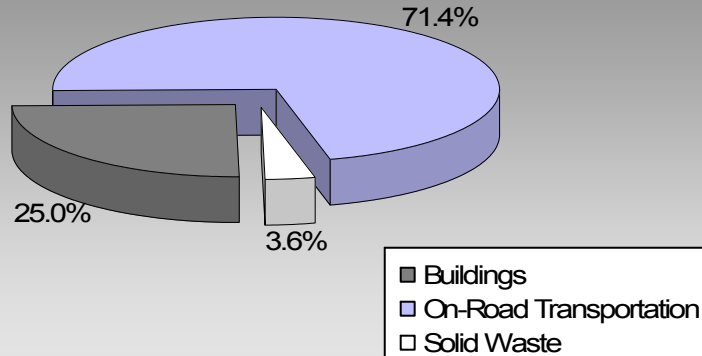


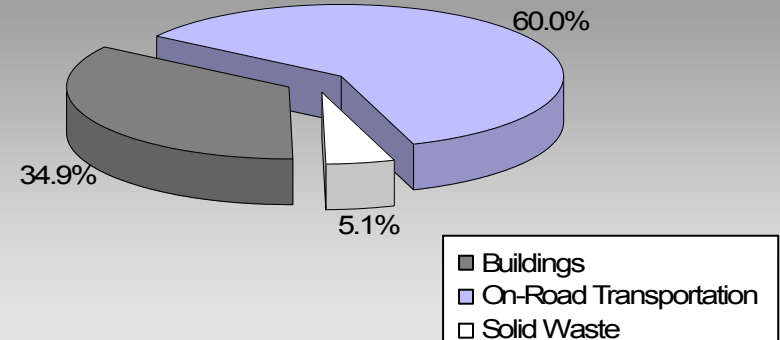
BC's Community Energy and Emission Inventories...supporting efforts towards Complete, Compact, Energy-Efficient Communities

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

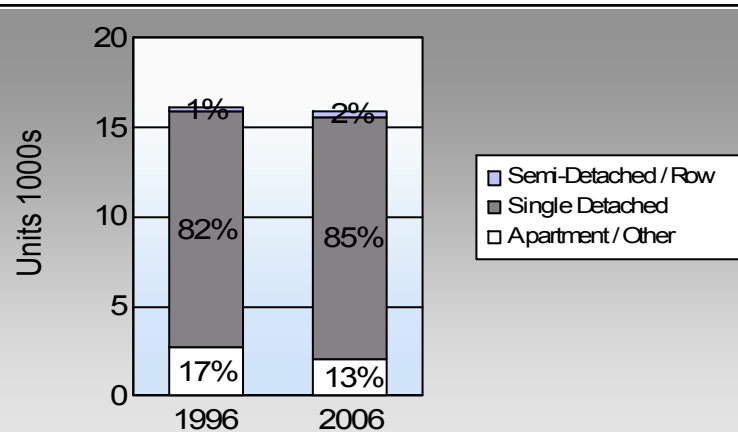
**Cariboo Regional District Unincorporated Areas
2007 GHG Emissions Sources**



**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
	85.1%	86.2%
	8.7%	9.0%
	0.7%	0.3%
	3.4%	2.4%
	0.7%	0.6%

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

Residential Density

This data is only available for municipalities.
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.

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	5,553	8,558,415	Litres	14,412	299,545	20,472
	Diesel Fuel	241	262,864	Litres	14,883	10,068	718
	Other Fuel	< 10	1,714	Litres	10,212	66	3
Small Passenger Cars						309,679	21,193
Large Passenger Cars	Gasoline	3,197	7,760,698	Litres	18,437	271,624	18,506
	Diesel Fuel	92	243,368	Litres	19,024	9,321	664
	Other Fuel	10	28,041	Litres	15,506	1,074	43
Large Passenger Cars						282,019	19,213
Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs	Gasoline	13,217	42,308,471	Litres	19,761	1,480,796	101,564
	Diesel Fuel	3,123	7,877,009	Litres	20,081	301,689	21,519
	Other Fuel	197	536,969	Litres	13,327	20,566	823
Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs						1,803,051	123,906
Commercial Vehicles	Gasoline	141	642,518	Litres	13,430	22,488	1,500
	Diesel Fuel	419	1,972,473	Litres	20,847	75,546	5,308
	Other Fuel	20	76,535	Litres	12,228	2,931	117
Commercial Vehicles						100,965	6,925
Tractor Trailer Trucks	Gasoline	17	107,235	Litres	15,419	3,753	252
	Diesel Fuel	690	19,708,597	Litres	76,212	754,839	53,035
	Other Fuel	< 10	9,233	Litres	7,199	354	14
Tractor Trailer Trucks						758,946	53,301
Motorhomes	Gasoline	217	328,483	Litres	2,720	11,497	767
	Diesel Fuel	34	39,320	Litres	3,907	1,506	106
	Other Fuel	< 10	9,276	Litres	2,189	355	14
Motorhomes						13,358	887
Motorcycles, Mopeds	Gasoline	204	136,074	Litres	4,959	4,763	318
Motorcycles, Mopeds						4,763	318
Bus	Gasoline	12	174,681	Litres	24,366	6,114	411
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	129,257	Litres	21,600	4,951	348
	Other Fuel	< 10	23,408	Litres	15,619	897	36
Bus						11,962	795

Cariboo Regional District Unincorporated Areas Updated 2007 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

	Gasoline:	2,100,580	143,790
	Diesel:	1,157,920	81,698
	Other Fuel:	26,243	1,050
On Road Transportation Totals	All Fuels:	3,284,743	226,538

Buildings	Type	Connections	Consumption	Measurement	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Residential	Electricity	21,998	259,355,433	Kilowatt Hours	933,679	6,398
	Natural Gas	9,595	755,519	GigaJoules	755,519	38,531
	Heating Oil		117,664	GigaJoules	117,664	8,294
	Propane		319,750	GigaJoules	319,750	19,508
	Wood		688,967	GigaJoules	688,967	255
Residential					2,815,579	72,986
Commercial/Small-Medium Industrial	Electricity	2,618	76,637,014	Kilowatt Hours	275,893	1,891
	Natural Gas	336	87,502	GigaJoules	87,502	4,463
Commercial/Small-Medium Industrial					363,395	6,354
					Electricity:	8,289
					Natural Gas:	42,994
					Propane:	19,508
					Wood:	255
					Heating Oil:	8,294
Buildings Totals	Buildings:				3,178,974	79,340

Solid Waste	Mass (t)	CO2e (t)
Community Solid Waste	22,210	11,432

Cariboo Regional District Unincorporated Areas Updated 2007 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

Grand Total	CONSUMPTION		ENERGY (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Diesel Fuel	30,232,888	L	1,157,920	81,698
Electricity	335,992,447	kWh	1,209,572	8,289
Gasoline	60,016,575	L	2,100,580	143,790
Heating Oil	117,664	GJ	117,664	8,294
Natural Gas	843,021	GJ	843,021	42,994
Other Fuel	685,176	L	26,243	1,050
Propane	319,750	GJ	319,750	19,508
Solid Waste	22,210	T	0	11,432
Wood	688,967	GJ	688,967	255
Total of Transportation / Buildings / Solid Waste:			6,463,717 GJ	317,310 tonnes

Memo Items

Buildings	Type	Connections	Consumption	Measurement	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Large Industrial	Electricity	6	withheld	Kilowatt Hours	-	-
	Natural Gas	0	0	GigaJoules	-	-
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	13,220	39	13,550	85	13,510	85
Semi-Detached House	115	0	165	1	250	2
Row House	65	0	40	0	80	1
Apartment, Duplex	80	0	160	1	135	1
Apartment, 5 storeys or higher	0	0	0	0	5	0
Apartment, under 5 storeys	130	0	120	1	80	1
Other Single Attached House	60	0	30	0	90	1
Movable Dwelling	2,395	7	1,970	12	1,755	11

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	14,900	85	14,525	87	14,195	86
Car, Truck, Van as Passenger	1,525	9	1,205	7	1,480	9
Public Transit	115	1	45	0	50	0
Walked	590	3	710	4	390	2
Bicycle	130	1	70	0	100	1
Motorcycle	10	0	0	0	15	0
Taxicab	10	0	10	0	15	0
Other Method	225	1	185	1	225	1

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

This data is currently unavailable in the CEEI 2007 Reports.

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	1,052,510.6	12.8
Agricultural Land Reserve	932,086.5	11.3
Other land use	6,255,035.2	75.9
Total Land Area	8,239,632.3	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.