						Other Fuel:	17
						All Fuels:	3,827

Canal Flats Village

Updated 2007 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

Buildings	Type	Connections	Consumption	Measurement	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)	
Residential	Electricity	409	5,162,265	Kilowatt Hours	18,584	127	
	Heating Oil		4,857	GigaJoules	4,857	342	
	Propane		8,540	GigaJoules	8,540	521	
	Wood		10,194	GigaJoules	10,194	4	
Residential					42,175	994	
Commercial/Small-Medium Industrial	Electricity	58	2,265,045	Kilowatt Hours	8,154	56	
Commercial/Small-Medium Industrial					8,154	56	
					Electricity:	26,738	183
					Natural Gas:		
					Propane:	8,540	521
					Wood:	10,194	4
					Heating Oil:	4,857	342
Buildings Totals					Buildings:	50,329	1,050

Solid Waste	Mass (t)	CO2e (t)
Community Solid Waste	885	461

Grand Total	CONSUMPTION		ENERGY (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Diesel Fuel	494,171	L	18,927	1,335
Electricity	7,427,310	kWh	26,738	183
Gasoline	1,041,997	L	36,469	2,475
Heating Oil	4,857	GJ	4,857	342
Other Fuel	10,256	L	393	17
Propane	8,540	GJ	8,540	521
Solid Waste	885	T	0	461
Wood	10,194	GJ	10,194	4
Total of Transportation / Buildings / Solid Waste:			106,118 GJ	5,338 tonnes

Canal Flats Village

Updated 2007 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

Memo Items

Buildings	<u>Type</u>	<u>Connections</u>	<u>Consumption</u>	<u>Measurement</u>	<u>Energy (GJ)</u>	<u>CO2e (t)</u>
Large Industrial	Electricity	1	withheld	Kilowatt Hours	-	-
Large Industrial					-	-

Supporting Indicators

Below you will find supporting indicators for which data is provided. These are the first five supporting indicators for which data is provided as a part of the updated 2007 CEEI. Columns with all zeros indicate data unavailable in these CEEI reports. Thirteen additional supporting indicators are under consideration for future reports (see next page). Local government feedback is requested on all supporting indicators. Please take the time to complete the short CEEI Survey at <http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/cas/mitigation/ceei/index.html> or contact us directly at CEEIRPT@gov.bc.ca

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					190	66
Semi-Detached House					0	0
Row House					0	0
Apartment, Duplex					0	0
Apartment, 5 storeys or higher					0	0
Apartment, under 5 storeys					5	2
Other Single Attached House					0	0
Movable Dwelling					95	33

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	
	People	%	People	%	People	%
Car, Truck, Van as Driver	0	0	0	0	295	78
Car, Truck, Van as Passenger	0	0	0	0	40	11
Public Transit	0	0	0	0	0	0
Walked	0	0	0	0	25	7
Bicycle	0	0	0	0	20	5
Motorcycle	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taxicab	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Method	0	0	0	0	0	0

Residential Density

* Net of Crown land, parks, Indian Reserves, water features, airports, ALR, waste disposal sites.

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
Population	700.0
Net Land Area (ha) *	442.0
Residential Density (people per net ha)	1.6

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	
	People	%
This data is currently unavailable in the CEEI 2007 Reports.		

Parks and Protected Greenspace

* Total is net of Indian Reserves

** The quantity of parkland may be underestimated

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

	2009	
	Area (ha)	%
National Parks	0.0	0.0
Provincial Parks / Protected Areas	571.4	36.8
Local Parks	0.9	0.1
Agricultural Land Reserve	446.2	28.8
Other land use	533.4	34.4
Total Land Area	1,551.8	100.0

Supporting Indicators Under Consideration

The following supporting indicators are under consideration for inclusion in future CEEI reports. The 2007 CEEI reports provide these 'placeholder' indicators to give indication of data that may be provided in the future by the Province on an ongoing basis to assist in monitoring actions to reduce GHG emissions and energy consumption. Please submit feedback to CEEIRPT@gov.bc.ca (see survey on CEEI website).

On-Road Transportation (and Land Use)

Proximity to Transit	Persons, dwelling units (du) and employment within 400m of a quality transit stop/line
Proximity to Services	Persons and dwelling units (du) within 400m of services (e.g. grocery store, school, other retail etc.)
Transit Ridership	Annual per capita transit ridership

Buildings

Residential; Public Building Energy Intensity	Average energy use per person per square metre of floor space
Floor Space	Average residential dwelling unit size

Solid Waste (and Water)

Waste Diversion	Tonnes of waste diverted
Avoided Waste Emissions	Tonnes of CO ₂ e of avoided future emissions due to reduced waste since 2007
Water Use	Per capita residential water use

Land-Use Change

Impervious Surface Cover	% change in impervious surface cover
Tree Canopy Cover	% change in tree canopy cover

Community and Renewable Energy Supply

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)

This is your local government's Updated 2007 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 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, and fulfill Milestone One requirements for those local government members of the Federation of Canadian Municipalities' (FCM's) Partners in Climate Protection (PCP) program.

A first in North America!

CEEI is a first in North America and a first step for BC communities. The 2007 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 and medium from large industrial buildings, including updated land-use change and new agricultural sectors as 'memo items', and the first of a suite of 'supporting indicators'. 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.

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For More Information:

- The full list of all BC local government Updated 2007 CEEI Reports, CEEI Data Summary Report, Technical Methods and Guidance Document, and additional information on the Secondary 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, particularly now with the new Indicators. Please take the time to complete the short CEEI Survey at <http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/cas/mitigation/ceei/index.html> or 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, where you do note inaccuracies, please contact us.